

# Emergency Preparedness

Benton County Emergency Management

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Emergency Management Planner

# Benton County Emergency Management – What do we do?



- **Planning** (COOP, EOP, evacuation, fire, flooding, etc.)
- **Preparedness** (community outreach, public education)
- **Mitigation** (projects and collaborations to protect infrastructure)
- **Response** (disaster response activities)
- **Recovery** (restoration, funding projects, etc.)
- **Training** (coordinate operational area training and exercises)
- **Benton County CERT** over 150 volunteers

# Identified Hazards for Benton County

## Natural Disasters:

- Earthquake (Cascadia Subduction Zone)
- Wildfire
- Winter Storm
- Extreme Heat
- Volcano
- Flood
- Landslide
- Thunderstorm
- Tornado
- Disease Outbreak & Pandemic

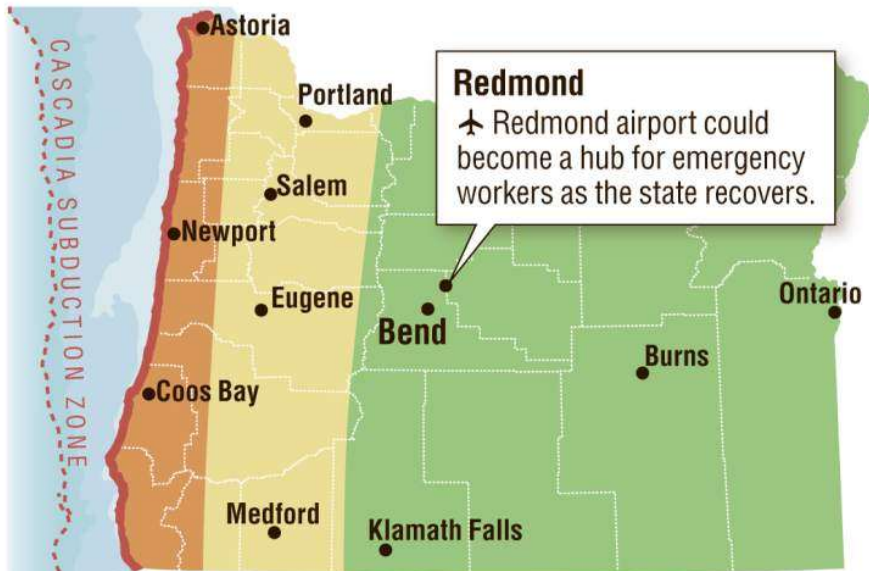
## Human Caused Disasters:

- Act of Violence or Terrorism
- Hazardous Material Spills
- Explosion
- Power Service Disruption & Blackout
- Nuclear Power Plant and Nuclear Blast
- Radiological Emergencies
- Chemical Threat and Biological Weapons (Bioterrorism)
- Cyber attacks
- Disease Outbreak & Pandemic

# Cascadia Earthquake

## Cascadia earthquake impact zones

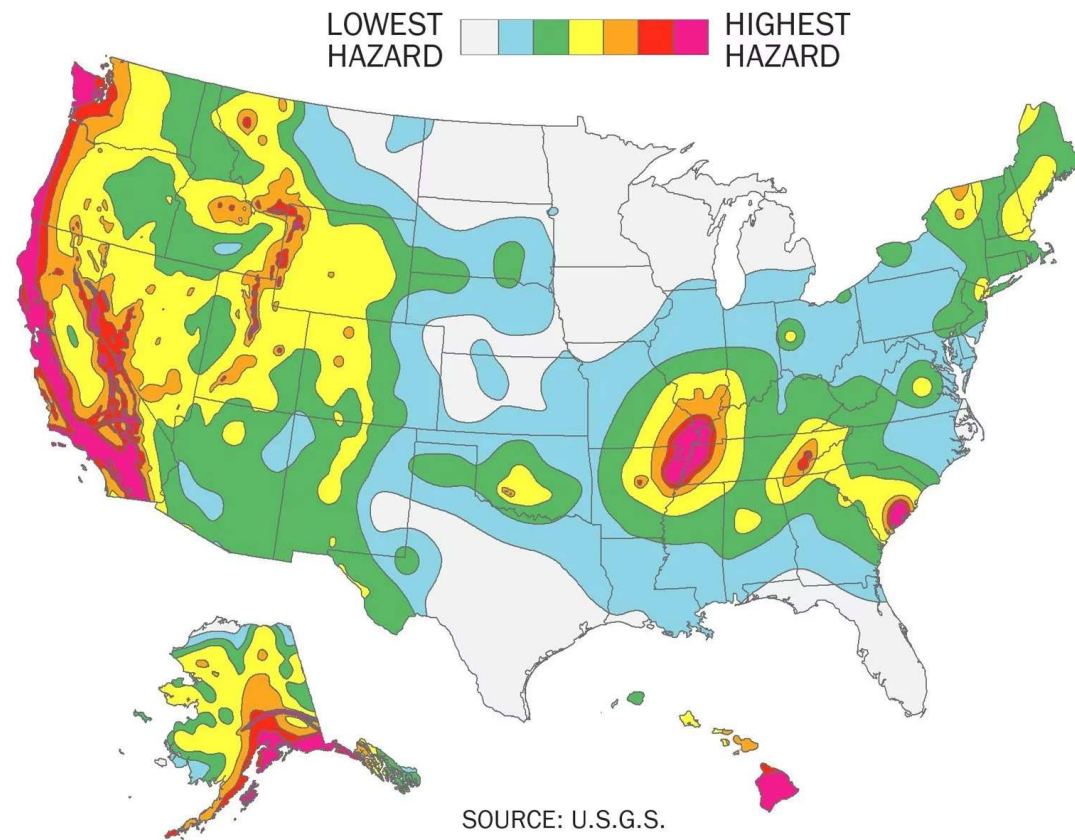
- Tsunami: Extreme damage
- Coastal: Heavy damage
- Valley: Moderate damage
- Central and Eastern: Light damage



Source: Oregon Department of Emergency Management

The Bulletin file map

## Hot zones for potential earthquakes in the U.S.



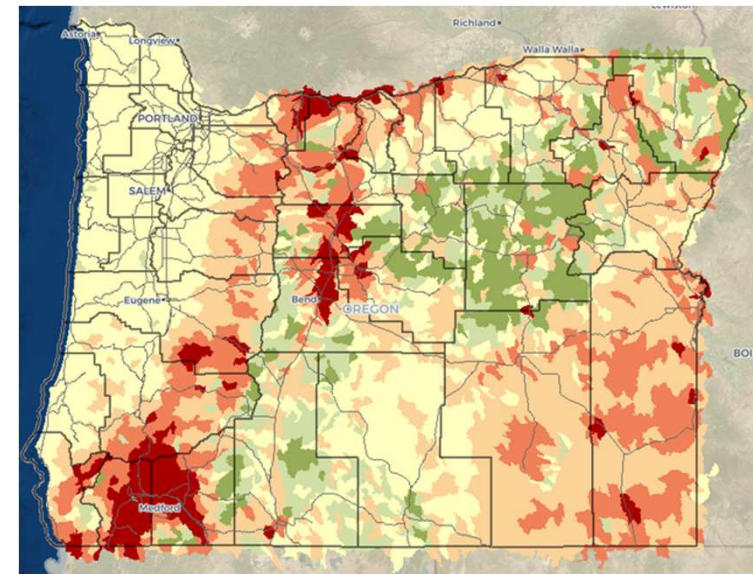
SOURCE: U.S.G.S.

# What to do during an Earthquake

- **DROP, COVER & HOLD ON!**
  - Drop down to the ground, find Cover under a sturdy desk or table, and Hold onto it tightly.
  - If inside, stay there until the shaking stops. DO NOT run outside.
  - If in bed, stay there and cover your head and neck with a pillow.
  - If you are in a high-rise building, expect fire alarms and sprinklers to go off. Do not use elevators.
- **If You Are Outdoors**
  - Find an area away from power lines, trees, cars, and buildings, drop to the ground and cover your head with your arms
- **If You Are Driving**
  - Stop in a clear area that is away from buildings, trees, overpasses, underpasses, or utility wires.
  - If near slopes, cliffs, or mountains, be alert for falling rocks and landslides.

# Wildfire

- Happen anywhere, anytime. Risk increases with in periods of little rain and high winds (Red Flag Warning).
- Listen for emergency information and alerts.
- Ready, Set, Go
  - IF YOU ARE UNDER A WILDFIRE WARNING, GET TO SAFETY RIGHT AWAY.
  - Leave if told to do so.
- If trapped, call 9-1-1.
- Use N95 masks to keep particles out of the air you breathe.
- Can cause flooding or disrupt transportation, gas, power, and communications.



[OREGON WILDFIRE RISK INTERACTIVE MAP](#)

# Flood

- Do not drive through flooded areas, you don't know the condition of the roads. Turn around, don't drown!
- Do not allow children to play in flooded streets, storm drains may lift up, you don't know what is in the water.
- If flash flooding is a risk in your location, then monitor potential signs, such as heavy rain.
- If told to evacuate, do so immediately. Never drive around barricades. Local responders use them to safely direct traffic out of flooded areas.
  - If you are in the path of a slow-onset flood and there is time before you need to evacuate, consider the following strategies:
    - Move items you want to protect to a higher floor.
    - Turn off gas, water, and electricity if you know how and can do it safely.
    - Do not touch electrical equipment if it is wet or you are standing in water.
    - Put sandbags around your property



# Floods- What to do if you are trapped

- If you do not leave before the flooding reaches your immediate area and you are trapped, call 911 if possible. Give your location and explain your situation.

- IN A BUILDING

- Go to the highest level of the building. Avoid basements and lower floors, but do not climb into a closed attic as you may become trapped by rising flood water.
- Go onto your roof only if necessary. Signal for help.

- IN A VEHICLE

- If flood water is blocking your evacuation route but you can turn around safely, turn around and go to a building on high ground.
- If your vehicle is trapped in rapidly moving water, stay in the vehicle. If water is rising inside the vehicle, seek refuge on the roof.

- OUTDOORS

- Move to higher ground and, if necessary, climb as high as possible on a sturdy object.





# Steps of Personal Preparedness

1. Be Informed
2. Make a Plan
3. Get Equipped
4. Practice



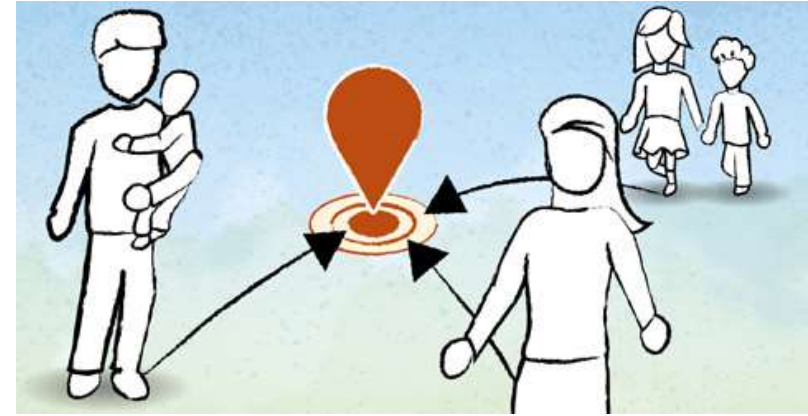
# Step 1 & 2 – Be Informed & Make a Plan

- Put together a plan by discussing these 4 questions with your family, friends, or household to start your emergency plan.
- ✓ How will I receive emergency alerts and warnings?
  - To sign up for Linn-Benton Alert visit our website or call (541) 766-0254.
- ✓ What is my shelter plan?
- ✓ What is my evacuation route?
- ✓ What is my family/household communication plan?



# Step 2 – Making a Plan for Reunification

- Meeting Places
  - Good Options
  - Outside Your Home
  - Front Yard
  - Neighbor's Yard
  - Away From Your Home (In case of evacuation)
  - Places of Worship
  - Park
  - School
- Alternate Meeting Locations
- Discuss a plan with your neighbors (reach out to your Neighborhood Association)
- Discuss When You Would Go There
- What To Do If You Can't Get There
- Helpful Documents for Developing a Communications Plan:
  - <https://www.ready.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/create-your-family-emergency-communication-plan.pdf>



## Step 3 - Get Equipped

➤ Rules of 3- you can survive:

- 3 minutes without air
- 3 hours without body temperature regulation (shelter, warmth)
- 3 days without water
- 3 weeks without food

➤ Separate Kits:

- Go Kit
- Car Kit
- Home Kit
- Evacuation Kit



## Step 3 – Building Go/Evacuation Kits

- Photos of everyone in your family
- Photos of pets
- 550 Parachute Cord (50')
- Cotton Bandana
- Duct Tape (25')
- Flashlight
- Battery-powered or hand-crank radio (NOAA Weather Radio, if possible)
- **Extra batteries**
- First aid kit
- Medications (7-day supply) and medical items
- Map(s) of the area
- Multi-purpose tool
- Sanitation and personal hygiene items-wipes
- Copies of personal documents (medication list and pertinent medical information, proof of address, deed/lease to home, passports, birth certificates, insurance policies)
- Cell phone with chargers
- Family and emergency contact information
- Extra cash
- Emergency blanket

## Step 3- Building a Home Kit

- Medical supplies (hearing aids with extra batteries, glasses, contact lenses, syringes, etc)
- Baby supplies (bottles, formula, baby food, diapers)
- Pet supplies (collar, leash, ID, food, carrier, bowl)
- Water: one gallon per person, per day (3-day supply for evacuation, 2-week supply for home)
- Food: non-perishable, easy-to-prepare items (3-day supply for evacuation, 2-week supply for home).
- Two-way radios
- Extra set of car keys and house keys
- Manual can opener
- 55 Gal. Contractor Garbage Bag (Qty 2)
- Resealable Bags (Qty 5, Various Sizes)
- Portable Phone Charger
- Sewing Kit
- Emergency Cash





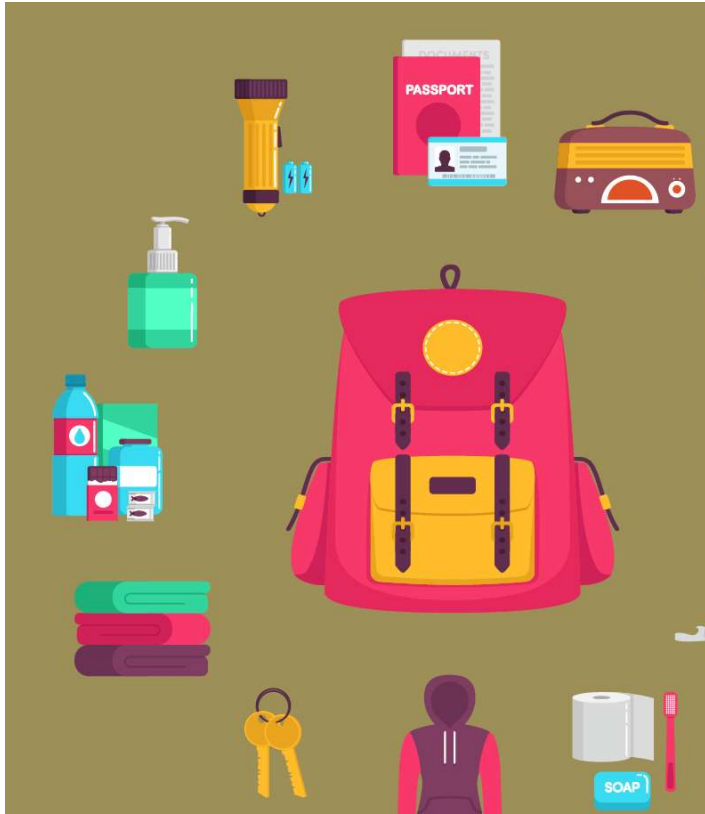
## Step 3 – First Aid Kit

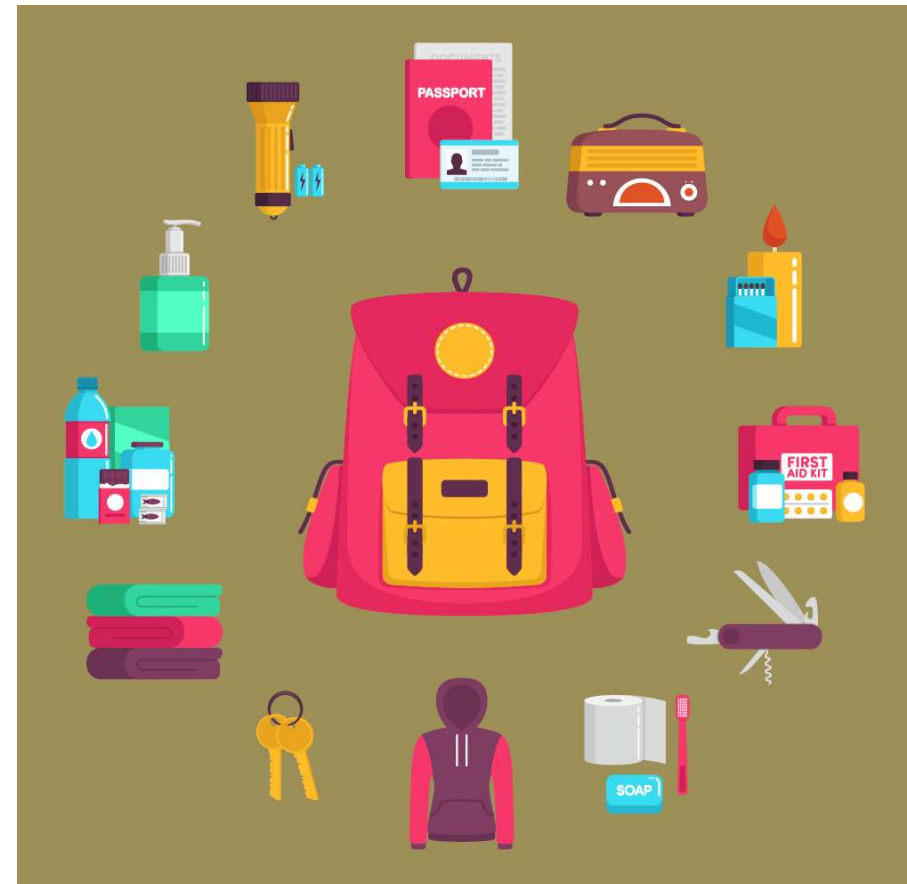


**Avoid Pre-Packed First Aid Kits if possible!**



## Step 3 – Miscellaneous Items for Emergency Kits

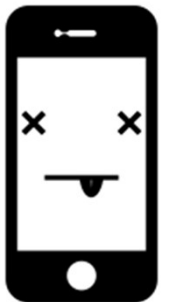
- Additional supplies to keep at home or in your survival kit based on the types of disasters common to your area and the Season:
    - Whistle
    - N95 or surgical masks
    - Matches
    - Rain gear
    - Towels
    - Work gloves
    - Tools/supplies for securing your home
    - Extra clothing, hat and sturdy shoes
    - Plastic sheeting
    - Duct tape
    - Scissors
    - Household liquid bleach
    - Entertainment items
    - Blankets or sleeping bags
- 
- An illustration of a red backpack with a yellow front pocket, surrounded by various survival supplies on a brown background. The supplies include a yellow flashlight, a red passport, a blue ID card, a red and yellow portable heater, a green spray bottle, a blue water bottle, a green and blue container, a stack of three folded towels (green, red, and blue), a yellow keychain, a red and blue backpack, a roll of white toilet paper, a red toothbrush, and a blue bar of soap labeled 'SOAP'.



## Step 3 Continued...

Consider specific needs in your household.

- As you prepare your plan tailor your plans and supplies to your specific daily living needs and responsibilities. Keep in mind some these factors when developing your plan:
  - Different ages of members within your household
  - Responsibilities for assisting others
  - Locations frequented
  - Dietary needs
  - Medical needs including prescriptions and equipment
  - Disabilities or access and functional needs including devices and equipment
  - Languages spoken
  - Cultural and religious considerations
  - Pets or service animals
- Create a support network. **Keep contact lists in a watertight container in all of your emergency kits.**



# Make a Mobile Ready Kit for Winter



# Food

- Should have food to last three days at least.
- Rations: You won't have endless room in your kit for a feast, and that's where dense, small packages of rations come in.
  - Calorie-dense freeze dried food provides enough energy to sustain you.
  - **Mountain House Kit at Costco**
- **Managing Food When there is NO Power:**
  - The refrigerator will keep food cold for about 4 hours if it is unopened.
  - Refrigerated or frozen foods should be kept at 40° F or below for proper food storage.
  - When in doubt- THROW IT OUT!



# Water



- **Never ration drinking water** unless ordered to do so by authorities. Drink the amount you need today and try to find more for tomorrow. Minimize the amount of water your body needs by reducing activity and staying cool.
- WATER IS HEAVY!
- Water filtration system: Your Go Bag must offer a filtration system that can help make any water source drinkable.
- Water bottle/bladder: used to keep water protected from contamination.
- If you must prepare your own containers of water, purchase food grade water storage containers.
- Metal Container to boil water- Kleen Kanteen





# Water Purification

**\*Bottled water should have an expiration date. If not, replace every 6 months.\***



## EPA Instructions for Treating Water with Bleach

- 1** Use the chart to determine how much bleach to add to the water. Double the amount of bleach if the water is cloudy, colored, or very cold.
- 2** 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.
- 3** 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 BLEACH TO ADD
1 quart/liter	2 drops
1 gallon	6 drops
2 gallons	12 drops (1/8 teaspoon)
4 gallons	1/4 teaspoon
8 gallons	1/2 teaspoon

You can use household liquid bleach to kill microorganisms. Use only regular household liquid bleach that contains 5.25 to 6.0 percent sodium hypochlorite. Do not use scented bleaches, color safe bleaches or bleaches with added cleaners. ([Ready.gov](http://Ready.gov))

**Some recommended items to reduce water weight in your Kit.**

## Water Filters



Mini: 100,000 gallons



150 Liters



264 gallons

## Step 4 - Practice

- Practice your plans!
- One-Stop-Shop Resources for Creating and Practicing Emergency Plans: <https://www.ready.gov/plan>





# At a Minimum You Should...

- SIGN UP FOR LINN-BENTON ALERT!
- Have emergency telephone numbers or contact plan
  - Local and Out of State
- Have a disaster kit for a minimum of three days for evacuation and at least 14 for staying in place
  - Food, Water, Medications, Shelter
- Install and maintain working smoke detectors
- Identify escape routes and safe reunification locations

# Helpful Websites



- Benton County Emergency Preparedness:
  - <https://www.co.benton.or.us/preparedness>
  - <https://www.co.benton.or.us/preparedness/page/current-information-alerts-and-warnings>
- Oregon HazVu:
  - <https://gis.dogami.oregon.gov/maps/hazvu/>
  - Oregon HazVu shows Hazards by address
- Ready.gov
  - <https://www.ready.gov/>

# What Can You Do?



- As a community, we should come together again to make more concrete preparedness plans. We all have unique skills!
- How can we help our community become more resilient to disasters?
- Volunteer!
  - Benton County CERT
  - The American Red Cross- *Disaster Services Volunteer*
- Enroll in specialized training:
  - FEMA ICS Courses- Online Independent Study Program
  - First Aid & CPR Training
  - Online Preparedness Trainings:
  - AARP's Preparedness Workshop:  
<https://createthegood.aarp.org/volunteer-guides/operation-emergency-prepare.html?how-to-toolkit=1>
- Check with County and State websites for additional training!



**American  
Red Cross**

# Contact Information for Benton County Emergency Management

- **Emergency Services Main Phone Line: (541) 766-6864**
- **Bryan Lee, Benton County Emergency Manager**
  - Email: [Bryan.Lee@co.benton.or.us](mailto:Bryan.Lee@co.benton.or.us)
  - Phone: (541) 766-6114
- **Sierra Anderson, Benton County Emergency Management Planner**
  - Email: [Sierra.Anderson@co.benton.or.us](mailto:Sierra.Anderson@co.benton.or.us)
  - Phone: (541) 766-0254

