

**GREENTREES
EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS
PLAN**

2019

Reviewed 2021

A Call to Action

Prepared by Greentrees Emergency Response Team (GERT)

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INTRODUCTION

The **Greentrees Emergency Response Team (GERT)** is a group of Greentrees volunteers concerned with preparing Greentrees residents to survive major catastrophic disasters such as wildfires, high winds, earthquakes, and tsunamis. This preparedness includes education, purchase of emergency supplies, and organization of recovery following a catastrophic event. The efforts of GERT would supplement the city-wide efforts by the first responders such as Fire Department, Police, Ambulance Service, etc.

This document was prepared by the **Greentrees Emergency Response Team (GERT)** to function as a guideline for residents to follow as they prepare themselves and their homes for a variety of emergency situations. We live in an area that is especially prone to periods of high winds (in excess of 100 mph), flooding and landslides that can isolate our community, and wildfires during dry years. In addition, we live under the threat of a major earthquake and/or tsunami. The West side of Greentrees is largely within a tsunami hazard zone. For this reason alone, these residents should be prepared to evacuate their homes if a major tsunami should occur; they should prepare ahead of time for such an evacuation. In the case of a distant tsunami (ie., originating in Alaska, Japan, Hawaii, etc.) there will be adequate warning to conduct a coordinated evacuation. On the other hand, if a major earthquake should occur along the Cascadia Subduction Zone, just a few miles off shore, residents on the West side of Greentrees will have just 10-20 minutes to move to higher ground.

Residents on the East side of Greentrees should not feel particularly secure in their location either. An earthquake, high wind storm, or fire, will certainly impact them as well. Therefore, all residents of Greentrees should prepare ahead of time to deal with the possibility of a catastrophic disaster.

Why Should We Be Concerned?

Recent geological studies have shown that there has been a fairly regular series of major tsunamis every 300-500 years along the Oregon Coast that were the result of intense shifts in the ocean floor along the Cascadia Subduction Zone located just a few miles off the Oregon-Washington Coast. These events were caused by release of pressure that builds as the Juan de Fuca plate slides under the North American plate in this region. We are now overdue for one of these corrections and can expect that a major earthquake of the magnitude 8.0-9.5 will likely occur in this region within the next century. This could happen without warning tomorrow, or it could happen in 100 years—no one can say when, but most experts think it will be sooner than later. It is important to note that the likelihood of a major earthquake goes up each year.

A major earthquake will have a devastating impact upon our community and the residents of Greentrees Village. There would be widespread structural damage to the infrastructure of Florence including the hospital, fire stations, roads, and homes. It is possible that the primary responders (fire, ambulance, police) will not be available for several days. Most likely, all roads into Florence would be blocked and impassable for days to weeks. Thus, it will be up to the residents of Florence and Greentrees Village to act in our own behalf for an unknown period of time.

This document is designed as a master plan of action.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

Have a plan for handling emergencies. There are a number of steps you should take in order to prepare your household and yourself to be ready to respond to potential emergency situations. They are listed in order of priority so you can take action in a logical sequence as you are able. Primary emphasis will be placed on earthquakes and tsunamis because these would be the most devastating of events.

Step 1: Familiarize yourself with Emergency Alerts that are in place now (*Appendix 1*). There are several systems already in place to inform you of potential disasters.

Step 2: Safety check your home (*Appendix 2*). There are a number of steps you can take to prepare your home so you have a better chance of surviving a disaster and escaping uninjured.

Step 3: Prepare a 72 Hour Emergency Kit in case you have to evacuate your home in a rush (*Appendix 3*). This kit should include those items that you would need to survive outside your residence for a period of 72 hours. It is very important to include items that are absolutely necessary for you such as medications and particular dietary requirements. Do not forget your pets.

Step 4: Organize yourself to Shelter in Place following a disaster (*Appendix 4*). If your home survives an initial catastrophic event, you will not want to leave it. Therefore, you need to outfit your home for an extended survival period in the absence of most standard utilities (electricity, water, sewer, etc.). It is very important to have an adequate supply of water and food. Do not forget your pets.

Step 5: Collect items needed to provide adequate sanitation in the absence of an external water supply and a flush toilet (*Appendix 5*). We have an

obligation to take certain steps to protect our environment because we might wish to continue to live in this area following recovery from a disaster.

Step 6: Outfit yourself with an emergency radio and two-way radios so you are able to listen to emergency broadcasts and be able to communicate during a disaster (*Appendix 6*). It can be very unnerving if you are isolated and do not know what is happening around you. These communication devices can provide valuable tools for your survival in emergency situations.

Step 7: As soon as possible after the initial emergency event, GERT will activate the Greentrees Disaster Plan which will provide leadership and evacuation facilities for the residents at the Greentrees Clubhouse (*Appendix 7*).

Step 8: Remove the **Emergency Information Form** (*Attachment 2*) from this document, fill out the information, and attach it to your refrigerator so emergency responders will have as much information about your household as possible in a crisis.

Step 9: A partial list of additional sources of information about disaster preparedness has been attached (*Appendix 9*).

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Disaster Alerts

Emergency communications in Florence and in Greentrees exist on several levels. Primary disaster warning is provided by sirens, which are tested at 11:00 AM on the last Friday of each month. Backing this up is a reverse 911 system called CENS (Computer Emergency Notification System) that is designed to call each home that is in the hazard zones to warn of potential dangers. You can sign up for emergency alerts on line at <https://public.alertsense.com/SignUp/?regionid=1087>. This can include home phones, email, and cell phones. In addition, the local radio station, KCST (106.9 FM) has emergency power and will broadcast local information. However, there is a high probability of a system-wide disruption of many public services including telephone, electricity, water, sewer, and transportation, rendering these services inoperable. Functional communications during a disaster is of paramount importance, so there are backup systems in place throughout the region.

A major, local earthquake announces itself. It may be heard before it is felt. There are at least two kinds of wave actions emitted from an earthquake that are important to us. The first is a primary, or P, wave and is less damaging than the ones to follow (secondary, or S, waves). P waves generally travel faster than S waves and you might feel these first. Its motion is like that of sound waves and it pushes back and forth on the rocks in the Earth's crust. It feels and sounds like a sonic boom. The S waves shear the rocks sideways at right angles to the direction of travel. Thus, it tosses you both up/down and side-to-side. This is particularly damaging to solid structures. At first indication of an earthquake, you need to drop to the floor and cover while you wait it out. An earthquake originating in the Cascadia Subduction Zone can last for 5 minutes or more. This will seem like a lifetime. You should assume a major tsunami will quickly follow this type of earthquake and prepare to act accordingly. Keep in mind that there will be strong aftershocks so be ready to drop and cover as needed during these events. ***Do not wait for someone to tell you to act! Do not wait for a tsunami warning! A tsunami may be just minutes away!***

A distant tsunami will be detected several hours before it arrives on the Oregon coast. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) will monitor such events and pass on vital information to the public via radio and television broadcasts. You may find it advantageous to purchase a portable NOAA weather radio that receives these broadcasts directly. This radio should operate on alternate energy sources such as a combination of batteries, solar, windup, or house current.

Additional information on Communications can be found in ***Appendix 6***.

Appendix 2: Safety Check Your Home

There are a number of precautions you can take to prepare your home for unexpected disasters. As an example, an earthquake will cause vigorous shaking of the home and all of the contents; this can be both damaging to your possessions and a danger to you. There are different steps you can take depending on the type of disaster.

A. Earthquake

1. Large pieces of furniture such as bookcases, china cabinets, televisions, file cabinets, grandfather clocks, tall dressers, etc., should be anchored to the wall so they cannot tip.
2. Heavy, or fragile, objects should be placed low on shelves, rather than high.
3. Clutter should be reduced so fewer objects are flying during the quake.
4. Harsh chemicals should be stored in low shelves and they should be kept in an area not normally used for habitation. The containers can burst during harsh movement.
5. Some thought should be given to what chemicals are stored together. When mixed, some chemicals can produce harmful or corrosive products.
6. Examine your home to identify a safe spot in each room where you can drop and feel secure that nothing is likely to fall on you (next to a couch, large chair, bed, etc).

B. Tsunami

1. Is your home in the tsunami hazard zone?
2. Are you prepared to leave the home in a moment's notice if there is a tsunami warning?
3. Do you have your 72 Hour Survival Kit ready to go? (*Appendix 4*)
4. Do you know where to go?
5. Where are your personal papers, medical information, photos, list of prescription drugs, etc., that could be washed away in a tsunami? Are there copies somewhere away from the home that could be used to regenerate the information?
6. Have you made plans to take care of your pets following a disaster? Are you prepared to take your pets with you? Do you have some food and water for them in your Survival Kit?

C. Windstorm

1. Check the exterior of your house to see what might be likely to fly in a heavy windstorm (lawn furniture, awnings, garbage cans, etc.)
2. Look at the trees. Are they likely to fall on your house during a major storm? Would trimming them help alleviate the problem?
3. Are there any loose materials attached to the house that could be better attached?
4. Expect to stay put during a major storm. Have flashlights, candles, food, and water available that will not need electricity to utilize (See *Appendix 3*).
5. If you must leave your house, have a walking stick, broom, or walker nearby to use for support.
6. Purchase a hard hat from a hardware store to protect your head from flying debris.
7. Keep your Helmet, a pair of solid shoes, work gloves, and a flashlight under your bed since there will likely be broken glass and other hazards you will encounter while escaping your home.

D. Fire

1. Look at the vegetation around your property. Is there a lot of dead brush that is close to the home that could be removed?
2. Are there piles of flammable materials around, or in, your home that should be removed?
3. Do you have a BC, or ABC, fire extinguisher? Do you know how to use it? Is it still charged and ready to use?
4. Do you know at least two ways to escape your home and neighborhood if there is a major fire? Is there anything blocking your two escape routes out of each room in your home?

Appendix 3: The 72 Hour Survival Kit

The U. S. Department of Homeland Security recommends that individuals do at least 3 things to make themselves ready for emergencies: Prepare an emergency supply kit, make a family emergency plan, and become informed about the different types of emergencies that could occur in their area and the appropriate response for each. Most commercial emergency supply kits contain sufficient materials for single individuals to survive for at least 72 hours in an emergency. This emergency supply kit can contain a variety of materials specific to the needs of each individual. As a minimum this kit should contain:

- Water (1 gal/person/day) for drinking and sanitation
- Food (a 3 day supply of non-perishable food)
- Battery operated, or hand-cranked, radio and a NOAA weather radio and extra batteries for both
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Whistle to signal for help
- Plastic sheeting and duct tape to make a shelter
- Dust masks to help filter out contaminants in the air
- Moist towelettes
- Garbage bags (30 gal size) and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Can opener if carrying canned food
- Prescription medications (plus list) and glasses
- Extra batteries for hearing aids
- Pet food and extra water for animals
- Photocopies of important documents (insurance, ID, bank records) in a waterproof container
- Some cash and coins
- Sleeping bag, or warm blanket, for each person
- Household bleach and medicine dropper
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Personal hygiene items including toilet paper and hand sanitizer
- Mess kit
- Disposable utensils
- Paper towels
- Gloves (both leather and rubber)
- Extra clothing plus jacket or rain coat
- Sturdy shoes
- Hat
- Sun screen and insect repellent
- Books and games for entertainment

The items in this survival kit can be varied according to your particular needs. You should review the item list regularly since your needs may change over time. *And don't forget to add necessary items for your pets as well such as food, toys, leash, meds, food dishes, and pet carrier.*

This survival kit can be rather heavy, so it is recommended that you put these supplies in a rolling suitcase, rolling garbage can, or other cart with large wheels (Some of the terrain you have to traverse may be unimproved). Place this survival kit where it can be easily grabbed on the way out of your house during an evacuation.

In addition, you should have a basic **survival kit in your automobile** that includes:

Flashlight, extra batteries, and maps

First aid kit and manual

White distress flag

Tire repair kit, jumper cables, and flares

Bottled water and non-perishable foods such as granola bars

Seasonal supplies such as blanket, gloves, shovel, tire chains, scraper, hat

Appendix 4: Shelter In Place

There is no question that we all would be most comfortable following a disaster if we can continue to live in our own home. This assumes that your home is habitable following the event. Even though you may have shelter, you cannot assume that life will be easy—all utilities may be disrupted such that you would have no electricity, water, sewer, or telephone service. It is recommended that you prepare for loss of services for a period of 30 days. This is not an unexpected suggestion since floods, hurricanes, and tornados in other parts of the country in the past few years resulted in similar periods of disrupted services. The good thing about sheltering in place is that you get to personalize your supplies. You choose the foods you want on hand, the entertainment you like, and so on.

A: Inventory your supplies

Go through your pantry. Take note of your packaged and canned goods. Put things in order so you can date the items. You will need to use food from this pantry on a regular basis, so make sure you buy replacements as you use items. Buy items you like and that are easy to prepare, using a minimum of added water. Look for items you might be able to eat without heating. Do not forget food for your animals.

Stockpile lots of water. You should have several gallons of bottled water per person, plus a water filter system to purify additional water. Again, plan to use water from this stock and replace it as needed since bottled water has a limited useful lifetime. Do not forget your animals.

Your hot water tank and pipes are a good source of water in an emergency, but requires some effort on your part to utilize it properly.

B: Suggested Materials to Have on Hand

There are several items that could be needed if sheltering in place in addition to those items in your 72 Hour Survival Kit:

- Additional water and food
- tent or large tarp for cover
- sleeping bags
- camp stove and waterproof matches
- propane canisters
- flashlights
- radio (crank, solar, and battery operated)
- extra sanitation and hygiene items
- extra medications

These items should be kept in a closed container in a dry location.

C. Water for Emergencies

If a major disaster should occur in Greentrees, one crucial problem could be finding an adequate water supply. A person can survive weeks without food, but only a very few days without water. As an example of the problem, assume we have a major earthquake and tsunami. In all probability, all utilities will be disrupted. So what sources of water might we have to draw from? We have the swimming pools, but they would likely spring leaks and lose their water, and contain hazardous chemicals. We have a river nearby, but it will be highly polluted and also quite salty half of the time. We cannot get clean water from our pipes due to sewer and waterline breaks, or loss of the purification plant. So we must be ready to deal with the water issue ourselves.

It is estimated that each person needs a minimum of 1 gallon of water per day for drinking, cooking, and sanitation. That is a lot of water. It is a good idea to store at least a two week supply of water for the family. There are several remedies to the water problem:

1. You can purchase, and store, a few cases of bottled water. This is highly recommended, but these bottles have a limited storage life; so you need to use and replace them within the posted use-by date.
2. A second possibility is to make use of the water in your hot water tank, but this requires some action by you in order to assure it does not become contaminated.
3. A third possibility is to purchase a 55 gallon barrel that is designed to hold clean water and a hand pump to sample it. If properly prepared this water is good for several years before replacement is necessary if stored properly. A good water storage primer is available at ***BePrepared.com***.
4. For those with campers and motor homes, keeping the water tanks filled would be a great advantage.

It is recommended that you *do not* ration water. Drink the amount you need daily (at least two quarts per person) and then try to find more for the next day. You can reduce the amount of water you need by reducing activity and keeping cool. Also, refrain from eating salty foods during this time.

Commercially Prepared Water: Keep the water in its original container, and do not open it until needed. Store away from sunlight and observe the “use-by date”.

Prepare and Reuse Your Own Containers: You should use only food-grade storage containers. If you choose to reuse storage containers, use two-liter plastic soft drink bottles—do not use plastic jugs that contained juice or milk since proteins and sugars from these drinks cannot be adequately removed and provide food for microbial growth.

To prepare the containers for reuse, wash with dishwashing soap and rinse thoroughly. Sanitize the bottles by adding 1 teaspoon of non-scented chlorine bleach per quart of water. Use only bleach from an unopened container since it loses potency upon exposure to air. Swish this solution around the total interior of bottle and then thoroughly rinse with clean water.

Fill the containers with tap water. Our water is chlorinated so is OK as is. If you question this add 2 drops of chlorine bleach to each gallon of water. Tightly close the container using the original cap. Write the date on the outside and store in a cool, dark place. Replace the water every 6 months.

Other Sources of Household Water: Your **hot water tank** and **pipes** contain a large volume of clean water. There are several steps to utilize this water:

1. You must locate and become familiar with the tank.
2. You must turn off electricity, or gas, to the tank so it will not overheat as you use the water.
3. You must shut off water going into the tank to prevent contamination from outside from entering the tank. Therefore, you need to know the location of your main water shutoff valve so you can close it.
4. In order to use the water in your pipes, let air into the plumbing by turning on the faucet at the highest level in the home. A small amount of water will trickle out. Then obtain water from the lowest faucet in the house.
5. In order to take water from the hot water tank you need to locate the drain outlet (near bottom). This will require a short hose that will fit the outlet.
6. You may need to filter this water since there could well be debris at the bottom of your tank depending on its age. See the list of vendors for emergency supplies in *Appendix 8* for sources of the necessary filter apparatus.

Decontamination of water: In rare emergency situations you may need to treat water of uncertain quality. In addition to having a bad odor and taste, contaminated water can contain dangerous microorganisms that cause diseases. You should treat all water of uncertain quality before using it for drinking, food preparation, or hygiene.

Boiling, or chlorination, will kill most microorganisms, but will not remove other contaminants such as heavy metals, salts, or other chemicals.

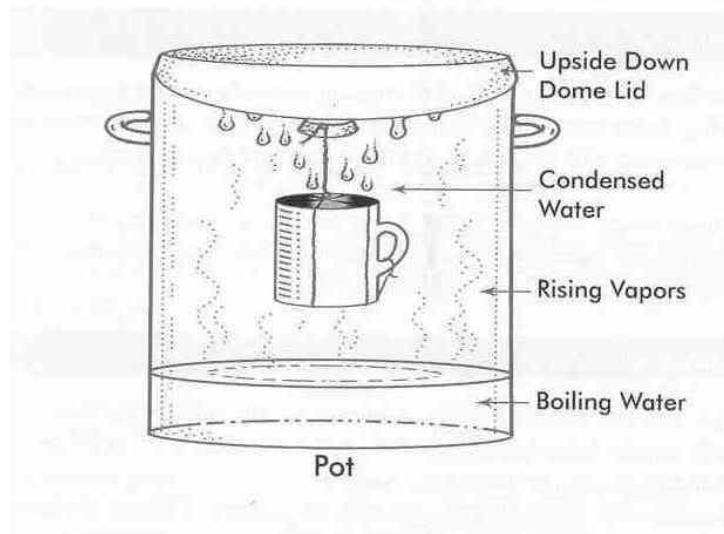
Distillation will remove these other contaminants as well. Before treating let any solids settle to the bottom or strain the water through layers of paper towel, clean cloth, or coffee filter.

Boiling: Bring the water to a rolling boil for a full minute. Let the water cool before drinking. Boiled water will taste better if you oxygenate it by pouring it back and forth between two clean containers. This will also improve the taste of stored water.

Chlorination: Use only household bleach that contains 5.25 to 6.0 percent sodium hypochlorite. Do not use scented bleaches, or bleaches with added cleaners. The potency of bleach diminishes with time so use only from a newly opened or an unopened bottle.

Add 16 drops (1/8 teaspoon) of bleach per gallon of water, stir and let stand for 30 minutes. The water should have a slight bleach odor. If it doesn't, repeat and let stand another 15 minutes. If it still does not have a slight bleach odor, discard it and seek another source of water.

Distillation: Distillation will remove all microorganisms and other contaminants as well. The process involves boiling water and collecting the vapor that condenses back to water. Fill a large pot halfway with water. Tie a cup to the handle on the pot's lid so it will hang right-side up when the lid is upside-down. Make sure the cup is not touching the water. Boil the water for 20 minutes and collect the distilled water from the cup.



Do not use water from toilet flush tanks or bowls, radiators, waterbeds, or swimming pools/spas.

Greentrees has purchased a large, 3000 gallon water tank for emergency water. Unfortunately, this tank will only hold a small portion of the water needed to support the whole population needs. Therefore, each resident must stockpile several gallons of water for their own personal use.

The take-home lesson of the day is you must be prepared ahead of time, or you might be very thirsty. See ***Appendix 8*** for a partial list of vendors for emergency supplies. You can also find a more extensive list of sources for emergency supplies online by performing an online search for ***emergency supplies***.

Appendix 5: Sanitation

Assuming that all flush toilets will not have a source of water, it will be necessary to put all solid and liquid waste in a heavy duty plastic bag. The bag must be secured with a plastic tie and placed in a large trash can with a tight fitting lid or buried in the sand leaving the tip of the bag exposed so it can be picked up later. If the toilets can still be used without flushing you can turn off the water at the valve, remove all the bowl water, line the bowl with 2 heavy duty plastic bags. When finished, add a small amount of bleach, secure the inner bag with a tie, and dispose of it in a large trash can with a tight fitting lid.

Each family member should also have a 5 gallon bucket in case the toilets are not usable. Each bucket should contain heavy duty plastic bags for liner, ties, 1 gallon of water containing ½ cup Clorox bleach, 1 bottle of Ultra Clorox, Spray bottle, hand soap, plastic gloves, and toilet paper. Toilet seats that fit 5 gallon buckets are available from some of the supply houses listed in **Appendix 8**. Also, one can purchase a camp toilet from either Bimart or Fred Meyer.

Greentrees is researching the possibility of providing some type of central, emergency Sanitation Facility in the future. This would likely be in the form of a lined, underground vault to temporarily serve as a temporary toilet facility that can be pumped clean as needed.

Appendix 6: Communications

In the event of a declared emergency, when communication services including cellphone, telephone, internet and local power are unavailable, a means of providing emergency communication must be established. In Florence and the surrounding area this will be accomplished by the use of generator or battery powered two-way radios. In Florence this communication will be provided and controlled through two separate organized resources.

Primary communication will be under the control of the Incident Commander and Operations Command Center located at the Fire Station, Justice Center or a Mobile Command Center. Radio communication will be provided by the local ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Services) group. The ARES group and its multiple forms of communication will provide the Operations Command Center the ability to communicate with local public service, county, state (OEM) and national (FEMA) emergency service agencies and organizations.

Secondary, local communication will be by FRS/GMRS (Family Radio Service/General Mobile Radio Service) radios. FRS channels 1-14 do not require an FCC license but GMRS channels 15-22 do require an FCC license to transmit. This second tier of communications are coordinated and operated by the local CERT team, amateur radio operators and other trained volunteers. The FRS/GMRS radio system consists of strategically located “base” stations throughout Florence and the surrounding area. Greentrees Emergency Command has a base station with the ability to communicate with the Operations Command Center.

Greentrees and local residents may be able to contact Greentrees Command Center via their FRS radios using channels 1-14. Therefore, it is recommended each household in Greentrees obtain a pair of FRS/GMRS radios. This may allow you to communicate with the Greentrees Command Center using your FRS radio. Everyone should know how keep their radios charged and how to set the radios up for emergency use. Additionally, these radios may also be used to communicate among family members during other times such as shopping, travel and camping trips.

Appendix 7: Greentrees Disaster Plan

Immediately following an emergency situation all Greentrees residents should make certain their families and neighbors are out of immediate danger. Then, CERT and GERT volunteers should meet at the Multipurpose Room of the REC hall to organize teams to handle the various aspects of the emergency situation.

A. Facilities: Various parts of the Greentrees Clubhouse will be transformed to handle evacuees and injured.

1. The Greentrees Office will become Greentrees Command Center Operations in the Break room, Logistics in the Greentrees Office.
2. The REC Hall will become the main Evacuation Center for residents with the Activity Room used for resident registration and documentation.
3. The Main Clubhouse will be used as a temporary Medical Facility.
4. The Computer Club Room will function as a radio communications center.
5. A nearby garage may be utilized as a temporary Morgue.

B. Evacuation by Residents: Residents who need to evacuate their homes should immediately relocate to the REC Hall with their 72 Hour Emergency Kits. They would need first to go to the Activity Room and register their presence so their presence is known. It is vitally important that a census of residents be created following a disaster so we know the disposition of each individual. They will also be asked about any knowledge of immediate neighbors (Were they home at the time? How many live in home? Etc.)

Injured residents should report first to the Medical Facility where they will be triaged and treated accordingly. Runners will be used to transfer information about them to the Registration/Document area in the Activity Room.

Some residents will drive to the Clubhouse. If electricity is out the gates will not operate and they should crash the gates to pass. *Do not stop at the gates since you will be blocking the evacuation route of others behind you!* Parking near the Clubhouse will be restricted for emergency vehicles so parking instructions are posted below.

Keep in mind that there are most often several tsunami waves, some larger than the first. *Do not return to your residence until a city-wide all clear has been issued.*

If there are problems evacuating your pets, you must leave them behind and get yourself to safety. The pets can be evacuated later when the emergency subsides. No pets will be allowed in the Clubhouse or Recreation Hall.

C. Formation of Rapid Response Teams (CERT and GERT)

1. Search and Rescue

As soon as possible after a major event, search and rescue teams will be sent out to the various districts in an attempt to help stranded, or injured, individuals. Initially, this will include individuals from each of the districts who will report back to the main command area. The use of individuals local to a district is preferred since they should be more familiar with the special needs of the residents in their area. The search and rescue process requires some degree of training so that the teams are not compromised in the search process and that no further injuries will be caused to injured residents. Search and rescue will be dependent upon volunteers who are willing to be trained for this task. Injured residents will be given basic immediate medical attention for choking, bleeding, and shock. They will then be transported to the central triage medical area at the clubhouse.

2. Emergency Medical Treatment

Following triage at the residence, the injured will be removed to the clubhouse lobby which will be converted into a medical treatment area. The lobby and game room will be split so that patients with need for immediate medical care will be isolated from those whose injuries are deemed minor (delayed medical treatment).

At the medical treatment center the victims will be carefully examined head-to-foot for injuries and be watched over by volunteers until they can be evacuated by primary responders (EMS, Fire Department). The medical facility is another area which will be staffed by trained volunteers who are willing to learn emergency medical treatment techniques. These are not

difficult procedures to learn and volunteers should be ready to act with just a few hours of training and practice.

3. Transportation

One of the most difficult procedures that we must perform following a disaster is to transport injured victims from their residence to the central medical treatment area at the clubhouse. This will require the assistance of a number of healthy individuals who are physically able to lift the injured on stretchers. The volunteers involved in this operation will need to be trained on how to move injured people without causing further injury and discomfort.

4. Morgue

A morgue will be set up in a nearby garage, or parking area, away from the survivors. In some instances, Search and Rescue Teams may simply mark the location of a deceased individual and not attempt to move them to a central morgue until the emergency situation has subsided.

5. Pet Care

GERT cannot take responsibility for animals owned by residents. The animals cannot be evacuated to the Recreation Hall/Club House during a disaster. It will be up to the pet owner to make arrangements for care of their individual animals. One suggestion would be to move the animals to another temporary home on the East side of Greentrees. It is recommended that housing arrangements be made ahead of a disaster for this transfer.

Food for the animals should be part of the emergency supply kit for each household with a pet.

Cats should be transported in pet cages or carriers. Dogs must be on a leash or a pet carrier.

D. Equipment and Supplies

1. Water

The most significant need for the survivors of a major disaster is a good supply of clean water. This will be a challenge for the Emergency Response Team. It will be necessary to confiscate as much bottled water from residences as possible in order to meet the needs of the community. For this reason, it is highly recommended that all residents stockpile a couple of cases of bottled water, which can be tapped in an emergency. This can be very important for your own survival as well.

2. Food

There will be substantial amounts of perishable food in refrigerators and freezers, which will spoil if not utilized immediately. It is hoped that the frozen foods would be shared with the community before it spoils. It is also recommended that all residents stockpile a month's worth of nonperishable foods for use in an emergency. Most of these stockpiled foods should be foods that do not require very much water for cooking since there may be limited ability to heat the foods.

3. Tools, Vehicles, Etc.

We will generate a list of tools and equipment that can be located within our community such as propane stoves and grills, generators, hand tools, all terrain vehicles, propane heaters, and so on. These resources could then be tapped in an emergency. It is suggested that residents label their equipment so it can be properly returned following the emergency event.

4. Traffic Control/Parking

It is anticipated that many individuals who evacuate to the clubhouse will come in motorized vehicles. There is not sufficient parking at the clubhouse for all the expected vehicles and these vehicles would block access by emergency vehicles. Therefore, a new map for emergency traffic flow has been created in which **2nd through 4th streets north and south** will become one way respectively while perimeter streets like **1st, 5th, north, and south streets** would be two way streets (*Attachment 1*). This would allow vehicle parking on the right hand side of each of these one way streets between private driveways.

5. Security

It is a common, but tragic reality that following any major disaster there is widespread vandalism and looting. Therefore, citizen patrols through our Greentrees community will be organized through GERT to help control unlawful activities in our community during a disaster. Individuals involved in these patrols will be provided with radios and carry flashlights. They will be wearing Security vests and only work in pairs. Any suspicious activity should be reported directly to the Central Command.

Appendix 8: Emergency Supplies Resource List

costco.com	food, flashlights, cooking and camping
quakekare.com	food, medical supplies
emergencylifeline.com	food, medical supplies
theepicenter.com	food, med supplies, gas masks- can pick up order in Eugene
beprepared.com	food, med supplies, radios, camping gear, sanitary supplies, water storage, backpacks, CERT gear- very reliable shipping
REI/rei.com	store in Eugene or via internet. Camping supplies, freeze dried meals, water purification
cabelas.com	cots, sleeping bags, saws, axes, clothing
USAemergencysupply.com	general emergency supplies
Pleasanthillgrain.com	food

Appendix 9: References

This is an abbreviated list of resources for further reading concerning the topics discussed in this document.

Weather

www.noah.gov/wx.html

www.weather.com

weather.yahoo.com/

www.intellicast.com/

Cascadia subduction zone: earthquakes and tsunamis

earthquake.usgs.gov/research/crust/cascadia.php

www.pnsn.org/HAZARDS/CASCADIA/cascadia_event.html

www.pnsn.org/HAZARDS/CASCADIA/cascadia_zone.html

nthmp.tsunami.gov/

Disaster preparation/mitigation

www.ready.gov/

www.fema.gov/areyouready/

72hours.org/

www.aspca.org/petcare/disaster-preparedness

www.prepare.org/home/

www.statefarm.com/learning/_disas_prepare.asp

www.ready.gov/america/getakit/

www.crew.org

www.topemergencypreparedness.com

www.dhs.gov/files/prepresrecovery.shtm

www.svfr.org

www.oregongeology.org/default.htm

www.ci.florence.or.us/community/western-lane-emergency-operations-group

Emergency Road and Parking Map



EMERGENCY INFORMATION FORM
Please Remove, Fill out, and Post on Refrigerator

Name	Date of Birth	Physician

Primary Contact: _____ **Phone:** _____

Secondary Contact: _____ **Phone:** _____

Medications for each (Name): _____

Allergies to Medications: _____

Where do you keep your Medications? _____

What else do you want us to know about you? _____

Pets Names (breed): _____ (_____) _____ (_____)

_____ (_____) _____ (_____)

Have you evacuated? (Y/N) _____

Notes: