

PACIFIC COUNTY

All Hazards Preparedness Guide

**Hazards Most
Likely to Hit
This Region**

**How to Protect
Your Family
and Property**

Featuring

**Neighbors
Helping
Each Other**

**Emergency
Services
and Response**

**Preparing Your
Business for
Disaster**



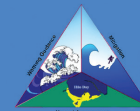
Developed by
**Pacific County Emergency
Management Agency (PCEMA)**



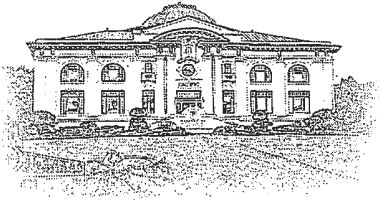
**Washington State Military Department
Emergency Management Division**



**Shoalwater Bay
Indian Tribe**



**National Tsunami Hazard
Mitigation Program**



Pacific County COMMISSIONERS

Beverly Olson, Interim-Commissioner District #1

Norman "Bud" Cuffel, District #2

Lisa Ayers, District #3

August 3, 2012

Dear Local Residents and Visitors:

Pacific County is known to be "Nature's Best Effort" in respect to its beauty, climate, and beaches. The area has been repeatedly chosen to be among the top destinations in Washington State by virtue of offering national and state parks, renowned restaurants, cranberry bogs, lighthouses, oyster farms, comfortable lodging, small museums, horseback riding, clam digging and expansive beaches. Naturally, with this beauty comes vulnerability. Over the past several years Pacific County has succumbed to windstorms, tsunami events, and flooding that have tested the ability of the county to respond and recover.

Living on the edge of the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia River, Willapa Bay, and the Cascadia Subduction Zone creates a constant awareness of that vulnerability. This guide is intended to assist residents and visitors by providing information so that they might be prepared to deal with the consequences of the weather and other natural and manmade hazards.

As the old proverb states, "A failure to plan, is a plan to fail". The Board of Pacific County Commissioners urges you to read through and keep a copy of the Pacific County All Hazards Guide, published in coordination with the Washington State Military Department Emergency Management Division. This guide provides comprehensive information related to preparing for and responding to hazardous events.

Personal responsibility is key to a successful response to disastrous events and we encourage every visitor and resident to make a plan to be prepared for anything Mother Nature sends our way.

Thank you.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
PACIFIC COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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Chair

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"Pacific County is an Equal Opportunity Employer & Provider"



Pacific County Sheriff's Office

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Pat Matlock
Chief Criminal Deputy

August 3, 2012

Dear Pacific County Residents and Visitors:

We have a tendency to think “disasters won’t happen here” but recent years have demonstrated otherwise. The 2007 windstorm, the 2009 flooding, and the most recent 2011 tsunami advisory were events that affected us here in Pacific County. Taking a few minutes to read the Pacific County All Hazards Guide may help save your life or a family member’s life. This comprehensive Hazards Guide discusses what you should do when disaster strikes.

Do you have a NOAA weather radio? Do you have a 72-hour disaster supply kit? Do you have an out of area contact? It may take days for local responders to reach you. You should prepare to be on your own for at least three days after a disaster. The responsibility for protecting ourselves and our families falls first upon us. This Guide contains a lot of excellent information that will help you learn about what to do if a tsunami, earthquake, or some other disaster should strike.

Being prepared and understanding what to do can reduce fear, anxiety and losses that accompany disasters and may make all the difference when seconds count. This Guide can help!

Sincerely
Scott L. Johnson
Sheriff of Pacific County

Pacific County is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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HAZARDOUS EVENTS IN PACIFIC COUNTY

Potential Hazards in Pacific County

1. Tsunami
2. Severe Storm
3. Flood
4. Dam Failure
5. Wildland Fire
6. Landslide
7. Earthquake
8. Hazardous Materials
9. Search and Rescue Emergency

The list to the left shows the hazards, in no particular ranking, identified as having the greatest chance of happening or potential to cause damage. Pacific County's Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA) selected these natural hazards through a careful review process that considered scientific data, history of occurrences, damage reports and potential impacts to people.

This All Hazards Guide provides a step-by-step approach to disaster preparedness by walking the reader through where to get information about local emergency plans, how to prepare for hazards that affect their local area and how

to develop and maintain an emergency communications plan and disaster supplies kit. Some of the primary subjects addressed in this guide are floods, earthquakes, storms, tsunamis and wildfires.

Other topics include evacuation, emergency public shelters, caring for animals during disasters, information specific to people with disabilities and much more.

Use this guide is to help you and your household in the event of an emergency. You can apply what you learn in this guide and take the necessary steps to be ready when an event occurs.

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency

The Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA) is responsible for developing and maintaining a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, a framework for county-wide mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. The plan covers how agencies will respond during a disaster and recover after. The plan also addresses how to prepare for disasters and how to strengthen Pacific County to reduce disaster impacts. The plan encompasses the cities of Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend as well as all unincorporated areas of Pacific County.

PCEMA is responsible for maintaining the Emergency Operations Center in a constant state of readiness. During a county-wide disaster, the Emergency Operations Center becomes the center of information gathering and distribution, strategic decision-making, resource allocation and incident coordination. Officials from law enforcement, fire services, public health, environmental health, emergency management service, as well as other organizations from throughout the county work together to coordinate the response.



BEFORE AN EMERGENCY



Disasters disrupt hundreds of thousands of lives every year — people are seriously injured, some are killed, and property damage runs into the billions of dollars. We can minimize damage and disruption from hazards if we prepare. Being prepared and understanding what to do can reduce fear, anxiety and losses caused by

hazards. You should know how to prepare for emergency situations. This guide can help. Remember, your safety depends on the actions you take before a disaster strikes.

Consider sharing this guide with family and friends. It contains useful information that can help neighborhoods develop community-wide plans to lessen the impacts of emergencies.

For more information: www.fema.gov/plan/index.shtm

PREPARE YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR EMERGENCIES

Prepare in a Year

It is easy to believe that disasters will never happen where we live, that our families will never be in harm's way.

Unfortunately, recent disasters prove that Washington State's coastal regions routinely experience major impacts from severe winter storms. Floods, landslides and wildfires affect

hundreds of thousands of people living along the coast. Pacific County is also vulnerable to earthquakes and other natural and human-made hazards. Protect yourself and your loved ones by preparing for the impacts of a regional emergency before one happens.

You and your family can follow the set of simple monthly steps below

to prepare for disasters over the course of a year. Some of the activities in the Prepare in a Year program can be completed in just a few minutes, while others might take some time. Mark one activity on each month of your calendar. Taking these steps can provide comfort and security, and will help everyone in the event of a disaster.

Prepare In a Year - Steps to Disaster Readiness

MONTH	MONTHLY TASK	WHAT TO DO	See Page(s):
January	Develop an Action Plan	Understand the hazards you face and talk to your family about what everyone needs to do.	15-26
February	Create an Out-of-Area Contact Plan	Select someone at least 100 miles away that you can call and talk to if local telephone lines are jammed during an emergency.	11, Back Cover
March	Store Three Days of Emergency Water	Store at least three gallons per person (one gallon per person per day for three days).	28
April	Prepare an Emergency Preparedness Kit	Organize a three day supply of non-perishable food, basic tools, water, and a first aid kit.	6
May	Secure Important Documents	Gather copies of important insurance and financial papers and emergency contact information and add to your disaster kit.	
June	Gather Extended Event Supplies	Prepare for extended emergencies by purchasing things like camping stoves or items that will provide shelter like tents or sleeping bags.	6
July	Assemble Under-Bed Safety Supplies	In the event of an emergency you will want to be able to react quickly and reach under your bed for important things, like a pair of shoes and a flashlight.	
August	Practice Utility Safety	Take some time to learn how and when to turn off utilities after a major disaster such as an earthquake.	8, 9
September	Practice Fire Safety	Know how to escape in a fire. Also locate and learn how to use a fire extinguisher.	
October	Practice Drop, Cover, and Hold On	Identify the safest place in a room to drop, cover, and hold on during an earthquake! If you live in a coastal area, practice your tsunami evacuation route.	15
November	Prepare Shelter-in-Place	In the case of a chemical airborne agent, you will need to be able to quickly and securely seal doors, windows, vents, and other cracks in your home.	27
December	Practice Response with a Home Hazard Hunt	Spend 30 minutes going through your home and finding things that could fall or break during an earthquake. Secure any items that could fall and hurt someone.	8

Know how to escape in a fire. Also locate and learn how to use a fire extinguisher.

Quick Preparedness Checklist

- Know how to contact your children at their school or daycare and how to pick them up after a disaster. Let the school know if someone else is authorized to pick them up. Keep your child's emergency release card current.
- Know where the nearest fire and police stations are located. Learn your community's warning signals, what they sound like, and what you should do when you hear them.
- Learn first aid and CPR. Keep a first aid kit, a first aid manual, copies of medical insurance documents and extra medicine for family members handy.
- Keep a small amount of cash available. If the power is out, ATM machines won't work.
- If you have family members who don't speak English, have them carry emergency cards in English with their names, addresses and information about medications or allergies so that first responders will know how to assist them.
- During a disaster, use the telephone for emergency calls only.
- If you are asked to evacuate, take your emergency kit and follow official directions to a safe place or temporary shelter. Do not try to carry a lot of other possessions.

If you have questions about these steps, contact:

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency

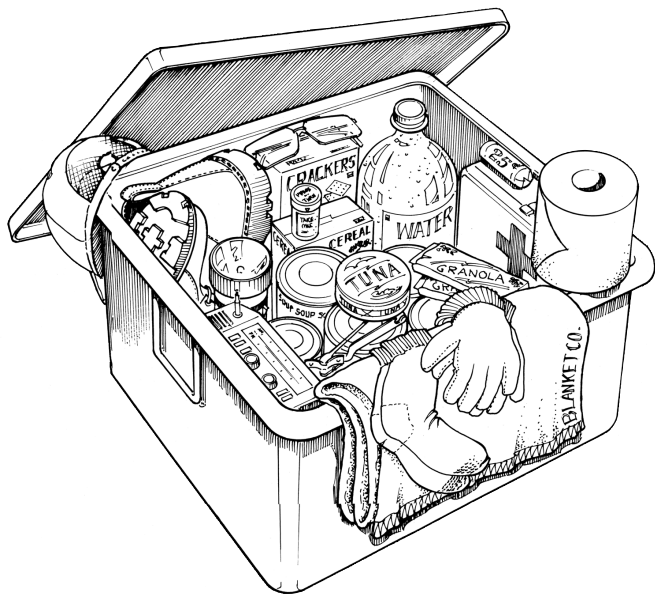
by calling 360-875-9340

or visit the PCEMA website at www.co.pacific.wa.us/pcema for more information.

CREATE YOUR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS SUPPLIES

Preparing a Week's Worth of Emergency Supplies

Emergency responders may not be able to reach you immediately after a disaster. You may be on your own for hours, even days, after a disaster strikes. In recent disasters citizens have been cut off from rescue for up to a week at a time. Having emergency kits in your vehicles, home, and children's schools increases your family's emergency preparedness and reduces the likelihood of death or injury during a disaster.



Store emergency supplies in something portable and easily carried, like a plastic tub with a tight-fitting lid or a backpack. The container should be watertight, insect proof, and be able to handle some abuse should it be dropped during an earthquake. Several smaller tubs or a wheeled container may be easier to carry.

In the event of fire or rapid evacuation, you will be able to grab your emergency supplies and go. Your emergency supplies will increase comfort and decrease stress on your family members.

Pack "comfort" items, especially for young children. Including non-perishable foods, toys, or games can help calm them during a disaster or stay in an emergency shelter.

Locate your supplies kit as close to your primary house exit as possible. You may have to leave your home quickly or find it in the dark after the upheaval of an earthquake.

Water is the most important item you can store in your emergency preparedness kit. You should keep at least a three-day supply of water for each person in your household. The rule of thumb is one gallon per person per day for at least three days – store a minimum of three gallons for each person living in the house. Washed out milk containers work well to store drinking water, but remember to refill them with clean water every six months to keep your supply fresh.

Below is a simple list for an emergency preparedness kit. This is not a complete kit, but it will help you start to prepare for a disaster. You may want to store some items in portable containers at home, school or work to take with you during a quick evacuation. Other items are important supplies for when you have to shelter-in-place at home, work or school during an extended emergency.

Your Supply Supplies

Emergency supplies

- Dry or canned food and drinking water for each person
- Can opener
- First aid supplies and first aid book
- Copies of important documents, such as birth certificates, licenses and insurance policies
- Special needs items such as infant formula, eyeglasses and medications and medical equipment batteries, and pet supplies
- A change of clothing and sturdy shoes
- Battery powered radio and batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Whistle
- Waterproof matches
- Toys, books, puzzles, games

- Extra house keys and car keys
- List of contact names and phone numbers
- Extra cash and coins for phones
- If possible, take your Tsunami Evacuation Brochure

Comfort

- Gloves for clearing debris
- Tent
- Sleeping bag or blanket

Cooking supplies

- Barbecue, camp stove
- Fuel for cooking, such as charcoal or camp stove fuel
- Eating utensils, plates and cups
- Paper towels
- Heavy-duty aluminum foil

Sanitation supplies

- Large plastic bags for waste, trash and protection against water damage
- Large trash cans
- Bar soap, shampoo and liquid detergent
- Toothpaste and toothbrushes
- Feminine and infant supplies
- Toilet paper
- Household bleach with no additives and eyedropper (for purifying drinking water)

Tools

- Ax, shovel, broom
- Crescent wrench for turning off gas
- Screwdriver, pliers, hammer
- Coil of one-half inch rope
- Plastic tape and sheeting
- Knife or razor blades
- Garden hose for siphoning and fire fighting

Further recommendations for other emergency kits can be found here:

- FEMA: www.ready.gov/basic-disaster-supplies-kit
- Red Cross Southwest Washington: www.swwredcross.org/be-prepared
- Centers for Disease Control: <http://emergency.cdc.gov/preparedness/kit/disasters>

SPECIALIZED EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Planning for Pets, Livestock and People with Special Considerations

If you or a family member has special needs, be sure to consider additional emergency preparedness. In the event of a disaster, emergency responders such as firefighters and medics may not be able to reach you for up to a week. This page highlights a few areas which will help prepare you before a disaster happens. Creating a strong support network in your neighborhood is one of the best ways to prepare before disasters.

Visually impaired

- Plan for losing the auditory clues you usually rely on after a major disaster.
- If you use a cane, keep extras in strategic, consistent and secured locations at home, work and/or school.
- Plug automatic security lights into outlets to light your path if the power goes out.
- Store high-powered flashlights with wide beams and extra batteries. LED flashlights last longer and provide brighter light than conventional flashlights.
- Service animals may become confused or frightened during and after a disaster; be prepared to use alternative ways to get around.
- Mark emergency supplies with large print, bright tape or Braille.

Hard of hearing

- Determine which broadcasting systems will provide continuous captioned and/or signed news.
- Store paper and pens to communicate with emergency personnel. Carry a pre-printed copy of important messages with you, such as: "I need an American Sign Language interpreter." Or, "If you make announcements, I will need to have them written or signed."

- Store hearing aid(s) and batteries where you can easily find them after a disaster.
- Keep your pager, captioned telephone and other communication equipment fully charged.

Special medical needs

- Have at least a seven-day supply of all your medications and medical supplies. Store your medications in one location in their original containers.
- Have a list of all of your medications, along with instructions for dosing and obtaining more. Keep this list with you and also in your emergency kits.
- Check with your medical supply company regarding a back-up power source such as a battery or generator for medical equipment.
- Have written operating instructions attached to all equipment.

Physical disabilities

- Be prepared to give helpers brief instructions on the best way to move you.
- Store emergency supplies in a pack or backpack attached to your required mobility aid.
- Store mobility aids (canes, crutches, walkers, wheelchairs) close to you and keep extra aids in commonly visited locations.
- Keep a pair of heavy gloves in your supply kit to use while wheeling or making your way over glass or debris.
- If you use a motorized wheelchair, have an extra battery available.
- If you spend time above the first floor of a building, practice using alternative methods of evacuation with the help of your personal support network.

Establishing a support network

- Know who can walk to your home to assist you.
- Discuss your disaster plans with your home healthcare provider.
- Ask your local fire department if they keep a list of people with special medical needs; ask to be included if they do.
- Keep a phone contact list handy of people who can help.

Planning for Pets and Livestock

- Consider your pets when creating your emergency preparedness kit.

Before the disaster

- Locate a safe place for your pets to stay such as emergency pet shelters, animal control shelters, or veterinary clinics. Some hotels and motels may allow you to bring pets; others may suspend their "no pet" rules during an emergency.
- Make sure your pets wear current ID tags all the time.
- Keep your pet's current vaccination information in your emergency preparedness kit to enter shelters with your pet.

Evacuation

- As emergency situations develop, keep pets nearby so you can locate them.
- If it's not safe for you to stay, it's not safe for your pets. Don't leave animals inside your home, chained or roaming loose.

Emergency Preparedness kits for pets

- Have photos to help identify lost pets and prove ownership.
- Store pet supplies in sturdy easy-to-carry containers, including water, food, medications and a first-aid kit. Store enough food and water

for at least seven days for each pet, including a bowl and manual can opener. Have spare bedding materials, litter, toys, sturdy leashes and harnesses.

- Keep a secure carrier large enough for your pet to stand comfortably, turn around and lie down.
- Write down information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems and the name and number of your veterinarian.

Planning for livestock

- Post emergency contact numbers at your barn and on your pasture fence.
- Make an animal kit with leads, halters, first aid kits and quieting hoods for easy transport.
- Keep feed at a separate location to be airdropped if the animals become stranded.
- Have sufficient transportation for all your livestock. Train your livestock to board the vehicles.
- If evacuation is not possible, decide where to leave them based on the disaster, your location and shelter strength.
- Make arrangements to help neighbors during disasters; know what organizations are prepared to rescue and house livestock.

For more information:

- www.emd.wa.gov/preparedness/prep_home.shtml
- www.asPCA.org/pet-care/disaster-preparedness/

PREPARING YOUR HOME FOR DISASTERS

Preparing Your Home for Disasters will Save Lives and Help Avoid Economic Hardships

Disasters caused by earthquakes, tsunamis and severe storms can cause damage to houses and lead to financial ruin. Prepare your household for disasters to reduce damage to your home and create a safer environment for you and your family.

In order to prepare your home, search for what might be damaged or injure you during a disaster. The illustration below highlights ways to make your home safer during earthquakes and reduce costly damage.

Strategies for Protecting Your Home and Family

Create a household disaster plan. Create a plan now for how members of

your household will make your home safer, get life saving training and have a plan for responding to all types of emergencies.

Get trained. Consider training in first aid, CPR, how to use a fire extinguisher and how to shut off your home's gas, water and electricity.

Make a financial plan. In case of damage to your home, you should store your family's documents, such as insurance policies, deeds, property records, birth certificates, and other important papers, in a safe place away from your home (e.g., safety deposit box). Make copies for your Emergency Preparedness Kit in case

these documents are needed to prove ownership and file insurance claims. Consider saving money in an emergency savings account that could be used in any crisis.

Identify safe spots in your home. Know where you and your family can seek shelter in the case of an earthquake. The best places to be are under or beside sofas, desks and sturdy tables or against inside walls. Stay away from windows, hanging objects, mirrors, fireplaces, and tall, unsecured pieces of furniture.

Learn what to do. Practice how to drop, cover, and hold on during shaking. Teach children and adults to use an

emergency whistle or to knock three times repeatedly if trapped. Rescuers searching collapsed buildings will be listening for sounds.

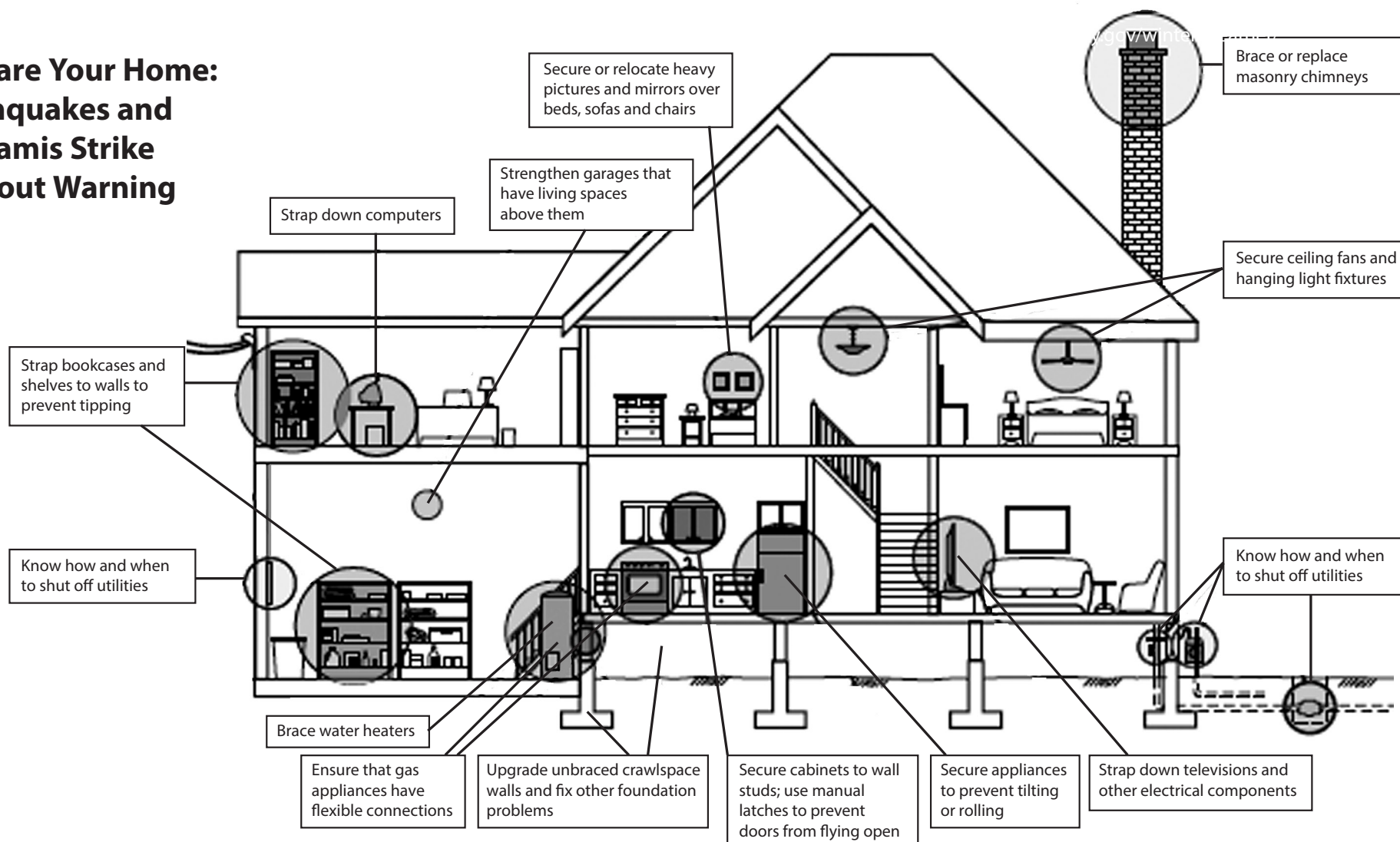
For more information:

Safeguarding your home against earthquakes, visit: www.emd.wa.gov/preparedness/prepare_home.shtml

Safeguarding your home against flood hazards, visit: www.emd.wa.gov/preparedness/prepare_floodsafe.shtml

Winter storm preparedness, visit: www.ready.gov/winter-weather/

Prepare Your Home: Earthquakes and Tsunamis Strike Without Warning



SECURING WATER HEATERS AND TURNING OFF UTILITIES

Securing Water Heaters

To protect your home and family, secure your hot water heater to wall studs. Water heaters damaged during an earthquake can start house fires. Water heaters may also contain the only source of freshwater for your household after a disaster – provided it remains upright.

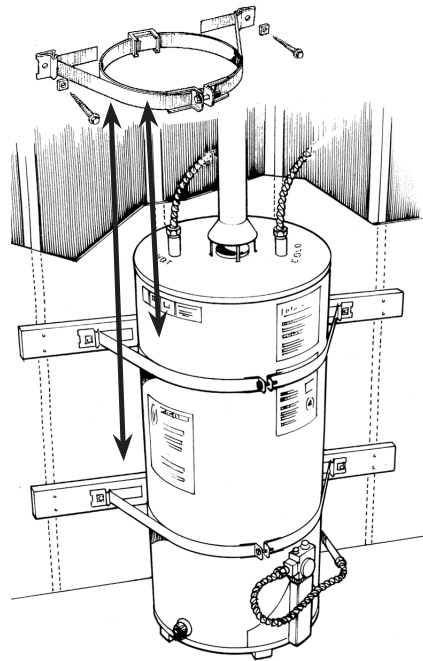
Securing Your Water Heater

- You can find commercially available water heater strapping kits in many hardware stores. These kits come complete with strapping, lag screws, washers, spacers, tension bolts and instructions.
- You can also assemble the strapping materials yourself using heavy-gauge metal straps and 3-inch lag screws.

Note: Many water heaters secured with plumber's tape broke in the 1989 Loma Prieta and 1994 Northridge earthquakes. Experts now recommend heavy-gauge metal strapping because the thin metal in plumber's tape is too weak to be effective.

Step-By-Step Instructions

1. To prevent the tank from tipping backwards, make sure there is little space between the water heater and the wall. If there is more than 1 or 2 inches, screw a wooden block to the wall.



2. Wrap the heavy-gauge metal strapping 1-1/2 times around the top and bottom of the tank. Start by placing the strapping at the back of the tank. Bring it to the front and then take it back to the wall.
3. Secure this strapping to wall studs using several 1/4-inch x 3-inch or longer lag screws with oversized washers. If you are securing it directly into concrete, use 1/4-inch expansion bolts in place of the screws.
4. Replace all copper and metal piping with flexible natural gas and water line connectors.

An Emergency Source of Water

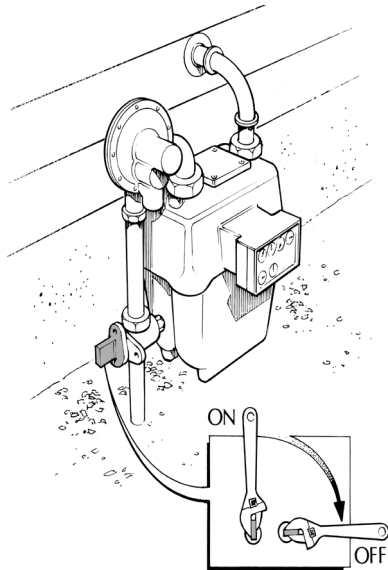
1. Shut off the valve that leads to the hot water heater immediately after the emergency to prevent the water from becoming contaminated.
2. Cut off the water heater's electrical or gas supply for your own safety and to prevent the water heater from running without water.

3. Allow the water inside the heater to cool before you attempt to drain any water from it.
4. Disconnect the hot water line at the top of the tank. Turn on a hot water faucet in the house to ventilate the water heater's tank if you can't get the line off.
5. Open the drain valve at the bottom of the tank and collect the water in a clean storage container. Check the first few gallons for rust and sediment. Throw dirty water out until clean water starts to drain.
6. Refill the tank before turning the gas or electricity back on. A professional will be needed to turn the gas back on if turned off.

For additional information:

www.emd.wa.gov/preparedness/documents/prep_home_water_heater.pdf

Utilities Safety



Earthquakes, severe storms, flooding and other disasters can damage your utility lines. Know where your home's main utility controls are located, and when and how to turn utilities off.

Electricity	Water	Sewer System	Gas
Locate your main electrical switch or fuse panel, and learn how to turn off the electrical power system.	Turn off water at the main meter or at the water main leading into the house. This will prevent contaminated water from entering your water heater and plumbing.	Make sure your sewer system is functioning properly before using it. This will prevent the contamination of your home, and the drinking water supply. Smelly ponding water is a sign of failure.	If you smell gas, evacuate immediately and go where you no longer smell gas. Do not use open flames or electrical switches.
If you use a generator as a backup power supply, follow the manufacturer's instructions. Connect lights and appliances directly to the generator and not to the electrical system.	Turning off water at the main meter may require a special valve wrench available from a hardware store. Make sure you have the tool readily available	If pipes are damaged, the main water valve should be turned off. Check with authorities before using any water.	First attempt to shut off the gas to specific appliances. Shut off the main gas valve with a wrench only if you continue to smell gas or hear a hissing noise.
		Do not flush toilets until you are sure that sewage lines are functional.	Contact the gas company to turn the gas back on so they can test for leaks and line pressure— after a disaster, you may need to wait several weeks for an appointment.

YOU NEVER KNOW WHERE THE ROAD WILL TAKE YOU

Prepare Your Vehicle for Emergencies

When planning for emergencies, do not forget your vehicle. Emergencies can happen at any time; ensure your vehicle is in good working order and have a vehicle emergency supply kit.

Keep your vehicle in good working order

Every vehicle should be in proper working condition before leaving your home. Frequently check each vehicle's:

- Ignition system
- Antifreeze
- Wiper blades
- Fuel system
- Fluids
- Washer fluid
- Belts
- Defroster
- Brakes
- Cooling systems
- Tire tread/pressure
- Battery
- Proper grade oil
- Lights



Create an emergency supply kit for your vehicle

Be prepared to spend at least 24 hours or more on your own by creating a vehicle emergency supply kit. Some vehicle emergency supplies to consider include:

- One gallon of water per person
- Small shovel, jumper cables and tow chain
- Road flare
- Battery-operated radio and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries



- If possible, take your Tsunami Evacuation Brochure.
- Small ABC-type fire extinguisher
- Plastic storage bags
- Cash and change for phones
- A supply of vital medications
- Sturdy shoes, socks, work gloves
- Emergency food
- Rain gear and whistle
- Mylar blankets and plastic tarps
- Matches in a waterproof box
- Latex gloves
- Map of area and shelters
- Compass
- Games and books for kids
- Pet supplies
- Toilet paper and towelettes
- Feminine/personal hygiene items
- Infant diapers and wipes

Tips for driving in difficult conditions

- Don't try to out-drive poor weather conditions.
- Drive with your low beams on in foggy conditions.
- Fill the fuel tank before entering open country. Stop to fill up long before the tank begins to run low. Start traveling sooner rather than later. Remember that the posted speed limits are for ideal conditions.
- Brake carefully and leave plenty of room to stop. It takes more time to stop in poor conditions.
- Look farther ahead in traffic than you normally do to gain extra time to safely react to situations.
- Drive cautiously near trucks. Avoid cutting quickly in front of them.

Tips for winter driving

- Carry extra winter clothing to stay dry and warm in wet and cold winter conditions.
- Be prepared with good winter tires, chains, a scraper, and a bag of sand for traction on ice.
- Don't use cruise control in wintry conditions. A brief touch of your brakes to deactivate the cruise control feature can cause you to lose control of your vehicle.
- Remember: A four-wheel drive vehicle can lose traction on ice just as easily as a two-wheel drive vehicle.

For more information:

How to prepare your vehicle and drive in winter conditions visit:
www.wsdot.wa.gov/winter

REACHING OUT TO CONNECT WITH LOVED ONES

Out-of-Area Contact Cards

If you are separated from your loved ones when disaster strikes, you will need a way to find out where they are. During a stressful event, you may have trouble remembering routine information like phone numbers. Every household member should have an out-of-area contact card in their wallet, purse or backpack at all times.

Things to do before a disaster

- Ask an out-of-area family member or friend to be your contact person. This person should live at least 100 miles away from you because local telephone lines may be full right after a disaster.
- Make small cards with the contact person's name and phone number for all family members to carry in their wallets, purses or backpacks.
- Keep a phone that does not require electricity. Cordless phones use electricity — if the power is out, they will not work!

Contacting loved ones after disasters

- All household members should call the out-of-area contact. The contact person should collect information about each family member, including where they are and how to contact them.



A cut-out Emergency Contact Form is available on the last page of this guide. Complete a form for each family member and request that they carry it in a wallet or purse at all times.

- If local telephone lines are busy, try sending text messages to your loved ones on your cell phone.
- After an earthquake, make sure the handsets to your phones are hung up. When large numbers of phones are off-the-hook, local phone service may stop working correctly.

Create and Use Support Networks to Help Parents and Children



Parents and their children need to be able to cope with a disaster. Creating a support system of family, friends, and community organizations will help affected families greatly. As a result, parents will be better prepared emotionally to help and support their children.

Parents are almost always the best source of support for children in difficult times. To support their

children, parents need to attend to their own needs and have a plan for their own support.

Preparing for disaster helps everyone in the family accept the fact that disasters do happen. Preparation helps; when people feel prepared, they cope better and so do children.

More information: www.nasponline.org/resources/crisis_safety/naturaldisaster_ho.aspx

COMMUNITIES ALWAYS DO BETTER TOGETHER

Map Your Neighborhood

The Map Your Neighborhood Program helps communities become disaster ready by building and strengthening disaster readiness amongst neighbors. During an event, traditional 9-1-1 and first responders such as fire, police, and medical personnel may be unable to assist individuals immediately. Your nearby neighbors will be your most immediate source of help.

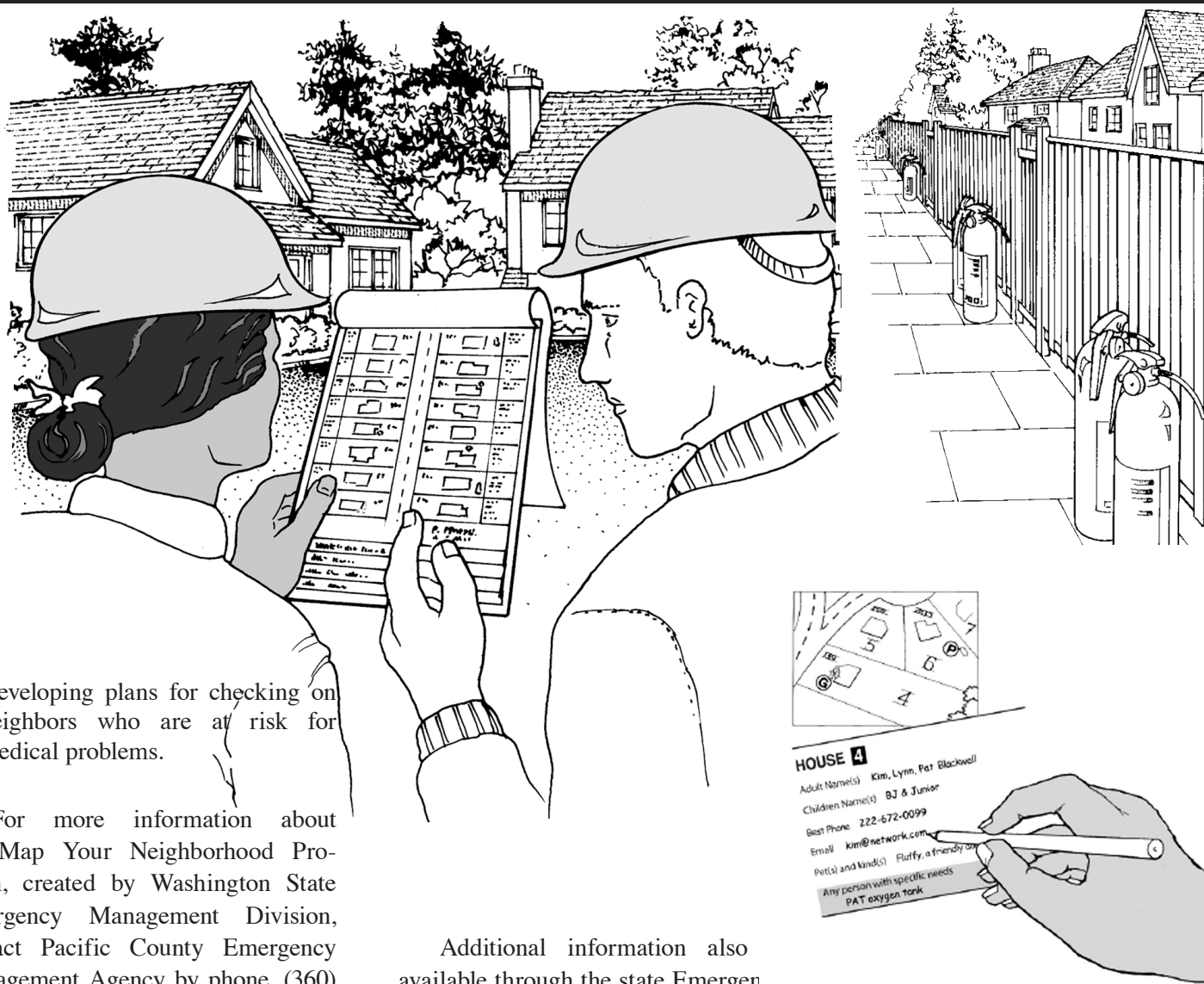
Neighbors that have created and practiced how they will organize their resources in a disaster are better prepared for the first 72 hours after a disaster. Neighborhoods can do many things to begin preparing their neighborhood, such as:

- Making a simple map of the neighborhood houses, properties, natural gas meters and propane tanks. In a disaster, you and your neighbors can use this list to quickly turn off damaged utilities and protect your household from fires, gas explosions and water leaks.
- Creating a contact list of neighbors so that you and your neighbors can help those with specific needs, such as disabled people living alone or parents of young children.

- Developing plans for checking on neighbors who are at risk for medical problems.

For more information about the Map Your Neighborhood Program, created by Washington State Emergency Management Division, contact Pacific County Emergency Management Agency by phone, (360) 875-9340, or visit the PCEMA Web site at: www.co.pacific.wa.us/pcema.

Additional information also available through the state Emergency Management Division Website www.emd.wa.gov/myn/index.shtml



Take These Steps During a Disaster

Ensure Your Safety First

Immediately following a disaster, first consider your family's health and safety.

Care for Injured People

Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of death or further injury. If you must move an unconscious person, first stabilize the neck

and back, then call for help immediately after moving them.

If the victim is not breathing, carefully position the victim for artificial respiration, clear the airway and commence mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Maintain body temperature with blankets. Be sure the victim does not become overheated.

Never try to feed liquids to an unconscious person.

Take Health Precautions

Be aware of exhaustion. Don't try to do too much at once. Only do what must be done and pace yourself. Get enough rest.

Drink plenty of clean water. Eat well. Wear sturdy work boots and gloves.

Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and clean water often when working in debris to avoid infection.

Be Aware of New Safety Issues

Be aware of new safety issues created by the disaster. Watch for washed out roads, contaminated buildings, contaminated water, gas leaks, broken glass, damaged electrical wiring and slippery floors.

Inform local authorities about health and safety issues, including chemical spills, downed power lines, washed out roads, smoldering insulation and dead animals.

VOLUNTEERS ARE VITAL LINKS TO DISASTER RESPONSE

Pacific County Community Emergency Response Teams

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program is a program that educates people about local disaster preparedness. In large disasters, emergency services are quickly overwhelmed. Citizens become the first responders.

The Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA) is currently developing a CERT program. Residents are encouraged to complete CERT training and become PCEMA volunteers. Individuals with CERT training can save lives and rescue neighbors immediately following a disaster. CERT volunteers can manage household utilities, put out small fires, provide basic medical aid, search for and rescue victims safely and organize themselves and others for an effective community response.

CERT trains volunteers in basic disaster response skills such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization and disaster medical operations. Using the training

Community Emergency Response Teams learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT volunteers can help others in their neighborhood or workplace immediately after a disaster. CERT volunteers may also support emergency response agencies by assisting with emergency preparedness projects in their community.

The Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe also has a CERT program. As of this year, they have conducted six classes and are 140 volunteers strong.

To contact Pacific County Emergency Management:

- www.co.pacific.wa.us/pcema
- Phone (360) 875-9340

To contact Shoalwater Bay Tribe Emergency Management:

- www.shoalwaterbay-nsn.gov
- (360) 267-8120
- Email: leshipman@shoalwaterbay-nsn.gov



Pacific County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

RACES volunteers serve as spotters during monthly All Hazard Alert Broadcast outdoor siren tests, support NOAA weather radio promotions, and work on communications equipment or in the Pacific County Emergency Operations Center.

Anyone wishing to help Pacific County with emergency communications is welcome. The main Emergency Operations Center is in South Bend behind the courthouse; an alternate site is in Long Beach at the County Building.

The Pacific County Emergency Services Net meets every Thursday at 1930 hours on the linked frequencies of 147.340, 145.310, 147.180, 441.675, 444.400 and 444.800.

The Pacific County Amateur Radio Club meets once a month on the second Saturday, 9AM. The usual place is the Hunters Inn Restaurant, Naselle. Talk-in frequency is 146.860- (118.8 Hz PL tone required) or the BeachNet system. Everyone is welcome and encouraged to attend!

To join the Pacific County RACES team, contact:

Bob Cline, EC/RO
rccline@centurytel.net
or
Rick Wilcox
Shoalwater Bay
Indian Tribe
WA7RW@comcast.net



For more information: www.wwa-district3-ares.org/pacific_county

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS (MRC)

Pacific County Medical Reserve Corps

The Pacific County Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) is a new unit established in June 2009. The MRC currently has 15-20 medical and non-medical professionals who volunteer their time and expertise during natural and health related disasters. The MRC's goal is to use these volunteers to promote public health and improve community emergency response.

MRC volunteers are usually citizens with medical backgrounds but other members from the community are also essential. Many community members—interpreters, chaplains, office workers, etc.—can fill key support positions necessary for the MRC continued effectiveness.

Volunteers in the Medical Reserve Corps typically are assigned to a specific area of focus in community health. Volunteers may also opt to support medical relief networks in communities nationwide. For example, when the southeast was battered by hurricanes in 2004, MRC volunteers helped communities by working at local hospitals, assisting their neighbors at local shelters and providing first aid to those injured by the storms.

For more information:

Pacific County Health Department
(360) 875-9343 or
(360) 642-9349



Shoalwater Bay Tribal Medical Reserve Corps

The mission of the Shoalwater Bay Tribal Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) in partnership with the Pacific County Health Department is to engage health care professionals and non-medical volunteers. They help the Shoalwater Bay community prepare for, respond to, and mitigate emergencies and disasters. Readily trained volunteer professionals supplement and assist local medical emergency response systems.

The MRC serves a tribal nation and surrounding community with a population base of approximately 2000 with a large portion being tourists. The MRC anticipates having more than 50 medical and non-medical professionals who have expressed a desire to volunteer their time and expertise during emergencies. The MRC will promote its mission, establish its policies, procedures, and protocols regarding operations and will conduct recruiting within the Tribal medical community and the community at large.

The unit is preparing to provide staffing at Point of Dispensing clinics during a mass immunization/prophylaxis campaign. It also is active in a public health preparedness education

program for individuals in schools, churches, and community organizations, instructing them how, what, and when to prepare for a disaster.

For more information:

Lee Shipman, (360) 267-8120,
leshipman@shoalwaterbay-nsn.gov,
or Joel Blake, (360) 267-8127,
jblake@shoalwaterbay-nsn.gov



WASHINGTON IS EARTHQUAKE COUNTRY

“Drop, Cover and Hold On”

You will experience earthquakes in Pacific County within your lifetime. You may not be able to feel them all but they are constantly occurring beneath us.

Scientists record around 1,000 earthquakes in Washington State annually, with around a dozen of those causing personal harm or property damage.

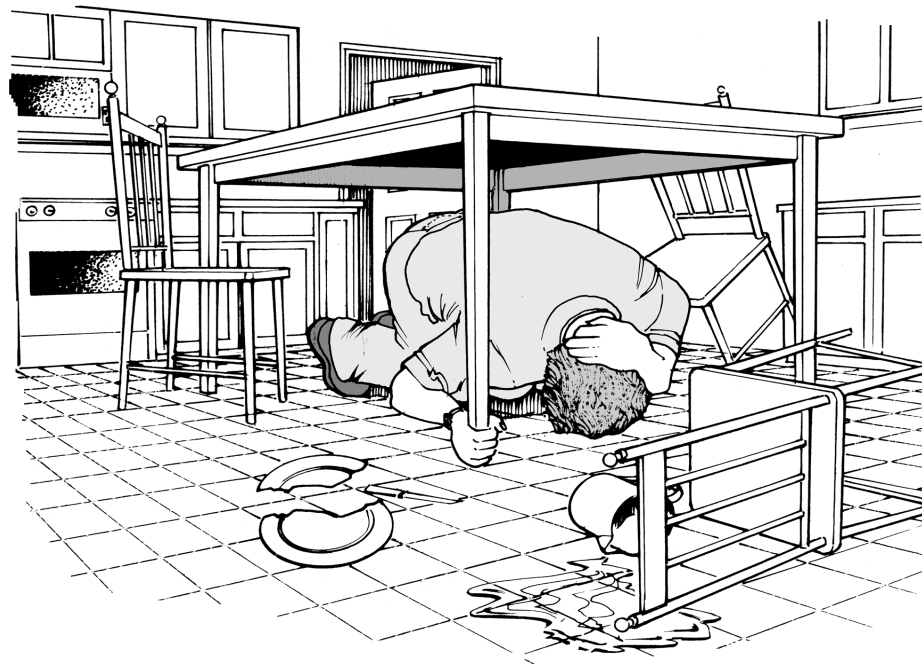
Pacific County may experience a large earthquake because of its proximity to the Cascadia Subduction Zone. The subduction zone 90 miles off the Pacific Coast occurs because the Juan de Fuca plate is sinking below the North American plate. The collision that comes from the sinking can often become strong enough to cause earthquakes of different magnitudes. The most recent example of a local damaging earthquake was the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake. Hoquiam, in particular, was close enough to feel the earthquake and experience some of its effects.

Before an earthquake—Prepare

- Anchor appliances and tall heavy furniture that might fall. Put latches on cabinet doors to keep contents from spilling. See page 8.
- Establish an “out-of-area” contact and keep the phone numbers handy. This is the person family members will call if you are separated. See page 11.
- Have an emergency supplies kit at home and in your vehicle; and tell others where to locate them. See page 6 and 10.
- If possible, take your Tsunami Evacuation Brochure.

During an earthquake

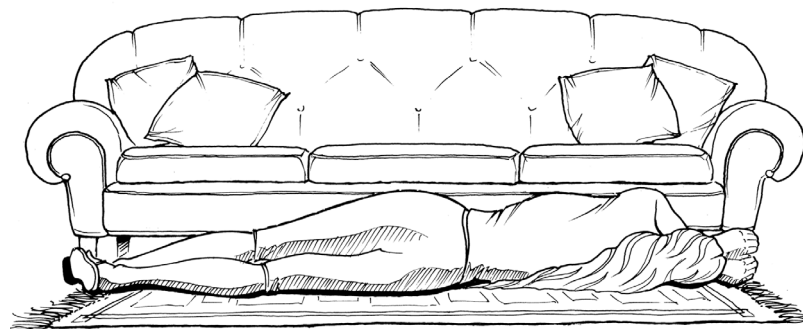
- Drop, Cover and Hold On!**



- Resist the urge to run. Running puts you in danger of unstable furniture, breaking windows or falling building parts.
- When you feel the ground start to shake, drop to the ground, take cover under a sturdy desk or table, cover your head and hold on.

If you are indoors:

- Stay inside. Move under a desk or sturdy table and hold on to it. Stay away from windows, bookcases, refrigerators, heavy mirrors, hanging plants and other objects that could fall. Do not go outside until the shaking stops.



If a table or desk is not available, tuck in close to a sturdy piece of furniture during an earthquake.

- When exiting buildings after the shaking, pay special attention to possible falling debris that could injure you.
- If you are in a crowded store or public place, do not rush for an exit. Move away from display shelves holding objects that could fall on you, and “drop, cover and hold on.”
- If you are in a theater or stadium, stay in your seat, protect your head with your arms or get under the seat. Do not leave until the shaking stops.

If you are outdoors:

- When safe, carefully crawl or move to a clear area away from trees,

signs, buildings or downed electrical wires and poles.

If you are in a downtown area:

- If you are on a sidewalk near a tall building, get into a building’s doorway or lobby to protect yourself from falling bricks, glass and other debris.

If you are driving:

- When driving, an earthquake will feel like all four tires have blown out.
- Slowly pull over to the side of the road and stop. Avoid overpasses, power lines and other hazards. Stay inside the vehicle until the shaking stops.

If you are in a wheelchair:

- Stay in it. Move to safe cover if possible, lock your wheels and protect your head with your arms.

After the earthquake—Recover

- Check yourself and those around you for injuries.
- Be prepared for aftershocks.
- If you smell gas or hear a hissing sound open a window and leave the building. Shut off the main gas valve outside.
- If safe to do so, check on neighbors—particularly elderly or disabled persons.
- Listen to your radio for reports from officials.
- If safety personnel tell you to evacuate, do so. Wait until you are told it is safe before returning home.
- Be careful entering and exiting buildings. Stay away from downed power lines.
- Try to contact your out-of-area phone contact.
- Do not drive unnecessarily.
- If in a tsunami hazard zone, move to high ground or inland immediately.

PACIFIC COUNTY TSUNAMI EVACUATION ROUTES

Evacuation recommendations are issued when authorities believe there is a real threat from a tsunami. Take an evacuation recommendation seriously — it may save your life. The following maps show areas likely to be inundated by tsunamis in yellow. Current evacuation routes for Pacific County are shown in red.

Local officials might recommend specific routes depending on the situation. Familiarize yourself and your family with your local evacuation routes and nearby assembly stations. Assembly areas are designated locations where people gather

after returning from an evacuation. A common meeting place allows emergency officials to focus response on these areas. In an emergency situation, you will likely lose access to communications, so don't rely on cell phones or internet to locate these stations last minute.

If you feel the ground shake, evacuate on foot to nearest high ground.

Long Beach / Ilwaco



Bay Center



Ocean Park



TSUNAMI HAZARD ZONE

IN CASE OF EARTHQUAKE, GO TO HIGH GROUND OR INLAND

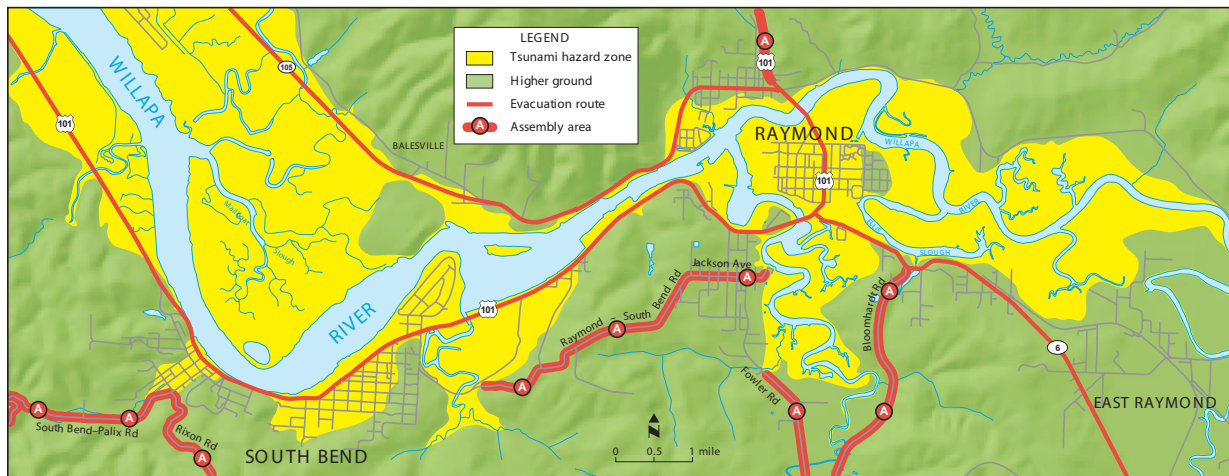
For more information on these evacuation routes as well as walking evacuation routes, go to www.emd.wa.gov/hazards/haz_tsunami.shtml

PACIFIC COUNTY TSUNAMI EVACUATION ROUTES

North Cove / Tokeland / Shoalwater Bay Reservation



Raymond / South Bend



Potential Vertical Evacuation Options

- Berms (artificial high ground created from soil)
- Towers
- Parking garages
- Identified areas of high ground
- Existing assembly areas

VERTICAL EVACUATION

When Traditional Evacuation is Not an Option

Pacific County is likely to experience a large tsunami-generating subduction zone earthquake due to its proximity to the coast. In the event of such an earthquake, a tsunami could reach the shore in less than 40 minutes.

When there is no time to drive or walk to high ground, vertical evacuation is the safest option. Vertical evacuation means moving to an area above the maximum height of the tsunami surges. It is particularly important on the peninsulas where traditional evacuation away from the shore and along predefined routes is not feasible. Establishing and constructing designated vertical evacuation structures may limit injuries or deaths during a tsunami.

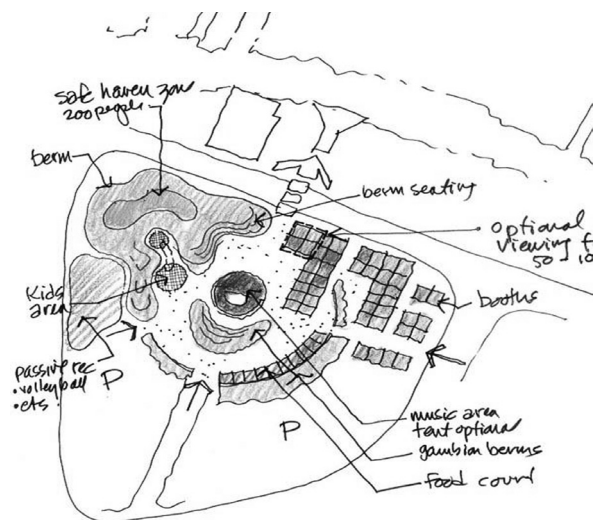
Tsunami Safe Haven Project

A project team of experts from the University of Washington, with support from county and state emergency management officials, and natural resource agencies conducted a Tsunami Safe Haven Project for coastal communities in Pacific County. The goal of this project was to determine vertical evacuation options.

Project Safe Haven was largely community-driven. Community members participated in forums, meetings and workshops and their input was used to make decisions. Vertical evacuation plans were localized to the community and addressed their unique needs.

Tsunami Safe Haven Project members conducted site surveys to evaluate the geographical attributes of the communities. These evaluations supplemented the decisions made regarding the most beneficial vertical evacuation structures to each area.

Once the project group chose sites, they conducted analyses of the suggested sites to determine effective placement of the structures. As a final step, the project team conducted intensive design workshops to determine specific structure locations and how to best fit them into the community contexts.



For more information and the Pacific County Report, visit the Tsunami Safe Haven Project website at: <https://catalyst.uw.edu/workspace/wiserjc/19587/116498>

DANGER FROM THE SEA

Tsunami — Head for High Ground Immediately

Tsunamis are a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance such as an earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption, or meteorite. A tsunami can move hundreds of miles per hour in the open ocean and swarm inland with water as high as 30 feet or more.

Once a tsunami approaches the shore, it builds in height. The steepness of the seafloor can change the size of the tsunami - a small tsunami at one beach can be a giant wave a few miles away.

Earthquakes most often generate tsunamis. If a major earthquake or landslide occurs close to shore, the first wave could reach the beach in a few minutes, even before a warning is issued. Evacuate beaches and lowlands near the coast immediately after an earthquake stops.

Tsunami waves and the receding water can severely damage buildings. Tsunamis can also cause flooding, contamination of drinking water and fires from gas lines or ruptured tanks. Although tsunamis cannot be prevented, the effects can be significantly lessened through awareness, community preparedness and timely warnings.

Tsunami threat in Pacific County

In Pacific County, coastal beaches and lowland areas adjacent to the Palix River, Long Beach Peninsula and Cape Shoalwater are most likely to be hit by tsunami waves. Areas less than 25 feet above sea level and within a mile of the shoreline are generally at greatest risk.

LOCAL earthquakes can cause immediate tsunamis. If you feel the ground shake for several minutes, head for higher ground immediately. The earthquake is your warning of a potential tsunami. A noticeable rapid rise or



fall in coastal waters is also a sign that a tsunami is approaching.

Large earthquakes in **DISTANT** locations along the edge of the Pacific Ocean Basin can also cause tsunamis. Tsunamis from distant locations will not reach the Washington coast for several hours. In these cases, the National Weather Service and NOAA Weather Radio will have time to issue and relay warnings.

What to do during a Tsunami Alert

Listen to your radio, NOAA Weather Radio or TV for updates on the event.

Know well in advance what your safest evacuation route will be.

Local officials will determine appropriate actions such as closing beaches, evacuating people, repositioning ships, etc.

Move to higher ground or inland immediately. If no higher ground is near, go to upper levels of reinforced buildings.

Wait for the “All Clear” before you return to the beach or to your home.

What to do at the beach

Immediately head for higher ground; do not wait for a warning if:

- The ground shakes.
- You hear an AHAB siren.
- The ocean recedes dramatically from the shoreline.

Follow the tsunami evacuation signs along coastal roadways to move inland or to higher ground. In some places, there may be more than one route to safer areas. These routes may be marked with several signs showing additional options for evacuation. You should know the evacuation routes for your area. The preceding pages show evacuation routes in the county. See pages 16-17.

For more information on tsunamis and tsunami alerts, visit:

Washington Emergency Management Division

www.emd.wa.gov/hazards/prog_ahab.shtml

PCEMA Tsunami Page

www.co.pacific.wa.us/pcema/Tsunami.htm

Know these terms

The West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center monitors earthquake and tsunami events in Pacific County. If a threat exists, the National Weather Service (NWS) activates the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and issues information statements, watches, advisories and warnings through NOAA Weather Radio. Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a tsunami hazard:

Information Statement — An event has occurred at a distant location. In most cases, statements are issued to indicate there is no threat from an event, and to prevent unnecessary evacuations.

Watch — An earthquake has occurred in the Pacific basin, which might trigger a tsunami. The danger level is not yet known; stay alert for further information. NWS may expand, upgrade or cancel watches depending on changing conditions.

Advisory — The threat of a potential tsunami exists. Strong currents are likely; stay away from the shore. Officials may close beaches, evacuate harbors and marinas, and take other precautionary measures when appropriate. NWS may expand, upgrade, or cancel advisories depending on changing conditions.

Warning — A tsunami was, or may be generated, which could cause significant widespread damage. If you are within the warned area, you may be advised to evacuate. Familiarize yourself with the evacuation routes in this guide. See maps on pages 16-17.

TSUNAMI EMERGENCY ALERTS FOR COASTAL COMMUNITIES

All Hazard Alert Broadcast (AHAB) System

Washington State Emergency Management Division has installed pole-mounted sirens throughout Washington State's coast and inland water ways. There are 18 sirens installed throughout Pacific County located in the Ilwaco, Seaview, Long Beach, Surfside, Ocean Park, Bay Center, Tokeland, North Cove and Grayland areas. These sirens make up the All Hazard Alert Broadcast (AHAB) System, and have several features:

- Satellite and radio activation by state and local emergency management centers.
- Ability to provide voice and tone alerts to outdoor populations.
- An intense blue light for the hearing impaired that cuts through fog and is visible from a long distance.

There are two main siren alerts that the system issues for tsunamis:

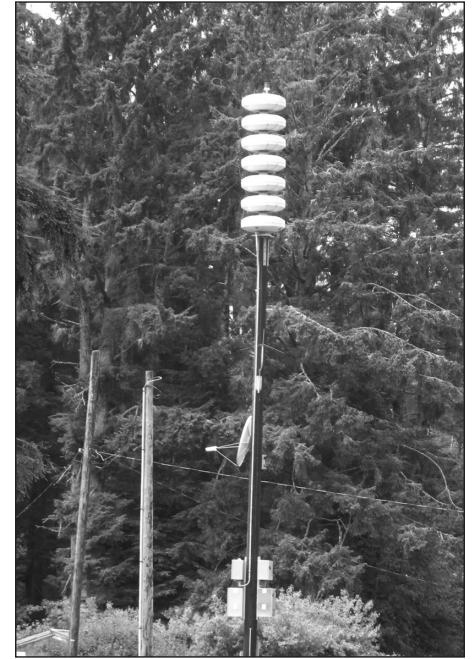
- During a routine TEST of the system, the siren will play the Westminster CHIMES. These tests occur the first Monday of every month at noon.
- When a TSUNAMI warning is issued, the siren will play a WAILING sound. Both siren alerts are followed by a voice message that fully explains the situation.

EAS alerts reach all media communication. If a tsunami is generated, the West Coast and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center sends a message to the National Weather Service offices and state emergency operations center. From that point the Emergency Alert System sends a message to NOAA Weather Radios, and commercial

television and radio. Through this process, tsunami warnings are communicated quickly and effectively.

Emergency Notification System

Pacific County Emergency Management has an emergency notification system able to send emergency messages via landline telephone, wireless phone, and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) phone to residents and businesses within the county. Emergency response personnel use this system to notify at-risk homes and businesses with specific information about a disaster or emergency. Registrant information is kept safe and confidential; registrants are contacted only when there is a threat.



To register a wireless or VoIP phone, visit the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency website: www.co.pacific.wa.us/pcema/EmergNotifcation.htm

For more information about deep ocean tsunami detection devices, visit: <http://nctr.pmel.noaa.gov/Dart>

INSTANT ALERTS FOR ALL EMERGENCIES

NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio



NOAA Weather Radio is a service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts the latest weather information every four to six minutes, with updates every one to three hours. Stations operate seven

days a week, 24 hours a day, with broadcasts created for the weather needs of the listening area.

Local and state emergency management offices strongly recommend that all households obtain a NOAA Weather Radio for indoor warnings. Along with weather alerts, the radio broadcasts winter storms or tsunami

warnings as well as many other notifications. Most radios have an alert feature, which activates an alarm and turns on the radio notifying listeners about severe weather and other threats.

NOAA Weather radios are available at many stores and on the Internet. Prices typically range between \$20 and \$80.

Pacific County Radio Alert Signals

Transmitter	SAME No.*	Frequency	Call Sign
Astoria	053049	162.400	KEC91
Capital Peak	053049	162.475	WXM62
Mt. Octopus	053049	162.425	KX127

* NWR Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME)

FLOODS THREATEN PACIFIC COUNTY

Minimizing Flood Damage

Floods are one of the most common threats in Pacific County, especially in the areas near the Naselle and Willapa Rivers and the coastal regions. Every year one or more waterways in Pacific County floods. Many floods have resulted in federally declared disasters.

Be aware of flood hazards no matter where you live, but especially if you live in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam or water reserve. Even very small streams, creeks, or low-lying ground that appears harmless in dry weather can flood.

Before a flood

- Avoid building in lowlands, near streams and in a known floodplain.

When living in floodable areas

- Elevate the furnace, water heater and electric panel.
- Install sewer traps to prevent flood water from backing up into the drains of your home.
- Construct barriers, levees, berms, or floodwalls to stop floodwater from entering the building.
- Seal walls in basements with waterproofing compounds to avoid damage.

During a flood

- Listen to your weather radio or television for information.
- Be aware of flash flooding, a sudden local flood. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.



If you must prepare to evacuate

- Secure your home by moving essential items to an upper floor.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.
- Avoid walking through moving water because you could trip or fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving.

After a flood

- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink.

- Avoid flood waters as they may be very dirty. Water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- Be wary of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.
- Stay away from and report downed power lines.
- Stay out of buildings surrounded by floodwaters.
- Use extreme caution when entering buildings; there may be hidden damage, particularly in the foundations.
- Service damaged septic tanks and leaking systems as soon as possible; they could cause health problems.

- For health reasons, clean and disinfect everything that was wet.

Do not drive in flood waters

- Nearly half of all flood fatalities are vehicle related.
- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely.
- Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most passenger cars causing loss of control and possible stalling.
- A foot of water will float many vehicles. Tires lose their grip once water has lifted the vehicle off the road.
- Driving through barricades is dangerous; find another route.

Flood insurance

- Flood insurance is available in most communities through insurance agents and it also covers tsunamis.
- A 30-day waiting period will go into effect before flood insurance activates, so don't delay.
- Flood insurance is available whether the building is in or out of the flood zone.

Refer to FEMA or local emergency management to determine if your home is in a flood plain.



ACT FAST! MOLD QUICKLY DAMAGES HOMES

Mold Clean Up After A Flood

After a flood or tsunami, reduce long term health risks by cleaning up contaminated material and reducing moisture in your home. Standing water and wet materials are breeding grounds for microorganisms, such as viruses, bacteria, and mold. These can cause disease, trigger allergic reactions, and continue to damage materials long after the flood.

What is mold and why is it bad?

Mold is a fungus that is found in warm damp areas, making flooded homes an ideal setting for mold growth. Mold can cause eye irritation, stuffiness and even mold infections in the lungs.

What you can do to prevent mold growth in your home.

Dry out your home

Open up the house. If the humidity outside is lower than indoors, and if the weather permits, open all the doors and windows to exchange the moist indoor air for drier outdoor air. When the humidity is higher outdoors, close all doors and windows in the house.

Open closet and cabinet doors. Remove drawers to allow air circulation. Drawers may stick because of swelling so don't try to force them. If possible, open up the back of cabinets to let the air circulate more thoroughly.

Use fans. Fans help circulate air and dry out your home. Do not use central air conditioning or the furnace blower if the ducts were under water because they will blow out unclean air. Clean or hose out the ducts first.



Following a flood, mold and extreme damage to a home presents significant health hazards to occupants if left untreated.

Run dehumidifiers. Dehumidifiers and window air conditioners will reduce the moisture, especially in closed areas.

Use materials that absorb moisture. In closets and other sealed areas, purchase moisture absorbers from hardware, grocery, or drug stores, such as:

- Chemical dehumidifier packs used for drying boats and damp closets.
- Cat litter made of clay.
- Calcium chloride pellets used for melting ice in the winter. Hang pellets in a pillowcase, nylon stocking, or other porous bag. Put a bucket underneath to catch dripping water. Close the area being dried. Be careful: Calcium chloride can burn your skin. It will make the air salty, so do not use near computers or other delicate equipment.

Be patient. Drying your home could take several weeks. Until your home is reasonably dry, mildew and decay will continue to cause damage.

Sanitation

The lack of sanitation facilities after a major disaster can quickly create problems unless basic guidelines are followed.

- If water lines are damaged, or if damage is suspected, do not flush the toilet.
- Avoid digging holes in the ground to bury or place human waste. Untreated sewage can pollute ground water, and promote the spread of disease.
- One-part liquid bleach to ten-parts water is an effective disinfectant. Dry bleach is not safe for this type of use.
- If the toilet cannot be flushed, it can still be used. Remove all water from the bowl and line the bowl with a heavy-duty plastic bag. After use, add a small amount of deodorant or disinfectant to the plastic bag, securely tie the bag, and throw in a lidded trash can.
- Portable camp toilets, medium-sized trash cans, or sturdy buckets lined with heavy-duty plastic bags can be used as temporary toilets.
- Maintain a supply of large zip lock plastic bags, toilet paper, and newspapers at work and in the car for emergency use. Packages of waste can be wrapped in newspaper for future disposal.



For more information on sanitation during a disaster, visit the Centers for Disease Control website:

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/floods/sanitation.asp>

The musty odor will remain forever if the home is not thoroughly dried out.

Discard wet materials

It can be difficult to throw away items with sentimental value. However, keeping certain items that were soaked by water may be unhealthy. In general, materials that are wet and cannot be thoroughly cleaned and dried within 24-48 hours should be discarded; they can harbor mold even after dry.

For more information on mold clean up see:

Center for Disease Control
www.cdc.gov/mold/faqs.htm

Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/mold/cleanupguidelines.html

HIGH WINDS THREATEN PACIFIC COUNTY

Windstorms

Every fall and winter high winds are a serious threat in Pacific County. Meteorologists estimate that at least one damaging wind event is likely every year. These severe storms can produce winds ranging from 60 to 100 mph or more, causing power outages and property damage.

Falling trees or blowing debris cause most fatalities and can also severely damage buildings and vehicles. Power pole and line damage can cause widespread power outage.

What to do before a windstorm

- Purchase a NOAA Weather Radio to stay informed about pending storms. (See page 19.)

- Find out who in your area might need special assistance, specifically the elderly, disabled, parents of young children or non-English speaking neighbors.
- Know the emergency plans at your workplace, school and daycare center.

- Look around your house and identify trees that could cause damage to your home.
- If you have an electric garage door opener, locate the manual override.
- Prepare and maintain a 72-hour emergency supply kit. (See page 6.)

Wildfires

During dryer years, the grasses and forests in beach dune areas of Pacific County provide plenty of fuel for wildfires to spread.

The actions you take now can save lives and help prevent or reduce wildfire damage.

What to do before a wildfire

- Have an evacuation plan that focuses on knowing where you are going and possible alternate routes.
- Create a “fire safety zone” around your home. (See box at right.)
- Make emergency plans for your pets and livestock.
- Listen to local radio and television stations, or a NOAA Weather Radio, for information about fire threats in your area. (See page 19.)

When wildfire threatens

- Remain calm. Listen to the radio and television for fire reports and evacuation information. Follow the advice given by authorities.
- Call or tell your family and friends you may need to evacuate and let them know where you are going. Use your out-of-area contact card. (See back cover.)
- Put on protective clothing to protect your body, face and lungs.
- Prepare a note to post at your home

that tells when you left and where you are going.

If advised to evacuate, do so immediately

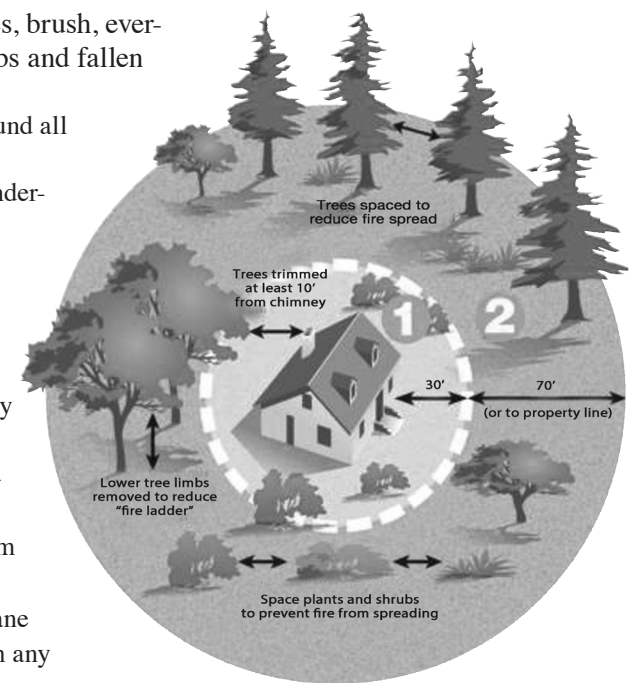
- If there is time, close all windows, vents and doors and remove lightweight curtains. Shut off gas utilities.
- Turn on outside lights and leave a light on in every room to make the house more visible in heavy smoke.
- Post your prepared note on main entrance.
- Don't lock up. Leave doors and windows closed but unlocked. It may be necessary for firefighters to gain quick entry into your home to fight fire.
- Choose a route away from fire hazards. Drive with your lights on and watch for emergency vehicles.
- If your evacuation routes are burning—go to a designated “safety zone.”
- Do not attempt to re-enter the area until firefighters have declared it safe.

How to create a “fire safety zone” around your home

All vegetation is fuel for a wildfire, though some trees and shrubs are more flammable than others. To reduce the risk, cut back or eliminate brush, trees and other vegetation near your home. In wooded areas especially, create a fire safety zone around your home.

Create a 30-foot safety zone around the house:

- Remove vines from the walls of the house.
- Move shrubs and other landscaping away from the sides of the house.
- Prune branches and shrubs within 15 feet of chimneys and stove pipes.
- Remove tree limbs within 15 feet of the ground.
- Thin a 15-foot space between tree crowns. Replace highly flammable vegetation with less flammable species (check with your local fire department or gardening store for suggestions.)
- Cut the lawn at a maximum of two inches.
- Clear the area of leaves, brush, evergreen cones, dead limbs and fallen trees.
- Reduce flammables around all structures.
- Install electrical lines underground, if possible.
- Ask the power company to clear branches from power lines.
- Stack firewood 100 feet away and uphill from any structure.
- Store flammable materials in approved safety containers and away from the house.
- Keep gas grill and propane tank at least 15 feet from any structure.



SEVERE COLD WEATHER

Severe Winter Storms

The most likely threat in Pacific County are wind storms and cold weather. Major winter storms can last for several days, and can result in power outages leaving you cold and cut off. A few small steps can protect you and your family from cold.

Prepare for storms by listening to local reports or a NOAA Weather Radio and taking the necessary precautions.

Before a Winter Storm

- Prepare to survive on your own for at least three days.
- Gather warm clothing, several days supply of water, medicines and food that needs no cooking or refrigeration. (See page 6.)
- Prepare to stay warm without electricity. Have a supply of dry wood and extra blankets.

Alert Level	NOAA Weather Radio Severe Storm Warnings
Outlook	Winter storm conditions possible in next 2-5 days
Watch	Winter storm conditions possible in next 36-48 hours
Warning	Life threatening severe weather conditions have or will begin in 24 hours
Advisory	Winter weather conditions are expected to cause significant inconveniences and may be dangerous

- Insulate pipes with insulation, newspapers or plastic. During cold weather, allow faucets to drip a little to avoid freezing.
- Learn how to shut off water valves in case a pipe freezes and bursts.
- Help elderly or disabled friends, neighbors or employees.
- Dress in several loose fitting, lightweight layers with a water repellent outerlayer.
- Insulate your home by installing insulation in walls and attics, caulking and weather-stripping doors and windows, and installing storm windows or covering windows with plastic.
- Winterize your house, barn, shed or any other structure that may provide shelter for your family, neighbors, livestock or equipment.
- Clear rain gutters; repair roof leaks and cut away tree branches that could fall on a house or other structure during a storm.

- Keep fire extinguishers on hand, and make sure your household knows how to use them.
- Attempting to walk for help in a winter storm can be a deadly decision. During severe cold weather, avoid outdoor physical exertion. Cold and wet weather can cause frostbite and hypothermia, even when the temperature is above freezing. Seek medical help immediately if anyone has uncontrollable shivering, memory loss, disorientation, incoherence, slurred speech, drowsiness and apparent exhaustion or whose arms or legs turn white or pale.

For more information, visit:
[www.ready.gov/press-release/
release-091218](http://www.ready.gov/press-release/release-091218)

Power Outages

Power outages often happen during severe weather or other disasters. Prepare for outages:

- Have an alternate heat source and supply of fuel, such as dry fire wood.
- Consider purchasing a generator, especially if someone in the house requires life-sustaining electrical equipment. Register life-sustaining equipment with your utility company and fire department.
- If power is out in the neighborhood, disconnect all electrical heaters and appliances to protect the motors from possible low voltage damage.
- Unplug computers and other voltage-sensitive equipment to protect against possible surges when power is restored.
- Keep your refrigerator and freezer doors closed. With doors closed, a fully loaded freezer can keep foods frozen for two days.

- Use battery-operated flashlights or glow sticks for alternative lighting, and a wind-up or battery operated clock in your emergency supply kit.
- If you use a kerosene heater, gas lantern or stove inside the house, maintain ventilation to avoid a buildup of toxic fumes.
- If your power is out, leave one light switch in the on position to alert you when services are restored.
- Have a corded telephone available; cordless phones will not work when the power is out.
- NEVER use charcoal or gas grills indoors, the fumes are deadly.



For more information: www.emd.wa.gov/preparedness/documents/power_lgtype.pdf

WHEN IT RAINS IT SLIDES....

Landslides

Landslides are a frequent problem in Pacific County. A landslide is the movement of rock, soil and debris down a hillside. It can move slowly and cause damage gradually, or move rapidly, destroying roads and buildings suddenly and unexpectedly. The areas most prone to landslides in the county are areas near moderate to steep slopes, the coastal shoreline and on existing old landslides.

Landslides in Pacific County are associated with periods of heavy rainfall, snowmelt and earthquake shaking.

What to do before a landslide

- Plan at least two evacuation routes since roads may become blocked or closed.
- Consider flood insurance, which covers mudflows from landslides.
- Plant ground cover on hillsides to stabilize slopes.
- Build retaining walls, deflection walls and/ or channels to direct the flow around buildings. Consult with a professional geotechnical expert for advice.

Landslide warning signs

- Doors or windows begin to stick or jam for the first time.
- New cracks appear in paint, plaster, tile, brick or foundation.
- Outside walls, walkways or stairs begin pulling away from the building.
- Underground utility lines break.
- Fences, retaining walls, utility poles or trees tilt or move.
- You hear a faint rumbling sound that increases in volume as the landslide nears.

During a landslide

- Take cover under a desk, table, or other piece of sturdy furniture.
- **IF OUTDOORS** run to the nearest



high ground away from the path. If rocks and other debris are approaching, run for the nearest shelter, such as a group of trees or a building.

- If escape is not possible, curl into a tight ball and protect your head.

After a landslide

- Stay away from the slide area; new landslides may start.
- If safe, check for injured and trapped persons near the slide area. Give first aid.
- If possible, remember to help neighbors that require special assistance: infants, elderly and the disabled.
- Listen to a battery-operated radio or television for emergency information.

For more information, visit:

www.ready.gov/landslides-debris-flow
and <http://landslides.usgs.gov/>



Communities can reduce landslide risk through a variety of methods. For instance, local engineers in South Carolina are shown in the early stages of building retaining walls that will allow water to drain and stabilize the hillside.

RIP CURRENTS

How to Avoid and Survive Rip Currents

Rip Currents – The Reality

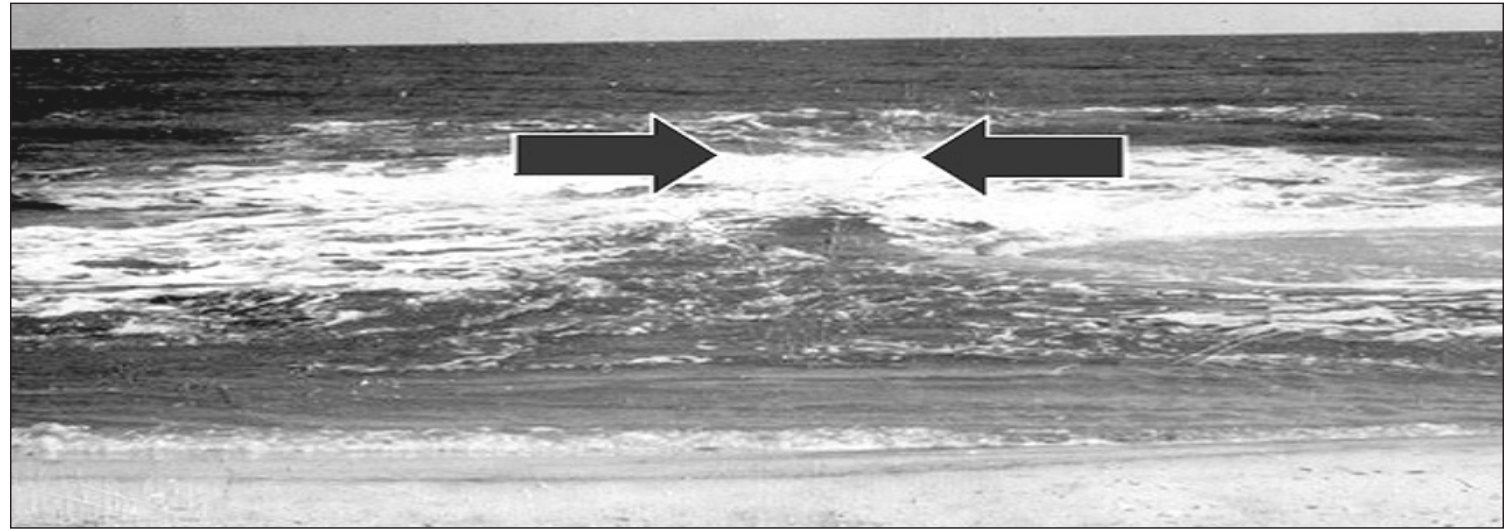
Rip current is a horizontal current that pulls people away from shore. Rip currents are especially dangerous for weak and non-swimmers. If caught in a rip current, how you respond could make the difference between life and death. Protect yourself when visiting the beaches by understanding rip currents.

Where rip currents form

Rip currents most typically form at low spots, breaks in sandbars, and also near structures such as groins, jetties and piers. Rip currents can be very narrow or extend in widths to hundreds of yards. The seaward pull of rip currents varies: sometimes the rip current ends just beyond the line of breaking waves, but sometimes rip currents continue to push hundreds of yards offshore.

At the beach

- Never swim alone.
- Be cautious at all times, especially when swimming at unguarded beaches. If in doubt, don't go out.
- Stay at least 100 feet away from piers and jetties. Permanent rip currents often exist alongside these structures.
- Consider using polarized sunglasses when at the beach. They will help you to spot the signature foam buildup of rip currents, by cutting down glare and reflected sunlight off the ocean's surface.

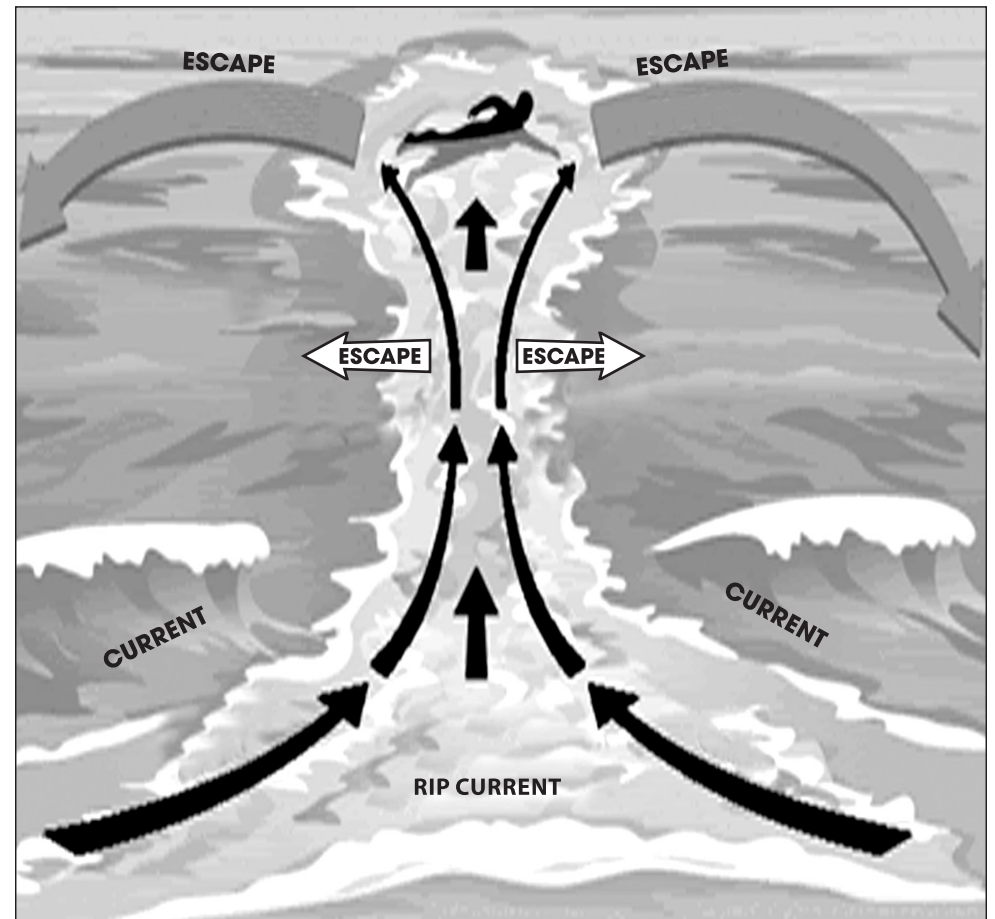


A rip current is a horizontal current. Rip currents do not pull people under the water – they pull people away from shore. Drowning deaths occur when people pulled offshore are unable to keep themselves afloat and swim to shore. This may be due to any combination of fear, panic, exhaustion, or lack of swimming skills.

If caught in a rip current

- Remain calm to conserve energy and think clearly.
- Swim parallel to the shoreline to swim out of the current. If you are unable to swim out of the rip current, float or calmly tread water.
- When out of the current, swim at an angle away from the current and towards shore.
- When out of the current, swim towards shore. If you cannot reach shore, draw attention to yourself by waving your arm and yelling for help.
- If you see someone in trouble, don't become a victim, too. Call 9-1-1. Do not enter the water.
- Throw the rip current victim something that floats — a lifejacket, cooler, or an inflatable ball. Yell instructions on how to escape.

How to survive rip currents:



If you are caught in a rip current, escape by swimming laterally out of the foamy current into calmer water before swimming back ashore to safety.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS IN YOUR AREA

Hazardous Chemical Emergencies

A major chemical emergency is an accident that releases a hazardous amount of a chemical into the environment. Accidents can happen underground, on railroad tracks or highways and at manufacturing plants. These accidents sometimes result in a fire or explosion, but many times you cannot see or smell anything unusual.

Planning for major chemical emergencies

- Contact the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency for information on hazardous materials in this area.
- Find out evacuation plans for your workplace and your children's schools. Know where you or your children may be taken in the event of a major chemical emergency.
- Develop an evacuation plan for your home and workplace. Everyone in your family should know where to go if they have to leave.
- Learn about industry and community warning signals. Use a NOAA Weather Radio (see page 19) to be aware of warnings.
- What to do during a major chemical emergency
- Authorities will notify you of a major chemical emergency. If you hear a siren or other warning signal, turn on a radio or television for information. You will be told the following:
 - The type of health hazard.
 - The area affected.
 - How to protect yourself.
 - Evacuation routes (if necessary.)
 - Shelter locations.
 - Type and location of medical facilities.
 - The phone numbers to call if you need extra help.
- Strictly follow instructions of



emergency officials. Your life could depend on it.

- Call 9-1-1 only for a possible life-threatening emergency. Telephone lines are frequently overwhelmed

in disaster situations, and need to be clear for emergency calls to get through.

- Clean up and dispose of debris carefully. Follow instructions from

emergency officials concerning cleanup methods.

How to evacuate

If you are told to evacuate immediately, take your emergency supplies kit (see page 6). Take only the essentials, and leave your home quickly. Follow the route authorities recommend. If a route has not been identified use the route your family has pre determined. Do not take shortcuts, they may be blocked or expose you to dangerous chemicals. Shelter in place if advised by local authorities (see page 27).

- Listen to your radio to make sure the evacuation order applies to you. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at risk.
- Do not assume that a shelter will have everything you need. While shelters provide a safe place to stay, take your own specialty items for infants and individuals on restricted diets.
- Close and lock your windows and doors.
- Check neighbors to make sure they have been notified, and offer help to those who need it.
- Take only one vehicle to the evacuation site. Traffic may be very heavy and parking at a shelter may be limited.
- To reduce your exposure to chemicals, close your car windows, air vents, and turn off the heater and air conditioner.
- Return home only when authorities say it is safe.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE

How to Shelter-in-Place

If a chemical accident happens, authorities will instruct people to either seek shelter where they are, or evacuate. If ordered to remain in your home, office or school, follow these directions to “shelter-in-place.”

- Dampen towels and place over the cracks under doors.
- Cut plastic sheeting to fit over the windows and vents. Secure the plastic with duct tape.

- Tape around the door.
- Turn on the radio.
- Don't air out or leave your sealed shelter until you are told do so.

If you were outside before taking shelter and think you may have been exposed to a chemical agent, take off at least your outer clothes, put them in a plastic bag and seal the bag.

- If water is available, wash or take a

cool to lukewarm shower, using only water. (Caution: in some cases water may make chemical burns and exposures worse, only apply water if you know it is safe to do so.)

- Don't use soap unless authorities advise you to do so; soap may react poorly with some chemicals.
- If you leave the area, tell emergency responders or medical staff at your destination you may have been exposed.

- Tell the emergency responders about the sealed bag so that they can arrange for its safe removal after the emergency.

REMEMBER!

If you have symptoms of chemical exposure, call 9-1-1 immediately and follow their instructions.

1



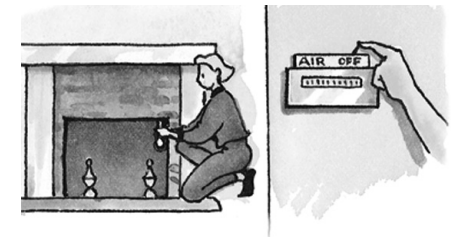
Go indoors immediately.

2



Close all windows and doors.

3



Turn off ventilation systems (heating and air-conditioning, and fireplace dampers).

4



Go into a room with the fewest doors and windows and seal the room.

5



Stay in the room until told by the authorities that it is safe to come out. Turn on your radio for information.

CLEAN WATER IS CRITICAL DURING EMERGENCIES

Purifying Water

These treatments are safe **ONLY** when surface water is contaminated with bacteria or viruses from floods, streams or lakes.

NEVER drink water you suspect is contaminated with chemicals, oils, poisonous substances or other contaminants!

Before a disaster: Storing water safely

- Store three or more gallons of water per person. You will need about one gallon of water for drinking, cooking, and washing per day. Also store at least one quart per small pet per day. If your home has room, consider storing a two-week supply.
- Collect the water from a safe supply.
- Thoroughly washed plastic containers are best for storage.
- Seal water containers tightly, label with date, and store in a cool, dark place.

- Replace water every six months.
- Never use a container that contained toxic materials such as pesticides, solvents, chemicals, oil or antifreeze.

Water sources during a disaster

- During a disaster, use your stored emergency water. You can also use water in your water pipes and hot water tanks.
- To use the water in your pipes, shut off the incoming water valve. Turn on the faucet in your house at the highest level, to let air into the plumbing. A small amount of water will trickle out. Then obtain water from the lowest faucet in the house.
- You can use the water in your hot water tank, if it is not submerged by floodwater. Turn off the electricity or gas and turn off the water intake valve. Open the drain at the bottom of the tank and turn on a hot-water faucet to let air into the plumbing.

Purify water to kill organisms

- If you gather additional water from streams, hot water tanks, or from the tap, purify it first.
- Filter water before boiling or adding bleach. Use coffee filters, paper towels, cheese cloth or a cotton plug in a funnel as a filter.

Safest Option: Boiling

- Bring the water to rolling boil for 3-5 minutes. Cool before drinking.

Secondary option: Bleaching

- If boiling is not possible, treat water by adding liquid household bleach, such as Clorox™ or Purex™. Avoid using bleaches that contain perfumes, dyes and other additives.
- Place the water (filtered, if cloudy) in a clean container. Add bleach according to the table below.
- Mix thoroughly and allow to stand for at least 30 minutes before using. Wait 60 minutes if the water is cloudy or very cold.

Treating Water with a 5-6 Percent Liquid Chlorine Bleach Solution

Volume of Water to be Treated	Treating Clear/Cloudy Water: Amount of Bleach to Add	Treating Very Cold, or Surface Water: Amount of Bleach to Add
1 quart/1 liter	3 drops	5 drops
1/2 gallon/2 quarts/2 liters	5 drops	10 drops
1 gallon	1/8 tsp	1/4 tsp
5 gallons	1/2 tsp	1 tsp
10 gallons	1 tsp	2 tsp

Washington State Dept. of Health

Getting Medicine During Emergencies

Medication distribution centers might be opened during an emergency. If distribution centers are open, trained staff will provide services free of charge to the public.

Local public health agencies will announce if/when medication centers will open. You will be able to find out if distribution centers are available from TV and radio, newspapers, state and county emergency management websites, and community, civic and religious organizations. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency will publicize the location of

medication centers in their areas after a disaster.

The Strategic National Stockpile is a federal government program that provides medication and medical supplies to states during an emergency. Washington State emergency response workers immediately deliver shipments of supplies and medications directly to the communities that need them. Understand that this could take days or even weeks.

REMEMBER:

Always have at least a seven-day supply of medications and medical supplies. Other sources may not be available during an emergency.



CREATE POSITIVE RECOVERY FOR CHILDREN

Helping Children Cope with Trauma

Following a disaster, children react differently. Some children may never show distress. Others may become upset only several weeks or even months after an emergency. Whether or not children show a change in behavior, they may still need your help.

Children who experience an initial distressing event before 11 years old are three times more likely to develop mental or emotional symptoms than those who experience their first distressing event later. Children are able to handle a distressing event better if parents and other adults support and help them with their experiences, starting as soon as possible after the event.

Generally, children of all ages may

exhibit the following behaviors after a disaster:

- Become afraid of wind, rain or sudden loud noises.
- Be afraid the event will occur again and will want to stay close to parents.
- Be upset over the loss of an important or favorite toy or possession.
- Change from being quiet and obedient to loud and aggressive, or change from being outgoing to shy and afraid.
- Develop night-time fears of the dark or sleeping alone.
- Have symptoms of illness, such as headaches, vomiting or fever.
- Worry about where they and their family will live.

Things parents should consider to help their children

At All Ages

- Children manage the distressing event based on parental actions.
- Go back to former routines as soon as possible. Maintain a regular schedule for the children.

Infant to 2 years

- Very young children do not have the ability to describe their feelings.
- Children may become irritable and/or cry more than normal.

Ages 3 to 6

- Reassure children that the disaster was not their fault.
- Assure fearful children you will be there to care for them; consistently reassure them.
- Talk with children about how they are feeling. At this stage, the most common feelings are fear and insecurity. Assure them that it's okay to have those feelings.
- Children should not be expected to be brave or tough. Tell them it's okay to cry.

Ages 7 to 10

- Children this age may become very interested in the details of the disaster and want to talk about it constantly.
- Don't give children more information than they can handle about the disaster. At the same time, make sure the children are also getting accurate information about the disaster.
- Spend extra time with your children at bedtime.

Ages 11 to 18

- Children at these ages respond to a disaster similar to an adult.

- Teenagers may start participating in dangerous behaviors. They may also become fearful of leaving the home or participating in their normal activities.
- Trauma is normal and will take time to heal. Family and community support are most important for a teenager's recovery.

Create and use support networks to help parents and children

As a parent, take steps to understand and manage your own feelings and ways of coping so you can help your children. You can do this by building and using social support systems of family, friends, community organizations, or other resources that work for your family. Parents are almost always the best source of support for children in difficult times. To support children, parents need to attend to their own needs and have a plan for their own support.

Preparation helps; when people feel prepared, they cope better and so do children.



For more information, visit:

FEMA

www.ready.gov/document/psychological-first-aid-children-and-parents-book-format

National Association of School Psychologists (NASP)

www.nasponline.org/resources/crisis_safety/naturaldisaster_ho.aspx

HELPING YOUR BUSINESS REBOUND SUCCESSFULLY FROM A DISASTER

Business Continuity Planning

Getting back to business after a disaster depends on preparedness planning done today. Both small and large business owners invest a tremendous amount of time, money and resources to make their investments successful. Business owners also need to invest time in planning for a disaster so their business will run as quickly as possible after a disaster.

Building a continuity plan and taking steps toward preparedness will reduce risk, protect stakeholder's interests and ensure continuation of services. Plan ahead for an unexpected disaster.

BUSINESS ESSENTIALS

Create an all-inclusive disaster plan, update it regularly and keep an additional copy at an off-site location. Meet regularly with your insurance agent to ensure you have adequate coverage and knowledge of how to quickly file a claim. Here is a helpful list for employees and employers to refer to while preparing the work place for a disaster event:

Employers:

- Know if you are in a tsunami hazard zone.
- Develop and practice emergency plans with your employees.
- Identify an internal shelter in the event authorities tell you to "shelter in place" (see page 27.)
- Establish a single spokesperson to speak to the media and public.
- Document each employee's function and emergency contact information.
- Decide who is in charge when managers are unavailable.
- Create a phone tree and decide

who will start the communication process.

Customers:

- Keep a copy of your customer records off-site.
- Have an alternate worksite from which to communicate to customers during recovery.

Suppliers:

- Maintain a contact list of all your suppliers. Find out how they plan to supply you if the supplier experiences a disaster.
- Maintain a list of alternate suppliers.

Equipment:

- Maintain an inventory of all equipment.
- Keep an equipment maintenance schedule and contact lists of manufacturer and service providers off-site.

Property:

- Make sure your facility meets all local building and fire codes.
- All employees should know where utility shutoffs are located and how to operate them (see page 9.)

Records:

- Document all processes essential to running your business (answering phones, tracking finances, etc).
- Develop a schedule for backing up all computers.
- Keep current copies of all essential paper and computer files off-site.
- Here are some specific suggestions if you are at risk for the following hazards:

FLOODING

- Most standard insurance policies do not cover flood damage and the resulting loss of income. Check with

Pacific County Economic Development Council

The Pacific County Economic Development Council (EDC) is dedicated to helping businesses prepare for the unexpected. In 2009 business leaders in Pacific and Wahkiakum counties received hands on training to create their own business resiliency plans. The training was critical since almost 40 percent of small businesses that close due to a disaster never reopen. The disaster preparedness

training has helped to ensure the continued economic well-being of our community and overall safety in the future.

For more information about the Pacific County EDC contact:

North County: (360) 875-9330
South County: (360) 642-9330
www.pacifiedc.org/index.htm
Email: edpcog@pacifiedc.org

your insurance agent to ensure adequate protection.

- Build with flood-resistant materials to ease clean up and reduce damage.
- Consider working with a licensed contractor to raise electrical and HVAC systems above the 100 year flood level mark.
- Keep computers, electronics, and important files raised at least three feet off the floor.
- Consider working with a licensed plumber to install a backflow valve to prevent sewage backup.

EARTHQUAKE/Tsunami

- Refer to Pacific County building officials to ensure your facility is up to code.
- Use natural gas lines with flexible connections and automatic shut-off valves.
- Use flexible water lines and/or couplings to toilets, sinks, and in sprinkler systems.
- Secure equipment, including computers, to the floor or walls to prevent tipping.

- Make sure that automatic or electric doors have manual latches in case of power outages.
- Practice tsunami evacuations regularly.

SEVERE WEATHER STORMS

- Assign one person to be responsible for monitoring weather alerts.
- Establish safe locations inside the business for employees to gather. Bathrooms or hallways are safe locations to gather during severe weather.
- Keep a supply of non-perishable food, drinking water and blankets.
- Have a method of notifying employees concerning work status before and after the storm.
- Consider evacuating vehicles before a storm. Put them in a garage or keep them outside, away from trees or other potential falling objects.
- Unplug all equipment and turn off electricity and water. Only turn off gas if you smell gas or hear a hissing noise.

For more information, visit: www.emd.wa.gov/preparedness/prep_business.shtml and www.ready.gov/business

WE CAN'T CONTROL NATURE... BUT WE CAN ALL BE PREPARED.

Pacific County is gearing up for the next printing of this **Pacific County All Hazards Guide!**
We invite you to become a sponsoring partner of this very popular publication.
Your advertisement will be read by the entire Pacific County residential and business community.



**HELP US BUILD A COMMUNITY SAFETY NET WHILE
BUILDING AWARENESS OF YOUR ORGANIZATION!**

To plan your community outreach sponsorship, please contact:

Stephanie Fritts, Director, Pacific County 911 and Emergency Management

P.O. Box 101, 300 Memorial Drive, South Bend, WA 98586, Phone 360-875-9340, Fax 360-875-9342

Pacific County – Important Phone Numbers

Place this list where all members of your household can quickly refer to it. Area Code 360 unless noted otherwise

PACIFIC COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

South Bend 875-9340
Fax: 875-9342
Website: www.co.pacific.wa.us/pcema/index.shtml
Twitter: <http://twitter.com/#!/pceocnews>
Blog: <http://www.pcema.blogspot.com/>
Long Beach 642-9340

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

South Bend 875-9343
Long Beach 642-9349

FIRE MARSHALL

South Bend 875-9356
Long Beach 642-9382
Department of Community
Development (Planning)
South Bend 875-9356
Long Beach 642-9382

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

South Bend 875-9368
Long Beach 642-9368

COUNTY COMMISSIONER OFFICES

South Bend 875-9337
Long Beach 642-9337

RED CROSS

Southwest Washington Chapter
Phone: 1-888-434-1966
Fax: 693-1953
Website: www.swwredcross.org
For information about Red Cross emergency shelters:
Phone: 1-866-438-4636

WASHINGTON STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Phone: 1-253-512-7000
Website: www.emd.wa.gov

MAP YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD (MYN)

Website: www.emd.wa.gov/myn/index.shtml

POISON CONTROL

Toll free 1-800-222-1222

MENTAL HEALTH

Toll free 1-800-884-2298

LIFE THREATENING POLICE, FIRE, OR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Dial 911

911 NON-EMERGENCY

South Bend 873-9397
Long Beach 642-9397

CRISIS SUPPORT NETWORK

Toll free 1-800-435-7276

PUD PHONE NUMBERS

South Bend 942-2411
Long Beach 642-3191
PUD After Hours
Raymond / South Bend / Naselle 1-877-204-6181
Long Beach / Illwaco / Chinook 1-877-602-6465

SHERIFF BUSINESS

South Bend 875-9395
Long Beach 642-9403

WASHINGTON STATE PATROL

Toll free 1-800-283-7808

ONLINE ACCESS TO DISASTER INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

Website: www.DisasterAssistance.gov

ONLINE DISASTER RESOURCE INFORMATION IN WASHINGTON STATE

Website: <http://access.wa.gov>

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

Federal Regional Center 425-487-4600
Website: www.fema.gov

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (CERT)

Website: www.citizencorps.gov/cert/about.shtml

NOAA WEATHER RADIO ALL HAZARDS

Website: www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr

NATIONAL TSUNAMI HAZARD MITIGATION PROGRAM

Website: <http://nthmp.tsunami.gov>

FLOODSMART INSURANCE

Website: www.floodsmart.com

OUT-OF-AREA CONTACT PERSON

WHY MAKE A CONTACT CARD? Local phone systems may be unavailable during a disaster. However, you frequently can place a long-distance call to areas outside of your area. Your contact person can help you locate other family members.

Contact's name (print): _____

Contact's phone number (with area code): _____

Contact's cell phone number (with area code): _____

- Make copies of this card for all household members.
- Have each person add your family's contact information and carry the cards in their wallet, purse or backpack at all times.
- Prepare a wallet card that lists all medications and medical needs for members of your household.
- TIP: You may be able to text message all your loved ones on your cell phone. Keep these messages short.