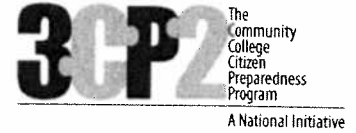




# Community College Citizen Preparedness Program



## Disaster Preparedness: Natural, Technological, Manmade/Terrorism

### Get Involved

- \* In January 2002, the President of the United States launched Citizen Corps to involve citizens in all-hazards emergency preparedness.
- \* Citizen Corps asks you to embrace the personal responsibility to be prepared; to get training in first aid and emergency skills; and to volunteer to support local emergency responders, disaster relief, and community safety.
- \* The Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) coordinates Citizen Corps nationally.
- \* To get involved contact your local Citizen Corps Council.

It is important to identify the natural hazards that could impact the campus and community in order to be prepared. These natural events include:

- Tornado
- High Winds
- Hail
- Lightning
- Earthquake
- Fire (urban-wild land interface, conflagration, and facility fires)
- Flood
- Ice/Snow Storms
- Extreme Temperatures
- Drought

Citizens have a responsibility to protect themselves and their families by knowing what to do before, during and after a disaster event.

### Before an Event:

- Know the risks and danger signs.
- Develop plans for what to do.
- Assemble a disaster supplies kit.
- Volunteer to help others.

### During an Event:

- Put your plan into action.
- Help others.
- Follow the advice and guidance of officials in charge of the event.

### After an Event:

- Be alert for dangerous or hazardous conditions.
- Repair damaged property.
- Take steps to prevent or reduce future loss.



### Volunteer Opportunities

- Community Emergency Response Teams
- Medical Reserve Corps
- State, Local, and Tribal Citizen Corps Councils
- National Citizen Corps Council
- Neighborhood Watch
- Volunteers in Police Service
- Fire Corps
- Red Cross
- Non-governmental Organizations



### Sheltering

Taking shelter is critical in times of disaster. Sheltering is appropriate when conditions require that you seek protection in your home, place of employment, or other location when disaster strikes.

To effectively shelter, you must first consider the hazard and then choose a place in your home or other building that is safe for that hazard.

Though mass care shelters often provide water, food, medicine, and basic sanitary facilities, take your disaster supplies kit with you so that you will have the supplies you require.

## Shelter in Place

“Shelter in place” means to make a shelter out of the place you are in.

Establish a safe place and stock your safe room with a first aid kit, a supply of food and water, medications, a flashlight with extra batteries, a cellular phone, blankets, and pillows, a radio with extra batteries, a fire extinguisher, games and reading materials.

You may need to shelter in place from a few hours to a few days. You should pay attention to radio and television broadcasts to know right away whether a shelter-in-place alert is announced for your area.

The length of time you are re-

quired to shelter may be short, such as during a tornado warning, or long, such as during a winter storm. It is important that you stay in shelter until local authorities say it is safe to leave.

You might not be at home if the need to shelter in place ever arises, but if you are at home, the following items, many of which you may already have, would be good to have in your shelter room:

- First aid kit
- Flashlight, battery-powered radio, and extra batteries for both
- A working telephone
- Food and bottled water. Store one gallon of water per person in plastic bottles as well as ready-to-eat foods that will

- not need refrigeration.
- Duct tape and scissors.
- Towels and plastic sheeting



**Taking shelter is critical in times of disaster.**

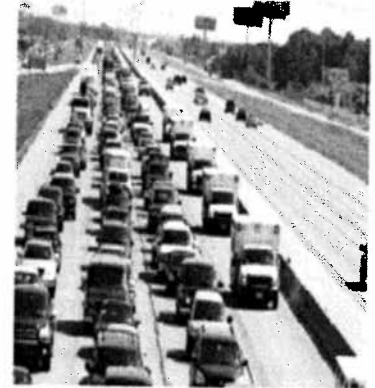
**If advised to evacuate, do so immediately!**

## Evacuation

If you have limited time for evacuation preparations, take only family medicines, blankets and a battery-powered radio with you. If you have time to gather supplies, take the following with you:

- Protective clothing (this is dependent upon your location and type of event)
- Several blankets
- Cell phone
- Flashlights and batteries
- Battery-powered radio
- Personal hygiene items
- Infant supplies

- Important documents and papers
- Drinking water in plastic bottles or other liquids
- Emergency supplies of ready-to-eat foods
- Necessary prescription drugs or medicines, such as heart medication or insulin
- Cash



## Special Needs Populations and Service/Comfort Animals

Develop plans for special needs groups. Family members of citizens with special needs should provide this information to local emergency officials in order to safely accommodate them during a disaster.



Whether you decide to stay put in an emergency or evacuate to a safer location, you will need to make plans in advance for your pets. Keep in mind that what's best for you is typically what's best for your animals.



## Federal Role

Most federal assistance becomes available when the President of the United States declares a “Major Disaster” for the affected area at the request of a state governor. FEMA will provide information through the media and community outreach about federal assistance and how to apply.



Direct assistance to individuals and families may come from any number of organizations, including:

- American Red Cross.
- Salvation Army.
- Other volunteer organizations.



## Assistance and Citizen Responsibilities

### Aiding the Injured



After a disaster 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.

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

- Be sure the victim does not become overheated.
- Never try to feed liquids to an unconscious person.

Throughout the recovery period, it is important to monitor local radio or television reports and other media sources for information about where to get emergency housing, food, first aid, clothing, and financial assistance.

### Your Health

- Be aware of exhaustion. Don't try to do too much at once. Set priorities and pace yourself. Get enough rest.
- Drink plenty of clean water.
- Eat well.
- Wear sturdy work boots and gloves.
- Wash your hands with soap and clean water often when working in debris.

### Safety Issues

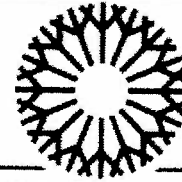
- Be aware of new safety issues created by the disaster. Watch for washed out roads, contaminated buildings, contaminated water, gas leaks, broken glass, damaged electrical wiring, and slippery floors.
- Inform local authorities about health and safety issues, including chemical spills, downed power lines, washed out roads, smoldering insulation, and dead animals.

### Returning Home

- Keep a battery-powered radio with you so you can listen for emergency updates and news reports.
- Use a battery-powered flashlight to inspect a damaged home.
- Watch out for animals, especially poisonous snakes. Use a stick to poke through debris.
- Use the phone only to report life threatening emergencies.
- Stay off the streets. If you must go out, watch for fallen objects; downed electrical wires; and weakened walls, bridges, roads, and sidewalks.



## Oklahoma City Community College



OKLAHOMA CITY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

7777 S. May Avenue  
Oklahoma City, OK 73159

Phone: 405-682-1611  
Fax: 405-685-9913  
lteel@occc.edu

**In It For Me @ OCCC**

National Partnership  
**PETE**  
for Environmental Technology Education  
*Building a Global Workforce*

Community Colleges  
Tribal Colleges  
Government  
Industry

[www.occc.edu](http://www.occc.edu)

**3CP2**  
The Community College Citizen Preparedness Program

A National Initiative

## Resources

Information regarding local resources and phone numbers go here. The following are examples.

- Fire 911
- Police 911
- Campus Security 405-682-7747
- Oklahoma City/County Health Dept. 405-427-8651
- CERT 405-682-1611 x7148
- Red Cross 405-228-9500
- Citizens Corps 405-425-7296
- Oklahoma Emergency Management 405-521-2481