Informal After Action Report - December 2016-January 2017

Mike Speiser drafted this OUTLINE so we could structure our discussion, and would VERY MUCH like your input and ideas. Several people contacted me with ideas and suggestions and I've attempted to incorporate them here. PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE help make this document better!!!

Section 1 - Purpose and objectives

Objectives The following objectives are suggested regarding the timeliness and quality of agency and neighborhood response associated with this event:

1. Identify what went right
2. Identify things that happened that could have been addressed better
3. Communicate with all neighbors how they can prepare and avoid hazards in the future
4. Communicate with government and utility agencies (others?) on how we would like to see their operations and communications improve

Section 2 - What happened and where?

Two storms hit our area:

1. December 14th to roughly December 20 (ice storm with snow)We had 3-6" of snow, then up to 1" of ice covered trees, homes, cars, roads. Snow dropped over the top of the ice.
2. December 31-January 2. 3-5" of additional snow, some freezing rain, depending on altitude
3. Injuries, accidents and damage - discuss!

Section 3 - Roles and responsibilities of government agencies and neighbors

1. Lane County - clear the roads, sand, plow, cut and clear trees
2. Lane Electric - Restore power
3. Eugene/Springfield Fire - Respond to emergencies
4. CenturyLink - Maintain services
5. Neighbors - Welfare checks, light help, shelter if needed, communications, tools
6. Contractors - Clear driveways of debris and snow, trees off structures

Section 4 - Post-incident assessment

1. Trees on road were cleared by neighbors for the first 3-4 days
2. Roads were not plowed for 2-3 days and then only one lane and no sand
3. Power was off for people from 1 day to 8 days.
4. Land lines died after 2-3 days (normal).
    a. Cell phones critical, but can't necessarily count on them in large-scale disaster
5. Communication issues - road conditions, power outages

Section 5 - Conclusions and objectives

Ideas (sorry there are no credits!)

1. Prescription meds - at least 2 weeks' supply!
    a. Most insurance/pharmacies let you reload ⅔ of way through your 30 or 90 day cycle.
2. COMPLETE DECENT first aid kit
3. Food and water - recommend at least 3 days of supplies - preferably 21 days!
    a. Coffee and tea
    b. Packaged/canned/dry foods - lots of protein and carbs
    c. Water storage (at least a gallon per person per day - preferably 3)
        i. Toilets take 1.6 to 3 gallons to flush!
        ii. Fill your bathtubs if you think power will go off (snow, wind or ice)
    d. Water purification tablets
    e. Tarp and bucket for catching rainwater
    f. Pet food
4. Supplies
    a. Toilet paper
    b. Reading material
    c. Firewood and DRY kindling
    d. Propane - cooling, generator, heat (NEVER put a propane heater inside unless you confirm it is rated for indoor use AND it is UL listed!)
    e. Gasoline (generator, chainsaw, car)
        i. Spare spark plugs, starter fluid, oil
    f. FRESH batteries
    g. Paper plates and plastic utensils
    h. Sleeping bags and camping pads in case you can't sleep in your bed due to damage
5. Tools
    a. Perk coffeepot and teapot to keep on wood stove for always handy hot water
    b. Can opener (NOT electric!)
    c. Chainsaw and mix fuel, spare chain, spark-plug, file
    d. Generator (see separate flyer if interested)
    e. Lanterns, Flashlights and headlamps
    f. Portable USB power packs, jump starter box
    g. Tools and supplies in your car
        i. Blankets, water, flashlights, flares, jumper cables, warm BRIGHT spare clothing
    h. Propane camp stove / barbecue OUTSIDE!
    i. Yak Trax - crampons to walk on ice

General things to think about:

1. Issues: Injuries, sanitation, food and water, comfort, access in/out
2. Stuck in town vs. stuck at home
3. Inventory your supplies and keep them fresh
4. Start your generator periodically, at least each Fall
5. Get gas that doesn't have ethanol in it (from Curtiss or Farmers Coop)
6. CERT training - Sign up with City of Eugene (see link on www.sbna.net website)
7. Map Your Neighborhood program, geology presentation
8. If you have an RV or camper, consider keeping it ready to use at all times
9. Loss of use homeowner's insurance

Generator Info - Mike Speiser - January 2017

I know NOTHING ABOUT NOTHING - use at your own risk and confirm with a licensed electrician!

Types of generator systems

1. Whole house with automatic cut-over. Pricing $5k+
2. Whole house with manual cut-over - $1500-2000
3. Circuit cut-ove panel $1000-1500
4. Free-standing generator ($300-$1000

A generator is rated by the number of watts it produces (peak and running). Small generators are from 1000 to 4000 watts, medium are 5000 to 10,000 watts, larger are bigger. Your electrical panel has 2 kinds of breakers or fuses in it - 120 volt and 240 volt. 120 volt are usually one switch, 240 volt are usually two switches hooked together (ganged).

Depending on what you want to power, you need to make sure that your generator can handle it. Note that if you are careful, you don't have to have everything on at once - and in fact unless you have a HUGE generator you simply can't!

To compute how much power something takes, multiply the number of amps it uses times 120 (if it is on a single-pole circuit) or 240 (on a double-pole circuit.

Typical loads (conservative - i.e. overestimates) in watts:

Refrigerator or stand-alone freezer	2000 when cycled in
Well pump	2500 to 7000 (depending on horsepower)
Water heater	4000 to 7500
Electric wall heater	750 to 4000
Lights (LEDs are much better)	20 per LED bulb to 250 for a heat lamp
Laptop	200 to 1000
Desktop with monitor	700 to 2000
TV (LCD)	500 to 1500
Satellite receiver	500 to 1200
Cell phone tablet charger	200 to 500
Toaster	500 to 1200
Microwave	1000 to 2000
Car battery charger	1500 to 2000
Furnace or heat pump	10,000-50,000 depending on size and configuration