

Learn! Prepare! Protect!

# Sagamihara Disaster Prevention Guidebook

For households

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Disaster Prevention Meetings

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My Timeline

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Make note of nearby evacuation sites and other information useful for disaster preparation.

#### For earthquakes

An earthquake strikes

##### Temporary evacuation sites

Places where you can stay for a time and monitor the situation after an earthquake strikes

Ex: ○○ Park, ○○ Elementary School

When a large-scale fire starts

##### Wide-area evacuation site

A place where you can stay safe during large-scale fires

Ex: ○○ Park

If you cannot remain in your home

#### For storm and water damage

When there is a risk of disaster

##### Safe places such as a relative or acquaintance's house and storm and flood evacuation sites

Note: Places where you can find safety when there is a threat of flooding or a sediment-related disaster.

##### Floods

Ex. ○○ Elementary School

##### Sediment-related disaster

Ex. ○○ Community Center

If you cannot remain in your home

If there is no risk of the fire spreading, and you cannot remain in your home due to reasons such as the building collapsing

#### Shelters

Places where you can live temporarily

Ex. ○○ Elementary school

If you can take refuge somewhere other than a shelter, such as at the home of a relative or acquaintance, please consider evacuating to that place.

If you require assistance during a disaster, please write down the name and contact info of your caregiver.

Name	Contact info

# Learn! Prepare! Protect!

Proper knowledge about disaster prevention and regular preparation will help protect you and your family from disasters.

What will you do if an earthquake, flood, sediment disaster, or other disaster strikes right now? To protect yourself and your family from a disaster that could occur at any time, you need to acquire the correct knowledge about disaster prevention and be well prepared.

To prepare for earthquakes and minimize damage, you should take precautionary measures such as earthquake-proofing your home and preventing furniture from toppling over. In the case of storms and floods—which are more predictable than earthquakes—you can protect yourself and your family by evacuating as quickly as possible.

In recent years, localized torrential rains have caused increasing damage, and there are also concerns that the frequency and intensity of torrential rains may further increase due to climate change. Through its Sagami-hara Climate Emergency Declaration, the city is working to prevent damage from natural disasters.

We hope you find this guidebook useful as it outlines matters essential for disaster prevention, such as what preparations you should make on a regular basis and what you should take with you when a disaster strikes.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

11 住み続けられるまちづくりを



13 気候変動に具体的な対策を



相模原市マスコットキャラクター  
さがみん  
Sagami-hara City Mascot  
Sagamin  
Professor ver.

## Emergency evacuation sites and shelters are different!

### Use emergency evacuation sites for safety

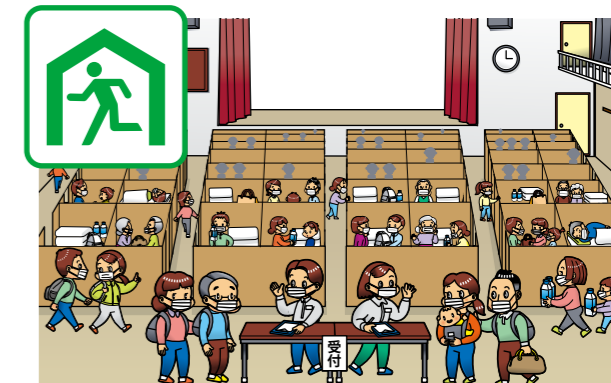


**Emergency evacuation sites** are places designated for temporary **protection** when the danger of fire caused by earthquakes, floods, sediment disaster or other disasters is imminent. These sites fall into three categories according to the scale and type of disaster.

- **Temporary evacuation sites (earthquakes)**  
Residents associations designate these places (vacant lots, small parks, schools, etc.) as locations where evacuees can stay and monitor conditions after an earthquake.
- **Wide-area evacuation sites (earthquakes)**  
Places to evacuate to if a large fire occurs.
- **Storm and flood evacuation sites (floods and sediment disasters)**  
Places to evacuate to if a flood and/or sediment disaster occurs.

Note: As a rule, food and other supplies will not be distributed in these locations, so please prepare the minimum amount of supplies you will need and bring them with you.

### Shelters are places to live after disasters



**Shelters** are facilities where people whose homes have been destroyed by an earthquake, sediment disaster or other catastrophe can **live** after the danger has passed and until they can find a new place to live.

Notes:

1. Food and other supplies will be distributed in these shelters, but may not be sufficient, so prepare the minimum amount of supplies you will need and bring them with you.
2. Shelter management councils manage the shelters with the cooperation of all users.

Did you know?



Note: Please refer to the maps and lists on pp. 25-30 for local emergency evacuation sites and shelters. (Contact your local residents association for information on temporary evacuation sites.)

### Sagami-hara Climate Emergency Declaration

Climate change, reportedly caused by global warming, is having a remarkable impact on various parts of the world. In our city, the East Japan Typhoon of 2019 caused unprecedented damage, including numerous sediment disasters that mainly affected mountainous areas.

In September 2020, the city issued its Sagami-hara Climate Emergency Declaration—the first declaration of its kind for a government ordinance city—sharing the recognition that the effects of climate change are a crisis that everyone faces. The declaration said that the entire city must work together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and take measures against natural disasters such as torrential rains and health hazards caused by extreme heat.

さがみはら気候非常事態宣言 Search

# An earthquake strikes! What should you do?

It is hard to make rational decisions when a major earthquake strikes, so it is vital to remember sensible patterns of behavior so that you can act calmly in an emergency.



## At-home evacuation

If your home is not in danger of collapse or fire, there is no need to evacuate.

If you can confirm that it is safe to continue living in your home, you should consider an "at-home evacuation."

You can prepare for an at-home evacuation in advance, such as by: making your house earthquake-proof; taking measures to prevent furniture and other items from falling over; and stockpiling water, food and daily necessities. In addition, you can apply to receive food and other supplies at shelters.

## Life at a shelter

If it is difficult living at your home due to fires or structural collapse, you will have to live at a shelter.

Shelter management councils manage shelters with the cooperation of all users.

While living in a shelter, remember to be considerate of each other and help each other. Please see p. 22 for points to note about life at a shelter.

● Since people may fall ill due to stress or fatigue in an unfamiliar environment with an unspecified number of evacuees, and attention must be taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, please consider at-home evacuation or evacuating to a place other than a shelter, such as the home of a relative or acquaintance.

### Emergency Earthquake Alert

Just before an earthquake of intensity 5 or greater strikes, TV, radio, Hibari Broadcast and cell phones will inform you that a strong tremor is coming.

**Note:** In areas close to the epicenter, the warning may not be sounded in time.

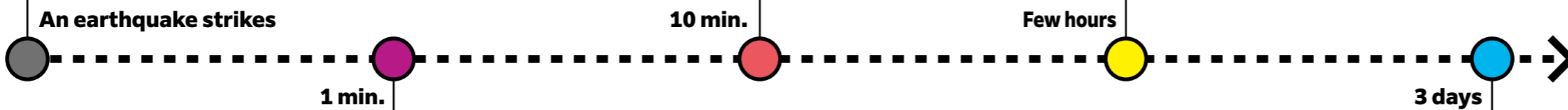
### Confirm your family's safety

Avoid using phones and use a disaster message service or the like for this.

- If there is a fire, take initial fire extinguishing measures.
- If broken glass is scattered on the floor, wear slippers or shoes to protect your feet.
- If it appears that your house might collapse, bring emergency supplies to a temporary evacuation site.



- Confirm the safety of your neighbors  
In particular, confirm the safety of anyone likely to need assistance during disasters, such as seniors living alone.
- Obtain information from TVs, radios and the like
- If there is a fire in the neighborhood and/or people are trapped or hurt, call 119 and then work together with your neighbors to extinguish the fire or rescue them.
- Before leaving your home to pick up children or to check on the safety of your neighbors, leave a note stating your destination in a place where only family members can find it (to prevent burglary).



### An earthquake strikes

#### Prioritize your own safety

Move to a place where you will be safe from falling objects and furniture, such as under a sturdy desk or table, and wait for the strong tremors to subside.



#### After the tremor stops, put out any fires

Be sure to close all gas valves.

#### Open doors and windows to secure an escape route



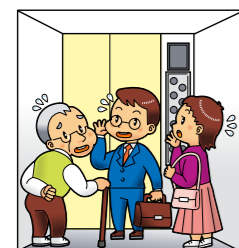
### Few hours

- Before returning home from an evacuation site, confirm the safety of your home.
- Since it may take some time for lifelines to be restored, please use your stockpile of water, food and daily necessities.
- Continue collecting information
- Be alert for aftershocks and fires



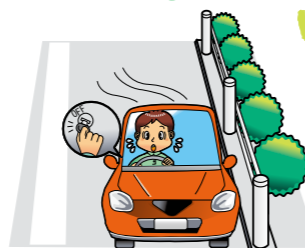
### 3 days

## If an earthquake strikes while you are out...



### Inside elevators

- ▶ If you feel a tremor, press the buttons for all floors and get out at any floor you can.
- ▶ If you become trapped, use the emergency button or intercom to contact someone and wait for rescue. Do not try to force your way out, since that is dangerous.



### While driving

- ▶ Suddenly stopping your vehicle can cause an accident, so slow down gradually, stop on the left side of the road, and turn off your engine.
- ▶ Leave the keys in the ignition so that your vehicle can be moved if an emergency vehicle needs to pass.

### Inside trains or buses

- ▶ Trains and buses will make an emergency stop if a strong tremor is detected, so hold on to the hanging straps or handrails and plant your feet firmly to keep from falling.
- ▶ Do not leave the vehicle unnecessarily, and follow the instructions of the vehicle's operator.



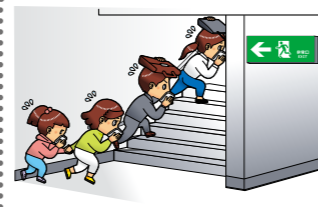
### Residential and downtown areas

- ▶ Shield your head with your bag or the like to avoid injury from falling objects such as glass or signs.
- ▶ Move away from block walls and similar structures.
- ▶ Do not touch hanging electrical wires.



### In mountainous and coastal areas

- ▶ Move away from slopes and cliffs immediately to avoid being buried alive in a landslide.
- ▶ If you feel an earthquake while in a coastal area, move immediately to higher ground and as far away from the sea and rivers as possible.



### Underground shopping malls

- ▶ There are emergency exits about every sixty meters, so move along the wall to get aboveground.
- ▶ If a fire breaks out, cover your nose and mouth with a towel or handkerchief and move while keeping your head low.

## Prepare for difficulties in getting back home if a disaster strikes

### If a major earthquake occurs

- Public transportation suspended
- Severe traffic congestion due to road closures, traffic restrictions, increased traffic demand, etc.

### Many people will be unable to return home.

### If getting home is difficult, do not roam around unnecessarily and always check your surroundings!

- Prioritize your own safety
- Obtain information about public transportation and damage to roads
- Use disaster message services and the like to confirm the safety of your family and the safety of your home
- It is vital for everyone to make rational decisions and take appropriate actions according to the circumstances.

Note: Plan out your route home and prepare and keep a "return home kit" including items such as a flashlight and sneakers in your office or other location.

### In general, businesses should avoid sending their employees home all at once.

- Businesses should have a plan of action ready to execute if a major disaster occurs, such as keeping employees at the business site until safety is confirmed and what to do during rush hour.
- Take measures to ensure that employees are able to stay at your business location, such as formulating plans for stockpiling food and other supplies, confirming the safety of the facility, and other preparations.
- Consider establishing rules for employees who have difficulty returning home, such as setting a predetermined time for employees and others to return home if a disaster occurs.
- Prepare a business continuity plan or the like, and set up procedures to ensure a calm, rational response to disaster.

### Support Stations for Stranded Persons During a Disasters

Nine metropolitan authorities\*, including Sagami-hara City, have concluded agreements with convenience stores, family restaurants, gas stations and other businesses to support people who have to walk home.

These locations provide running water and toilets, and provide road traffic information to the extent possible.

Nine metropolitan authorities: Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo Prefecture, Kanagawa Prefecture, Yokohama City, Kawasaki City, Chiba City, Saitama City, Sagami-hara City



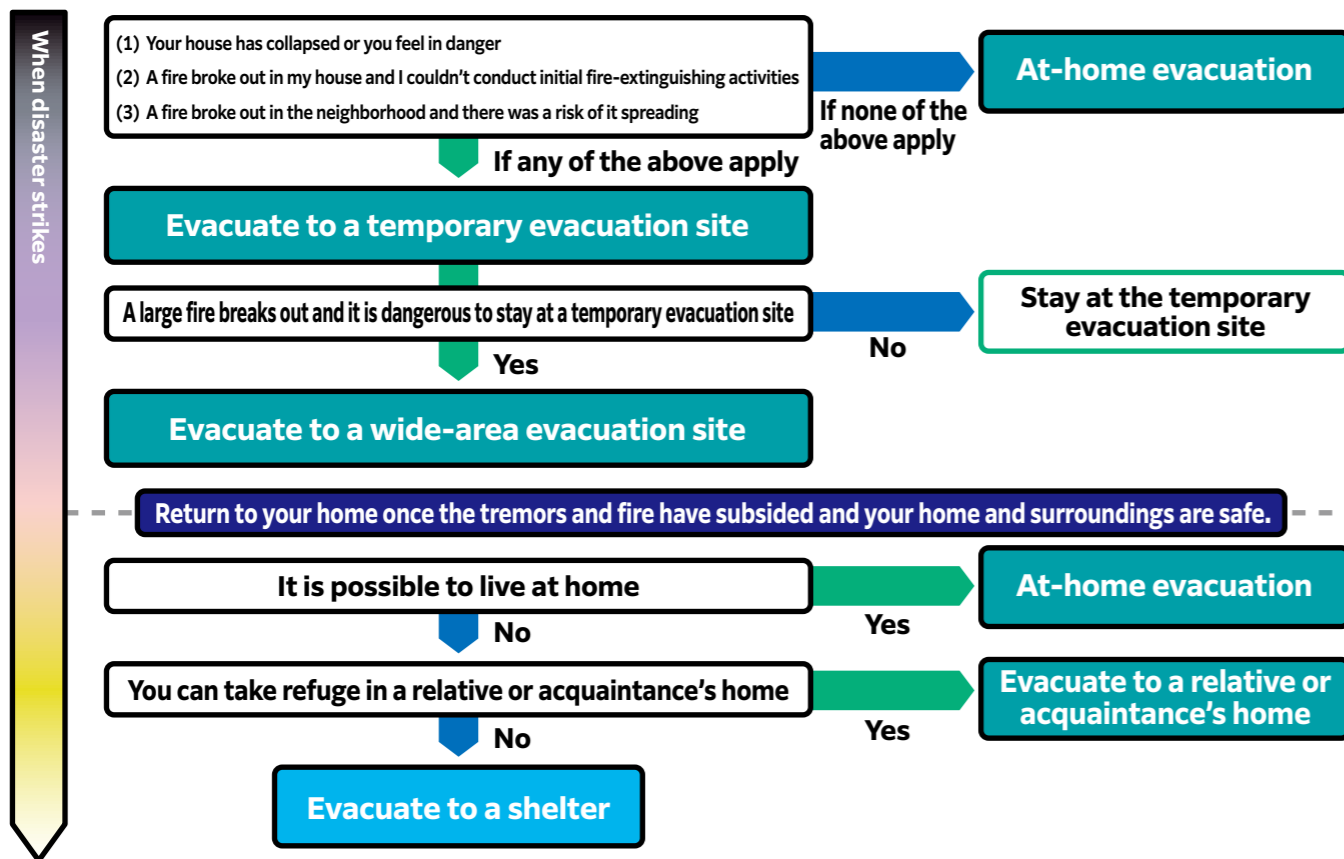
Look for this sticker

# Review the evacuation process!



When you need to evacuate due to an earthquake, the type of evacuation site you choose will vary depending on the situation. Act according to the situation, such as whether your house has collapsed, whether there is a fire, and the magnitude of the earthquake.

## Evacuation Action Assessment Flow

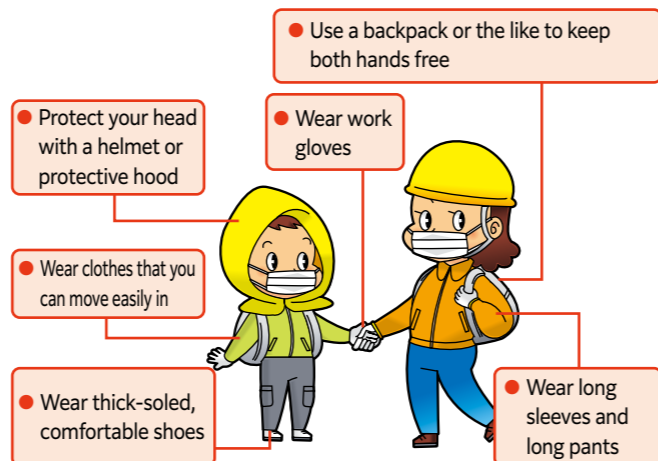


**If a major disaster occurs, first-aid stations may be opened.** These facilities are established at elementary and junior high schools or the like and provide first aid and other medical relief activities for the injured and sick.

Note: For information on wide-area evacuation sites, shelters and first-aid stations, please refer to the maps and lists on pp. 25-30.

## Evacuation checklist

- Double-check the fire source and turn off the circuit breakers (to prevent an electrical fire)
- Leave a memo for family members who are out
- Keep baggage to a minimum
- Evacuate on foot (doing so by car or motorcycle is prohibited in principle)
- When evacuating, avoid narrow streets and moving alongside fences and rivers
- Hold the hands of the elderly and children firmly



**Caution: If everyone evacuates by car after an earthquake, emergency evacuation sites and the surrounding areas will be crowded with vehicles. This will delay the evacuation process and hinder various activities, so please avoid evacuating by car.**

# Preventing Earthquake-Related Fires

An earthquake may start fires in many places at the same time. To prevent earthquake-related fires, all households must make every effort to ensure that fire does not start from their homes.

It is essential to take regular measures to prevent your home from becoming a fire hazard.

## Don't Let Fires Start in Your Home: Preparing for Earthquake-Related Fires

### Install a household fire alarm

This device detects smoke and heat generated by a fire and warns you via sound and audio. Just install it on the ceiling or a wall.



### Use fire-retardant curtains and other products

Flame-retardant curtains, carpets and other items are less likely to catch fire, and also prevent the fire from spreading rapidly.



### Install a fire extinguisher and learn how to use it

If a fire breaks out, the damage can be lessened if the fire is extinguished as soon as possible. Make sure to place the fire extinguisher in an easily accessible location and learn how to use it.



Note: Fire extinguishers have a use-by date.

### How to use a fire extinguisher

- 1 Bring the fire extinguisher to the fire source
- 2 Pull out the safety pin
- 3 Unlatch the hose and point it at the fire
- 4 Grip the lever tightly to spray

#### Points for effective firefighting

- Avoid the heat and smoke by moving to the windward side of the fire, and point the hose at the flames
- When indoors, keep your back to the exit and secure an evacuation route
- Do not aim the spray directly onto the flames; point the hose toward the burning object and move left and right as you spray

### Do not place objects on or around stoves, etc.

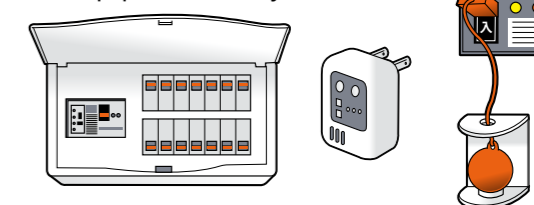
Avoid placing laundry, cushions and other combustible materials on or around stoves and other heating equipment. Also take measures to prevent stoves from tipping over.



### Install a seismic breaker

A seismic breaker automatically shuts off electricity when it detects tremors above a certain level. You can install some types yourself.

Since all electricity will be cut off, you should also take measures against power outages, such as securing emergency power sources for evacuation lighting and medical equipment directly related to life.

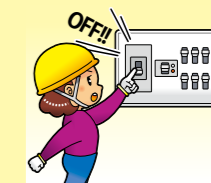


### Beware of energized electrical fires, which may occur at a later time

A fire that occurs when power is restored after an outage caused by an earthquake, typhoon or other disaster is called an "energized electrical fire." Since restoring power after a disaster can take days, the time lag may cause people to relax and not immediately notice and put out these fires. Fires frequently start in homes that have been evacuated and are now unoccupied.

#### How to prevent energized electrical fires

- Turn off the breakers before you evacuate
- Before turning the breakers back on, check the electrical equipment, wires and cords carefully for damage



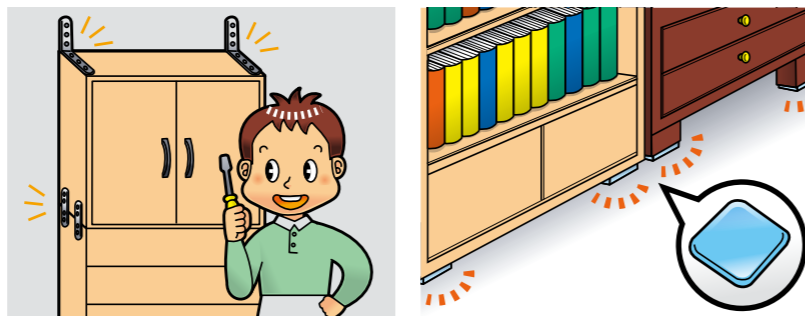
# Various Ways to Prepare for Earthquakes

Falling or shifting furniture causes most injuries during earthquakes. Taking safety measures on a regular basis, such as securing furniture in place, can reduce the risk of injury.

## Safety measures to take at home

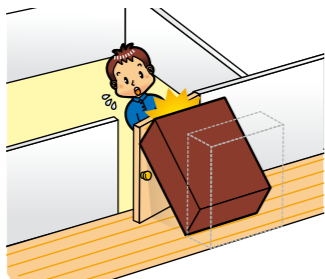
### Prevent furniture from toppling or shifting

- Do not leave space between furniture and walls
- Secure furniture to walls with L-shaped brackets, etc.
- If securing furniture to walls is difficult, install a tension rod between the furniture and ceiling
- Link two-tiered furniture with metal fittings
- Adhere the bottom of furniture to the floor with adhesive sheets



### Secure an escape route

- Do not place furniture and other objects in aisles or near doorways



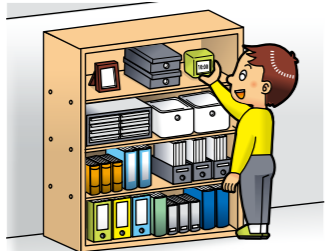
### Apply shatterproof film to windows and the like

- Apply shatterproof film to windows, the glass of cupboards and picture frames



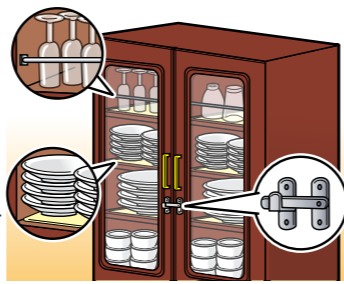
### Proper storage

- When placing objects in a bookshelf or cupboard, put heavier items on the bottom and lighter items on top to lower the center of gravity. This makes such furniture less likely to fall over.
- Do not place objects on top of furniture



### Prevent tableware from flying out

- Install locks on cupboard doors to prevent the contents from flying out
- Place slip-resistance sheets on the shelves. Place a rod or the like horizontally in front of glasses, etc. to prevent them from flying out.



### Volunteers help ensure that your furniture doesn't fall over

The Sagamiara Volunteer Association helps the disabled, senior citizens and others who need assistance take measures to ensure that their furniture will not fall over during an earthquake.

Inquiries: Sagamiara Volunteer Association, Tel: 042-759-7982  
Hours: Monday to Saturday (excluding national holidays), 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

### Earthquake resistance diagnostic test for your home

The city has a subsidy program for an earthquake resistance diagnostic test as well as renovation costs for houses and condominiums built under the old earthquake resistance standards (May 31, 1981 and before).

Inquiries: Architecture and Residence Policy Planning and Evaluation Division, Tel: 042-769-8252

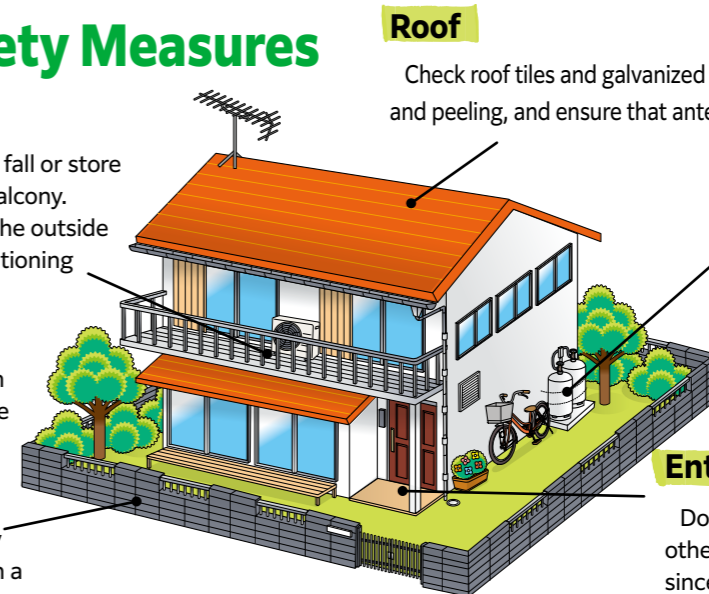
## Outdoor Safety Measures

### Balcony

Do not put objects that may fall or store unnecessary objects on the balcony. In addition, make sure that the outside components of your air-conditioning units are secure.

### Block walls

Check for cracks and uneven blocks, and repair any damage found. Make sure that the foundation, rebars and other parts of the wall are properly built/installed. If you have any questions, please consult with a specialized company.



### Roof

Check roof tiles and galvanized roof sheets for cracks, misalignment and peeling, and ensure that antennas are securely fastened.

### Propane gas

If you use propane gas, ensure that tank is on a secure platform and chained to the wall so that it does not fall over.

### Entrance area

Do not place bicycles, flowerpots or other similar items near entrances, since they may hinder evacuation in an emergency.

## Disaster prevention measures for high-rise buildings and apartments

Problems expected to occur in high-rise buildings and apartments during an earthquake include: elevators stopping, windows breaking, office equipment and furniture falling over or shifting. Lifeline services such as electricity, gas, and water also tend to shut down. Take the following measures!

### Prevent furniture and office equipment from falling over

Earthquake tremors may continue on higher floors for an extended period. Take measures to ensure that your furniture and office equipment do not fall over or move.

### Keep a stockpile of emergency goods in high-rise buildings and apartments

A stopped or damaged elevator generally takes a long time to repair, which can isolate your home or office because of the difficulty of traveling between floors and transporting things. Be sure to stockpile goods essential to have during a disaster, such as food, water and emergency toilets (see p. 16).

### Create a system of autonomous disaster prevention

When elevators and essential services such as electricity, water and gas stop, daily life becomes a lot tougher. Residents and occupants of buildings and apartments should be familiar with disaster prevention manuals, participate in disaster prevention drills, and make regular preparations. That way they can secure their own safety, conduct initial fire-extinguishing activities and confirm the safety of family members and others (see p. 21).

**Master the use of this service!** There are trial days on the 1st, 15th, and other days of each month. Practice in advance.

### Disaster Emergency Message Service: Helps you contact family members if you become separated

#### Disaster Emergency Message Dial "171"

How to record messages **171 ▶ 1 ▶** (XXX) XXX-XXXX ▶ **Record a message (up to thirty seconds long)**

How to play messages **171 ▶ 2 ▶** (XXX) XXX-XXXX ▶ **Listen to the message**

Notes:

- People within the disaster-stricken area should dial their phone number, while those outside of it should dial the number of a person in the disaster-stricken area.
- Follow the instructions of the voice guidance.

#### Using disaster emergency message board services on your cellphone/smartphone

Access the disaster emergency message board from the official menu or specialized app

Open the disaster emergency message board

To register a message:

Select "Register" and enter a message of up to one hundred full-width characters. In English, enter a message of up to two hundred characters, including spaces.

To check for messages:

Select "Check" and enter the cell phone number of the person in the disaster-stricken area

Note: Please contact your cellphone carrier for more information.

# Stay Safe during Floods and Sediment Disasters!

When heavy rains such as typhoons increase the risk of flooding and sediment disasters, the Japan Meteorological Agency and Kanagawa Prefecture issue a variety of disaster prevention information. Make sure you know how these disasters happen and their warning signs, and safeguard yourself from storm and flood damage by evacuating as soon as possible.

## Learn How Submersion and Flooding Occur!

Heavy rainfall causes overflow from rivers and other sources, so it is essential to know how submersion and flooding occur.

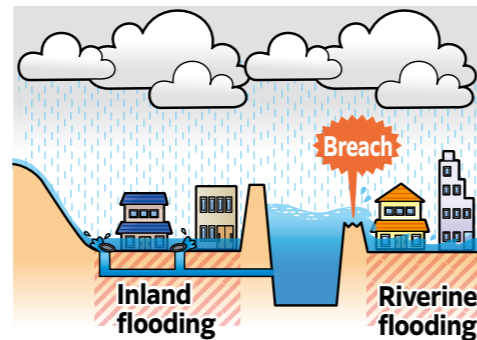
**How submersion caused by inland flooding and by riverine flooding differs**

### Submersion caused by inland flooding

When the amount of rainfall exceeds the capacity of drainage facilities such as sewers and roadside ditches, or when the water levels of rivers rise, rainwater cannot be drained off, which may cause houses and other structures in the area to be submerged.

### Submersion caused by riverine flooding

When the water level of a river rises due to heavy rainfall, it may overflow the levee or cause the levee to break.

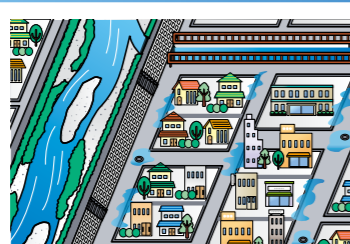


Submersion caused by inland flooding occurs

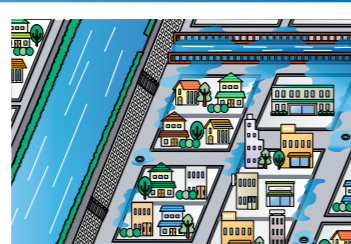
Riverine flooding occurs



When there is heavy rainfall



Rainwater accumulates in sewers and street gutters.



Further rainfall could cause water levels in large rivers to rise, disrupting the drainage of small and medium-sized rivers and causing them to overflow.



When levees are breached, significant damage occurs.

## Check for Areas in Danger of Submersion!

The city has prepared hazard maps showing the areas and depths of possible submersion due to heavy rain. Check to see if your house and its surroundings are in an area that may be submerged.

### Flood hazard map

Based on the Flood Control Act, the area and depth of flooding (flood and submergence potential area) that can be expected when flooding occurs at rivers such as the Sagami River, Sakai River and Kushi River in the event of the largest expected rainfall (a scale that occurs approximately once every thousand years) is shown. It also shows areas where wooden houses may collapse due to flooding caused by levees being breached and riverbank erosion that may cause banks to collapse (structure collapsing flood potential area).

### Inland flood hazard map

The range and depth of flooding that could occur if the rainfall recorded in 2008 (96.5 mm per hour) fell on the entire city area at the same time, and if the city could not drain water through storm drains and the like, or if water overflowed from the Yase River, Uba River, and other rivers managed by the city.

Note: This hazard map is not based on the Flood Control Act.

### Emergency water discharge of dams

The Shiroyama Dam on the Sagami River may conduct emergency water discharge when the water level reaches its limit due to heavy rainfall. If an emergency discharge is performed, the water level may rise rapidly in the river downstream and cause it to overflow, so residents in potential flooding areas should immediately evacuate to a safe place away from the river.

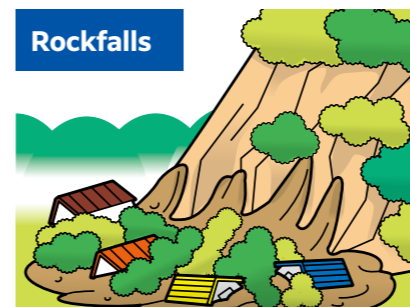
Note: In the event of an emergency discharge, we will notify you via Hibari Broadcast, Twitter and other means.

Unlike earthquake disasters that may come without warning, you can save yourself by evacuating before storms and floods occur.

Sediment disasters can take precious lives and destroy houses and other valuable property in an instant. To protect yourself from sediment disasters, it is essential to know the danger spots around your home.

## Types of Sediment Disasters and Precursors

### Rockfalls

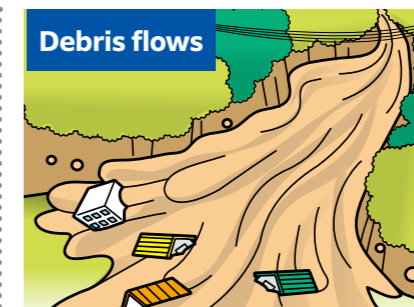


Rockfalls occur when the surface of a slope loosens due to rainwater penetration, earthquakes or other causes, and suddenly collapses. The collapse is quick, and if it occurs near homes there is not enough time to evacuate, which can lead to the loss of lives.

### Major precursors

- Cracks on the cliff
- Pebbles fall from the cliff
- Spring water stops or starts spouting

### Debris flows

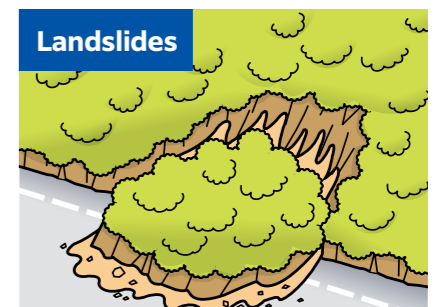


This phenomenon occurs when rocks and soil on mountainsides and in riverbeds are swept downstream in massive amounts due to extended rainfall, torrential rains and the like. Debris flows move at speeds of 20 to 40 kilometers per hour, and can instantly destroy houses and fields.

### Major precursors

- Mountain rumbles
- A river suddenly becomes muddy, or driftwood begins to flow along with the water
- A river's water level drops even though it has been raining

### Landslides



During a landslide, part or all of a slope flows downhill due to groundwater and gravity. Since the mass of earth that is moving is large, it causes massive damage.

### Major precursors

- The ground cracks or caves in
- Water in wells and streams becomes muddy
- You hear the sound of trees tipping or cracking

## Confirm Areas Where Sediment Disaster May Occur!

The city has prepared a **Sediment Disaster Hazard Map** showing the potential sediment disaster areas Kanagawa Prefecture has designated based on the Act on Sediment Disaster Countermeasures for Sediment Disaster Prone Areas. Check to see if your home and surrounding area are in a potential sediment disaster area that requires evacuation.

### Sediment Disaster Warning Areas (a.k.a. Yellow Zones)

These are defined as areas where a sediment disaster may cause death or injury to residents.

Designation of areas

Inquiries: Tsukui Flood Control Center, Atsugi Civil Engineering Office, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tel: 042-784-1111

### Special Sediment Disaster Warning Areas (a.k.a. Red Zones)

These are defined as areas where a sediment disaster is highly likely to cause damage to buildings and a high possibility of death or injury to residents.

Development in these areas is restricted, there are structural regulations for buildings, and relocation is recommended.

Note: Red Zones are included in Yellow Zones.

## Evacuation Tips

### Floods

- If heavy rain is expected at night, evacuate while it is still light out
- Stay away from rivers and irrigation channels
- Stay away from low areas such as basements and underpasses

### Sediment disasters

- Evacuate from home (Evacuate from areas prone to sediment disaster as soon as possible.)
- For debris flows, evacuate to the highest place possible in a direction perpendicular to the flow of the debris

# Protect Yourself from Storms and Floods by Basing Your Actions on the Alert Level!



When typhoons or torrential rains cause river flooding and/or sediment disasters, evacuation timing can make the difference between life and death. It is dangerous to rely only on past experiences. To protect yourself from storms and floods, be sure you understand the evacuation information the city issues and base your actions on the warning level.

## When an "Alert Level 4 Evacuation Instruction" Is Issued, Everyone Must Leave Endangered Areas!

Five levels of evacuation information will be issued linked to five alert levels according to the disaster's degree of danger. When "Alert Level 3 Evacuation of the Elderly, etc." is issued, senior citizens and the like who need time to evacuate should start leaving endangered areas. When an "Alert Level 4 Evacuation Instruction" is issued, everyone must leave endangered areas. Evacuation information and the like is distributed via disaster prevention e-mail and other methods (see pp. 17 and 18).

Disaster prevention weather information and evacuation information released in phases, and actions that residents should take

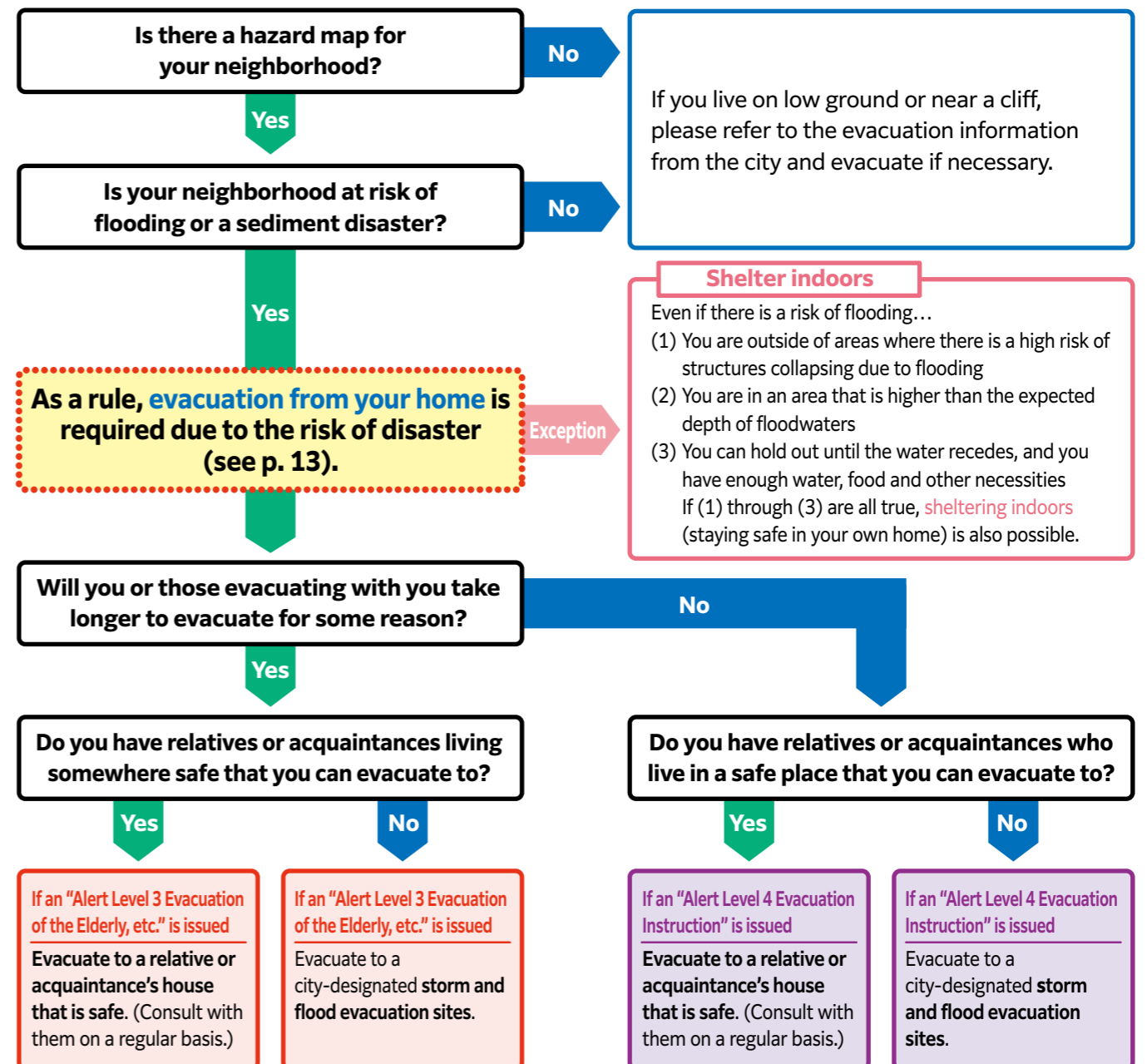
Time frame	Alert level	Japan Meteorological Agency, etc. issue information	The city issues evacuation information	Actions residents should take
Two to five days before	1	Early warning information (Probability of warnings)		Prepare for a disaster
	2	Heavy rain advisory Flood advisory  Advisory that may become a heavy rain warning River overflow advisory		Check evacuation actions to take
One day before heavy rainfall occurs	3	Heavy rain warning Flood warning  River overflow alert information	Evacuation of the elderly, etc.  Situations that could result in a disaster	Senior citizens and the like should evacuate from dangerous areas In addition to senior citizens, other people who need time to evacuate should suspend their usual activities and prepare to go voluntarily if necessary.
Rain intensifies (few hours before)	4	Landslide alert information  Significant heavy rainfall information (thunderstorm training)  River overflow emergency warning	Evacuation instruction  Situations in which the risk of a disaster occurring is extremely high	All residents should evacuate from dangerous areas Complete evacuation by this stage. If strong winds are expected due to a typhoon or the like, evacuate before the wind gets stronger.
<b>Be sure to evacuate by Alert Level 4!</b>				
Disaster strikes	5	Heavy rain emergency warning River overflow occurrence alert	Emergency safety measures A disaster has occurred or is imminent Note: This is not always issued.	Life-threatening situation: Secure safety immediately! Already in a life-threatening situation where safe evacuation is not possible. Immediately move to a safer location when possible.

# Evacuation Actions to Take to Protect Your Life

To protect your life from floods, sediment disasters and the like, you should know in advance what evacuation actions you should take in case of an emergency. You should take into consideration the disaster risk in your area and the current conditions of your home. Please refer to the "Evacuation Action Assessment Flow" below to confirm the evacuation actions you should take.

## Evacuation Action Assessment Flow

All hazard maps are available on the city website and the Sagamihara Disaster Prevention Map (see p. 20)!



**If you feel unsafe, evacuate as soon as possible without waiting for evacuation information!**

Note: Please refer to the maps and lists on pp. 25-30 to identify storm and flood evacuation sites and shelters near you.

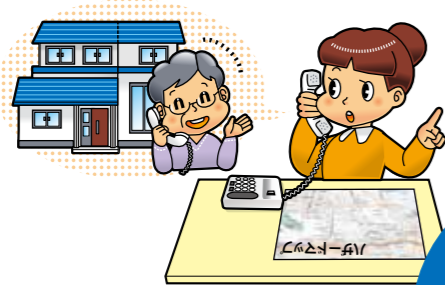
# Choose Where Your Family Will Evacuate To

When the threat of a flood or sediment disaster increases, it becomes necessary to evacuate to a safe place to save lives. However, it is important to know that evacuation can include options other than going to a city-designated evacuation site such as an elementary or junior high school or community center. Be sure to decide where your family will evacuate to in advance.

As a measure to avoid crowding at shelters or the like, for example, consider evacuating to the home of a relative or acquaintance.

## (1) Evacuating to the home of a relative or acquaintance

Consult with your relative or acquaintance in advance about evacuating to the person's home in the event of a disaster.  
Note: Check hazard maps first to see if the area is a potential disaster area.



## (2) Evacuating to a safe hotel or other lodging

Check the room rates and reservation method in advance.  
Note: Check hazard maps first to see if the area is a potential disaster area.



Decide where to evacuate to!

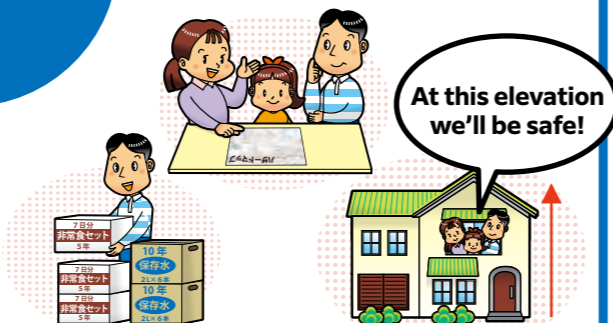
## (3) Evacuating to a city-designated storm and flood evacuation site

Confirm the nearest storm and flood evacuation site and evacuation routes in advance.



## (4) Sheltering indoors

Check conditions (1) through (3) under "Shelter indoors" on p. 12.



## Emergency Safety Measures

When heavy rain or a typhoon occurs, evacuating as soon as possible to protect yourself is crucial. If it is dangerous to remain at home, you should **evacuate** and go to the home of a relative or acquaintance that lives in a safe location, or to a storm and flood evacuation site.

However, if the conditions indicated in "Shelter indoors" on p. 12 can be met, you may stay safe while remaining at home. If you cannot evacuate from your home in time, however, such as because the evacuation route has already been flooded extensively, you need to take **emergency safety measures**. These include temporarily moving to a nearby tall building, the second floor of your house, or someplace higher in elevation.



# Submersion, Heavy Snow, Tornadoes, Volcanic Eruptions—Prepare for Various Natural Disasters!

In addition to earthquakes, floods and landslides, various other natural disasters can strike Japan at any time. To minimize damage and protect yourself and your family, prepare yourself for these natural disasters.

## Submersion



- **Drainage ditches and dry wells**  
Keep drainage ditches and dry wells around your home clean to prevent them from clogging with fallen leaves and sediment.
- **Water barriers**  
Prevent water from flowing into your home by placing boards at gates and entrances and holding them down with sandbags or other materials.
- **Drain pumps**  
Have commercially available drain pumps on hand in case there is flooding at underground parking lots, semi-underground buildings and the like.

- **Sandbags**  
Set up sandbags to prevent rainwater from flowing into houses and other structures from the road.

Civil engineering offices in the city provide sandbags depending on the situation. If you need some sandbags, please contact the civil engineering office near you in advance before picking up the bags there. (See pp. 26 and 28 for contact information.)



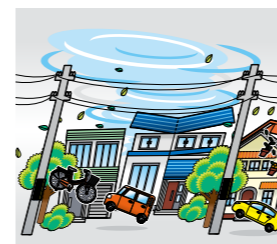
## Heavy snow



- **Before it starts snowing**
  - Stockpile water and food
  - Install winter tires on your car or prepare tire chains
  - Look out for weather information

- **When it starts snowing**
  - Avoid leaving your home unless necessary, and wear non-slip boots when going outside
  - When shoveling or removing snow from roofs, always do so with two or more people
  - In mountainous areas, beware of avalanches

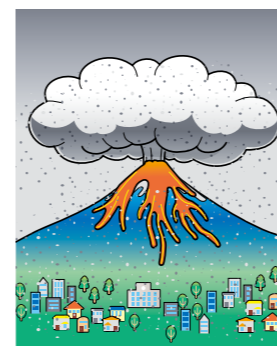
## Tornadoes



- **If you are indoors**
  - Close shutters, windows and curtains and move away from windows
  - Move to a room with fewer windows
  - Get under a sturdy table to protect your head and wait for the tornado to pass

- **If you are outdoors**
  - Run into sturdy buildings or underground facilities to avoid strong winds and flying debris
  - If there is no sturdy building nearby to run to, take cover behind objects or in holes and curl up. Note that it is dangerous to take cover near garages, utility poles and trees.

## Volcanic eruptions



- **If volcanic ash is falling**
  - Avoid going outdoors
  - If you must go outdoors, always wear a mask
  - When driving a vehicle, drive with caution, pay attention to traffic information, and do not use wipers
  - After returning home, remove the ash from yourself and your clothing, and gargle

- **If flowing lava is expected to arrive in the area**  
Take appropriate action based on information the city and the Japan Meteorological Agency release.

**Lava flow countermeasures**  
A March 2021 announcement stated that lava flowing from an eruption of Mount Fuji may reach our city. We are discussing specific countermeasures in cooperation with Kanagawa Prefecture and other related organizations, and will announce those countermeasures on the city website once they are determined.

相模原 火山災害 Search



# Check Your Emergency Supplies!

To prepare for a disaster, pack a backpack with essential items so that you can quickly grab it and evacuate. When preparing emergency supplies, remember to consider the minimum necessary items you and your family will need.

## Emergency Supplies (Example)

- Helmets and protective hoods
- Flashlight
- Dry-cell batteries
- Portable chargers
- Knives and can openers
- Work gloves and disposable gloves
- Portable radios
- Sanitary items
- Toiletries
- Emergency portable toilets
- Drinking water
- Food (instant rice, canned foods, chocolate, etc.)
- Eyeglasses and contact lenses
- Shoes and slippers
- Plastic bags
- Tissue, wet wipes, toilet paper
- Clothes
- Towels
- Sleeping bags and blankets
- Writing utensils and notebooks
- Medical supplies, household medicine, adhesive bandages, bandages
- Rainwear (raincoats and folding umbrellas)
- Valuables (cash, bankbooks, health insurance cards, etc.)

**To prevent infections**

- Masks
- Hand sanitizer
- Thermometer

**Households with infants**

- Powdered milk, liquid milk, baby bottles, baby food
- Disposable diapers

Be sure to bring medicine that you always take.

In general, emergency evacuation sites will not distribute food and other supplies, so evacuees should bring their own emergency supplies.



# Create a Stockpile for an At-Home Evacuation!

When a major disaster strikes, essential services such as electricity, gas and water may be suspended, and it may take days to restore them. Supplies to affected areas may also be delayed. Even if your home is spared from collapse or damage, it will take time for life to return to normal. To prepare for at-home evacuation after a disaster strikes, be sure to stockpile food, beverages and daily necessities on a regular basis.

## Items to Stockpile for an At-Home Evacuation (Example)

Prepare at least a three-day supply. What you will need after a disaster varies depending on your family structure and circumstances. Be sure to keep a stock of daily necessities to meet your family's needs and check them on a regular basis.

### Food

Rice, canned food, retort pouch food, instant food, drinking water (three liters per person per day), etc.



### Lighting and information

Flashlight (one per person), radio, extra dry-cell batteries, etc.



### Heating equipment

Tabletop stove, spare gas cylinders, solid fuel, etc.



### Daily-use supplies

Matches, lighters, newspaper, ropes, string, adhesive tape, pliers, shovels, tissue, plastic bags, sanitary items, writing utensils, disposable toilet kits, etc.



### Households with infants

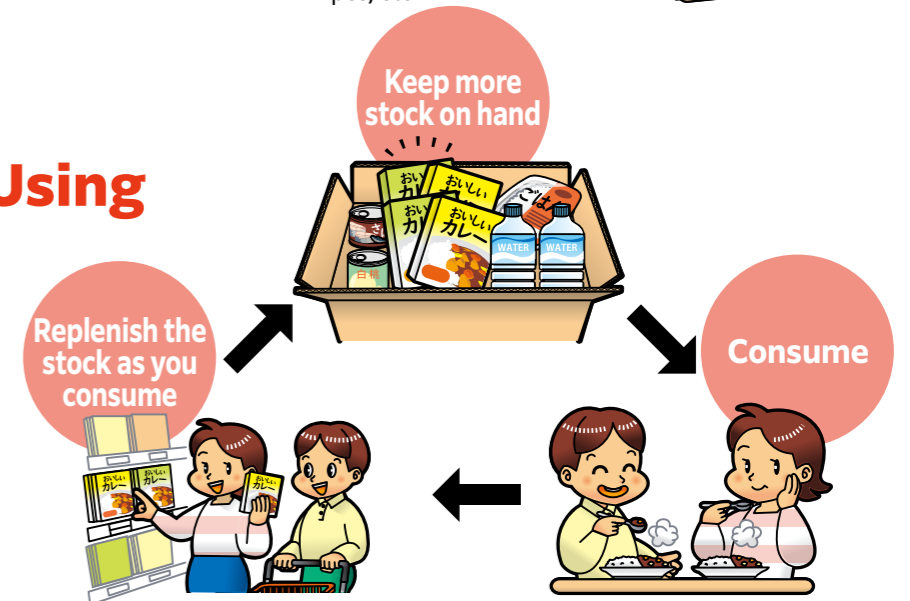
Powdered milk, liquid milk, disposable diapers, baby wipes, etc.



## "Rolling Stock": Stockpile While Using

Instead of preparing special items for disasters, stockpile larger quantities of familiar foods and items that you are accustomed to eating and using on a daily basis, and replenish the stock as you consume them. This is known as the "rolling stock" method.

Food in the refrigerator and freezer can also serve as a great stockpile if you always keep a little extra on hand.



# Get Disaster Prevention Information!

During a disaster, it is vital to collect information as quickly as possible. You can obtain local weather information and evacuation information in a variety of ways. To protect yourself and your family from disasters, be sure you know how to stay informed.

## From the Sagami City website (disaster and emergency information page)

You can check the status of establishment of shelters and the like here, as well as evacuation information.

相模原 災害緊急情報 Search



## Disaster prevention administration radio, telephone, TV

### Hibari Broadcast (disaster prevention and administrative radio system)

Disaster prevention information and other information will be provided through outdoor speakers if a major earthquake or other disaster occurs, or whenever an emergency broadcast is necessary.



You can also check by clicking Hibari Broadcast on the top page of the city website.

### Hibari Broadcast Telephone Service

0180-994-839

- Notes:
1. There is a communication fee
  2. The service is unavailable on some IP phones and prepaid cellphones

### TV Kanagawa (tvk) Datacasts

The main content of Hibari Broadcast and disaster prevention information will be displayed.



[How to check]

- (1) Press the **d button** on your remote while the channel is set to tvk (digital channel 3).
- (2) The datacast screen will be displayed. Select **マイタウン情報** (My Town Information)
- (3) Bring up the Sagami City page and select **防災 ひばり放送** (Hibari Broadcast).
- (4) Select the subject you wish to view from the list displayed.

Note: On days that Hibari Broadcast airs, pressing the **d button** will bring you directly to (4).

## LINE and Twitter

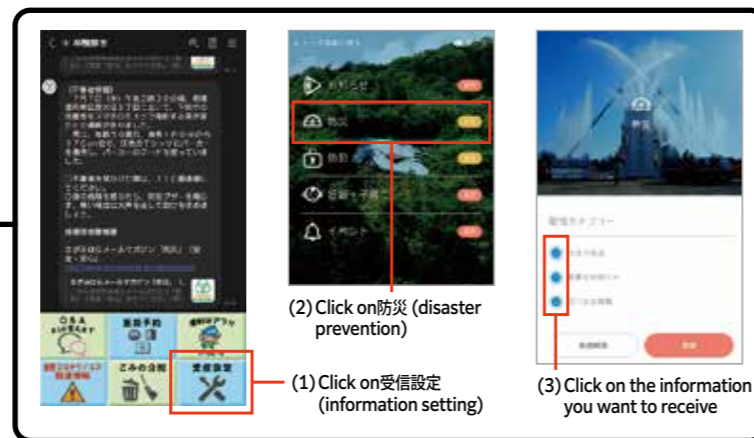
### Sagami City Official Line Account



- (1) Scan the QR code and add Sagami City as a friend
- (2) Select the information you want to receive



- Information available**
- Hibari Broadcast content
  - Important disaster prevention information
  - River level information



### Twitter



Account name:  
**Sagami City  
Disaster Information  
(@sagami\_kiki)**

#### Main content of posts:

- Notices about earthquakes and other disasters
- Notices about evacuation instructions
- Notices about civil protection, etc.

Note: This is a posting-only (no-reply) account.



## Mail and Apps

### Sagami City Mail Magazine Bosai

Register your email address to receive information on disaster prevention, such as weather warnings, earthquakes and river levels on cell phones, smartphones and PCs.

#### Content

- **Weather information, etc.**  
Sent automatically when issued for Sagami City
- **Earthquake information**  
Sent automatically when an earthquake strikes Sagami City
- **River level information**  
Sent automatically when the water level rises above the designated level
- **Rainfall information**  
Sent automatically when rainfall goes above the designated level
- **Important notices**  
Information such as road closures due to disasters or blackouts
- **Hibari Broadcast**  
Information announced on Hibari Broadcast is sent

#### How to register



- (1) Scan the QR code at right with your cellphone.
- (2) On the next screen, send an email to [sagami@sagami-city.jp](mailto:sagami@sagami-city.jp).  
Note: If you are registering from a PC, send a blank email to the above address.
- (3) Click the link on the email sent to you and set the desired email types, areas and the like to complete the registration process.  
Note: If you have spam filter settings, change the setting to allow emails from the city ([sagami@sagami-city.jp](mailto:sagami@sagami-city.jp)).

### Emergency Alert Area Email / Emergency Alert Email

Information on life-threatening emergencies, such as evacuation information, is sent simultaneously to all cellphones within a certain area.

#### Usage conditions

- You do not have to register your email address
  - There is no communication fee
- Note: For details on compatible models, reception settings and the like, refer to your cell phone carrier's website or at service windows.

### Yahoo! Japan Disaster Alert

You can obtain information on disasters, and information from the city, such as evacuation information and the status of shelters.

#### Notes:

1. A pop-up notification will inform you when information is received.
2. You will receive information on three pre-registered locations and your current location.



### Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Emergency Navigation

In addition to evacuation and weather information, hazard maps can be displayed over the map and directions to evacuation centers can be shown on the actual landscape. Multilingual (English, Chinese, Korean) support is also available.



## Radios and Cable TVs

### FM Sagami (FM HOT 839)

This is a community FM broadcast station with a frequency of 83.9 MHz. In a disaster, regular programming will switch to the Hibari Broadcast instead. The station will also broadcast information on disasters in the city.

### FM Yokohama

This station announces emergency information about evacuations and the status of shelters being established (emergency evacuation sites).

### J:COM

Emergency information such as about evacuations and the status of shelters being established (emergency evacuation sites) is provided as a news ticker (free).

In addition, a system has been established to allow Hibari Broadcast content to be heard indoors (for a fee).

News: For more information, please contact the customer center.

Tel: 0120-999-000, Hours: 9.m. to 6 p.m. (open daily)

# First Aid to Remember



In a disaster, emergency medical personnel may not always be able to get to you immediately. It is therefore a good idea to learn how to provide first aid for injuries such as bleeding, burns, sprains and broken bones.

## First Aid Tips

### Bleeding

- Put gauze or a towel on the wound and apply strong pressure with your hand or by wrapping a bandage around it
- Keep the wounded part above the heart

Note: To prevent infection, use plastic gloves or bags to make sure the blood does not get on your body.



### Burns

- Cool the burn with running water for about 15 to 30 minutes
- If the victim was burned through his/her clothes, cool the burn without removing any clothing
- Do not pop blisters
- After cooling the burn, protect the area with clean gauze or a clean towel

### Sprains

- Cool the affected area
- For ankle sprains, leave the person's shoe on and stabilize the sprain by wrapping it with a bandage or cloth

### Broken/fractured bones

- Apply a splint to stabilize the limb
- If no splint is available, use any suitable object you can find, such as an umbrella, board or piece of corrugated cardboard



## CPR and AED (for adults)

### If you find someone on the ground

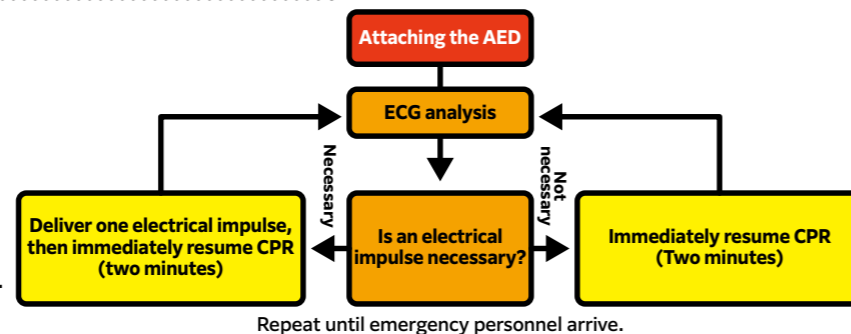
- After first checking how safe the surrounding area is, tap the person lightly on the shoulder, call out to him/her, and check the reaction, such as whether the person responds or moves arms and legs.
- If the person is unresponsive, loudly call for help, asking anyone nearby to call 119 and get an AED.
- Watch the chest and abdomen to see if the person is breathing normally. If not, perform chest compressions. Place one hand above the other on the center of the chest and compress with enough strength so that the chest sinks about five centimeters at a tempo of 100 to 120 times per minute.

Note: If you have first-aid training, administer artificial respiration, taking care to avoid infections.



### When the AED arrives

- Turn on the power and follow the voice instructions to attach the pads.
- If the analysis indicates that electroshock is necessary, follow the instructions, move away from the injured person, and press the button.
- Resume chest compressions as instructed.



### AED locations

AED locations can be confirmed on the AED Map on the city website. Check nearby AED locations on a regular basis.



# Introduction to Various Programs

## Disaster volunteers

Members of the Sagami Disaster Volunteer Network and support volunteers for foreign residents engage in a variety of aid activities during major disasters.

- ◆ Sagami Disaster Volunteer Network  
Inquiries: Chuo Volunteer Center Tel: 042-786-6181, email: ssvn0000info@gmail.com
- ◆ Support volunteers for foreign residents  
Inquiries: Sagami International Lounge, Tel: 042-750-4150

## Sagami City Disaster-Time Well-Sharing Registration Program

Under this program, individuals and others can register their wells in advance so that local residents can use them as emergency domestic non-potable water sources in the event of a disaster.

If you are using a well and plan to continue doing so, and are willing to provide well water free of charge if a disaster occurs, please contact the Crisis Management Division.

Inquiries: Crisis Management Division, Tel: 042-769-8208

## Sagami Disaster Prevention Meister Dispatch Program

The city certifies people who have qualified as "Disaster Prevention Specialists" and completed a course about disaster prevention in the city as "Sagami Disaster Prevention Meisters." It dispatches them as instructors to spread disaster prevention knowledge and awareness. In addition to residents associations and volunteer disaster prevention organizations, groups of ten or more people who live, work or go to school in the city can request to have an instructor dispatched. No fees/remuneration are required for this.

Inquiries: Sagami Disaster Prevention Association, Tel: 042-753-9971

## Sagami City Disaster Prevention Cooperating Business Registration Program

This program is meant to strengthen local disaster preparedness. Business establishments that have registered will voluntarily provide their facilities, equipment and materials, and organizational capabilities when a disaster occurs, free of charge, and conduct relief activities for disaster victims.

### Businesses that can register

Individuals and corporations with stores, factories, sales offices, or offices in the city.

### Services (cooperation) to be provided

- Human resource cooperation such as rescue and relief activities, emergency recovery work activities, shelter management activities
- Provision of facilities and other spaces to serve as shelters (including emergency evacuation sites)
- Provision of materials and equipment, including heavy construction equipment (including operators), vehicles, temporary facilities, etc.

### Publicized information

- Posted on the city website (only for businesses that wish to be noted publicly)
- Installation of sign at business site

Inquiries: Crisis Management Division, Tel: 042-769-8208

### Activity expenses and disaster compensation

Cooperation and support activities are carried out based on the volunteer spirit of registered business establishments. Therefore, we ask registered business establishments to bear the costs of their activities. In addition, registered offices are responsible for any injuries that occur during said activities.

## How to use the Sagami Disaster Prevention Map

This digital map consolidates information related to disaster prevention, including information on facilities such as shelters and areas that are at risk of sediment disasters and floods. It can be viewed on smart devices and PCs. If a disaster occurs, you can also access a disaster map that displays whether a shelter or other facility is open, overcrowded and so on.

- Access the Sagami Disaster Prevention Map
- Read the terms of use and agree to them
- Permit the use of location information
- Enter an address to search for a location



Inquiries: Crisis Management Division, Tel: 042-769-8208

As viewed on a smartphone (can also be viewed on a PC)

- ◆ Get first-aid training Inquiries: Sagami Disaster Prevention Association, Tel: 042-753-9971

# Community Disaster Prevention Measures

When the scale of a disaster increases, public assistance (support from government and other public organizations) may not be enough. Under such circumstances, self-help (protecting oneself) and mutual help (communities helping each other) are crucial. To protect your neighborhood, prepare for disasters as a community by participating in the activities of volunteer disaster prevention organizations.

## What Are Volunteer Disaster Prevention Organizations?

Volunteer disaster prevention organizations are run by local people who voluntarily carry out disaster prevention activities. Organizations are established in each community based on local residents associations and other units.

Sagamihara City provides various subsidy programs to develop and support volunteer disaster prevention organizations and enhance disaster prevention systems. For details, please contact the Regional Promotion Division of each ward office (see pp. 26 and 28).



Activities of local residents associations

相模原市自治会連合会 Search



## Major Activities of Volunteer Disaster Prevention Organizations

### Primary Activities during Normal Times

#### Conducting disaster prevention drills

- Initial firefighting drills
- Rescue and first-aid drills
- Evacuation guidance drills
- Shelter operation drill
- Food and beverage provision drills
- Information collection and communication drills
- Support drills for those who require assistance during disasters.



#### Spreading disaster prevention knowledge

- Creating disaster prevention maps
- Holding disaster prevention training sessions
- Implementing disaster prevention events at local festivals and school field days

#### Disaster prevention patrols and inspections

- Call for inspection of emergency supplies in each household
- Inspection of disaster prevention warehouses in local residents associations
- Inspection of block fences and billboards

#### Maintenance and management of disaster prevention equipment and materials

- Maintenance and management of disaster prevention materials such as helmets, fire extinguishers, stretchers, hammers, crowbars, large jacks and other work tools
- Management of stockpiles of food, emergency medical supplies, etc.



### Primary Activities during Disasters

#### Initial firefighting activities

- Securing fire extinguishers, and conducting initial firefighting activities such as bucket relays

#### Rescue activities

- Rescuing injured people, those trapped under collapsed houses and other structures



#### First-aid activities

- Providing first-aid for injured people, transporting people to first-aid stations

#### Collection and dissemination of information

- Collect and disseminate accurate disaster information
- Confirm the safety of persons requiring assistance during a disaster

#### Overseeing the operation of shelters

- Unlocking and opening shelter sites
- Confirming the condition of shelter facilities
- Accepting and guiding evacuees
- Assigning living space and duties to evacuees
- Transporting and distributing stockpiled food and emergency supplies to shelters
- Providing hot meals
- Securing supplies of water
- Cleaning toilets
- Storing and disposing of garbage
- Cleaning the facility
- Performing infection prevention measures

### Do you know about disaster prevention activities in your neighborhood?

From the viewpoint of promoting self-help and mutual help, the city's twenty-two districts formulate their own district disaster prevention plans according to their specific characteristics.

Check the disaster prevention activities in your district.

相模原市地区防災計画 Search



# Points to Note While Living in a Shelter

Shelters are facilities where people who have difficulty living at home due to a disaster can stay for a certain period until they find a new place to live. Shelter management councils handle shelter management with the cooperation of all users. Please be aware of what you need to pay attention to.

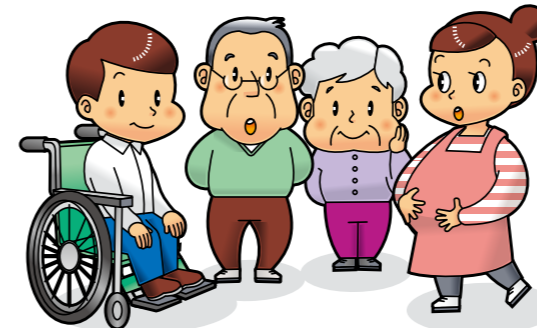
### Follow the rules and etiquette of shelters

In a shelter, people are forced to live with others they do not know. Peeking into their living spaces, entering their spaces without permission or talking loudly without respect for each other's privacy is a nuisance to those around you. Please observe the established rules and etiquette on the use of toilets, drinking and smoking, garbage disposal and the like.



### Be considerate

You will meet people with various values and backgrounds (nationality, chronic diseases, gender identity\*, lifestyle, religion, etc.) in shelters. Be considerate to each other and help each other while living in a shelter.



\*What people recognize as their gender identity

### Preventing heatstroke

Be careful of heatstroke in shelters during the summer. Senior citizens and children in particular are at high risk. Even if you do not feel thirsty, it is vital to replenish the water and sodium in your body frequently.



The same considerations apply when staying in an emergency evacuation site.

### Infection prevention measures

To prevent the spread of COVID-19, influenza and other infectious diseases, please wear a mask and wash your hands frequently. Additionally, take your temperature regularly (prepare a thermometer as part of your emergency supplies) and report to the shelter staff if you feel your health change.



### Evacuating with pets

Pet dogs, cats and other small animals are accepted at the shelters. However, the living areas for people and pets will be different. Owners must bring all the food and equipment necessary to keep their pets, and for safety and hygiene reasons pets must always be kept in cages and cleaned and managed responsibly.



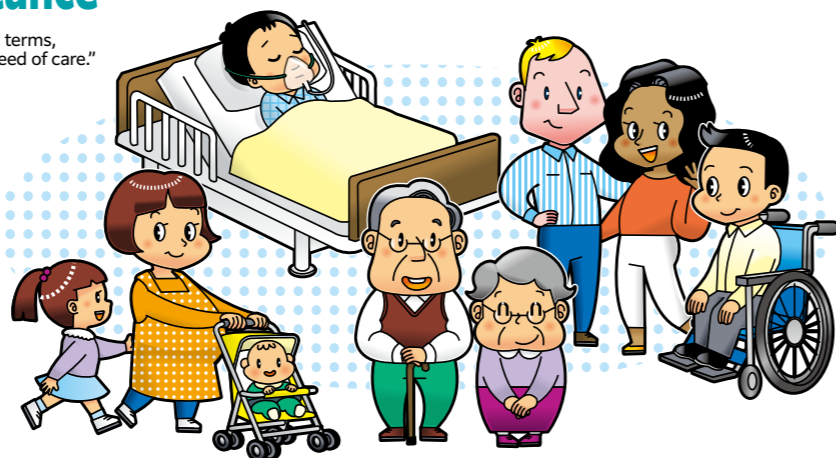
# Protect Those in Need of Assistance during a Disaster Together!

When disasters such as earthquakes, storms and floods occur, everyone in the community—led by volunteer disaster prevention organizations and the like—should support those classified as “persons requiring assistance during a disaster” such as the elderly and disabled.

## Persons Requiring Assistance during a Disaster

Note: In legal terms, “persons in need of care.”

People classified as persons requiring assistance during a disaster are those who have difficulty obtaining vital information and/or taking prompt and appropriate action if a disaster occurs. They include senior citizens, the physically disabled, the intellectually disabled, the mentally disabled, infants, the sick, expectant and nursing mothers, and foreigners who have difficulty understanding the Japanese language. If evacuation becomes necessary, the community should cooperate to confirm the safety of persons requiring assistance during disasters and help them move to emergency evacuation sites.



## Create a Trusting Relationship and Support System on a Daily Basis

To quickly confirm the safety of persons requiring assistance and guide them during evacuations when a disaster occurs, it is vital for community residents—who will become supporters during a disaster—and persons requiring assistance to interact on a regular basis to establish a relationship of trust and support.



### Interact often

Exchange greetings with your next-door neighbors on a regular basis. Participate in residents association activities and volunteer activities so that you can interact with people living in your neighborhood more often, including those requiring assistance.



### Divide tasks in volunteer disaster prevention organizations

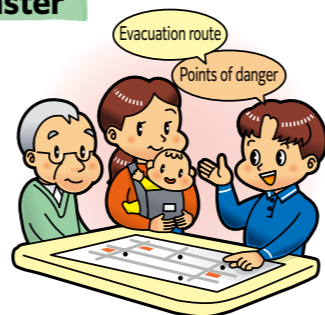
Decide what each member should be responsible for when a disaster strikes, such as confirming safety and evacuation guidance. Volunteer disaster prevention organizations should make sure they can support each person requiring assistance.

### Keep track of persons requiring assistance during a disaster

It is crucial to know the people living near you and what types of assistance they require. Discuss with other members of volunteer disaster prevention organization what can be done to support persons requiring assistance, while respecting their privacy and wishes.

### Conduct regular disaster prevention drills

Doing regular drills helps people, including support providers, act calmly during a disaster. Confirm evacuation routes and dangerous locations together with persons requiring assistance.



## Primary Guidance Methods during Disasters

### Senior citizens; people who are injured

- Provide support with multiple people
- Have the person hold your elbow or shoulder as you guide them. If necessary, use a stretcher or carry them on your back to evacuate.



### Expectant and nursing mothers and infants

- Expectant and nursing mothers are prone to changes in physical condition, so be cautious and offer assistance and attention during transportation.
- Ensure that parents/guardians and infants are not separated



### Visually impaired persons

- Speak to them first and introduce yourself
- Do not hold their hand when guiding them; instead ask them to grasp your arm above your elbow and walk slowly



### Hearing-impaired persons

- Since they cannot hear you, tap on their shoulder and stay in their line of sight
- Communicate information via text (memos) and gestures to aid evacuation



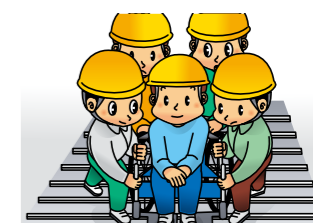
### Persons with intellectual or mental disabilities

- Speak to them calmly, and comfort them by explaining the situation simply
- Keep them calm by speaking gently. Hold their hand and guide them to a safe location.



### Persons using wheelchairs

- Always have multiple supporters lift the wheelchair for stairs or the like
- If traveling by wheelchair is difficult, carry the person on your back



### Persons who have difficulty understanding Japanese

- Communicate the situation and your willingness to help using gestures and simple Japanese
- Note: There are apps that provide disaster and evacuation information in multiple languages (see at right).



### Safety tips

Disaster information in Japan will be sent in multiple languages.



### NHK World Japan

News and disaster information will be posted in multiple languages.



### Social Welfare Shelters

The city will open secondary shelters called “social welfare shelters” to accommodate persons requiring assistance during a disaster (such as persons requiring nursing care, persons with disabilities, expectant and nursing mothers, and infants) who would have extreme difficulty living in a regular shelter such as a gymnasium.



The city coordinates with the accepting facility



### Cautions

- These facilities will open by the third day after a disaster strikes
- A professional (public health nurse or the like) will check the person's current situation, nursing care certifications and the like. The professional will then determine whether it is necessary to evacuate the person to a social welfare shelter.
- You cannot evacuate this facility directly

# Map of Emergency Evacuation Sites, Shelters, and First Aid Stations (Midori Ward)

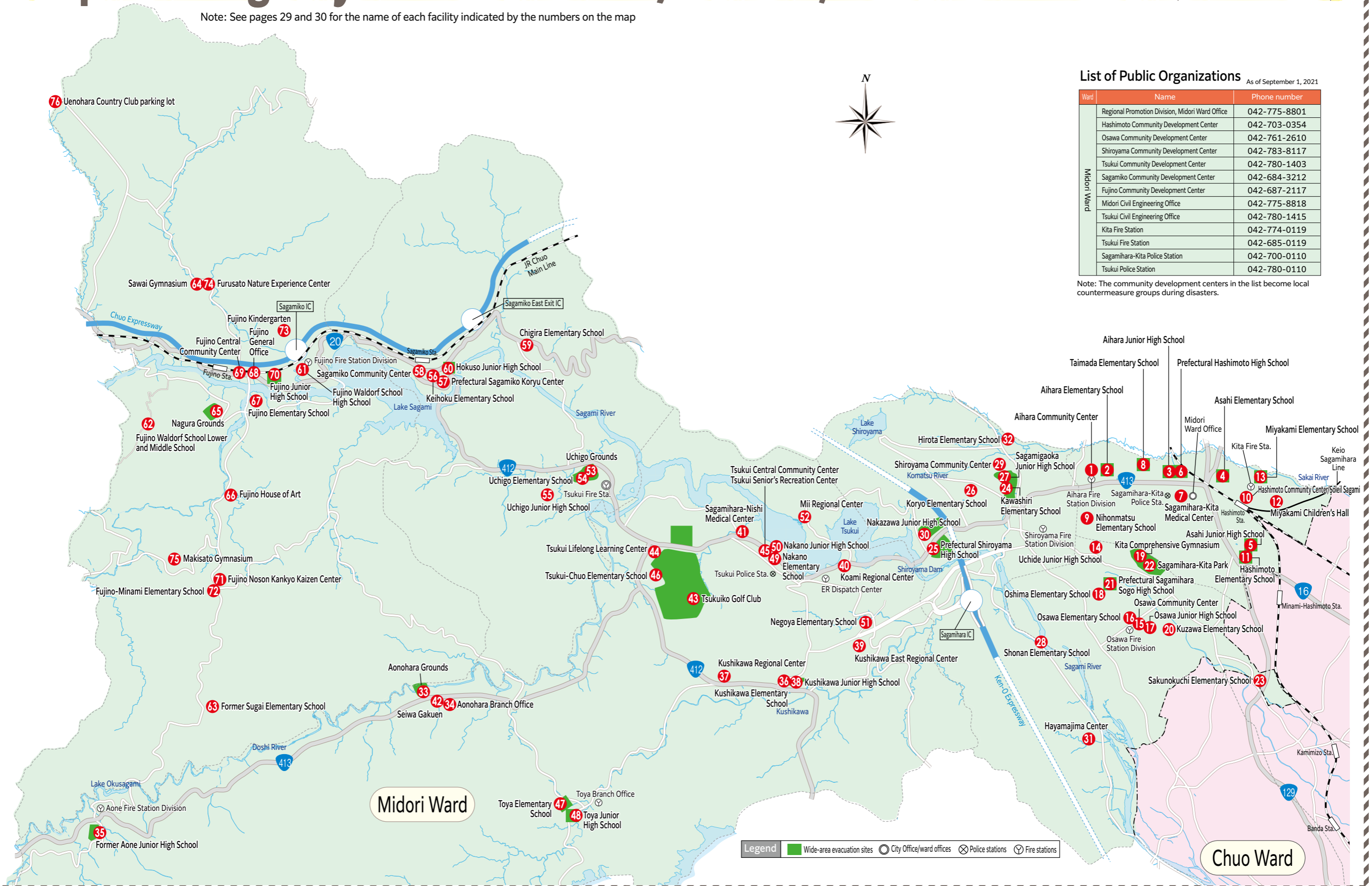
Note: See pages 29 and 30 for the name of each facility indicated by the numbers on the map

## List of Public Organizations

As of September 1, 2021

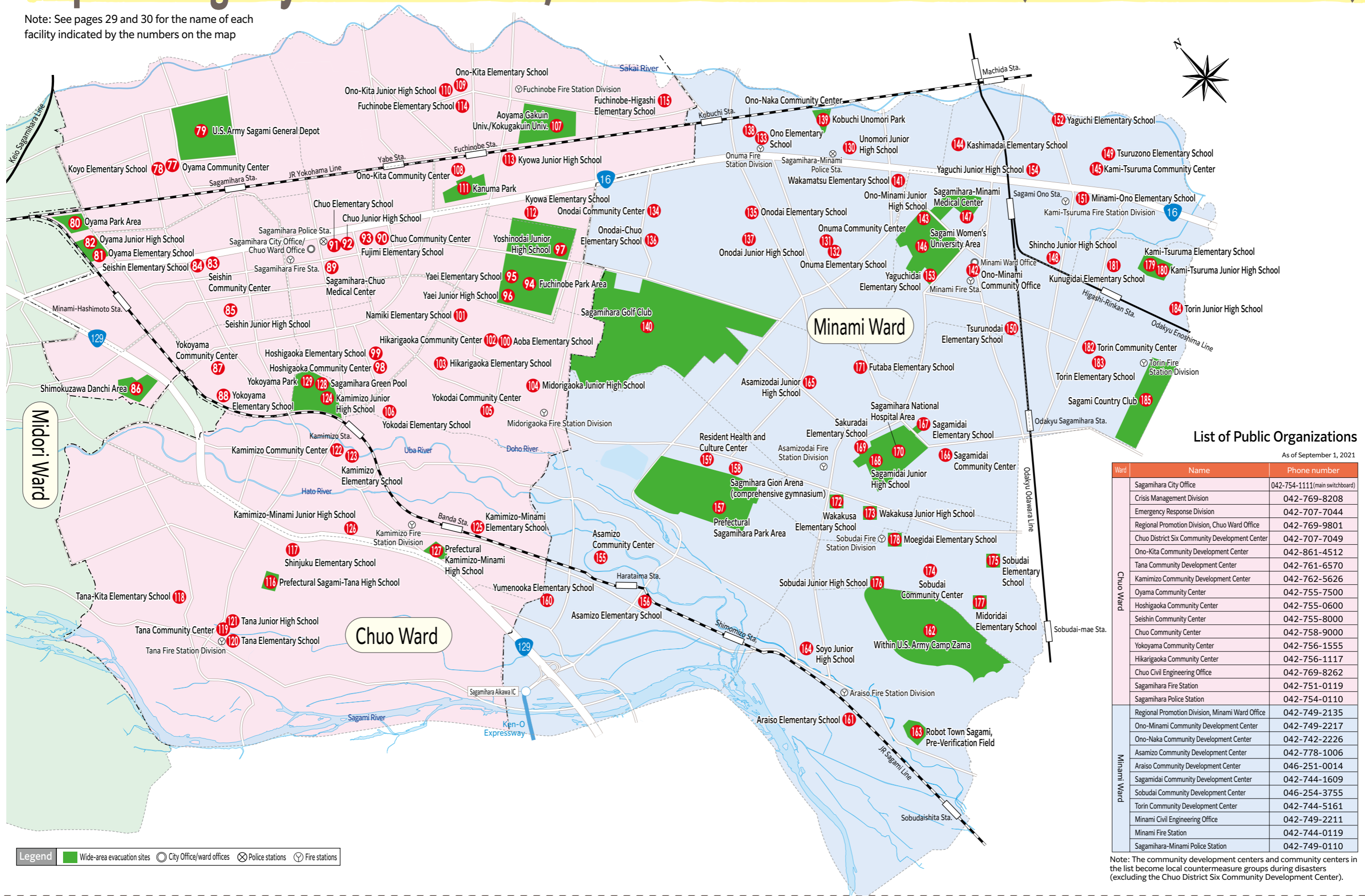
Ward	Name	Phone number
Midori Ward	Regional Promotion Division, Midori Ward Office	042-775-8801
	Hashimoto Community Development Center	042-703-0354
	Osawa Community Development Center	042-761-2610
	Shiroyama Community Development Center	042-783-8117
	Tsukui Community Development Center	042-780-1403
	Sagamiko Community Development Center	042-684-3212
	Fujino Community Development Center	042-687-2117
	Midori Civil Engineering Office	042-775-8818
	Tsukui Civil Engineering Office	042-780-1415
	Kita Fire Station	042-774-0119
	Tsukui Fire Station	042-685-0119
	Sagamihara-Kita Police Station	042-700-0110
	Tsukui Police Station	042-780-0110

Note: The community development centers in the list become local countermeasure groups during disasters.



# Map of Emergency Evacuation Sites, Shelters and First Aid Stations (Chuo Ward and Minami Ward)

Note: See pages 29 and 30 for the name of each facility indicated by the numbers on the map



## List of Public Organizations

As of September 1, 2021

Ward	Name	Phone number
Chuo Ward	Sagamihara City Office	042-754-1111(main switchboard)
	Crisis Management Division	042-769-8208
	Emergency Response Division	042-707-7044
	Regional Promotion Division, Chuo Ward Office	042-769-9801
	Chuo District Six Community Development Center	042-707-7049
	Ono-Kita Community Development Center	042-861-4512
	Tana Community Development Center	042-761-6570
	Kamimizo Community Development Center	042-762-5626
	Oyama Community Center	042-755-7500
	Hoshigaoka Community Center	042-755-0600
	Seishin Community Center	042-755-8000
	Chuo Community Center	042-758-9000
	Yokoyama Community Center	042-756-1555
	Hikarigaoka Community Center	042-756-1117
Chuo Civil Engineering Office	042-769-8262	
Minami Ward	Sagamihara Fire Station	042-751-0119
	Sagamihara Police Station	042-754-0110
	Regional Promotion Division, Minami Ward Office	042-749-2135
	Ono-Minami Community Development Center	042-749-2217
	Ono-Naka Community Development Center	042-742-2226
	Asamizo Community Development Center	042-778-1006
	Araiso Community Development Center	046-251-0014
	Sagamidai Community Development Center	042-744-1609
	Sobudai Community Development Center	046-254-3755
	Torin Community Development Center	042-744-5161
	Minami Civil Engineering Office	042-749-2211
Minami Fire Station	042-744-0119	
Sagamihara-Minami Police Station	042-749-0110	

Note: The community development centers and community centers in the list become local countermeasure groups during disasters (excluding the Chuo District Six Community Development Center).

# List of Emergency Evacuation Sites, Shelters, and First Aid Stations

Number	Name of facility	Emergency Evacuation sites				Shelters	First-aid station
		Earthquake	Storm and flood evacuation sites		Wide-area evacuation site		
			Flood	Sediment			
1	Aihara Community Center		○	○			
2	Aihara Elementary School	○	○	○	○	○	
3	Aihara Junior High School	○	○	○	○	○	
4	Asahi Elementary School	○	○	○	○	○	
5	Asahi Junior High School	○	○		○		
6	Prefectural Hashimoto High School				○		
7	Sagamihara-Kita Medical Center					◎	
8	Taimada Elementary School	○			○		
9	Nihonmatsu Elementary School	○			○		
10	Hashimoto Community Center/Soleil Sagami		○	○			
11	Hashimoto Elementary School	○	○		○		
12	Miyakami Children's Hall		○	○			
13	Miyakami Elementary School	○			○		
14	Uchide Junior High School	○			○		
15	Osawa Community Center		○	○			
16	Osawa Elementary School	○	○	○	○	○	
17	Osawa Junior High School	○			○		
18	Oshima Elementary School	○	○	○	○		
19	Kita Comprehensive Gymnasium		*1		○		
20	Kuzawa Elementary School	○	○	○	○		
21	Prefectural Sagamihara Sogo High School				○		
22	Sagamihara-Kita Park				○		
23	Sakunokuchi Elementary School	○	○	○	○		
24	Kawashiri Elementary School	○	○	○	○	○	
25	Prefectural Shiroyama High School				○		
26	Koryo Elementary School	○		△	○		
27	Sagamigaoka Junior High School	○			○		
28	Shonan Elementary School	○			○		
29	Shiroyama Community Center		○	○			
30	Nakazawa Junior High School	○	○	○	○		
31	Hayamajima Center		○	○			
32	Hirota Elementary School	○			○		
33	Aonohara Grounds				○		
34	Aonohara Branch Office		○	○			
35	Former Aone Junior High School	○	○	○	○		
36	Kushikawa Elementary School	○	△	△	○	○	
37	Kushikawa Regional Center		○	○			
38	Kushikawa Junior High School		△	△	○		
39	Kushikawa East Regional Center		○	○			
40	Koami Regional Center	○			○		
41	Sagamihara-Nishi Medical Center					○	
42	Seiwa Gakuen	○	△	△	○	○	
43	Tsukuiko Golf Club				○		
44	Tsukui Lifelong Learning Center		○	○			
45	Tsukui Central Community Center/ Tsukui Senior's Recreation Center			△			
46	Tsukui-Chuo Elementary School	○	△	△	○		
47	Toya Elementary School	○	△	△	○		

Number	Name of facility	Emergency Evacuation sites				Shelters	First-aid station
		Earthquake	Storm and flood evacuation sites		Wide-area evacuation site		
			Flood	Sediment			
48	Toya Junior High School		○	○	○		
49	Nakano Elementary School	○		△		○	
50	Nakano Junior High School	○		△		○	
51	Negoya Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
52	Mii Regional Center	○				○	
53	Uchigo Grounds				○		
54	Uchigo Elementary School	○	○	○	○		
55	Uchigo Junior High School			○			
56	Keihoku Elementary School	○		△		○	
57	Prefectural Sagamiko Koryu Center			○			
58	Sagamiko Community Center			○			
59	Chigira Elementary School	○		△		○	
60	Hokuso Junior High School				○		
61	Fujino Waldorf School High School			○			
62	Fujino Waldorf School Lower and Middle School			○			
63	Former Sugai Elementary School			△			
64	Sawai Gymnasium	○				○	
65	Nagura Grounds				○		
66	Fujino House of Art			△			
67	Fujino Elementary School	○		△		○	
68	Fujino General Office			○			
69	Fujino Central Community Center			○			
70	Fujino Junior High School	○		△	○	○	
71	Fujino Noson Kankyo Kaizen Center			○			
72	Fujino-Minami Elementary School	○		△		○	
73	Fujino Kindergarten			○			
74	Furusato Nature Experience Center	○		△		○	
75	Makisato Gymnasium			○			
76	Uenohara Country Club parking lot			○			
77	Oyama Community Center		○	○			
78	Koyo Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
79	U.S. Army Sagami General Depot				○		
80	Oyama Park Area				○		
81	Oyama Elementary School	○	○	○	○		
82	Oyama Junior High School	○	○	○	○		
83	Seishin Community Center		○	○			
84	Seishin Elementary School	○				○	
85	Seishin Junior High School	○				○	
86	Shimokuzawa Danchi Area				○		
87	Yokoyama Community Center		○	○			
88	Yokoyama Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
89	Sagamihara-Chuo Medical Center					◎	
90	Chuo Community Center		○	○			
91	Chuo Elementary School	○				○	
92	Chuo Junior High School	○				○	
93	Fujimi Elementary School	○				○	
94	Fuchinobe Park Area				○		

Legend <Emergency evacuation sites> ○: Available △: Scope of use limited  
 \*1 May be open for situations such as emergency water discharges from Shiroyama Dam.  
 <Shelters> ○: Designated as a shelter \*2 May open if Araiso Elementary School cannot be used as a shelter.  
 <First-aid stations> ○: Designated as a first-aid station ◎: Designated as a base first-aid station (a facility that opens earlier than regular first-aid stations)  
 Facilities in Midori Ward Facilities in Chuo Ward Facilities in Minami Ward

Number	Name of facility	Emergency Evacuation sites				Shelters	First-aid station
		Earthquake	Storm and flood evacuation sites		Wide-area evacuation site		
			Flood	Sediment			
95	Yaei Elementary School	○			○	○	
96	Yaei Junior High School	○			○	○	
97	Yoshinodai Junior High School	○			○	○	
98	Hoshigaoka Community Center		○	○			
99	Hoshigaoka Elementary School	○				○	
100	Aoba Elementary School	○				○	
101	Namiki Elementary School	○				○	
102	Hikarigaoka Community Center		○	○			
103	Hikarigaoka Elementary School	○				○	
104	Midorigaoka Junior High School	○				○	
105	Yokodai Community Center		○	○			
106	Yokodai Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
107	Aoyama Gakuin Univ./Kokugakuin Univ.				○		
108	Ono-Kita Community Center		○	○			
109	Ono-Kita Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
110	Ono-Kita Junior High School	○	○	○		○	
111	Kanuma Park				○		
112	Kyowa Elementary School	○				○	
113	Kyowa Junior High School	○	○			○	
114	Fuchinobe Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
115	Fuchinobe-Higashi Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
116	Prefectural Sagami-Tana High School				○		
117	Shinjuku Elementary School	○	*1			○	
118	Tana-Kita Elementary School	○	*1			○	
119	Tana Community Center		○	○			
120	Tana Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
121	Tana Junior High School	○	○	○		○	
122	Kamimizo Community Center		○	○			
123	Kamimizo Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
124	Kamimizo Junior High School	○	○	○		○	
125	Kamimizo-Minami Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
126	Kamimizo-Minami Junior High School	○	○	○		○	
127	Prefectural Kamimizo-Minami High School				○		
128	Sagamihara Green Pool		*1		○		
129	Yokoyama Park				○		
130	Unomori Junior High School	○	○	○		○	
131	Onuma Community Center		○	○			
132	Onuma Elementary School	○				○	
133	Ono Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
134	Onodai Community Center		○	○			
135	Onodai Elementary School	○				○	
136	Onodai-Chuo Elementary School	○				○	
137	Onodai Junior High School	○				○	
138	Ono-Naka Community Center		○	○			
139	Kobuchi Unomori Park				○		
140	Sagamihara Golf Club				○		
141	Wakamatsu Elementary School	○	○	○		○	

Number	Name of facility	Emergency Evacuation sites				Shelters	First-aid station
		Earthquake	Storm and flood evacuation sites		Wide-area evacuation site		
			Flood	Sediment			
142	Ono-Minami Community Office		○	○			
143	Ono-Minami Junior High School	○			○	○	
144	Kashimadai Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
145	Kami-Tsuruma Community Center		○	○			
146	Sagami Women's University Area				○		
147	Sagamihara-Minami Medical Center					◎	
148	Shincho Junior High School	○				○	
149	Tsuruzono Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
150	Tsurunodai Elementary School	○				○	
151	Minami-Ono Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
152	Yaguchi Elementary School	○				○	
153	Yaguchidai Elementary School	○			○	○	
154	Yaguchi Junior High School	○	○	○		○	
155	Asamizo Community Center		○	○			
156	Asamizo Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
157	Prefectural Sagamihara Park Area				○		
158	Sagamihara Gion Arena (comprehensive gymnasium)		*1				
159	Resident Health and Culture Center		*1				
160	Yumenooka Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
161	Araiso Elementary School	○				○	
162	Within U.S. Army Camp Zama				○		
163	Robot Town Sagami, Pre-Verification Field		○	○	○	*2	
164	Soyo Junior High School	○	○	○		○	
165	Asamidai Junior High School	○				○	
166	Sagamidai Community Center		○	○			
167	Sagamidai Elementary School	○			○	○	
168	Sagamidai Junior High School	○			○	○	
169	Sakuradai Elementary School	○			○	○	
170	Sagamihara National Hospital Area				○		
171	Futaba Elementary School	○				○	
172	Wakakusa Elementary School	○	*1		○	○	
173	Wakakusa Junior High School	○	*1		○	○	
174	Sobudai Community Center		○	○			
175	Sobudai Elementary School	○	*1		○	○	
176	Sobudai Junior High School	○	*1		○	○	
177	Midoridai Elementary School	○	*1		○	○	
178	Moegidai Elementary School	○	*1		○	○	
179	Kami-Tsuruma Elementary School	○			○	○	
180	Kami-Tsuruma Junior High School	○			○	○	
181	Kunugidai Elementary School	○	○	○		○	
182	Torin Community Center		○	○			
183	Torin Elementary School	○				○	
184	Torin Junior High School	○				○	
185	Sagami Country Club				○		

● These are the emergency evacuation sites, shelters and first-aid stations listed as of September 1, 2021. For the latest updates, please visit the city website.  
 ● You can check whether an emergency evacuation site is open and other conditions at your local community development center, on the city website, or on the Disaster Prevention Map (see p. 20).



# Disaster Prevention Meetings

It is essential to discuss disaster prevention on a regular basis to protect yourself and your family from disasters and to cooperate with the community to keep damage to a minimum. We encourage everyone to hold disaster prevention meetings to discuss disaster prevention measures that match the characteristics of your community and your family's situation.

## A Community Disaster Prevention Meeting

Participants: Head of local residents association A (female, 60s), residents association member B (male, 70s; knowledgeable about disaster prevention), residents association member C (male, 40s)

**A** When a large earthquake strikes, what should our residents association do?

**B** We will be active as the 3-chome Voluntary Disaster Prevention Team.

**C** The temporary evacuation site for this area is 3-chome Plaza, so we need to make sure that everyone in the residents association is able to evacuate there.

**A** I'm concerned about Mr. D living in 3-chome because he has difficulty walking.

**B** We need to know who will require assistance in advance. (See p. 23)

**C** Yes, if we know beforehand, we can ask neighbors to call on them when evacuating to 3-chome Plaza.

**B** That's right, but I think it's also important to conduct drills so people will react calmly when an earthquake strikes. (See p. 21)

**A** Then we should make confirming the safety of residents association members and evacuation to 3-chome Plaza the focus of this year's drill.


**B** I agree. We should refer to the *Disaster Prevention Guidebook* that the city compiled to study the best practices of each district.

**A** Good idea. It is also key for all residents association members to protect themselves first when a disaster strikes so they can help afterward.

**C** Right. Each of us needs to think about what to do in the event of a disaster.

**A** Exactly. We also need to share these actions with our families.

**C** I'll be sure to discuss this at home!




## Household Disaster Prevention Meeting

Participants: Residents association member C's whole family; Father (C), mother, grandfather, grandmother, son, daughter

**Father** When a disaster strikes, the most important thing is to protect yourself. We need to read the *Disaster Prevention Guidebook* and discuss what we should do if a big earthquake strikes. (See pp. 3 and 4)

**Grandfather** If a fire breaks out nearby, where should we evacuate to?

**Father** The temporary evacuation site the residents association has chosen is 3-chome Plaza. We should check on the old man next door and evacuate together. (See pp. 2 and 5)

**Mother** We need to remember to bring emergency supplies, and don't forget to prepare infection prevention items. (See p. 15)

**Son** I'm already prepared. We also need to bring dog food and a cage. (See p. 22)

**Daughter** Me too! But I'm scared because we don't know when an earthquake is coming!

**Grandmother** That's true. It might happen while we're out shopping. We should decide how to contact each other.

**Father** Since it might be difficult to connect by phone and email during a disaster, we should learn how to use Disaster Emergency Message Dials and other services. (See p. 8)

**Mother** Earthquakes are scary but I'm also worried about floods and landslides from heavy rain.

**Father** Unlike with earthquakes, we can be safe if we evacuate before a storm or flood occurs. When we evacuate is crucial. (See pp. 9 to 12)

**Son** Oh, so we can use this "My Timeline" to decide when to evacuate.

**Father** Yup. If we decide how and when we should act, we can stay calm when a disaster actually happens. Now let's try making this! (See pp. 33 and 34)



**Hold these meetings regularly, such as during Disaster Prevention Week in July, Disaster Prevention Day on September 1, before typhoon season, and whenever your living conditions change.**  
Sagamihara's Disaster Prevention Week: One week beginning on the first Saturday of July each year

# Make a "My Timeline"

Disasters caused by storms, such as floods and sediment disasters, are extremely frightening, and the conditions they create can change over time. If you and your family decide in advance how and when to act, you will be able to act calmly when disaster strikes. Create a disaster prevention action plan (My Timeline) to organize what each of you will do over time in preparation for storms and floods.

## How to make a My Timeline

The following six steps will help you think about what you need to do to evacuate safely. Please read the instructions and fill out the "My Timeline" sheet on the back cover.

My Timeline Sheet

**My Timeline Sheet**

Creation date: ○○年○月○日

**Prepare for storms and floods**

1 Situation of home (neighborhood) 境 River may flood (submersion depth: 0.5 to 3.0 meters) Home is within the area (red dot) or outside the area (green dot). Risk of sediment disaster (rockfalls, debris flows, landslide).

2 Where to evacuate to Preferred site 1 息子夫婦宅 (evacuation method: Car/Walking, Time needed: 30 min.) Preferred site 2 ○○小学校 (evacuation method: Car/Walking, Time needed: 15 min.)

3 Evacuation trigger (when to evacuate) When 市から高齢者等避難が発令された

4 Emergency supplies (items to bring while evacuating) 息子夫婦宅に行くとき: 常備薬、保険証、現金、着替え、洗面道具、携帯電話 ○○小学校に行くとき: 上記のほか、食べ物、飲み物、懐中電灯、防寒具

Time frame	Alert level	Weather information		What to do	
		Evacuation information issued by the city	Community actions and points to note	My (my family's) actions	
Two to five days before	1	Typhoon and heavy rain information (weekly weather forecast) Early warning information	Boost your disaster awareness	家族の予定を確認する 避難のときの持ち物を確認する	
	2	Heavy rain and flood advisory	Confirm your evacuation actions	洪水ハザードマップで避難経路を再確認する 息子夫婦に連絡する (避難の可能性) 避難の準備をはじめ (準備にかかる時間: 30分)	
One day before heavy rainfall occurs	3	Heavy rain and flood warning River overflow alert information	Senior citizens and the like should evacuate from dangerous areas	避難をはじめ (避難にかかる時間: 30分) 避難のときはブレーカーを落とす 自宅のとなりの○○さんに声をかける	
	4	Evacuation of the elderly, etc.	自宅近所の人に避難を呼びかける		
Rain intensifies (ten hours before)	4	Landslide alert information River overflow emergency warning	Evacuation instruction	避難完了!	
	5	Disaster strikes	Emergency safety measures	2階の川から離れた部屋で安全を確認	

Be sure to evacuate by Alert Level 4!

What should I do if I can't evacuate? 2階の川から離れた部屋で安全を確認

さかみはら マイタイムライン Search

### Step 1

#### Confirm the situation of your home (neighborhood) using hazard maps

Look at hazard maps and other sources to see if your home and surrounding area are at risk of flooding or sediment disaster to determine whether you need to evacuate.



Maps related to disaster prevention

### Step 2

#### Choose where to evacuate to

Refer to p. 13 to determine where to evacuate to and the order of preference. Also think about the route to the evacuation site. If your home is safe, you may want to stay there to ensure your safety.

### Step 3

#### Study evacuation and weather information to decide on your "evacuation trigger"

Refer to pp. 11, 17 and 18 to learn about evacuation information and weather information such as heavy rain warnings and decide the right time for you and your family to start evacuating.

### Step 4

#### Decide what to bring when you evacuate (emergency supplies)

Refer to p. 15 to prepare your emergency supplies. Note: As a rule, storm and flood evacuation sites do not distribute food and other supplies.

### Step 5

#### Decide which actions to take at each alert level and until evacuation is complete

Think about which actions to take at each point. In particular, consider what you will do before starting the evacuation and what to be careful of during the evacuation.

### Step 6

#### Think about how you can help others

Think about what you can do, such as calling out to your neighbors to evacuate and supporting senior citizens, the disabled and others who may need help in a disaster. It is also essential to discuss this within the community.

### Obtaining disaster prevention information

Note: In addition to pp. 17 and 18, you can also obtain information from the following sites:

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism  
River disaster prevention info



Kanagawa Prefecture  
Rainfall and water level info



Kanagawa Prefecture  
Landslide info portal



Japan Meteorological Agency  
Kikikuru (risk level map)



Once you organize your thoughts, fill out the My Timeline sheet on the back cover. Completing the sheet is not the end. You should review it periodically as your lifestyle and surroundings change.

Prepare for storms and floods

# My Timeline Sheet



<b>Daily preparations</b>	① Situation of home (neighborhood)	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ River may flood (submersion depth: ____ to ____ meters) <input type="checkbox"/> Risk of sediment disaster ( <input type="checkbox"/> rockfalls <input type="checkbox"/> debris flows <input type="checkbox"/> landslide)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Home is within the area <input type="checkbox"/> outside of the area
	② Where to evacuate to	Preferred site 1 _____ (evacuation method: <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> __) (Time needed to reach evacuation site: ____ min.) Preferred site 2 _____ (evacuation method: <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> __) (Time needed to reach evacuation site: ____ min.)	
	③ Evacuation trigger (when to evacuate)	<b>When</b> _____	
	④ Emergency supplies (items to bring while evacuating)	_____	

Time frame	Alert level	Weather information Evacuation information issued by the city	What to do	
			Community actions and points to note	My (my family's) actions
Two to five days before	1	Typhoon and heavy rain information (weekly weather forecast) Early warning information  <b>Heavy rain and flood advisory</b>	<b>Boost your disaster awareness</b>	
One day before heavy rainfall occurs	2	<b>Heavy rain and flood advisory</b>  Heavy rain and flood warning River overflow alert information	<b>Confirm your evacuation actions</b>	
Rain intensifies (few hours before)	3	<b>Evacuation of the elderly, etc.</b>  Landslide alert information River overflow emergency warning	<b>Senior citizens and the like should evacuate from dangerous areas</b>	
	4	<b>Evacuation instruction</b>	<b>All residents should evacuate from dangerous areas</b>	
Disaster strikes	5	Heavy rain emergency warning River has flooded/sediment disaster has occurred! <b>Emergency safety measures</b>	<b>Life-threatening situation: Secure safety immediately!</b>	<b>What should I do if I can't evacuate?</b>

Be sure to evacuate by Alert Level 4!

