



CITY OF COMPTON

EMERGENCY

SURVIVAL

GUIDE





CITY OF COMPTON

SURVIVAL GUIDE

As a resident of one of the many cities within Los Angeles County, you are an important part of emergency planning and preparedness.

Unincorporated areas are not part of any city and are governed by the five-member Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles. The Compton City Council is responsible for establishing policies and regulations that affect you and your neighborhood. The city also governs city departments that provide services in your area including recreation, solid waste, planning, law enforcement, firefighting and social programs. City services are your first responders to disasters such as flood, fire, earthquakes, tornadoes, civil unrest, tsunamis and terrorist attacks.

This guide will assist you to better prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters that face the City of Compton and Los Angeles County.

Our goal is to provide tips to assist in self-sufficiency after a disaster. In addition to this guide, we recommend that you increase your awareness of emergency situations and the skills needed to prepare your family, neighbors and your community. Become Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) qualified and join a local CERT Disaster Response Team. CERT teams strengthen the ability of our communities to quickly recover after major disasters. It is also highly advised for you to learn CPR and basic First Aid.

This guide is a starting point. For more information on preparing for disasters, please visit the website for the county's Emergency Survival Program (ESP) at www.espfocus.org, call the ESP hotline at (213) 974-1166, or contact the Compton Fire Department at (310) 605-5670 to receive free information on how to be prepared for emergencies and disasters.

SURVIVAL GUIDE



Emma Sharif

Mayor

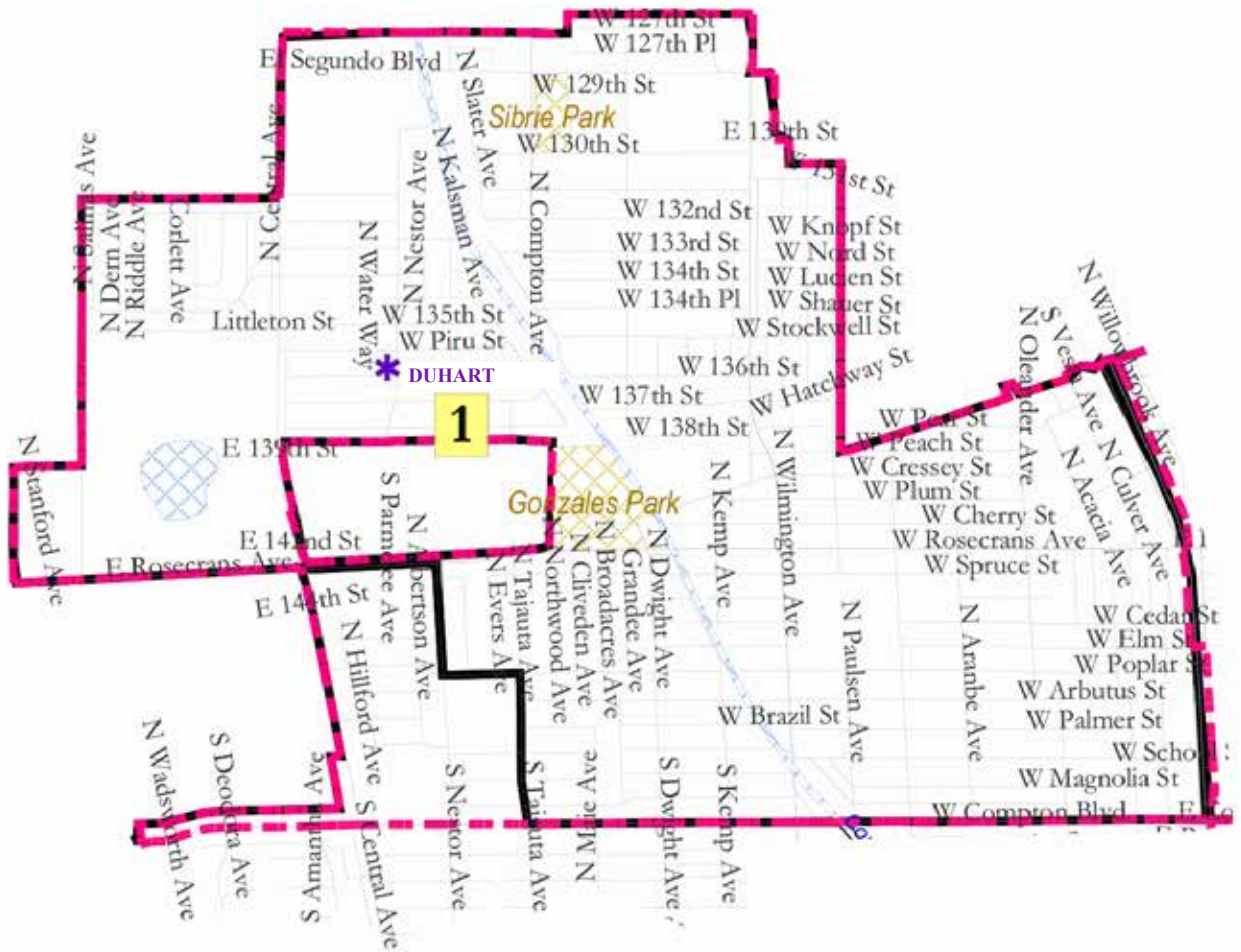
310.605.5597

esharif@comptoncity.org





Deidra Duhart
Councilperson 1st District
310.605.5510
dduhart@comptoncity.org



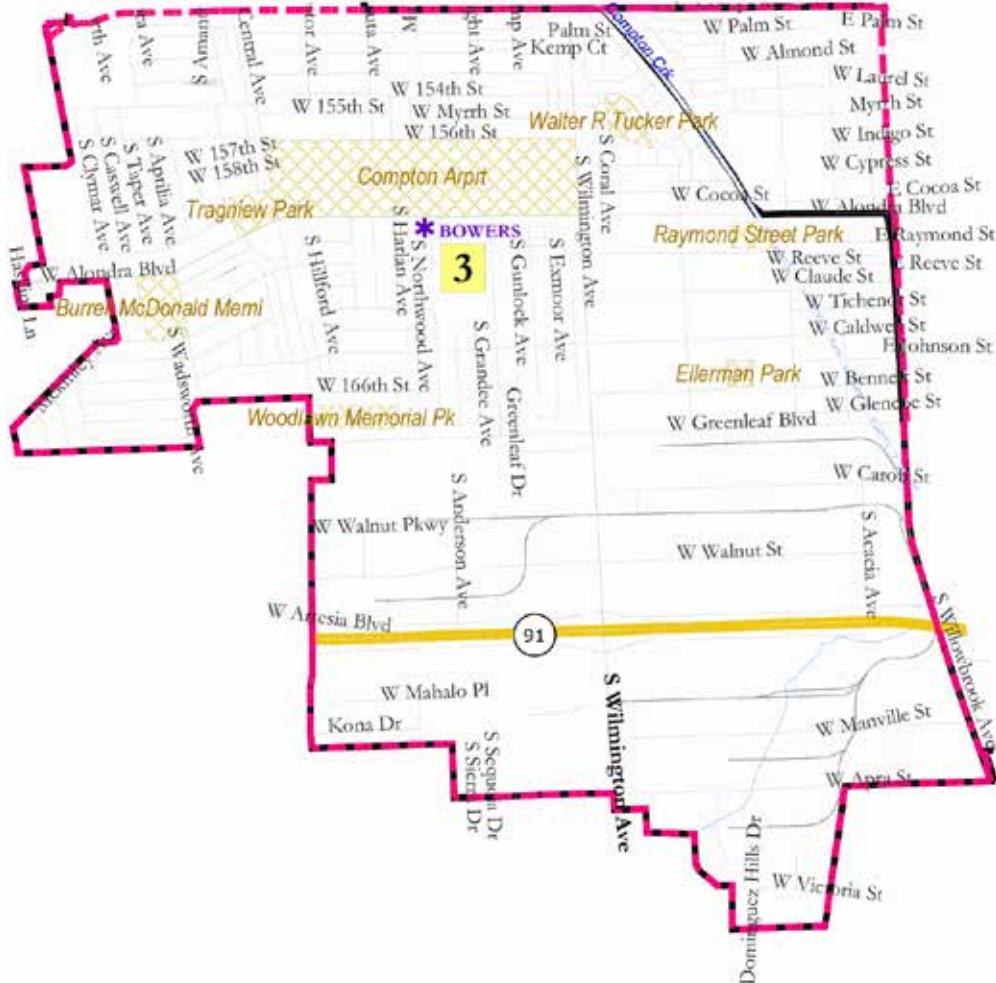


Jonathan Bowers

Councilperson 3rd District

310.605.5612

jbowers@comptoncity.org



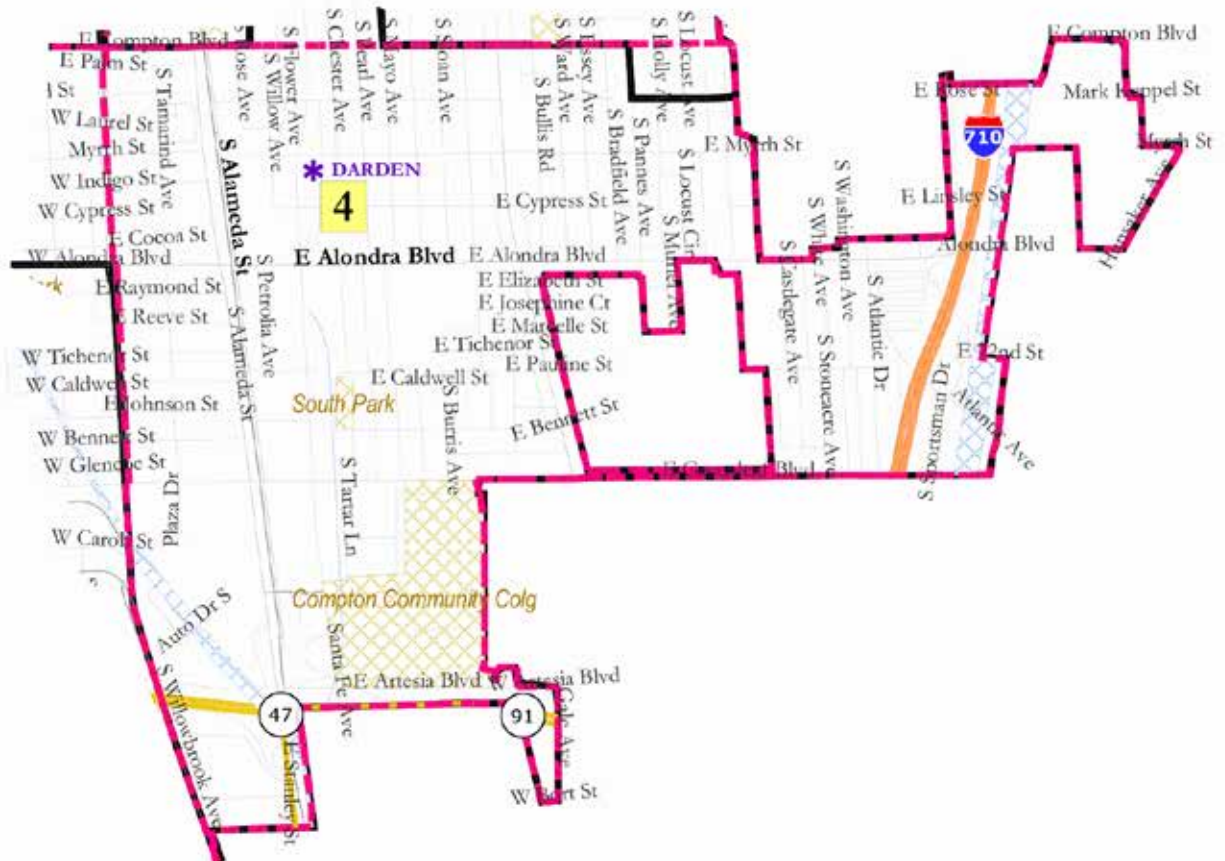


Lillie Darden

Councilperson 4th District

310.605.5662

ldarden@comptoncity.org





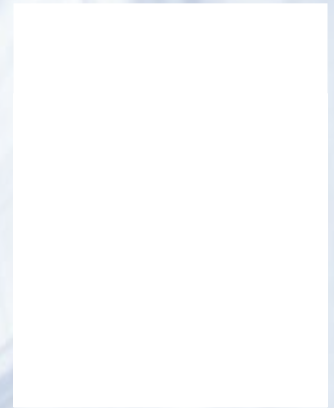
City Attorney
Eric Perrodin
 310.605.5649
 eperrodin@comptoncity.org



City Clerk
Vernell McDaniel
 310.605.5530
 vmcdaniel@comptoncity.org



City Treasurer
Brandon Mims
 310.605.5515
 bmims@comptoncity.org



CITY MANAGER
 Jerry Groomes
 310.605.5585
 jgroomes@comptoncity.org

**OTHER OFFICIALS
 and Department Heads:**

CITY CONTROLLER
SHARON RAHBON
 310.605.5576
 srahbon@comptoncity.org

PUBLIC WORKS
 DAMION TIMMONS
 310.605.5505
 dtimmons@comptoncity.org

CODE ENFORCEMENT
ANTHONY WARD
 310.605.5689
 award@comptoncity.org

RECREATION
BRYAN SPRAGG
 310.761.1474

BUILDING and SAFETY
VICTOR OROZCO
 310.605.5575
 srahbon@comptoncity.org

GENERAL SERVICES
NEBRASKA JONES
 310.761.6302
 jacevedo@comptoncity.org

CHANNEL 36
OSCAR LAGUNA
 310.605.5602
 olaguna@comptoncity.org

COMPTON WASTE TRASH
VICTOR MEZA
 310.605.5595
 vmeza@comptoncity.org

CODE ENFORCEMENT
ANTHONY WARD
 310.605.6324
 award@comptoncity.org

COMPTON FIRE DEPT
RODERICK SIMPSON
 310.605.5670
 rsimpson@comptoncity.org

BUSINESS LICENSE
RODERICK CARTER
 310.605.5508
 rcarter@comptoncity.org

SUCCESSOR AGENCY
ROSA CARTER
 310.605.5534
 rccarter@comptoncity.org

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ROBERTO ROJAS
 310.605.5559
 rrojas@comptoncity.org

COMPTON WATER
VICTOR MEZA
 310.605.5595
 vmeza@comptoncity.org

**SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
 Contact Information:**

CAPTAIN
TERRANCE BELL
 310.605.6560
 T3bell@LASD.org

OPERATION
Lt. ANN T. DEVANE
 310.605.6568
 ATDevane@lasd.org

COMMUNITY RELATIONS
DARRYLL HARKLESS
 310.605.6560
 lclark@comptoncity.org

MORE CONTACT INFORMATION

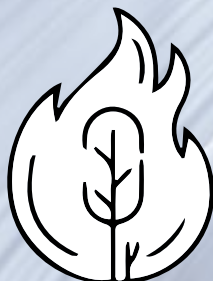
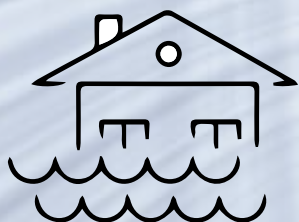
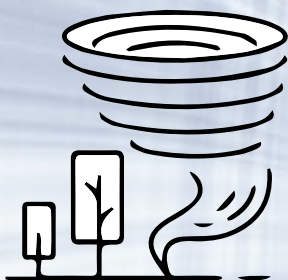
COMPTON UNIFIED SCHOOLS
 501 S. SANTA FE AVE.
 COMPTON, CA. 90221
 310.639.4321

COMPTON COLLEGE
 1111 E. ARTESIA BLVD.
 COMPTON, CA. 90220
 310.900.1600

COMPTON /WOODLEY AIRPORT
 901 W. ALONDRA BLVD
 COMPTON, CA. 90220
 310.631.8140

SATIVIA WATER:
 310.631.8176
LIBERTY UTILITIES
 800.727.59.87

RESPONDING TO **DISASTER** IN THE CITY OF COMPTON



The Los Angeles region is subject to various destructive emergencies including earthquakes, flood, landslides, wild fires, tornadoes, urban fires.

tsunamis, hazardous material releases, terrorism, and civil unrest. Major earthquakes have occurred in Southern California causing damage to the County in 1933, 1971, 1987 and 1994. A recent report by a working group of respected scientists estimates an 86% probability of a magnitude 7.0 or greater earthquake in southern California over the next 30 years.

Emergency situations become disasters when they overwhelm the resources here to protect our community. In a disaster, County departments will do everything possible to provide assistance to residents. However, large disasters may completely overwhelm our responders with multiple incidents and competing public safety needs. First responders will need to focus their efforts in the areas where they can do the most good - helping severely endangered people and heavily impacted areas first. It is possible, even likely, that some areas may not get professional assistance for days after a disaster has occurred.

A major disaster can leave hundreds, possibly thousands, of people homeless and strain food, water and shelter resources for all emergency response and support agencies.

The Guide intended to help you and your family survive and recover after a major disaster. Become familiar with the trips and the resources provided in this Guide and take steps to keep your



You may be the first person to spot an emergency and be in a position to notify authorities. This is best done through the 911 system, preferably using a landline (such as a home or office telephone) so your location is accurately recorded.

Never assume that someone else has called 911 when you see an emergency. In fact, the more people who call 911 to report an emergency, the better. Each call received may provide more information than the previous call.

In an emergency large numbers of 911 calls from cellular telephones may cause significant delays when trying to reach a 911 operator.

Cellular calls do not always capture your location.

When reporting an emergency on a cellular telephone:

Give your cellular telephone number to the 911 operator immediately in case the call is dropped or lost.

When asked for your location, report the location where the incident occurred.

Give your cellular telephone number to the 911 operator immediately in case the call is lost.

When asked for the location, report the location where the incident occurred

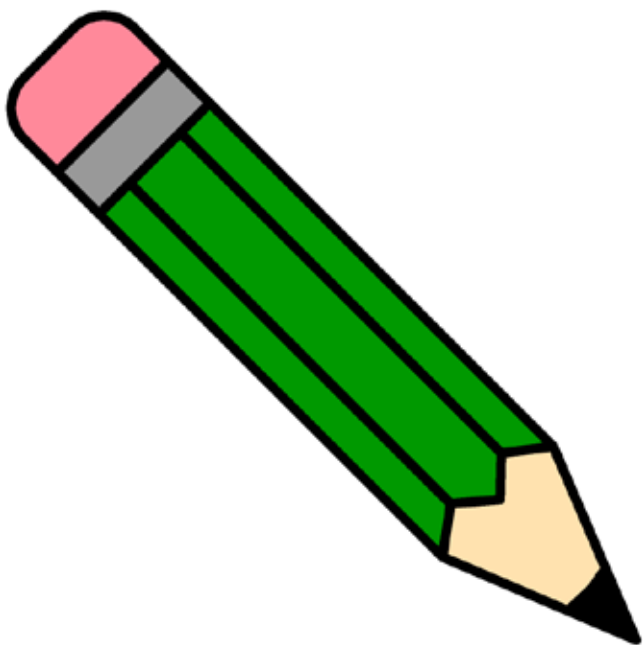
IN CASE OF OF EMERGENCY
DIAL 9-1-1



FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

A good place to begin emergency preparedness is by writing a Family Emergency Plan. Your plan should include every member of your household - including pets!

10 ESSENTIAL Actions



1 Learn the threats in your area

2 Identify meeting places

- Outside your Home
- Outside your neighborhood

3 Select your out-of -state contact

4 Know the location of utility shut-offs

- Exits and alternatives ways to leave home

5 Know your evacuation routes

- Water
- Gas
- Electricity

6 Know the emergency policies of schools and adult-care centers

- Emergency Shelter/supplies
- Transportation

7 Identify safe spots in each room to take cover if needed

- Under sturdy tables and desks
- Against interior walls

8 Extra medications

9 Makes special provisions for

- Children
- Seniors
- Pets
- People with disabilities
- Non-English speaking

10 Schedule annual disaster drills

INDIVIDUALS IN NEED OF SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Be sure that your Family Emergency Plan includes the needs of all members of your household. Consider forming a neighborhood network to assist in times of emergency. Individuals in need of special support may include:

- Elderly
- Casual workers
- Pregnant women or parents with newborns
- Homebound individuals
- Non-English-speaking individuals
- Post-surgery patients
- People with physical or emotional handicaps
- Individuals with no access to transport
- People with special dietary needs

All individuals in need of special support should interpret an Evacuation Warning as an Evacuation Order and make arrangements to leave the impacted area immediately.

When considering how to prepare for emergencies, think about the people in your neighborhood and how you can work together. The first people to assist in an emergency are often your neighbors, friends and co-workers.

NEIGHBORS,
not professional first responders
typically perform 70% of all
rescues in major disasters

EVACUATIONS

An Evacuation Warning

or Voluntary Evacuation, means that it is time to prepare to leave your home and the area. Gather your family, pets, basic needs and important paperwork and listen for instructions from emergency responders. If you have special medical needs or have limited mobility, you should prepare to leave the area when an Evacuation Warning is issued. Those with horses or large animals should also begin to evacuate.

An Evacuation Order

or Mandatory Evacuation, is a directive from the Departments of Sheriff or Fire to leave your home or business immediately. Failure to follow an Evacuation Order may result in endangerment to the lives of others, personal injury, or death.

Once you have left the area you will not be able to return until the Order has been lifted.

An Evacuation Shelter

may be set up by the Red Cross at the request of the City if an area must be evacuated for an extended amount of time. The location for an evacuation shelter will be announced by local officials, once a safety assessment is complete and the shelter is ready to accept those affected by the evacuation.

Shelter-in-Place

means the best place to be safe is indoors.

If authorities advise you to shelter-in-place you should turn off air-conditioner and fan units, seal the gaps around windows and doors and listen to the radio for authorities to announce the threat has passed. Do not venture out of your shelter area until you are instructed that it is safe to do so.

10 ESSENTIAL Items

1

Emergency Supply Kit

2

Out-of-State Contact list

3

Cash and Credit Cards

5

Change of Clothing

- Drivers License

4

Import Documents

- Social Security
- Drivers License
- Passport
- Medical card and records
- Insurance Information

6

Personal Hygiene Items

- Toothbrush & Toothpaste
- Shampoo and Soap
- Lotion
- Deodorant
- Facial and Toilet Tissue

7

Family Photos

8

Baby Items

- Diapers
- Formula
- Food
- Change of Clothing

10

Pet Care Items

- Identification & Immunization Records
- Carrier or Cage
- Muzzle and Leach
- Food & Water

9

Special Needs Items

- Wheelchair, Canes & Walkers
- Medications
- Hearing Aids & Extra batteries



SCHOOL SAFETY

If you have children attending schools in The City Of Compton it is important to obtain a copy of the school's disaster plan and include it in your Family Emergency Plan. The School's disaster plan should answer the following questions.

WHO SHOULD I CALL TO KEEP UPDATED ON THE STATUS OF MY CHILD?

NAME _____

PHONE _____

HAVE A PLAN

- | YES | NO | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Will my child be sheltered in place during a wild-land fire or other emergency? |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | If so, do I know what precautions my school has taken to ensure my child's safety? |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Does the school maintain a parent-provided disaster supply kit for my child? If so, have I recently updated it so it is current? |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Does the school have adequate emergency supplies on hand to care for my child? |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Will I be able to pick up my child, or send someone else to pick up my child? |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Will my child be evacuated? |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | If so, do I know to what location my child might be evacuated? |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | If my child needs special medications, can a short-term supply of these medications be kept at the school nurse's office for use during any emergency? |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Is your child's emergency contact school information up-to-date? |



STEPS FOR A WORK PLACE

EXAMPLES

1

Recognize potential hazards and how they can impact your business operations.

- Earthquake
- Fire
- Power Outage
- Flood
- Water Damage
- Theft
- Security Risk

2

Begin to prepare for a disaster and continuity plan.

- Emergency Contact List
- Key Contacts
- Vital Records
- Critical Equipment
- Identify Alternate work locations

3

Stockpile supplies, encourage employees to keep emergency supplies at work.

- First Aid
- Food
- Water
- Lighting
- Communications
- Tools
- Hygiene & Sanitation

4

Identify steps you can take to mitigate potential building damage.

- Talk to building owner
- Request safety inspections
- Consult Fire Marshal

5

Practice Drop, Cover and Hold On!

- Under desk
- Under a table
- Away from windows
- Stay low
- Cover neck and head

6

Once the danger has passed ifrst check for the injured people then look for serious damages to your building.

- Address life safety issues
- Address outer building safety
- Address internal building safety
- Perform more detailed building assessment
- Have a meeting place

7

Use your plan to resume business operations

- Complete a detailed assessment of your vulnerability to hazards
- Communicate with employees and customers about your plan
- Find the resources you need to recover in your community
- Refine your Disaster Plan with Best Practices

HAVE A PLAN

PREPARING YOUR CONGREGATION FOR DISASTER



Ensure your place for worship has an updated emergency plan. Decide how your place of worship will respond in a major disaster and provide training to your worship community to help you carry out your plans.

- Identify potential hazards and threats
- Prepare your buildings for a disaster
- Plan for building evacuations
- Train staff in disaster readiness and response
- Prepare to help your congregation after a disaster
- Prepare to help other members of your community
- Set up telephone calling trees
- Appoint leaders to groups of members to keep the place of worship informed of needs

For more information on preparedness and a template disaster plan for faith-based organizations, please visit the website for Emergency Network Los Angeles: www.enla.org

HOW TO GET WATER IN AN EMERGENCY

If you're caught without a stored supply of clean water, you can use the water in your hot-water heater tank, pipes and ice cubes.

USE WHAT YOU HAVE

- To stop contaminated water from entering your home if you hear reports of broken water or sewage lines, shut off your incoming water valve.
- To use the water in your pipes, let air into the plumbing by turning on the faucet in your house at the highest level. A small amount of water will trickle out. Then obtain water from the lowest faucet in the house.
- To use the water in your hot-water tank, be sure the electricity or gas is off, and open the drain at the bottom of the tank. Start the water flowing by turning off the water intake valve and turning on a hot water faucet. Do not turn on the gas or electricity when tank is empty.

THREE WAYS TO TREAT WATER

In addition to having a bad odor and taste, contaminated water can contain microorganisms that cause diseases such as dysentery, typhoid, and hepatitis. Be sure to treat all water if you are uncertain of its purity before using it for drinking, food preparation or hygiene. The best solution is a combination of methods. Before treating, let any suspended particles settle to the bottom, or strain them through layers of paper towels or clean cloth.

- **Boiling:** Bring water to a rolling boil for 3-5 minutes (some water will evaporate). Let it cool before drinking. It will taste better if you put oxygen back into it by pouring the water back and forth between two containers.
- **Disinfection:** Household liquid bleach will kill microorganisms, Use only regular household liquid bleach that contains 5.25% sodium hypochlorite. Do NOT use scented bleaches, color-safe bleaches or bleaches with added cleaners. Add 16 drops (one capful) of bleach per gallon of water, stir and let stand for 30 minutes. If the water does not have a slight bleach odor repeat the dosage and let stand another 15 minutes.
- **Distillation:** This involves boiling water and then collecting the vapor that condenses back to water. Fill a pot halfway with water. Tie a cup to the handle on the pot's lid so that the cup will hang right side up when the lid is upside down (make sure the cup is not dangling in the water) and boil the water for 20 minutes. The water that drips from the lid into the cup is distilled.

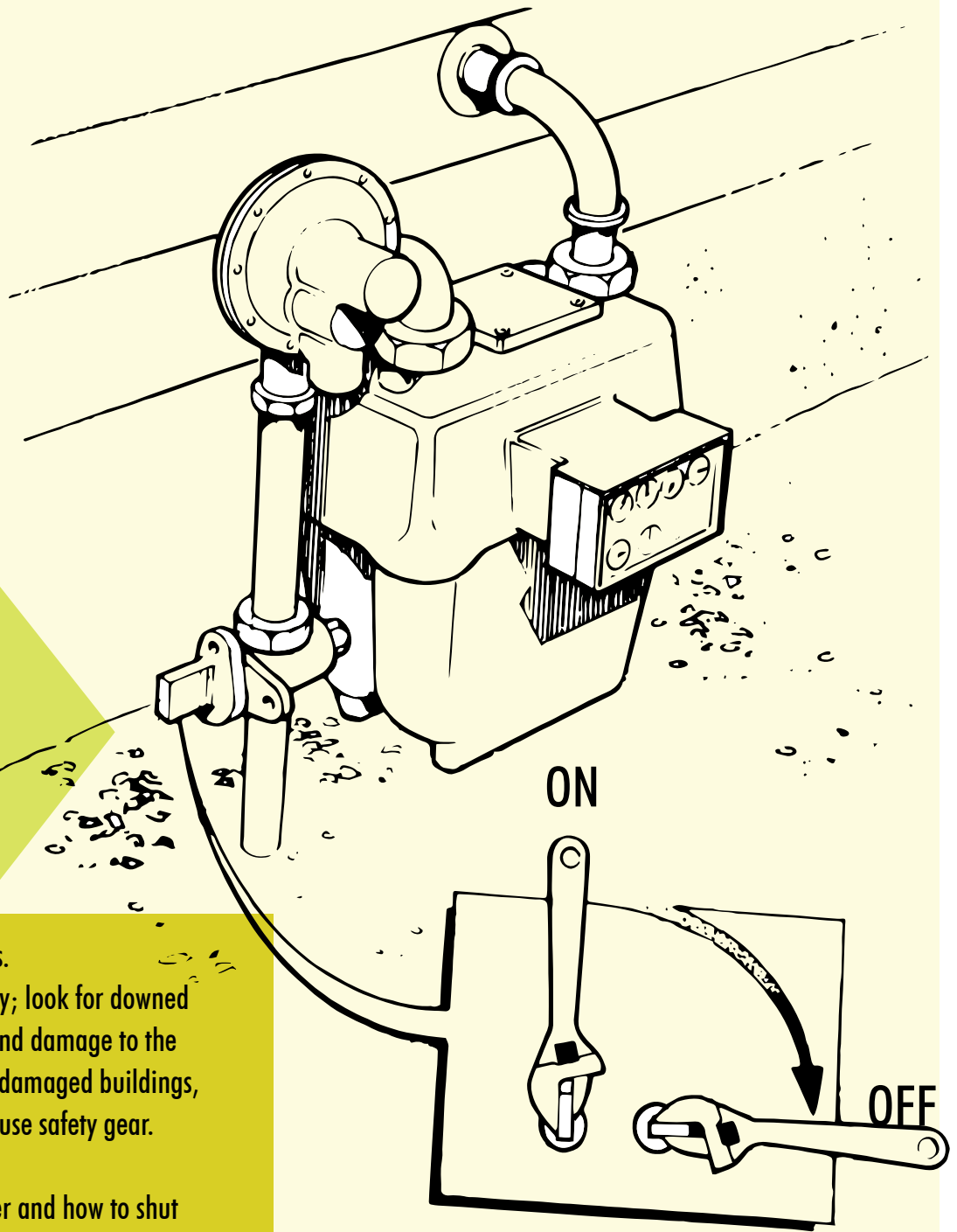


More information is available at:

www.redcross.org/
www.espfocus.org
www.fema.gov/
www.GetAGamePlan.org

City Of Compton
Office of Emergency Management
201 South Acacia Avenue 90220
310 605.5670





Think **SAFETY** and do not take risks.

Walk carefully around your property; look for downed power wires, water and gas leaks and damage to the structure (s). Do not enter severely damaged buildings, especially alone. Wait for help and use safety gear.

GAS SHUT OFF

Learn the location of your gas meter and how to shut off the supply valve. Do not shut off the gas supply valve unless you smell or hear gas leaking.

If you have "Natural Gas" (a line from the street) the main shut-off valve is located next to your meter on the inlet pipe. Use a wrench and carefully give it a quarter turn in either direction so that the bar runs crosswise on the pipe. The line is now closed.

Shut off valves covered with paint should be tapped gently to break the seal; forcing the valve can break it. If you have propane (gas in a tank), turn off the main gas supply valve if it is safe to do so.

To close the valve turn it to the right (clockwise).

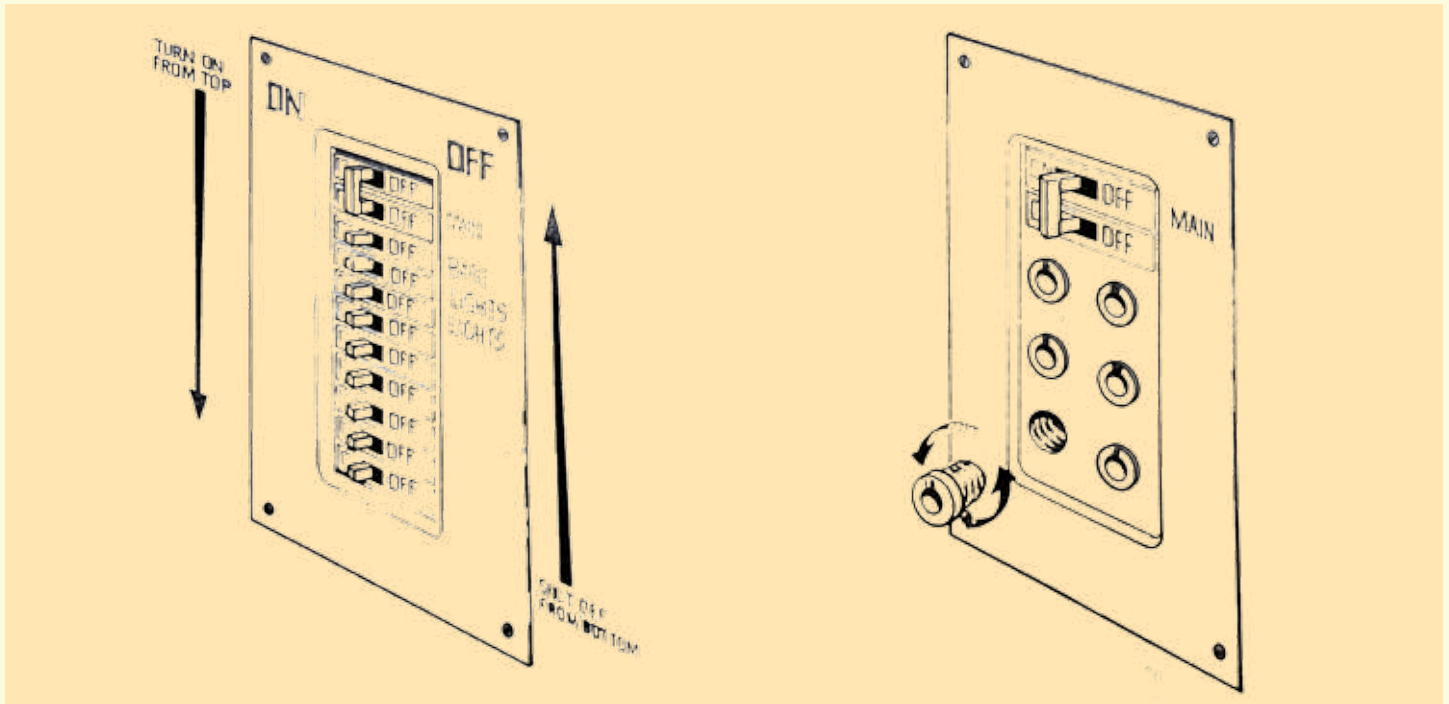
UTILITIES



ELECTRICITY SHUT OFF

Every responsible member of your household should know where your electrical switch box is and which switch controls power to your home. This switch may be found on the circuit breaker panel or it may be separately located near the meter.

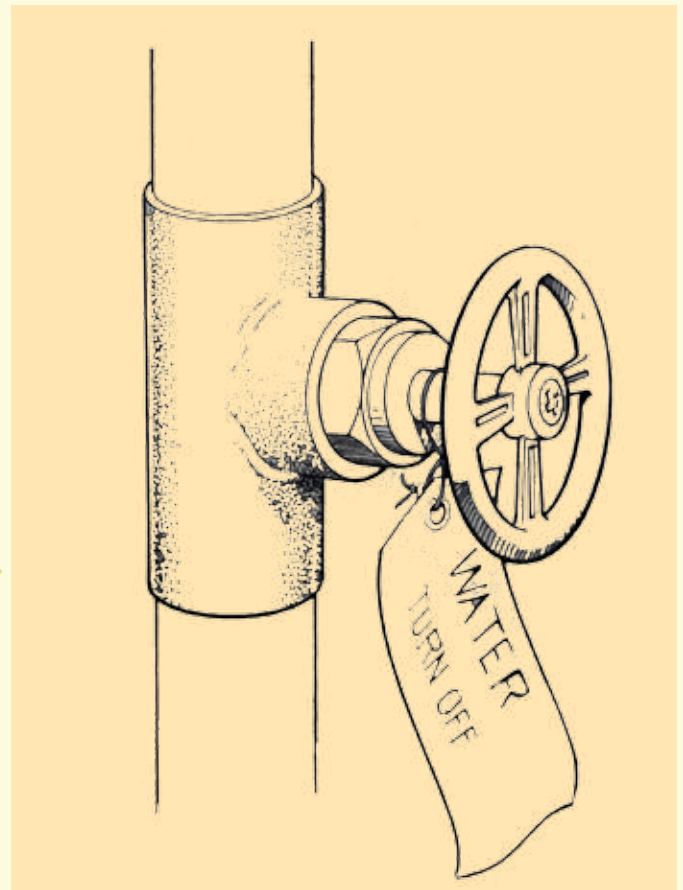
Remember - do not operate any electrical switches if a gas leak is suspected. To shut off the electricity to your home, turn off individual breakers first, then the main switch. To turn back on, turn on the main switch first, then individual breakers.



WATER SHUT OFF

The water shut off valve is found where the water supply enters the house. Check with your water company to determine if a special tool is needed to turn the valve.

Consider installing a turn off valve near your home to help with leaks or burst pipes inside. Water is essential for survival but in an emergency, may be limited or unavailable. Properly stored water is the most important part of your emergency plan.



ANIMAL PREPAREDNESS

Dogs, Cats and Other Small Animals

Whether you are away from home for a day or a week, you'll need essential supplies for your pets.

Keep items in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.). Keep non-expired medications and food ready at all times.

Be Sure All Your Pets are Clearly Identified

Be sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars with securely fastened current identification.

Attach the telephone phone number and address of your temporary shelter to their collar.

If you have not identified a temporary shelter, include the name and numbers of a friend or relative well outside the impacted area.

Identification microchips are highly recommended for all pets - and required for dogs in unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. Contact Animal Care & Control at (562) 728-4882 or your vet for more information.



TIP

REGISTER YOUR PETS MICRO CHIP AND KEEP THE PHONE NUMBER OF THE DATA CARRIER WITH YOUR IMPORTANT EVACUATION PAPERS

HORSES AND LARGE ANIMALS

Emergency preparedness is important for all animals, but preparedness for horses and large animals is especially important because of their size and special transportation needs.

Horses should be evacuated as soon as an **EVACUATION WARNING** is issued. Do not wait for the **EVACUATION ORDER**. If you are unprepared or wait until the last minute, you may need to leave your animals behind.


Consider these tips as you prepare your evacuation plan:

ANIMAL EVACUATION PLAN

- Before the emergency, make arrangements to shelter your animals at two different locations far apart from each other.
- If you have large animals, evacuate when you hear the **EVACUATION WARNING**.
- Train horses to lead and trailer so that they become comfortable with the process.
- Keep your truck and trailer in safe, working condition (gas tank full). If you don't have a truck and trailer, make arrangements in advance to have someone evacuate your animals.
- know who is evacuating your animals. Be sure to exchange phone numbers, California Drivers License numbers and other relevant information with the person evacuating your horse. Know where your animals will be taken.
- Network with your neighbors prior to an emergency. Work together to help horse/pet owners on your street who do not have horse trailers or who are not home during an emergency.

The County of Los Angeles Department of Animal Care & Control has an Emergency Response Program that includes animal control officers and volunteers trained to deal with small and large animals during an emergency. The Emergency Response Program has specially trained and equipped teams including the Animal Rescue Field Support, Equine Response Team (ERT), and Department Animal Rescue Team (DART).

For more information visit their website:
www.animalcare.lacounty.gov



Mount fire extinguishers near barn entrances and around stables for easy access in the event of a barn fire. Store hay outside the barn in a dry covered area when possible.

HORSE AND LARGE ANIMAL DISASTER SUPPLY KIT CHECKLIST

- Halters with identification tags and lead ropes for each horse.
- Vaccination and identification forms with current photos.
- Food, feed buckets, and any medications for 7-10 days.
- Information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and number of your veterinarian in case you have to board your horse(s).
- First Aid Kit with wraps.
- Duct tape to write identification on horse halters.
- Headlamp light (much better than flashlight when working with large animals).



TIP HAVE YOUR HORSES
MICRO-CHIPPED.

It is important to know how the County of Los Angeles will notify the community before, during and after an emergency. Here are some of the ways you can expect to find important emergency information:

ALERT COMPTON

Home » .. » Fire Dept Emergency Preparedness » Alert Compton

ALERT COMPTON is an alert notification system used to immediately contact you during urgent or emergency situations with useful information and updates by sending messages to your:

- email account (work, home, other)
- wireless device (cell phone, pager, smartphone)
- voice message

While there is no charge to register for ALERT COMPTON, your cellular carrier may apply standard delivery or other charges depending on your plan. For further instructions on how to register, please log on to www.comptoncity.org

1. EAS (EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM)

Emergency information is broadcasted directly by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. For emergency events and conditions of widespread concern, a broadcast message will be disseminated to the public via radio and television stations. You may have already seen these messages which are voice messages with text scrolling on the television screen.

2. ALERT LA COUNTY

Alert LA County is a Community Mass Notification System that will be used in emergencies to contact County residents and businesses by recorded phone messages, text messages and e-mail. To register your cell phone, voice over IP phone number and e-mail address go to www.lacounty.gov and click on the link to "Alert LA County".

3. COMMERCIAL MEDIA

Listen to emergency broadcast stations for regional emergency alert information in the Los Angeles County area. Because power failures are likely in an emergency, keep at least one battery-powered radio in your household.

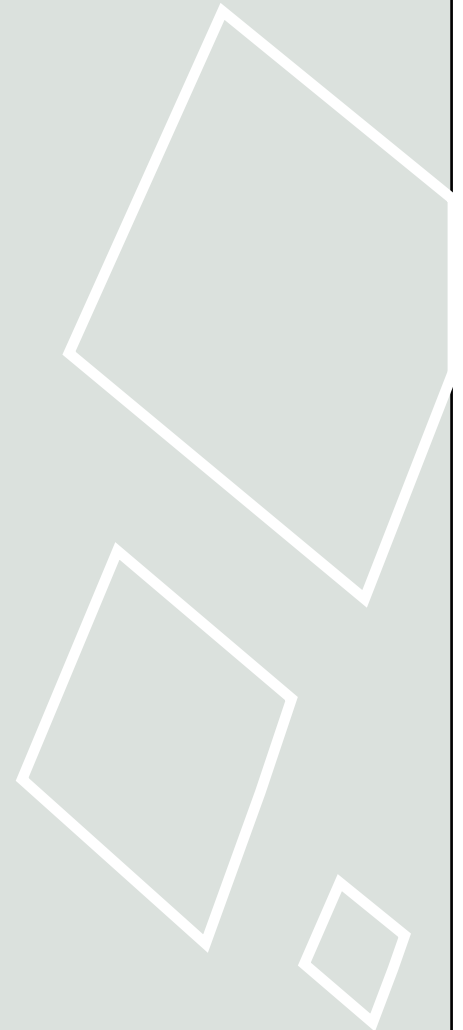
4. AMATEUR RADIO

Los Angeles County Disaster Communications Service (DCS) works with ham operators throughout the County to provide reliable emergency communications. To find out more about DCS, contact your local Sheriff Station.

5. WEBSITES

Websites like the National Weather Service, www.nws.noaa.gov, allow you to sign up for web feeds that are sent directly to your computer. For County updates after a disaster, go to www.lacounty.info.

The LA County website will list shelter locations and other essential survival information.



NEIGHBORHOOD NETWORKS

Setting up neighborhood networks like Neighborhood Watch before a disaster can help you get good and reliable information after a disaster.

Organize and prepare your neighborhood to:

- Care for children and the elderly.
- Care for people with mobility problems or disabilities .
- Rescue Household pets.
- Activate phone trees
- Turn off utilities when a neighbor is absent.
- Take the communityEmergency Response Team (CERT) Training.
- Learn First Aid and CPR.
- Become a Ham Radio Operator
- Learn about the resources already in your neighborhood.

For more Information on Neighborhood preparedness download the ESP AWARE Plan for Communities at www.espfocus.org



TIP

Neighborhood Networks should meet at least once a year to update rosters, include new residents and update plans for working with those with mobility issues,

American RED CROSS



CRUZ ROJA Americana

Week 1

Tour your home to gather items you already have. Place all items in a waterproof bag or container before packing in kit. Check off each item as you go.

- A sturdy, easy-to-carry container to hold items (backpack, duffle bag or large tote)
- A set of clothes and sturdy shoes for each family member
- Copies of important papers (birth certificates, ID, insurance policies, passports, home lease/deed, etc.)
- A 3-day supply of your medications
- A current list of family phone numbers and e-mails including someone who can be reached if local lines are down \
- A map (mark an evacuation route on it from your local area)
- Extra cash in small bills
- Spare keys for house and car
- Spare glasses or contacts and solution
- Books or toys

Semana 1

- Un resistente, fácil-de-cargar contenedor para detener las cosas. (mochila o bolsa de tela resistente)
- Un conjunto de ropa y zapatos resistentes para cada miembro de su familia.
- Copias de documentos importantes (actas de nacimiento, identificación, póliza de seguro, pasaportes, alquiler/ escritura de casa, etc.)
- Un suministro de sus medicamentos por 3 días
- Una lista de números de teléfono y correos electrónicos de su familia, incluyendo alguien con quien comunicarse si las líneas de teléfono locales están fuera de servicio
- Un mapa (marque una ruta de evacuación de su área local)
- Dinero en efectivo en billetes chicos
- Llaves de repuesto para la casa y carro
- Lentes de repuesto o lentes de contacto y solución
- Libros o juguetes

Week 2 Semana 2 1 gallon water "galon de agua" 1 jar peanut butter "frasco de peanut butter" 1 box crackers "caja de galletas" 2 box energy bars "cajas de barras de energia" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 3 Semana 3 1 gallon water "galon de agua" 2 can meat/fish "latas carne o pescado" 2 cans fruit/veggies "latas fruta/vegetales" manual can opener "abre latas manual" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 4 Semana 4 1 gallon water "galon de agua" 1bottle juice "botella de jugo" 1 pkg of hand sanitizer "desinfectante de manos" 1 antibacterial soap "jabon antibacterino" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 5 Semana 5 1 gallon water "galon de agua" 1liquid dish soap "jabon para lavar platos" 2 rolls of toilet paper "rollos de papel higienico" 1 box facial tissues "caja de papel facial" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 6 Semana 6 1 gallon water "galon de agua" first aid kit "caja de primeros auxilios - guia" latex gloves "guantes de latex" tweezers "pinzas" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*
Week 7 Semana 7 Thermometer "Termometro" Allergie painreliver "Medicina -Alergias y Dolor" Sunscreen "locion contra el sol" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 8 Semana 8 1 gallon water "galon de agua" Femenine Supplies "Productos Femenino" Comb Brush "Peine y Cepillo" 1 Potted Meat "1 Lata de Carne" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 9 Semana 9 Towels & Wash Cloths "Toallias y Toallitas" Toothbrushes & Paste "Cepillo de dientes - pasta" Shampoo & bar soap "Shampoo y Barra de jabon" Deodorant "Desodorante" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 10 Semana 10 1 gallon water "galon de agua" 1liquid dish soap "jabon para lavar platos" 2 rolls of toilet paper "rollos de papel higienico" 1 box facial tissues "caja de papel facial" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 11 Semana 11 1 gallon water "galon de agua" 1 Pkg. energy snacks "1 Paquete barras energia" Emergency blankets "Cobija para Emergencia" Matches "Cerillos" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*
Week 12 Semana 12 Flashlight "Linterna" Batteries "Pilas" Cotton rope/Soga de Algodon" 1 Bottle of Juice "Botella de Jugo" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 13 Semana 13 1 gallon water "1 galon de agua" screwdriver "desararmador" utility knife/cuchillo pliers "pinzas" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 14 Semana 14 2 cans fruit "2 latas de frutas" 1 pkg Eating Utensils "1 pqte. utensilios comer" 1 pkg plastic cups "1 pqte. vasos de plastico" paper towels "servilletas" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 15 Semana 15 pet food-dishes "comida -mascota" extra water "agua adicional" leash "correa para mascota" litter pan, itter "lecho de arena - arena" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 16 Semana 16 1 gallon water "galon de agua" 2 cans meat/fish "2 latas de carne/pescado" cell phone- charger "telefono celular y cargador" dried fruits & Nuts" fruta seca y nueces" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*
Week 17 Semana 17 1 gallon water "1 galon de agua" extra flashlight "linterna adicional" radio /flashlight/radio y linterna" 1 bottle of juice "1 botella de jugo" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 18 Semana 18 1 gallon water "1 galon de agua" work gloves "guantes de trabajo" dust mask/mascarilla" chlorine "cloro blanador" Gardage Bags "Ties" bolsa de basura-cintas" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 19 Semana 19 1 gallon water "1 galon de agua" plastic sheeting "rollito de plastico" plastic bucket- lid/cubeta de plastico y tapadera" disinfectant "desinfectante" notepad & pen "cuaderno y pluma" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 20 Semana 20 2 boxes dry cereal "1 galon de agua" 1 box graham crackers "1 caja de galletas graham" whistle/silbido" duct tape "cinta adhesiva" 1 pkg energy snacks "bocadillos de energia" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*	Week 21 Semana 21 Comfort foods "comidas de comodidad" scissors "tijeras" extra blankets/cobijas adicionales" small pillows "almoadas chicas" water containers "contenedor de agua" weather radio \$1.75* radio clima \$1.75*

Customize your kit for your family.

For Baby: Baby food, formula, bottles, diapers, extra water for formula and washing bottles.

For Seniors: Oxygen, walker, adult diapers, hearing aid with extra batteries and extra medications.

For Pets: carrier, medicines, inoculation and health records, ID tags, photo of you with your pet(s)

For Children: toys. travel games. extra batteries, stuffed animals, cards, crayons , paper, books.

Daylight Savings Time: When you change your clocks, check tour kit! Replace expired food, Medicine and batteries. Check clothing for fit and seasons. Also change smoke and carbon monoxide detector batteries.



WHEN DISASTER STRIKES

ASSESS

Immediately after a disaster, listen to local media for advisories and instructions from local officials.

Instructions will vary according to the disaster.

After an earthquake, check for injuries then assess your building for obvious hazards and dangerous situations. Once you and your family are safe, activate your telephone calling tree to locate and notify family members about your circumstances. Limit your phone calls to emergencies and necessary notifications to reduce the strain on the telephone system.

First responder agencies will be working to assess damages throughout the County and determine which areas are most severely impacted. They will begin to clear disaster routes so emergency vehicles can get through to help where they are most needed. Utilities and transportation routes will be restored more slowly as they perform assessments and prepare to serve the needs of residents and emergency responders.

FIRE PROTECTION FOR THE HOME

NOTE: Fire can move throughout the house amazingly fast if not prepared; panic can set in moving faster than the emergency. So be prepared; you save a life will be saved with just a tiny amount of readiness. Plan for escape with the whole family, especially when there are children in the house. When practicing, make fun with the children. It will only add confidence to all. Remember, toxic gases from materials in the home can kill as well. Every home needs a fire protection plan.

THINGS THAT GIVE YOU A FIGHTING ADVANTAGE

Smoke Alarms that work change batteries every time we change our clocks, even if hard-wired. **ON EVERY LEVEL ON THE HOME**

Carbon Monoxide alarms on each level

It would be best if you placed smoke alarms inside and out where you sleep or could sleep. Replacing all smoke alarms every ten years will allow your home to keep pace with new technology. The main reason systems are always getting better Sprinklers to get tested every five years by a certified tester.

Households with children.

Teach all children about the sound of fire smoke alarm signals. Know that children may sleep through the sound of the smoke alarm.

Practice your escape plan. Older children can help with getting everyone out of the house to your meet-up place. Have a plan that works for our household.

Escape Plans are best when you have two ways of getting out of your house. Seconds count; all should have an idea about fire safety. Close doors behind you if your room is where the fire is; closing the door helps slow the spread of smoke. Have a safe meeting zone outside the house.

How to call 911 and what to say at the start of the problem is especially important. The dispatcher wants to know the address, nature of the emergency, fire, fall or medical, how many people in the home, who is at home, and where they were in the last scene.

Electrical appliance safety

Clean dryer lint after every use. Plug outlet should not get hot if they do replace right away. Electrical cords should be in good condition replace when bad.

Candle safety is essential. There are two sets of dangers with candles; tip over is the most common and keep candles out of reach of children. Also, blow candles out before going to bed. Keep them out of reach of children and be incredibly careful when pets are in the home. Lock up as best you can all things that could cause fire starters when children are home.

OUTSIDE FIRES, grills in the back yard, fire pits all pose some danger when children are around.

Cut back vegetation at least five feet from the building to maintain a defensible space for fire-fighters. There is a 2-1/2" fire hydrant directly across the street block by vegetation and must get cleared away for easy recognition by fire companies in case of an emergency.

Lockbox for fire department entry should have some consideration. It's not mandatory.

Remember, your Pool water could become a source of water in emergency conditions during red flag alerts.

COPIES OF ESSENTIAL DOCUMENTS extra cash, family contact info, call out of state to someone who can take inventory of his family members. When planning your emergency consider the need of the family, Toys for the children and games for the children food for the pets. Small family radios for the family to save cell phone batteries. Hide a key for cars and home. Items Flashlights, Battery-powered hand-crank radio or solar. All meds needed, personal hygiene items One gallon per person per day for at least three days in you have to evacuation at home have two weeks of supplies when you have to stay home. If evacuation has to happen non-perishable, easy to prepare food items for three days on the move or up to two weeks at home.

Additional supplies to keep at home or in your survival kit based on the types of disasters common to your area: Whistle, N95 mask, matches, rain gear, towels, work gloves, clothing, Plastic sheeting, duct tape. Blankets or sleeping bags We will have to sit down and go over all the combinations of items that a family can have for their home and car.

When powering the home. What is best for the home without municipal power is to go Solar with fuel generators in case of a natural disaster. For solar, there two types of batteries.

Lithium-ion batteries - similar to what is in home electronics such as phones and computers. Tesla is making home units also there are Lead-acid batteries - similar to a car battery.

With fuel generators, you will have regular unleaded gas, diesel fuel and propane.

I would do both solar and fuel because you have the best of two worlds. If the no sunlight because of rainstorms, fuel generators can do some of the work. Both have battery backups.

Now, what do we want or need to keep powered up when things go wrong. We can make a list of essential items in the household needs. This allows to determine how much power needed to run the essential parts of the household.

Things to have in car or home.

Water Filter Bottle, 2.5 Liter Water Bladder, Container, One Person Tents, Three season Sleeping Bag, Camping Mat, Large Mosquito Net, full-size Poncho,

10 Piece Cooking Set, Ferrocerium Rod Fire Starter all can fit in a backpack.

Collapsible shovel, hatchet, knife combo, Sharpening Stone, hand chain saw, folding silverware, solar flashlight, solar charger, Power Bank Lantern w/Emergency Beacon, Two Way Ham Radio with built-in NOAA radio 3 in 1 Solar Fan, 70+ Piece First Aid Kit, Extractor Kit, Safety Mask Leather Gloves, Zip Ties, Survival Guide, Note Pad and Pen, Safety Whistle, Compas, Rope, Folding Shovel .

Your pool is like a Firetruck always on the scene, ready to protect your home from wildfire. You will no longer be dependent on the fire department arriving in time to save your property in the event of a fire.

Cart systems are straightforward to deploy, and training is easy and emergency food supply based on shelf-life, storage capacity, and food quality.

Storage and Size: For emergency supply kits that you store in your car, you'll want a smaller kit. But if you have plenty of storage space, you might want to consider larger supplies that will feed you and your family for longer.

How much emergency food should you have?

How much emergency food you should have depends in large part on your specific situation.

However, FEMA does offer some general guidelines and recommendations for facing an unexpected disaster. They suggest having at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food that will feed your entire family. Keep in mind that this is just the minimum and that two weeks is a preferable baseline. Suppose you have the storage space and financial means to do so. My recommendation is to have upwards of a month or even a year's worth of storage.

How much emergency water should you have per person per day?

Emergency water needs can differ according to individual needs and situations. However, the general rule of thumb is storing a minimum of one gallon of water for each family member per day. FEMA recommends having minimum water storage approximating to about two weeks' worth of proper hydration and sanitation. Don't forget your pets, either- those family members will need water storage of their own as well.

What foods are good for emergency storage?

Shelf-stable, nutrient-rich foods that do not require refrigeration are fantastic choices for emergency storage. You have many options, but an excellent place to start is with dry cereals, granola, protein bars, ready-to-eat meals, and food for infants and pets.

**COPING WITH
DISASTER - RELATED
STRESS**

**Irritability and Anger
Loss of Appetite
Nightmares
Headaches
Hyperactivity
Hyper-alertness**

**Fatigue
Inability to Sleep
Sadness
Nausea
Lack of Concentration
Increase in alcohol or drug consumption**

- **Talk with someone about your feelings**
 - **anger, sorrow, and other emotions**
 - **even though it may be difficult.**
- **Seek help from professional counselors who deal with post-disaster stress.**
- **Do not hold yourself responsible for the disastrous event or be frustrated because you feel you cannot help directly in the rescue work.**
- **Take steps to promote your own physical and emotional healing by healthy eating, rest, exercise, relaxation, and meditation.**
- **Maintain a normal family and daily routine, limiting demanding responsibilities on yourself and your family.**
- **Spend time with family and friends.**
- **Use existing support groups of family, friends, and religious institutions.**
- **Ensure you are ready for future events by restocking your disaster supplies kits and updating your family disaster plan. Doing these positive actions can be comforting.**