Los Angeles is susceptible to a variety of emergencies both natural and man made. Not only should we all be prepared and ready for these emergencies, but we should also know what to do before, during, and after an incident occurs. It is extremely important to also be aware of emergency plans that may already exist in your school, work, house of worship, or wherever you may be. This guide will help you get informed, have a plan, and get involved.

 Для более информации о пожарной службе, посетите www.lafd.org

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Important Alert Systems
Earthquake History
Earthquake Information
Tsunamis
Adverse Weather
Storms and Floods
Power Outages
Wildland Fires
House Fires
Active Shooter Response
Terrorism
Disease Outbreak
It is important to know how the City 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:

**Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)**
During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs), made available through the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) infrastructure, are just one of the ways public safety officials can quickly and effectively alert and warn the public about serious emergencies.

**Notify LA**
A Community Mass Notification System that will be used in emergencies to contact City residents and businesses through phone messages, text messages and e-mail. Sign up at NotifyLA.org

**Commercial Media**
Listen or watch broadcast stations for regional emergency alert information for Los Angeles and the surrounding areas. Important information will be provided with Closed Captioning (CC) and/or with a sign language interpreter.

**Amateur Radio**
The City of Los Angeles created the LAFD Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS) which expands and supplements emergency communications capabilities. ACS is recognized as a state disaster group. more at www.lafdacs.org

FREQ. 147.3 + 110.9 (LAFD ACS CH. 1)

**Websites**
- www.nws.noaa.gov
  Sign up for weather related web feeds that are sent directly by text or email.
- www.lacounty.gov
  LA County updates after a disaster will list shelter locations and other essential information.

**TIP:** Remember that your car radio might be the easiest way to listen to emergency broadcasts.

**Smartphone Alerts**

Smartphones have alerting apps for emergency notifications.

These apps may warn you of earthquakes, wild fires or other hazardous emergencies.

**Helix Energy**

Sign up for weather related web feeds that are sent directly by text or email.

**AM / FM**
- KPCC 89.3 FM
- KIIS 102.7 FM
- KABC 790 AM
- KCBS 93.1 FM
- KFI 640 AM
- KNX 1070 AM

**Satellite Radio**

- SiriusXM Channels
- FOX NEWS CH.
- CNN NEWS CH.

**Emergency Alert Systems**

- lafd.org/alerts
- alert.lacounty.gov
- weather.gov/alerts
- fema.gov
- fcc.gov

Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

ShakeAlertLA
ShakeAlertLA sends you notifications when a 4.5 or greater earthquake happens in Los Angeles County, often before you feel shaking.

Citizen
Crime and safety alerts with real-time updates including user generated information of incidents reported to 911.
**EARTHQUAKE HISTORY**

**SAN ANDREAS FAULT**
The San Andreas Fault extends 750 miles through California. It forms the tectonic boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate.

**NEWPORT-INGLEWOOD FAULT**
The Newport-Inglewood extends for 47 miles from Culver City through Inglewood and other coastal cities towards Newport Beach.

**PUENTE HILLS FAULT**
The Puente Hills Fault extends 25 miles from Puente Hills through downtown Los Angeles, ending in Griffith Park.

**EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE SCALE**

1-1.9 2-2.9 3-3.9 4-4.9 5-5.9 6-6.9 7-7.9 8-8.9 9-9.9

*Map details for reference only.*

**DID YOU KNOW?**
Each year the Southern California area has about 10,000 earthquakes. The majority of which go unnoticed. However, if there is a large earthquake the aftershock sequence will produce many more earthquakes of all magnitudes for months.

*Information cited from www.usgs.gov*
**EARTHQUAKES**

**BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE**

1. **SECURE YOUR PLACE**
   By identifying hazards and securing movable items.

2. **PLAN TO BE SAFE**
   By creating a disaster plan and deciding how you will communicate in an emergency.

3. **ORGANIZE DISASTER SUPPLIES**
   In convenient locations.

4. **MINIMIZE FINANCIAL HARDSHIP**
   By organizing important documents, strengthening your property, and considering insurance.

**DURING THE EARTHQUAKE**

1. **DROP COVER AND HOLD ON**
   When the earth shakes. See illustrations on the next page.

2. **IMPROVE SAFETY**
   After earthquakes by evacuating if necessary, helping the injured, and preventing further injuries or damage.

**AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE**

1. **CHECK AREAS**
   If it is safe, check for gas and water leaks, and broken electrical wiring or sewage lines. If there is damage, turn the utility off at the source and immediately report gas leaks to your utility company.

2. **STAY CLEAR**
   Stay away from downed power lines and warn others to stay away. AVOID GAS, do not attempt to re-light the gas pilot unless your gas line has been thoroughly inspected. Call the Gas Company for assistance.

3. **PUBLIC SAFETY**
   Cooperate fully with public safety officials and follow instructions; they are trained to ensure safety. AVOID DRIVING, do not use your vehicle unless there is an emergency.

4. **AFTER SHOCKS**
   Be prepared for aftershocks. Stay calm and help others. NOTIFY CONTACTS if you evacuate, leave a message at your home telling family members and others where you can be found.

**PROTECT YOURSELF DURING EARTHQUAKES!**

- **IF POSSIBLE**
  - DROP!
  - COVER!
  - HOLD ON!

- **USING WHEELCHAIR**
  - LOCK!
  - COVER!
  - HOLD ON!

For more information: www.earthquakecountry.org

**BUILDING ASSESSMENT SIGNS**

- **INSPECTED**
  No apparent structural hazard, may have minor damage

- **UNSAFE**
  Do not enter or occupy

- **RESTRICTED USE**
  Entry or occupancy is restricted as specified

- **INSPECTED**
  No apparent structural hazard, may have minor damage

**TIP:** Learn the 7 steps to earthquake safety. Go to: www.shakeout.org for more information.

After a major earthquake, Building and Safety (LADBS) will evaluate damaged buildings (dwelling, apartment or commercial building) to determine if buildings are safe to occupy. LADBS will then post one of the following placards on the damaged building(s):

- INSPECTED: No apparent structural hazard, may have minor damage
- UNSAFE: Do not enter or occupy
- RESTRICTED USE: Entry or occupancy is restricted as specified

**LA DBS**

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

After a major earthquake, Building and Safety (LADBS) will evaluate damaged buildings (dwelling, apartment or commercial building) to determine if buildings are safe to occupy. LADBS will then post one of the following placards on the damaged building(s):
TSUNAMIS

WHAT IS A TSUNAMI
Tsunamis, also known as seismic sea waves, are a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance such as a landslide, volcanic eruption, and most commonly, an earthquake. After a disturbance has occurred, the first wave in a series could reach the beach in a few minutes, even before a warning is issued. Areas are at greater risk if they are less than 25 feet above sea level and within a mile of the shoreline. Drowning is the most common cause of death associated with a tsunami. Tsunami waves and the receding water are very destructive to structures in the run-up zone.

SIGN OF A TSUNAMI
- Rapid change in water levels may be an indication of an approaching tsunami.
- An earthquake may be your only warning of an approaching tsunami, so act quickly.
- If you notice water has pulled back or run out, creating an empty beach, this may be tsunami warning.

BEFORE
Build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan.
- If you are a tourist, familiarize yourself with local tsunami evacuation routes.
- After an earthquake, turn on your radio and listen for tsunami warning.

DURING
Move to high ground or inland and away from water immediately. Never go to the beach to watch or surf a tsunami wave.
- Follow local evacuation signage.
- Help your neighbors who may require assistance.

AFTER
Return home only after local officials tell you it is safe.
- Go to a designated public shelter if you have been told to evacuate or you feel it is unsafe to remain in your home.
- Stay away from debris in the water; it may pose a safety hazard to people or pets.

For inundation maps and more information go to: tsunamizone.org

Heights up to 100ft (damage starts at 1ft)
Every year in Los Angeles there are carbon monoxide poisonings from a barbecue, stove, or oven used as a source of warmth. A safe way to stay warm is by using central heating, electric heaters, and ventilated fireplaces.

ADVERSE WEATHER

6 TIPS FOR EXTREME HEAT

When temperatures are high, prolonged sun exposure may cause dehydration, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Never leave children, elderly people, or pets unattended in closed vehicles, even with the windows cracked open.

TO STAY COOL

- Hydrate by drinking water or sports drinks. Avoid drinking alcohol.
- Offer help to those in your neighborhood with limited access to air conditioning and transportation, such as seniors or those who are ill.
- During peak heat hours stay in an air conditioned area. Visit public facilities such as shopping malls, parks, and libraries to stay cool.

TO STAY WARM

- Check to make sure heating appliances are in good working condition before using them.
- Furnaces and fireplaces should be checked to ensure that chimneys or flues are not blocked to allow for proper ventilation.
- A winter shelter program is available for seniors and those looking for a place to beat cold weather.

6 TIPS FOR EXTREME COLD

Every year in Los Angeles there are carbon monoxide poisonings from a barbecue, stove, or oven used as a source of warmth. A safe way to stay warm is by using central heating, electric heaters, and ventilated fireplaces.

TO STAY COOL

- Stay out of the sun if you do not need to be in it. When in the sun, wear a hat, preferably with a wide brim.
- Avoid unnecessary exertion, such as vigorous exercise during peak sun hours.
- Wear light, loose-fitting clothing.

TO STAY WARM

- Install a carbon monoxide detector in your home to reduce the risk of poisoning.
- If you use an outdoor generator, place it as far away from the home as possible.
- Never use a barbecue, stove, or oven to heat your home.

10

TIP: For shelter locations during extreme heat or cold weather events, call 3-1-1 or search www.laparks.org

TIP: A power outage may occur during extreme heat or cold weather events.
STORMS & FLOODS

Los Angeles County contains some of the steepest and most erosive mountains in the world. With elevations reaching 10,000 feet above sea level. Below steeply walled canyons lie large coastal plains with a high population density. When heavy rains come, there is a significant potential for floods and mudslides.

6 TIPS SAFETY TIPS FOR FLOODS

- Have a plan in place before an evacuation is ordered.
- Avoid walking or driving through flood waters.
- Talk to your neighbors about their plans, and encourage them to evacuate early.
- Turn on your TV/radio. You will receive the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.
- Disconnect electrical appliances and do not touch electrical equipment.
- If there is a chance of flash flooding, move immediately to higher ground.

WHEN ITS RAINING

Plan to arrive at your home or destination in a safe neighborhood. Remain there until well after the storm has ended.

This could be hours or sometimes even days until after the rain has stopped. Be particularly alert when driving. Watch the road for collapsed pavement, mud, fallen rocks, and other hazards.

Bridges may be washed out, and culverts may be clogged. When you see water across a roadway, there is no way to see whether the road under the water has been washed away.

BEFORE THE FLOOD

Assess the safety of your residence and belongings.
Clean drains and gutters around the house.
Plan for sandbags. Visit your local fire station if sandbags are needed.
Maintain all slopes in a safe manner. Roots bring stability to soil.

DURING THE FLOOD

Do not cross rapidly flowing streams.
Check drainage systems at your home and driveways.
Watch for mudslides and adjust drainage to reduce mudslides.

AFTER THE FLOOD

Don’t return to your flood damaged home if area is not safe.
Sandbags may help divert flood water, however they are meaningless when there is significant debris flow.
Drive slowly and carefully as many roads may have mud, debris, holes, and washed-out areas.
Assess damage; check hillsides, houses.
POWER OUTAGES

BEFORE A POWER OUTAGE

1. BUILD
Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.

2. CHARGE
Charge cell phones and any battery powered devices. Also keep alternative charging methods at all times.

3. LEARN
Learn about the emergency plans by following www.ladwp.com for additional information postage.

4. FUEL UP OR CHARGE UP
Maintain the proper fuel or charge for your vehicle. If you use your car to re-charge devices, do NOT keep the car running in a garage, partially enclosed space, or close to a home, this can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.

5. BUY
Purchase ice or freeze water-filled plastic containers to help keep food cold during a temporary power outage.

DURING A POWER OUTAGE

1. NO FLAMES
Open flames are dangerous during a power outage. Only use flashlights for emergency lighting; candles can cause fires.

2. FOOD
Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed. Most food requiring refrigeration can be kept safely in a closed refrigerator for several hours. An unopened refrigerator will keep food cold for about 4 hours.

3. POWER OFF
Turn off or disconnect appliances and other equipment in case of a momentary power “surge” that can damage computers and other devices. Consider adding surge protectors.

4. PURCHASE
If you are considering purchasing a generator for your home, consult an electrician or engineer before purchasing and installing. Make sure it remains outside of the house.

5. DRESS
Dress to prepare for the weather, if it’s cold outside layer clothing to stay warm and never use the oven as a source of heat. During a heatwave find places where it is cool, and avoid layering clothes.

TIP: www.ladwp.com for reported power outages & wait times.
AFTER A POWER OUTAGE

1. THROW AWAY
   Throw away any food that has been exposed to temperatures 40° F (4° C) for 2 hours or more or that has an unusual odor, color or texture. When in doubt, throw it out!

2. CHECK
   If food in the freezer is colder than 40° F and has ice crystals on it, you can refreeze it.

3. RESTOCK
   Restock your emergency kit with fresh batteries, canned foods and other supplies.

4. CONTACT
   Contact your doctor or your local pharmacist if you’re concerned about medications having spoiled.

5. RESET
   Unplug any electrical appliances before resetting your circuit breaker to protect them from a power surge.

6. INFORMATION
   Do not call 9-1-1 for information—call only to report a life threatening emergency. If you do need to make a call, use the 3-1-1 number instead for any additional information.

TIP: If electrical power lines are down, don’t touch them. Keep your family and pets away. Report downed lines to 9-1-1.
**BEFORE THE FIRE**

- Park your car heading out and keep your keys with you.
- Unplug automatic garage door openers in case of power failure.
- Close all doors and windows inside your home. Leave all drapes & coverings open but leave lights on.
- Place important documents, records, and digital files inside the car.
- Have pet carriers & trailers ready to go.
- Move combustible materials away from exterior of home.

**FIRE CODE (L.A.M.C. 57.322)**

Maintain required clearance from brush, shrubbery, and trees around your home. *Diagram not to scale.

Visit lafd.org/brush for more info.

**DURING THE FIRE**

- **EVACUATE**
  Follow evacuation instructions from Law Enforcement and Fire Department officials. Call 911 if you are unable to evacuate.
- **STAY TOGETHER**
  Gather your family, pets, and disaster supply kit. Leave your home or business immediately.
- **STAY CALM**
  Drive carefully at normal speeds. Do not park your vehicle in a traffic lane or safety area. Monitor road closures.

**TIP:** Pre-wetting your home and surrounding areas will not improve the safety of your home. It wastes valuable time and water.

**AFTER THE FIRE**

- **RETURN SAFE**
  Do not return home until authorities say it’s safe. Wear appropriate shoes and clothing, and wet debris down to minimize breathing in dust particles.
- **CLEAN UP**
  Make sure your utilities are operational. Do not use contaminated water. Throw out any food exposed to heat, smoke, or soot.
- **STAY ALERT**
  Maintain a “fire watch.” Check your home (including the roof and attic) for smoke, sparks or hidden embers—hot spots and other hazards can flare up without warning. Leave at once if you smell smoke. Call 911 to report fire.
- **RECORD DAMAGES**
  Be sure to photograph any damages to your property for insurance purposes.

- **Check with the lacity.org to find out what roads are closed or damaged.**
**ESCAPE ROUTES**

Find two ways to get out of each room (door or window)

**WINDOWS**

Make sure that windows are not stuck, screens can be taken out quickly, and that security bars can be properly opened.

**DURING A FIRE**

**CRAWL, EXIT & CALL 911**

Crawl low under any smoke to your exit. If you see, smell or hear a fire, exit immediately and call 911.

**EVACUATE & ASSIST**

Evacuate early. Remove loved ones, pets, and assist neighbors and those with disabilities.

**CALL 911**

If you can’t get to someone needing assistance, call 9-1-1 for help.

**FEEL THE DOOR FOR HEAT**

Feel the doorknob with the back of hand, if hot leave the door closed and use another way out.

**AFTER A FIRE**

**CHECK FOR SAFETY**

Check with the Fire Department to make sure your residence is safe to enter. Be watchful of any structural damage caused by the fire.

**RELIEF SERVICES**

LAFD will contact Red Cross, if you need temporary housing, food and medicines.

**UTILITIES**

The fire department should see that utilities are either safe to use or are disconnected before they leave. DO NOT attempt to reconnect utilities yourself.

**RECOVERY**

Contact your insurance company for detailed instructions on protecting the property. If you are not insured, contact private organizations for aid.

**INVENTORY DAMAGES**

Maintain an inventory of damaged property and items. Protect valuable documents and records.

**COLLECT DOCUMENTS**

Save receipts for any money you spend related to fire loss. They may be needed by your insurance to verify loss claims on income tax.
HOUSE FIRES

TIPS ABOUT FIRE

FIRE IS FAST!
In less than 30 seconds a small flame can turn into a major fire. It only takes minutes for thick black smoke to fill a house or for it to be engulfed in flames.

FIRE IS DEADLY!
Fire starts bright, but quickly produces black smoke and complete darkness.

FIRE MAKES DEADLY SMOKE!
Smoke and toxic gases kill more people than flames do. Fire produces poisonous gases that make you disoriented and drowsy. Asphyxiation is the leading cause of fire deaths, exceeding burns by a three-to-one ratio.

FIRE IS HOT!
Heat is more threatening than flames. Room temperatures in a fire can be 100 degrees at floor level and rise to 600 degrees at eye level. Inhaling this super-hot air will scorch your lungs and melt clothes to your skin.

SMOKE ALARMS

NEVER DISABLE
Never disable a smoke alarm while cooking – it can be a deadly mistake.

ALARM BATTERIES
Test batteries monthly. Replace batteries in battery-powered and hard-wired smoke alarms at least twice a year at daylight savings.

ALARMS ON EVERY FLOOR
Install smoke alarms on every level of your home, including the basement, both inside and outside of sleeping areas.

REPLACE ALARMS
Replace the entire smoke alarm unit every 8-10 years or according to manufacturer’s instructions.

SMOKE ALARM SAFETY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

AUDIBLE ALARMS
Audible alarms for people with visual disabilities should pause with a small window of silence between each successive cycle so that they can listen to instructions or voices of others.

VIBRATING/FLASHING ALARMS
Smoke alarms with a vibrating pad or flashing light are available for people who are deaf or hard of hearing.

TIP: Do not touch the plastic discharge horn on CO2 extinguishers; it gets very cold and may cause skin damage. Lay used fire extinguisher on their side so no attempt will be made to use them until they are recharged.

OPERATING A PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

P.A.S.S

1. Pull
   - Pull the pin
2. Aim
   - Aim the nozzle or horn low at the base of the fire
3. Squeeze
   - Squeeze the handle to release the agent
4. Sweep
   - Sweep from side to side at the base until the fire is out.
CALL 911

RUN

HIDE

FIGHT

TEXT 911 ONLY WHEN SAFE

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RUN AND ESCAPE IF POSSIBLE

- Getting away is your top priority.
- Leave behind any heavy belongings.
- Help others if you can, but you must escape.
- Warn others to stay away from the area.

FIGHT AS A LAST RESORT

- Commit to your actions. FIGHT. Do not hesitate.
- Rally others & attack together.
- Be prepared to inflict severe injury to the shooter.
- Throw objects or improvise weapons.

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HIDE IF ESCAPE IS NOT POSSIBLE

- Stay out of the shooter's view.
- Silence your electronics.
- Block entrances & turn off lights.

- Groups should spread out when hiding.
- Text to 911 and text message others to silently communicate.
- Stay in place until given the all-clear signal.

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TIP: The very first officers on scene will not stop to help the injured. Their top priority is to end the incident as fast as possible. Rescue teams will move in after the first officers. They will treat and move the injured to safety.

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www.ready.gov/active-shooter
As we’ve seen in the last several years, domestic and international terrorists can strike at any time. To combat the threat of terrorism, emergency services officials across all levels of government continue to work together to develop and implement effective strategies for preventing and responding to incidents.

TYPES OF TERRORISM

- Arson
- Bioterrorism
- Chemical Attacks
- Cyberterrorism
- Hijackings
- Suspicious Packages
- Nuclear Attacks
- Radiological Attacks
- Shootings

TIP: Report a tip, lead, or threat directly to the Joint Regional Intelligence Center at: www.JIRC.org, (Select Private Sector/General Public Reporting.)

BEFORE AN ATTACK

SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING!

OBSERVE SURROUNDINGS
Terrorists look for high visibility targets such as sporting events, political conventions, international airports, and high-profile landmarks.

REPORT THREATS
- Call or text to 911 or 1-877-A-THREAT
- Submit a tip, lead, or threat at: www.jirc.org

WHEN TRAVELING
Keep track of your belongings—do not accept packages from strangers. Locate emergency exits and stairways for buildings, subways, and crowded public areas.

TIP: Preparing for terrorist attacks is the same as preparing for fires, earthquakes, and other emergencies.

Keep emergency supply kits.
Train in how to use fire extinguishers.
Practice evacuation drills and procedures.
Obtain training in CPR and first aid.
Establish a family meeting place.
Create an emergency communications plan.
DISEASE OUTBREAK

BEFORE A PANDEMIC
Have any nonprescription drugs and other supplies on hand, such as pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough and cold medicines and vitamins.

- Store two weeks worth of supplies.
- Refill your prescription medications.
- Maintain health records in a safe place.
- Consider vaccinations.
- Refill your prescription medications.
- Maintain health records in a safe place.
- Consider vaccinations.

DURING A PANDEMIC
Practice other good health habits. Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious food.

- Stay away from others already sick.
- Cover your cough.
- Keep hands clean.
- Visit a doctor.

Visit these sites to learn about how to prevent the spread of disease.

www.cdc.gov
www.flu.gov
www.hhs.gov
www.redcross.org
HAVE A PLAN

32 Evacuation Checklist
33 Evacuation Procedure
34 10 Essential Emergency Supplies
35 Personalize It
36 Water Storage
37 Drinking Water
38 Managing Utilities
40 Home Safety Check
42 Small Animal Preparedness
43 Animal Supply Kits
44 Larger Animal Preparedness
45 Shelter-In-Place
46 Day Hiking Safety Guide
THE EVACUATION CHECKLIST

- EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT
- CASH AND CREDIT CARDS
- OUT OF STATE CONTACT LIST
- FAMILY PHOTOS

- IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS
  social security card, driver license, passport, medical card and records of insurance information

- CHANGE OF CLOTHING
  each family member

- PERSONAL HYGIENE
  toothbrush, toothpaste, shampoo, soap, lotion, deodorant, and tissues

- MEDICAL NEEDS
  wheelchair, canes, walkers, medications, hearing aids, and extra batteries

- BABY
  diapers, formula, food, change of clothing

- PET CARE
  identification, and immunization records, carrier, or cage, muzzle, leash, food and water

TIP: If time permits, prior to evacuating, consider taking photos or videos of your residence to assist in documentation of property. This may help provide information during the claims process.

EVACUATIONS

**EVACUATION WARNING OR VOLUNTARY EVACUATION**

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 the horses or large animals should also begin to evacuate.

**EVACUATION ORDER OR MANDATORY EVACUATION**

A directive from Police Department or Fire Department to leave your home or business immediately.

Failure to Evacuate may result in endangerment to the lives of others, personal injury, or death. Once you evacuate you will not be able to return until the order has been lifted.

**EVACUATION SHELTER**

Shelter may be set up by the American 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.

**SHELTER IN PLACE**

Shelter indoors. Turn off air-conditioner or heater, seal the gaps around windows and doors. Listen to the radio for authorities to announce the threat has passed. You may also receive emergency alerts to your cellular telephone, or a reverse 911 system on your landline telephone. Call 9-1-1 if you are unable to evacuate.

**FLASH FLOODS**

A flash flood WATCH means flash flooding is possible in your area. Be ready to evacuate.

If you evacuate, remember to leave your information inside your home so others know where you are planning to go. Be sure to include your out of area contact.

Learn about READY, SET, GO! program on LAFD.org
At a minimum your emergency supply kit should include these 10 essential items.

1. **WATER FOR 3-10 DAYS** (1 gallon per person per day)
2. **FOOD FOR 3-10 DAYS** (including pet food)
3. **MEDICATIONS** (prescription & non-prescription)
4. **RADIO** (& extra batteries)
5. **FLASHLIGHTS** (& extra batteries)
6. **FIRST AID KIT** (bandages, disinfecting wipes, gauzes, medical tape)
7. **CASH & IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS** (small bills, coins, birth certificates, medical cards, licenses, USB)
8. **SANITATION & HYGIENE SUPPLIES**
9. **TOOLS** (wrench, duct tape, fire extinguisher, sturdy gloves)
10. **CLOTHING & STURDY SHOES**

**TIP:** When purchasing a fire extinguisher, the best type is ABC, which covers combustibles, liquids, and electrical fires. Be sure to check the expiration date on your extinguisher.

Include items in your disaster kit that will help your family be comfortable and self-sufficient after a disaster. At minimum your emergency supplies should include these 10 essential items.
In an emergency situation, tap water may be safe to drink or use. It is important to prepare for possible emergency situations ahead of time. It is also essential to know how to make contaminated water safe to drink and how to find alternative sources of water.

**ACCESS WATER**

- Use extreme caution. Let the water cool.
- Turn off cold water supply to the tank.
- Open the drain valve near the bottom.

**Remember:** Some sediment at the bottom of the tank may flow at first, continue to drain water until it becomes clear.

**Don't forget** to clean and sanitize your food and water containers before using them. Wash with soap and water then fill them with a 10% bleach unscented solution. After 5 min empty the bleach solution and let air dry.

**Water that is dirty** should be first strained through a coffee filter, cheesecloth, or a paper towel to remove suspended matter.

- Before you access the water in your plumbing, locate the water inlet/shutoff valve for the house, condominium or apartment and turn off the water.

**RATIOS FOR PURIFYING WATER WITH BLEACH**

- **1 Quart Water:** 4 Drops of Bleach
- **1 Gallon Water:** 8-16 Drops of Bleach
- **5 Gallon Water:** 1 TSP of Bleach

If water continues to be murky or had an odor, add 1/8th teaspoon (or 8 drops of regular, unscented liquid household bleach for each gallon of water), stir it well, and let it stand for 30 minutes before you use it.

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**STORE WATER**

Keep bottled water in its original container and do not open it until you need to use it. Be sure to notice the expiration date or “use by” date. Store off the ground.

- Generally a person needs to maintain 1 gallon to drink water each day. Children, nursing mothers, and others may need more.
- Consider water storage for your pets.
- Very hot temperatures can double the amount of water needed.
- Store water in thoroughly washed plastic, glass, or enamel-lined metal containers.
- Before you access the water in your plumbing, locate the water inlet/shutoff valve for the house, condominium or appartment and turn off the water.

Pools, spas, toilet reservoirs and similar sources of water can be used for sanitary purposes only. **Do not drink** water from these sources. Water from these sources contain toxic chemicals and have a high potential of giving you diarrhea, causing dehydration.

Recycle self-stored water every six months. Recycle commercially bottled water every 12 months. **WARNING:** The water stored in the water heaters is VERY HOT. Take precautions to avoid injury!

For more information about Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at: [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

**TIP:** Water from water heater tank may be boiling hot.
LOCATE GAS METER
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.

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

TURN OFF GAS SUPPLY
Use a wrench and carefully give it a quarter turn in either direction so that the bar runs crosswise on the pipe. 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.

ELECTRICAL PANEL
Know where your electrical panel is and which breakers control power to your home. *(Be aware of sub panels in your garage or basement)*

Remember **Do Not** operate any electrical switches if a gas leak is suspected.

1. TURN POWER OFF
   - Turn off individual breakers FIRST, then the main switch.
2. TURN POWER ON
   - Turn on the main switch FIRST, then individual breakers.

WATER SHUT OFF
The **WATER SHUT OFF valve** is found where the water supply feeds the house. Check with your water company to determine if a special tool is needed to turn the valve.

TIP: **Do Not** operate any electrical switches if a gas leak is suspected.
HOME SAFETY CHECK

**GAS**
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.

**FIRE EXTINGUISHERS**
Keep a fire extinguisher in plain view and on every floor of your home.

**SMOKE ALARMS**
Make sure to install smoke alarms on every floor of the house, including the basement and in rooms where people sleep. Carbon monoxide detectors are vital because this gas is tasteless and odorless.

**WATER**
If pipes are damaged, turn off the main water valve.
Check with local authorities before using any water. The water could be contaminated. **DO NOT** flush toilets until you know that sewage lines are intact.

**APPLIANCES**
If appliances are wet, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. Then, unplug appliances and let them dry out. Have appliances checked by an electrician before using them again.

**FOOD**
Throw out all food and other supplies that you suspect that may have been contaminated or come into contact with flood water. Be alert that stored food and supplies may shift and fall.

**TIP:** BROKEN WATER HEATER may leak carbon monoxide always make sure your detectors are working properly.
**SMALL ANIMAL PREPAREDNESS**

**SHELTERING**

Before the emergency, make arrangements to shelter your animals at two different locations far apart from each other.

**TRAINING**

Train both dogs and cats to feel comfortable going in and being in a crate for fast transportation during a disaster.

**OUTDOORS**

Always bring pets indoors at the first sign or warning of a storm or disaster. Pets can become disoriented and wander away from home in a crisis.

**SERVICE ANIMALS**

A service animal is any dog that is individually trained to perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability.

**PET KIT & STORAGE**

Keep an emergency pet kit and leashes and that it is clearly labeled and easy to carry in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.).

**SUPPLY KIT**

- **Name tags and phone numbers for collars and harnesses**
- **Water and food for 3-10 days**
- **Leashes, harnesses, gloves and carriers to transport pets safely and securely**
- **Supplies like bowls, cat litter and pans, manual can opener, foil or plastic lids for cans**
- **3-10 day supply of medications. Medical records stored in a waterproof container**
- **Current photos of your pets in case they get lost**
- **First Aid Kit (including large/small bandages with elastic tape, scissors, tweezers, Q-tips, antibiotic ointment, saline eyewash, & hydrogen peroxide)**

**TIP:** Identification microchips are highly recommended for all pets.

For more information go to www.laanimalservices.com
**Preparedness Tips**

**DO NOT TURN HORSES LOOSE**
Horses may return home to a burning barn. Loose horses also cause serious problems for first responders.

**Maintain Adequate Clearance**
The Los Angeles Fire Department recommends 200 ft. clearance around your property.

**Bring Horses into Arena with Sufficient Brush and Tree Clearance**
Your horse corral should be made with metal pipes, not PVC or wood.

**Suggested Supplies**
- Fire hose(s)
- Generator
- Shovels axes, hoe, rake, broom
- Ladders
- Portable AM/FM radio with spare batteries
- Hand-held FRS radios
- Masks, goggles, work gloves and bandannas
- Use leather halters

**TIP:** If there is an emergency in your area and you believe evacuation is likely, or if you have been ordered to evacuate, please contact one of the animal Shelters below to get current information on large animal evacuation sites for your area.

West Valley Center: (818) 756-9325 from 8 a.m. to midnight.
East Valley Center: (818) 756-9323 24 hours a day

For more information go to www.laanimalservices.com
**DAY HIKING SAFETY GUIDE**

**DAY HIKING CHECKLIST:**
**10 KEY ITEMS**

1. WATER
2. FOOD
3. LIGHTER
4. SUNSCREEN
5. MAP
6. FIRST AID KIT
7. MULTITOOL
8. EXTRA CLOTHES
9. REFLECTIVE BLANKET
10. FLASHLIGHT

**TIP:** Call the ranger station closest to the trailhead before your hike to find out about possible road closures, hiking conditions, or required wilderness permits.

**HIKE WITH A FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER.**
It makes hiking more safe and fun. Encourage one another to meet your goals!

**TAKE PLENTY OF DRINKING WATER.**
Don’t drink stream water, it can make you sick. Save enough water for the way back on long hikes.

**LET SOMEONE KNOW WHERE YOU ARE GOING AND WHEN YOU PLAN ON RETURNING.**
Bring a cell phone and let that person know you made it home safely. Check phone battery and reception before leaving.

**DON’T WALK OFF-TRAIL.**
Cutting across switchbacks erodes the hillside and destroys the trail. Walking off-trail increases your chance of suffering an injury or getting lost.

**BE AWARE OF THE WILDLIFE THAT LIVES IN ALL OF OUR STATE PARKS.**
Black bears, mountain lions, and rattlesnakes are rarely encountered. If seen, keep your distance, back away slowly, and do not run. Report your sightings to a park ranger.

**POISON OAK IS COMMON THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA.**
Avoid touching this shiny, three leafed shrub. If you touch poison oak wash it with soap and water immediately and pat dry. Remember “leaves of three, let it be”.

*For more information visit www.LAparks.org/hiking*
COMMUNITY TRAINING

WHAT IS CERT?

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program trains residents on disaster preparedness and the hazards that may impact their area.

The Los Angeles Fire Department is the authorized program manager of the CERT program in the City of Los Angeles.

WHAT WILL I LEARN?

- Patient Assessment
- Disaster Preparedness
- Fire Safety
- Medical Operations
- Light Search and Rescue
- Disaster Psychology
- Terrorism
- Natural/Manmade Hazard Response

WHAT WILL IT TAKE?

- Commitment to 1 day a week for 2.5 hours, for a total of 17.5 hours.
- This free training is offered mornings, afternoons, or nights.
- All classes taught by LAFD firefighters.
- Certification upon completion.
- Must be 18 or older.

For more information on CERT Training and classes near you, please visit www.CERT-LA.com or email LAFDCERT@lacity.org (213) 202-3136.
BASIC FIRST AID

TRIAGE PROCEDURE

1. STOP, LOOK, LISTEN & THINK
   - Size up the situation by looking around and listening.
   - If it is safe to proceed, quickly make a plan for your approach.

2. CALL OUT FOR SURVIVORS
   - Call out loudly and clearly, “Does anyone need help?”
   - Tag survivors that are able to walk with “M” (minor) and direct them to a designated location.

3. START WHERE YOU STAND AND FOLLOW AN ORGANIZED ROUTE
   - Evaluate the medical condition of the closest survivor.
   - Work outwards in an organized manner, evaluating the next closest survivor and so on.

4. EVALUATE & TAG EACH SURVIVOR
   - Identify yourself and ask for permission to treat their injuries.
   - Remember to evaluate the survivors that are wounded and those that are not.

5. IMMEDIATELY TREAT SURVIVORS TAGGED “I”
   - Apply first aid to category “I” survivors with life threatening injuries.

6. DOCUMENT THE RESULTS
   - Note where resources have been deployed.
   - Mark the location of survivors.
   - List the numbers of casualties by degree of severity.

TRIAGE CATEGORIES

- Immediate
- Delayed
- Minor
- Walking Wounded
- Deceased
- Pulse-less/ Non-Breathing

In mass casualty events, categorize the priority of treatment.

CPR EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

Check if alert, breathing & pulse.
Call 911
CPR if needed. Push hard & fast in center of chest.
Continue until help arrives.

HEAD, NECK AND BACK INJURIES

Call 911
Hold still.
Watch for vomiting.
May have unequal pupils.

CONTROLLING BLEEDING

Call 911
Apply direct pressure.
Elevate injured area.
Wrap with bandage.
TIP: Use tourniquet if needed.

AIDING FRACTURES

Help/ support area.
Check pulses & sensation.
Apply ice or a cold pack.
Immovilize the area.
Treat for shock.
**INDIVIDUALS IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE**

- PREGNANT
- MOBILITY DEVICE
- ELDERLY
- INJURED
- HEARING IMPAIRMENT
- TEMPORARY DISABILITIES
- NON-ENGLISH SPEAKERS
- NO ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION
- BABY/CHILD

**INDIVIDUALS WITH UNIQUE SUPPORT**

**COMMON REACTIONS TO DISASTERS**

- NAUSEA
- HEADACHES
- SADNESS
- ANGER/IRRITATION
- INSOMNIA
- ANXIETY
- LACK OF FOCUS
- LOSS OF APPETITE
- ALCOHOL/DRUG CONSUMPTION

**DISASTER RELATED STRESS**

- Ensure that your Family Emergency Plan includes the needs of all the members of your household.
- Consider your neighbors as part of your plan.
- First responders will notify a neighborhood that needs to be evacuated, at this time... PLEASE prepare to leave.
- NEIGHBORS typically perform 70% of all rescues.
- Seek help from professional counselors who deal with post-disaster stress.
- Don’t hold yourself responsible or feel that you can not help in any of the disastrous events.
- Restock your disaster supplies and update your family plan.
- Maintain a normal daily routine and spend time with your family and friends.
- Take steps to promote your own physical and emotional health by healthy eating, rest, and exercising.
- Start a plan and prepare for future disasters.

**TIP:** For more information visit: www.disability.lacity.org on “Stay Safe, Stay in Control” or Dial 7-1-1.
FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) may offer several types of assistance including services and grants to help people repair homes and gain replacement housing.

After a Presidentially Declared Disaster, call the FEMA registration number and apply for FEMA and Small Business Administration (SBA) assistance programs. FEMA assistance does not make you whole again, but it can give offer a helping hand while recovering.

**FEMA’s National Emergency Family Registry and Locater System (NEFRLS) helps reunite families separated during a disaster. It allows displaced individuals to register and provide information about their current location and situation.**

Affected individuals, or those seeking information about friends or family, can visit the NEFRLS website or call 1-800-588-9822 to register themselves or another person.

**HOW TO APPLY?**

**LOOKING FOR FAMILY?**

Apply online at www.disasterassistance.gov or by telephone at 1-800-621-4FEMA (43362). They will mail you a copy of your application and a copy of Help After a Disaster: Applicant’s Guide to the Individuals and Households Program.

People who lose their jobs due to a disaster may apply for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). DUA provides weekly benefits to unemployed individuals who are not eligible for regular insurance compensation. Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims, including claims for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), can be filed online, by phone, by mail, or by fax. To file a claim by phone, English: 1-800-300-5616, TTY: 1-800-815-9387, Online: www.edd.ca.gov

**LOST JOB? CAN’T WORK?**

Finding shelter is critical in times of disaster. Shelter outside of the hazard area could include staying with family or friends, seeking a hotel room, or staying in a mass shelter. The following resources can help you find emergency shelter.

Search for open shelters near you by texting SHELTER and your zip code to 4FEMA (43362).

Local non-profits often give legal assistance to people who have been impacted by disasters. Local members of the American Bar Association offer free legal counseling to low income individuals. You can get more info at a Local Assistance Center or Disaster Recovery Center that is set up after the President declares a major disaster.

**NEED LEGAL HELP?**

The American Red Cross and other volunteer agencies set up shelters for people who cannot return to their homes. These volunteer agencies will provide food, water, and clothing to the best of their ability. Listen to or watch local news for distribution locations.

Visit www.redcross.org to find the nearest shelter, reconnect with family members, or donate blood after a disaster. CPR training and other classes available to stay prepared!

**SAFE & WELL?**

The American Red Cross Safe and Well website is a central location for people in disaster areas in the Los Angeles and the United States to register their current status, and for their loved ones to access that information.

The Safe and Well website: safeandwell.communityos.org It is easy to use and is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is accessible in both English and Spanish.
### PLACE OF WORSHIP

**ENSURE THAT YOUR PLACE OF WORSHIP IS PREPARED FOR A MAJOR DISASTER.**

- **Identify additional threats including hate crimes, terrorism, and arson fires.**
- **Prepare for a disaster with emergency supplies.**
- **Train staff in disaster readiness and response.**
- **Prepare to help your congregation after a disaster.**
- **Prepare to help other members of your community as the facility may be used as a shelter.**
- **Plan for building evacuations with clear exits.**
- **Identify additional threats including hate crimes, terrorism, and arson fires.**

### SCHOOL SAFETY

#### BEFORE SCHOOL

- If schools cannot open due to unsafe reasons, school staff may declare a school closure.
- The school district will notify media to announce necessary closures. Automated phone calls, emails, or text alerts may also be received.

#### DURING SCHOOL HOURS

- Students will be released to adults listed on their emergency card. Keep this contact information updated regularly.
- If a disaster occurs during the school day, students will be sheltered and cared for at school. Parent pickup may be delayed.
- Notification will be made to school staff if road conditions prevent or delay safe access to or from school.

#### EMERGENCY SCHOOL EVACUATIONS

- Students may be relocated if flooding or fires occur. If destruction of facilities occur, site will be evacuated.
- A site evacuation may occur. Students may be relocated to a safe zone by walking to another site as not all schools have buses.

**TIP:** Keep your emergency contact information updated with school. Know the school’s emergency plans, and emergency relocation sites.
CITY OF LOS ANGELES CONTACTS

Department of Aging 1-800-510-2020
Department of Animal Services www.laanimalservices.com 1-888-452-7381
Department of Building & Safety www.ladbs.org/LADBSWeb/services-permit.jsf (TDD) 1-213-473-3231
Department on Disability 1-213-202-2764 (TDD) 1-213-202-3452

FIRE & POLICE Department: EMERGENCIES ONLY DIAL (911)

DigAlert www.digalert.org 1-811 Information (411)
Emergency Management Department www.emergency.lacity.org 1-213-484-4800
Department of Water & Power www.ladwp.com 1-800-342-5397
LA Sanitation Sewer/ Storm Drain Problem 1-800-773-2489
Storm Damage/ Mud Slide Reports 1-800-996-2489
Trees Down/ Debris Removal 1-213-202-2700
Recs & Parks

Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) www.ENLA.org 1-703-778-5088
Street Lights 1-323-913-4744 1-213-485-4184
Traffic Signals 1-818-374-4823
Southern California Gas Company www.socalgas.com 1-800-427-2200
United Policyholders www.uphelp.org 1-415-393-9990
California Volunteers (donations/volunteers) californiavolunteers.ca.gov 1-916-323-7646
American Red Cross www.redcross.org 1-800-733-2767
The Salvation Army www.salvationarmy.org 1-800-725-2769
The Emergency Management Department has five divisions comprised of administrative staff and specialists that work with City departments, municipalities and an array of community-based organizations to ensure that the City and its residents have the resources and information they need to prepare, respond, and recover from emergencies, disasters and significant events.

To find your Council District go to: www.lacity.org

Council District 1      213 473-7001
Council District 2      213 473-7002
Council District 3      213 473-7003
Council District 4      213 473-7004
Council District 5      213 473-7005
Council District 6      213 473-7006
Council District 7      213 473-7007
Council District 8      213 473-7008
Council District 9      213 473-7009
Council District 10     213 473-7010
Council District 11     213 473-7011
Council District 12     213 473-7012
Council District 13     213 473-7013
Council District 14     213 473-7014
Council District 15     213 473-7015

COUNCIL DISTRICTS

www.emergency.lacity.org
(213) 484-4800
emdcommunications@lacity.org

The Los Angeles City Fire Stations have sandbags available in the event of pending major storms and storm emergencies. A limit of 25 burlap bags are available to each household. Property owners and residents should not solely rely on these sources, as high demand may rapidly strap resources and create spot shortages.

FIRE STATION DIRECTORY

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<td>(213) 485-6265</td>
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<td>90061</td>
<td>10811 S. Main Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6264</td>
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<td>90064</td>
<td>10556 W. Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
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<td>90064</td>
<td>11505 W. Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(310) 575-8559</td>
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<td>1410 W. Cypress Avenue, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6244</td>
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<td>90065</td>
<td>3036 Fletcher Drive, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6250</td>
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<td>90066</td>
<td>11970 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(310) 397-2662</td>
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<tr>
<td>90068</td>
<td>3111 N. Cahuenga Boulevard, West Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6276</td>
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<td>90094</td>
<td>5451 Playa Vista Drive, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(310) 862-2844</td>
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<tr>
<td>90210</td>
<td>14145 Mulholland Drive, Beverly Hills</td>
<td>(818) 756-8699</td>
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<tr>
<td>90210</td>
<td>12520 Mulholland Drive, Beverly Hills</td>
<td>(818) 756-8608</td>
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<tr>
<td>90247</td>
<td>18030 S. Vermont Avenue, Gardena</td>
<td>(310) 548-7579</td>
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<tr>
<td>90272</td>
<td>17281 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades</td>
<td>(310) 575-8523</td>
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<tr>
<td>90272</td>
<td>15045 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades</td>
<td>(310) 575-8569</td>
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<td>90291</td>
<td>1930 Shell Avenue, Venice</td>
<td>(310) 575-8563</td>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>90710</td>
<td>1331 W. 253rd Street, Harbor City</td>
<td>(310) 548-7585</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>90731</td>
<td>2945 S. Minier Street (Berth 44A), San Pedro</td>
<td>(310) 548-7545</td>
<td>110</td>
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<tr>
<td>90731</td>
<td>1444 S. Seaside Ave (Berth 256), Terminal Island</td>
<td>(310) 548-7541</td>
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<tr>
<td>90731</td>
<td>444 S. Harbor Boulevard (Berth 86), San Pedro</td>
<td>(310) 548-7542</td>
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<td>90731</td>
<td>330 Ferry Street, Terminal Island</td>
<td>(310) 548-7540</td>
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<td>90731</td>
<td>1601 S. Grand Avenue, San Pedro</td>
<td>(310) 548-7548</td>
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<td>90732</td>
<td>1414 W. 25th Street, San Pedro</td>
<td>(310) 548-7501</td>
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<td>90732</td>
<td>1005 N.Gaffey Street, San Pedro</td>
<td>(310) 548-2836</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My local fire station is...

(Write in pencil)

“The Los Angeles Fire Department is dedicated to saving lives, fighting fires, safety and prevention, and building communities.”

For more fire department information visit www.lafd.org
THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

MAKE THE RIGHT CALL

9-1-1
- 911 is for EMERGENCIES ONLY
- An emergency is a situation that threatens human life or property and demands immediate attention.

EXAMPLES: Robberies, violent assaults, significant car collisions, serious medical injuries, or fire emergencies

3-1-1
- 311 is for NON-EMERGENCIES
- It is designed to help reduce the number of non-emergency calls to 911 operators.

EXAMPLES: City services and programs, animal services, child care, permits and licenses, utilities, street repairs, or community disturbances

REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

To report suspicious activity, contact your local law enforcement agency. Describe specifically what you observed, including:

- Who or what you saw
- When you saw it
- Where it occurred
- Why it’s suspicious

For all other non-emergency calls for service, please telephone:

Non-Emergency Information Line
Toll Free 877-ASK-LAPD
(1-877-275-5273)

Spanish Line (Español)
213-928-8222

For general information or assistance, visit or call your local Community Police Station at any of our 21 geographic areas Citywide:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICE STATION</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>PHONE NUMBER</th>
<th>ZIP CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77th</td>
<td>7600 Broadway, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-4164</td>
<td>90003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic</td>
<td>1130 S. Vermont, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 382-9102</td>
<td>90006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton</td>
<td>3400 S. Central Avenue, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(323) 846-6547</td>
<td>90011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>251 E. Sixth Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 833-3707</td>
<td>90014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rampart</td>
<td>1401 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 484-3400</td>
<td>90017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilshire</td>
<td>4861 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 473-0476</td>
<td>90019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Los Angeles</td>
<td>1663 Butler Avenue, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(310) 444-0701</td>
<td>90025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbor</td>
<td>2175 John S. Gibson Blvd, San Pedro</td>
<td>(310) 726-7700</td>
<td>90731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollywood</td>
<td>1358 N. Wilcox, Hollywood</td>
<td>(213) 972-2971</td>
<td>90028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollenbeck</td>
<td>2111 E. First Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(323) 342-4100</td>
<td>90033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>145 W. 108th Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 972-7828</td>
<td>90061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>1546 W. Martin Luther King Blvd, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-2582</td>
<td>90062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>3353 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(323) 561-3211</td>
<td>90065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>12312 Culver Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(310) 482-6334</td>
<td>90066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topanga</td>
<td>21501 Schoenborn Street, Canoga Park</td>
<td>(818) 736-4800</td>
<td>91304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonshire</td>
<td>10250 Etuenda Avenue, Northridge</td>
<td>(818) 832-0633</td>
<td>91325</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foothill</td>
<td>12760 Osborne Street, Pacoima</td>
<td>(818) 756-8881</td>
<td>91331</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Valley</td>
<td>19020 Vanowen Street, Reseda</td>
<td>(818) 374-7611</td>
<td>91335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>11121 Sepulveda Blvd, Mission Hills</td>
<td>(818) 838-9800</td>
<td>91345</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Nuys</td>
<td>6240 Sylmar Avenue, Van Nuys</td>
<td>(818) 374-9500</td>
<td>91401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Hollywood</td>
<td>11640 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood</td>
<td>(818) 623-4016</td>
<td>91601</td>
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Spanish Line (Español)
(1-877-284-7328)

For more police department information visit www.lapdonline.org

COMMUNITY POLICE STATIONS IN LA CITY

TRAFFIC DIVISIONS IN LA CITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAFFIC DIVISIONS</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>PHONE NUMBER</th>
<th>ZIP CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>4125 S. Crenshaw Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(323)-421-2577</td>
<td>90008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>251 East 6th Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213)-833-3746</td>
<td>90014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>4849 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213)-473-0222</td>
<td>90019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley</td>
<td>7870 Nolan Place, Panorama City</td>
<td>(213)-844-8000</td>
<td>91402</td>
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“To Protect and To Serve”

For more police department information visit www.lapdonline.org
GET HELP.
Where can I find information about...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal services</th>
<th>LA Department of Animal Services</th>
<th>888-452-7381</th>
<th><a href="http://www.laanimalservices.com">www.laanimalservices.com</a></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings and safety</td>
<td>LA Department of Building &amp; Safety</td>
<td>311</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ladbs.org">www.ladbs.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood donations</td>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td>310-445-9900</td>
<td><a href="http://www.redcross.org">www.redcross.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease control</td>
<td>CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
<td>800-232-4636</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cdc.gov">www.cdc.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental disasters</td>
<td>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</td>
<td><a href="http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/emergencies.html">www.epa.gov/ebtpages/emergencies.html</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to toxic substances</td>
<td>Poison Control Center</td>
<td>800-222-1222</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aapcc.org/DNN">www.aapcc.org/DNN</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Health and human services</td>
<td>211 LA County</td>
<td>211</td>
<td><a href="http://www.211lacounty.org">www.211lacounty.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan and grant information</td>
<td>U.S. Small Business Administration</td>
<td>800-659-2955</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sba.gov">www.sba.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports for outages</td>
<td>LADWP - LA Department of Water and Power</td>
<td>800-342-5397</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ladwp.org">www.ladwp.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Underground services</td>
<td>Dig Alert</td>
<td>811</td>
<td><a href="http://www.digalert.org">www.digalert.org</a></td>
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<td>Weather information</td>
<td>National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration</td>
<td><a href="http://www.noaa.gov">www.noaa.gov</a></td>
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Take time to record important contact information for members of your household as well as insurance information. (write in pencil)

### HOME INFORMATION

- **Home Address:**
- **Home Phone Number:**
- **Cell Phone Number:**
- **House Color:**
- **Landmarks:**

### EMERGENCY INFORMATION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CONTACTS</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
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<td>In-State Contacts: secondary</td>
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<td>Out-of-State Contacts: primary</td>
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<td>Hospitals Near: Home</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neighbor</td>
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<td>Family Physician</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Doctor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dentist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employer/Office</td>
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<td>School</td>
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<td>Religious Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>My Fire Station</strong></td>
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<td><strong>My Police Station</strong></td>
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### INSURANCE INFORMATION

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<td>Policy Number:</td>
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<td>Home Insurance:</td>
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<td>Auto Insurance:</td>
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SPECIAL THANKS

The Los Angeles Fire Department would like to thank California State University, Northridge (CSUN) Impact DesignHub and Professor Paula DiMarco Ph.D. for their design and collaboration on the creation of the Emergency Preparedness Guide. We would also like to thank all the various Los Angeles City Department representatives and their Emergency Managers on verifying the content that went into this guide. Thank you to LA County Office of Emergency Services for sharing their Emergency Survival Guide and its content towards this book.

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John Ignatczyk

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Students and faculty from CSUN Impact DesignHub worked collaboratively with the Los Angeles Fire Department using design-thinking strategies to produce the Emergency Preparedness Guide. For more information on Impact DesignHub, visit: csunDesignHub.org

For assistance with this guide, and its content for public use, please contact the Los Angeles Fire Department Homeland Security Division, Disaster Preparedness Officer at 213-202-3136.