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.

For the hearing impaired dial TDD, (Telecommunication Device for the Deaf): (213) 473-5990

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EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE
**EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE**

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3. **GET INVOLVED**
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www.lafd.org
GET INFORMED

2  Important Alert Systems
4  Earthquake History
6  Earthquake Information
8  Tsunamis
10  Adverse Weather
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14  Power Outages
18  Wildland Fires
20  House Fires
24  Active Shooter Response
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**IMPORTANT ALERT SYSTEMS**

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS (WEA)</th>
<th>NOTIFY LA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMERCIAL MEDIA</th>
<th>AMATEUR RADIO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listen to broadcast stations for regional emergency alert information for Los Angeles City and surrounding areas. Because power failures are likely in an emergency, keep at least one battery powered radio in your household.</td>
<td>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 <a href="http://www.lafdacs.org">www.lafdacs.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**TV : LOCAL NEWS**

**SMARTPHONE ALERTS**

Smartphones have alerting apps for emergency notifications.

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

**BROADCASTERS:**

**AM / FM / SATELLITE RADIO**
- **KPCO** 89.3 FM
- **KCBS** 93.1 FM
- **KIIS** 102.7 FM
- **KROQ** 106.7 FM
- **KFI** 640 AM
- **KABC** 790 AM
- **KNX** 1070 AM

**SATELLITE RADIO**
- SiriusXM Channels
  - FOX NEWS CH.
  - CNN NEWS CH.

**AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE**
- **FREQ. 147.3 + 110.9 (LAFD ACS CH. 1)**
- **FREQ.**
- **FREQ.**

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

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

EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE SCALE

DID YOU KNOW?

- **EUREKA**
  - November 8, 1980
  - 2:27 AM
  - Magnitude 7.4

- **NAPA VALLEY**
  - August 24, 2014
  - 3:20 AM
  - Magnitude 6.0

- **SAN FRANCISCO**
  - April 18, 1906
  - 5:12 AM
  - Magnitude 7.8

- **LOMA PRIETA**
  - October 17, 1989
  - 5:04 PM
  - Magnitude 6.9

- **KERN COUNTY**
  - January 17, 1952
  - 4:52 AM
  - Magnitude 7.5

- **FORT TEJON**
  - January 9, 1857
  - 8:20 AM
  - Magnitude 7.9

- **SYLMAR**
  - February 9, 1971
  - 6:00 AM
  - Magnitude 6.6

- **NAPA VALLEY**
  - August 24, 2014
  - 3:20 AM
  - Magnitude 6.0

- **LANDERS**
  - October 1st, 1987
  - 7:42 AM
  - Magnitude 5.9

- **LONG BEACH**
  - March 10, 1933
  - 5:54 PM
  - Magnitude 6.4

- **KERN COUNTY**
  - July 21, 1952
  - 4:52 AM
  - Magnitude 7.5

- **SAN FRANCISCO**
  - April 18, 1906
  - 5:12 AM
  - Magnitude 7.8

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EARTQUAKES

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.

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

PROTECT YOURSELF DURING EARTHQUAKES!

IF POSSIBLE

1. DROP!
   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. COVER!
   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. HOLD ON!
   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.

USING WHEELCHAIR

1. LOCK!
   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.

2. COVER!
   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

   RESTRICTED USE
   Entry or occupancy is restricted as specified

   UNSAFE
   Do not enter or occupy

   UNSAFE
   Do not enter or occupy

   INSPECTED
   No apparent structural hazard, may have minor damage

   more info at www.earthquakecountry.org

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE
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.

**SIGNS 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.

**WHAT IS A TSUNAMI**

**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.
- If you are a tourist, familiarize yourself with local tsunami evacuation protocols.
- 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.

**Open Water**

**Crest**

**Wavelength**

Heights up to 100ft (damage starts at 1ft)

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

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.

6 TIPS FOR EXTREME HEAT

- 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.
- 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

- 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.
- 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.

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.
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.

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.

Do not cross rapidly flowing streams.

Check drainage systems at your home and driveways.

Watch for mudslides and adjust drainage to reduce mudslides.

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.

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

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 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 over stopped. When you see water across a roadway, there is no way to see whether the road is under the water has been washed away.

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 dwp.web 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.
- 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.
- Move combustible materials away from exterior of home.
- Have pet carriers & trailers ready to go.
- Unplug automatic garage door openers in case of power failure.

### 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.

### AFTER 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.

#### AFTER THE FIRE
Check with the City of Los Angeles to find out what roads are closed or damaged.

### 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.

### 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.
**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.

**BEFORE A FIRE**

**E. D. I. T. H**
- E. Exit
- D. Drills
- I. In
- T. The
- H. Home

**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.

**SEAL DOORS & VENTS**
If unable to evacuate, shelter in place, call 9-1-1 to report your location, seal doors or vents if possible.

**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.
**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.

**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.

**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.**
- **Pull**
  - Pull the pin
- **Aim**
  - Aim the nozzle or horn low at the base of the fire
- **Squeeze**
  - Squeeze the handle to release the agent
- **Sweep**
  - Sweep from side to side at the base until the fire is out.

**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.

Smoke alarms with a strobe light outside the home may be to catch the attention of neighbors. Emergency call systems for summoning help are also available.
ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE

CALL 911

RUN

HIDE

FIGHT

TEXT 911 ONLY WHEN SAFE

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.

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.

FIGHT AS A LAST RESORT

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

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.
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.)

General Preparation

- Prepare for terrorist attacks as you would prepare for fires, earthquakes, and other emergencies.
- Be aware of your surroundings and be prepared to respond in the event of an attack.

Before an Attack

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

Observe Surroundings

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

When Traveling

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

Report Threats

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

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When Traveling

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

- 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.

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

NOTES
HAVE A PLAN

33  Disaster Supply kits
34  Evacuation Checklist
35  Evacuation Procedure
36  10 Essential Emergency Supplies
37  Personalize It
38  Water Storage
39  Drinking Water
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42  Home Safety Check
44  Small Animal Preparedness
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A Disaster Supply Kit is any pre-assembled group of items that will improve the health and safety of your family during a disaster. Kits can be purchased, or homemade in a variety of styles and sizes. They can be as small as a shaving kit for your glove compartment or as big as 50-gallon drums for your business, or home. In general, kits should be easy to carry and as lightweight as possible. You can have many kits, each suited to a different purpose.
THE EVACUATION CHECKLIST

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

EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT
- 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
- Insurance information

CHANGE OF CLOTHING
- Each family member

PERSONAL HYGIENE
- Toothbrush
- Toothpaste
- Shampoo
- Soap
- Lotion
- Deodorant
- Tissues

MEDICAL NEEDS
- Wheelchair
- Canes
- Walkers
- Medications
- Hearing aids
- Extra batteries

BABY
- Diapers
- Formula
- Food
- Change of clothing

PET CARE
- Identification
- Immunization records
- Carrier
- Muzzle
- Leash
- Food
- 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 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.

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
10 ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

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.
**WATER STORAGE**

**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.

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.

- 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 apartment and turn off the water.

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.

---

**DRINKING WATER**

In an emergency you can use water already in your heater tank, plumbing, and in ice cubes. Do not drink water from the reservoir tank of your toilet.

**ACCESS WATER**

**ACCESS RESERVES IN THE WATER HEATER:**
- 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.

---

**RATIOS FOR PURIFYING WATER WITH BLEACH**

- 8 drops of pure unscented liquid bleach per gallon of water will reduce the contaminants in the water.
- 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.)
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:** 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.

**Wrench may be used for multiple purpose including gas & water shut off**

**Open**

**Close**

**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.

**TIP:** 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.

**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:** 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.
**HOME SAFETY CHECK**

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**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 near 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.)

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

For more information go to www.laanimalservices.com

**SUPPLY KIT**

**COLLAR**
Be sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars with securely fastened current identification. Attach the telephone phone number and address.

**SUPPLIES LIKE**
- Name tags and phone numbers for collars and harnesses
- Water and food for 3-10 days
- 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)

Keep information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and number of your vet in case you have to board your pets.
LARGER ANIMALS PREPAREDNESS

Make sure your horse is identifiable with a bracelet or microchip.

Train horses to lead and trailer so that they become comfortable with the process.

Identify alternate ways that you can trailer and/or walk your horse(s) to nearby stables or other designated safety zones.

Prearrange for boarding at stables outside the City of Los Angeles, if possible.

Have a surplus of feed available. Don’t let yourself get down to the last bale when disaster strikes.

Have an emergency three day supply of water available (use drums or barrels).

Keep a leather halter near the corral that’s easy to find for emergency responders in case you are not able to evacuate your horses yourself.

Never turn your horse or livestock loose during a wildfire. You do not know how they will react and they could be a danger to you or others.

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

SHELTER-IN-PLACE

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
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.LA parks.org/hiking
GET INVOLVED

53  Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
54  Basic First Aid
55  Triage Procedure
56  Individuals Assistance
57  Disaster Related Stress
58  Disaster Assistance Information
60  School Safety
61  Place of Worship
61  Recovery
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?

- Disaster Preparedness
- Fire Safety
- Medical Operations
- Patient Assessment
- 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

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.
- Immobilize the area.
- Treat for shock.

TRIAGE PROCEDURE

Triage is the sorting of patients according to urgency of their need for care.
- Airway and breathing • Circulation and bleeding • Mental status

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

In mass casualty events, categorize the priority of treatment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TAG</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;I&quot; or Red tag</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td>Life Threatening Injury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;D&quot; or Yellow tag</td>
<td>Delayed</td>
<td>Serious/ Non-Life Threatening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;M&quot; or Green tag</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Walking Wounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;DEAD&quot; or Black tag</td>
<td>Deceased</td>
<td>Pulse-less/ Non-Breathing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RELATED STRESS
HOW TO COPE
COMMON REACTIONS TO DISASTERS

- 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.

- PREGNANT
- MOBILITY DEVICE
- ELDERLY
- NAUSEA
- HEADACHES
- SADNESS
- INJURED
- HEARING IMPAIRMENT
- TEMPORARY DISABILITIES
- ALCOHOL/DRUG CONSUMPTION
- ANGER/IRRITATION
- INSOMNIA
- NON-ENGLISH SPEAKERS
- NO ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION
- BABY/CHILD
- LOSS OF APPETITE
- ANXIETY
- LACK OF FOCUS

TIP: For more information visit: www.disability.lacity.org on “Stay Safe, Stay in Control” or Dial 7-1-1.

Ensure that your Family Emergency Plan includes the needs of all the members of your household.
Consider your neighbors as part as 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.
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.

Apply online at www.disasterassistance.gov or phone 1-800-621-FEMA (3362) or TTY 1-800-462-7585 to apply by telephone. 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.

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.

Findings 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.

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!
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.

PLACE OF WORSHIP

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

Train staff in disaster readiness and response.

Prepare for a disaster with emergency supplies.

Identify additional threats including hate crimes, terrorism, and arson fires.

Prepare to help your congregation after a disaster.
# Recovery

## 24/7 Emergency Service

### City of Los Angeles Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Website/Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Aging</td>
<td>1-800-510-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Animal Services</td>
<td><a href="http://www.laanimalservices.com">www.laanimalservices.com</a> 1-888-452-7381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Building &amp; Safety</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ladbs/LADBSWeb/services-permit.jsf">www.ladbs/LADBSWeb/services-permit.jsf</a> (TDD) 1-213-473-3231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department on Disability</td>
<td>1-213-202-2764 (TDD) 1-213-202-3452</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FIRE & POLICE Department: Emergencies Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Website/Phone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DigAlert</td>
<td><a href="http://www.digalert.org">www.digalert.org</a> (811) Information (411)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management Department</td>
<td><a href="http://www.emergency.lacity.org">www.emergency.lacity.org</a> 1-213-484-4800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Water &amp; Power</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ladwp.com">www.ladwp.com</a> 1-800-342-5397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA Sanitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewer/ Storm Drain Problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Damage/ Mud Slide Reports</td>
<td>1-800-773-2489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees Down/ Debris Removal</td>
<td>1-800-996-2489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recs &amp; Parks</td>
<td>1-213-202-2700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Website/Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.ENLA.org">www.ENLA.org</a></td>
<td>1-703-778-5088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Lights</td>
<td>1-323-913-4744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Signals</td>
<td>1-818-374-4823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California Gas Company</td>
<td><a href="http://www.socalgas.com">www.socalgas.com</a> 1-800-427-2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Policyholders</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uphelp.org">www.uphelp.org</a> 1-415-393-9990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Volunteers (donations/volunteers)</td>
<td>californiavolunteers.ca.gov 1-916-323-7646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross</td>
<td><a href="http://www.redcross.org">www.redcross.org</a> 1-800-733-2767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Salvation Army</td>
<td><a href="http://www.salvationarmy.org">www.salvationarmy.org</a> 1-800-725-2769</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Resources

64 Mayor, Council District, Emergency Management

65 Los Angeles Fire Department

68 Los Angeles Police Department

70 Get Help

71 Your Emergency Directory
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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZIP CODE</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>PHONE NUMBER</th>
<th>FIRE STATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90002</td>
<td>1801 E. Century Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6265</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90003</td>
<td>6406 S. Main Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6233</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90004</td>
<td>326 N. Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6206</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90006</td>
<td>2401 W. Pico Boulevard Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6213</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90007</td>
<td>3000 S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6215</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90010</td>
<td>4029 W. Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6229</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90011</td>
<td>3401 S. Central Avenue, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6214</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90011</td>
<td>1192 E. 11st Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6221</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90012</td>
<td>108 N. Fremont Avenue, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6203</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90012</td>
<td>450 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6204</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90014</td>
<td>430 E. 7th Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6209</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90015</td>
<td>1335 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6210</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90016</td>
<td>4470 Coliseum Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6294</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90018</td>
<td>2009 S. Western Avenue, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6226</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90018</td>
<td>3661 S. 7th Avenue, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-6234</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90019</td>
<td>5023 W. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
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<td>2945 S. Miner Street (Berth 44A), San Pedro</td>
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<td>1444 S. Seaside Ave (Berth 256), Terminal Island</td>
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<td>1005 N. Gaffey Street, San Pedro</td>
<td>(310) 548-2836</td>
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</table>

My local fire station is...

"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

1-877-A-THREAT (1-877-284-7328)
www.iWATCHLA.org
www.JIRC.org

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

“TO PROTECT AND TO SERVE”

COMMUNITY POLICE STATIONS IN LA CITY

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>
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<tr>
<td>77th</td>
<td>7600 Broadway, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-4164</td>
<td>90003</td>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>Wilshire</td>
<td>4861 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 473-0476</td>
<td>90019</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Los Angeles</td>
<td>1663 Butler Avenue, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(310) 444-0701</td>
<td>90025</td>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>Hollenbeck</td>
<td>2111 E. First Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 342-4100</td>
<td>90033</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>145 W. 108th Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 972-7828</td>
<td>90061</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>1546 W. Martin Luther King Blvd, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213) 485-2582</td>
<td>90062</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>3353 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(323) 561-3211</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>12312 Culver Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(310) 482-6334</td>
<td>90066</td>
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<tr>
<td>Topanga</td>
<td>21501 Schoenborn Street, Canoga Park</td>
<td>(818) 756-4800</td>
<td>91304</td>
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<tr>
<td>Devonshire</td>
<td>10250 Etiwanda Avenue, Northridge</td>
<td>(818) 323-0633</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foothill</td>
<td>12760 Osborne Street, Pacoima</td>
<td>(818) 756-8881</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Valley</td>
<td>19020 Vanowen Street, Reseda</td>
<td>(818) 374-7611</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>11121 Sepulveda Blvd, Mission Hills</td>
<td>(818) 838-9800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Nuys</td>
<td>6240 Sylmar Avenue, Van Nuys</td>
<td>(818) 374-9500</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Hollywood</td>
<td>11640 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood</td>
<td>(818) 623-4016</td>
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TRAFFIC DIVISIONS IN LA CITY

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<td>(323)-421-2577</td>
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<td>Central</td>
<td>251 East 6th Street, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213)-833-3746</td>
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<td>West</td>
<td>4849 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles</td>
<td>(213)-473-0222</td>
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<td>Valley</td>
<td>7870 Nolan Place, Panorama City</td>
<td>(213)-844-8000</td>
<td>91402</td>
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My local police station is...

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

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

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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

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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CREATIVE DIRECTOR:
Paula DiMarco, Ph.D

LAFD PROJECT MANAGER:
John Ignatczyk

CONTRIBUTING DESIGNERS: