

Everybody Ready!

SEASON 1
COMMUNITY, LLC
14000 EL EVADOR ROAD
VICTORVILLE, CA 92392

Emergency/Preparedness and Evacuation Plan

ADOPTED 2/10

[This plan is provided in compliance with the Flood Emergency Action Team (FEAT): Initiative Number 5 Governor's Executive Order W-156-97; Approved by the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Advisory Board on November 21, 1997]

EAP
2-10

Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation Plan

ADOPTED 2010

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Resident's Contact List:

A copy of this information can be copied and given to all occupants of the household:



PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name
 Address
 Phone
 Cell Phone
 Birth Date

LOCAL CONTACT

Name
 Relationship
 Address
 Phone
 Cell Phone

OUT - OF - STATE CONTACT

Name
 Relationship
 Address
 Phone
 Cell Phone

NEAREST RELATIVE

Name
 Relationship
 Address
 Phone
 Cell Phone

PETS CARED FOR BY

Name
 Address
 Phone
 Cell Phone

MEETING PLACES

Outside your home
 Outside your neighborhood

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

In a life threatening emergency, dial 911 or the local emergency medical services system number

Police Department
 Fire Department
 Hospital
 Family Physicians
 Name & Telephone
 Name & Telephone
 Name & Telephone

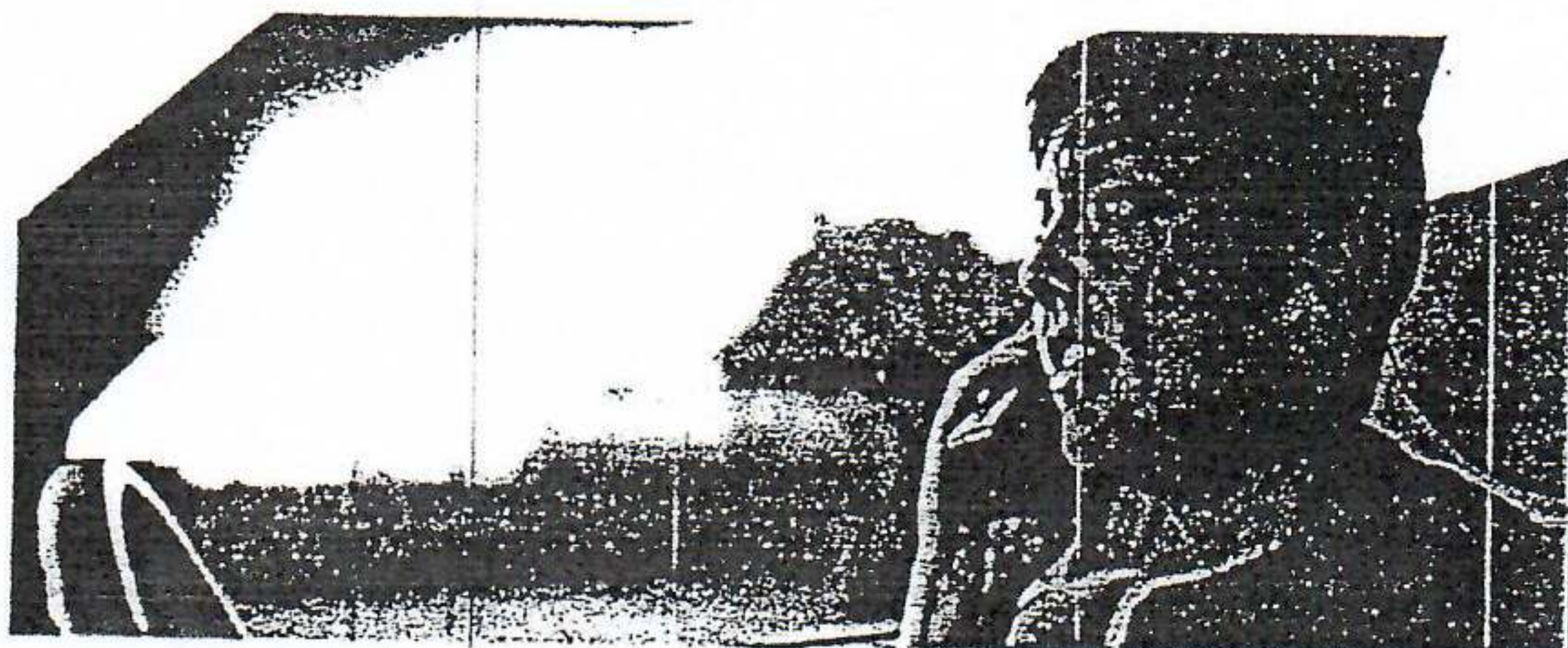
EACH FAMILY MEMBER SHOULD CARRY A COPY OF THIS CARD:

FAMILY DISASTER PLAN	
Local Office of Emergency Services phone number	_____
Emergency Meeting Place (outside your home)	_____
Meeting Place (outside your neighborhood)	_____
Phone	_____
Address	_____
Family Contact (name)	_____
Phone (day)	_____
Phone (evening)	_____

If a disaster should occur, call your out-of-state contact, it is often easier to call long distance. A specific plan should be created for children in child care or school, older adults, and other immediate family members who need special assistance.

Evacuation of your mobilehome should be planned. Make up a map of the home; see example on page 13.

Emergency Contact Information:



Emergencies:

Fire Dept:

Police Dept.:

Gas Co.:

Electric Co.:

911

911 or (760) 955-5227

911 or (760) 241-2911

(800) 867-9091

(800) 611-1911 (Southern California Edison)

Local Red Cross:	(909) 888-1481, (760) 245-6511
Other emergency agency phone numbers:	2-1-1 (24-hour emergency call center for crisis intervention, information & referral assistance) At the Park entrance
Park Office location:	
Responsible person for operation and maintenance:	Kamie & Darin Martin
Park phone to reach resident manager:	(760) 241-6370
Local emergency broadcast frequency:	FM 89.7, AM 960, KFWB-AM 980, KFRG-FM 95.1
Enforcement Agency:	City of Victorville (760) 955-5000

Basic Park Information:

The Park has been constructed with all required government permits, licenses and approvals.

Elevation of the park property: ~ 2950 feet above sea level

Type of disasters common to your area: EARTHQUAKE

The soil composition is unknown to owner. The soil conditions of the Park are further unknown to the owner, except from the observations which can be made based on physical inspection of the Park at the present time. The soil conditions and subsurface and subgrade characteristics of the land on which the Park is situated have not required correction or past remedial attention or work. Owner is unaware of any present defect in the composition of the soil of the park, including the grade and subgrade. Owner is unaware of any subsidence, expansive quality, propensity for failure, moisture content, lack of compactness, or other defect or condition requiring remedial attention or correction. Owner is unaware of any evidence that any of the conditions mentioned in this paragraph have ever occurred at any time in the past.

Owner is unaware of the presence of any substances, materials, or products which may be an environmental hazard such as, but not limited to, asbestos, formaldehyde, radon gas, lead-based paint, fuel or chemical storage tanks, and contaminated soil or water on the subject property, however based upon date of construction there may be asbestos or lead-based paint of which Owner is presently unaware.

The improvements consist of the features which can be observed on site and underground improvements. From time to time, these improvements may need repair. The condition of the physical improvements in the park at the present time is fair and operable; this condition may change at any time requiring repair and replacement of improvements. Regular maintenance and testing may reveal possible failures of the improvements which could occur in the future but which may be avoided with early attention and repair. Owner is not aware of any improvements requiring repair or replacement at this time.

EARTHQUAKES: California is reputed for seismic activity. However, owner is not aware that the Park is located in any delineated earthquake fault zone or other area specifically designated by the State Geologist because of faults deemed sufficiently active and well defined to constitute a potential hazard to structures from surface faulting or fault creep.

ORDNANCE LOCATIONS: Owner is not aware of and has no knowledge of any federal or state ordnance locations within the Park's neighborhood area.

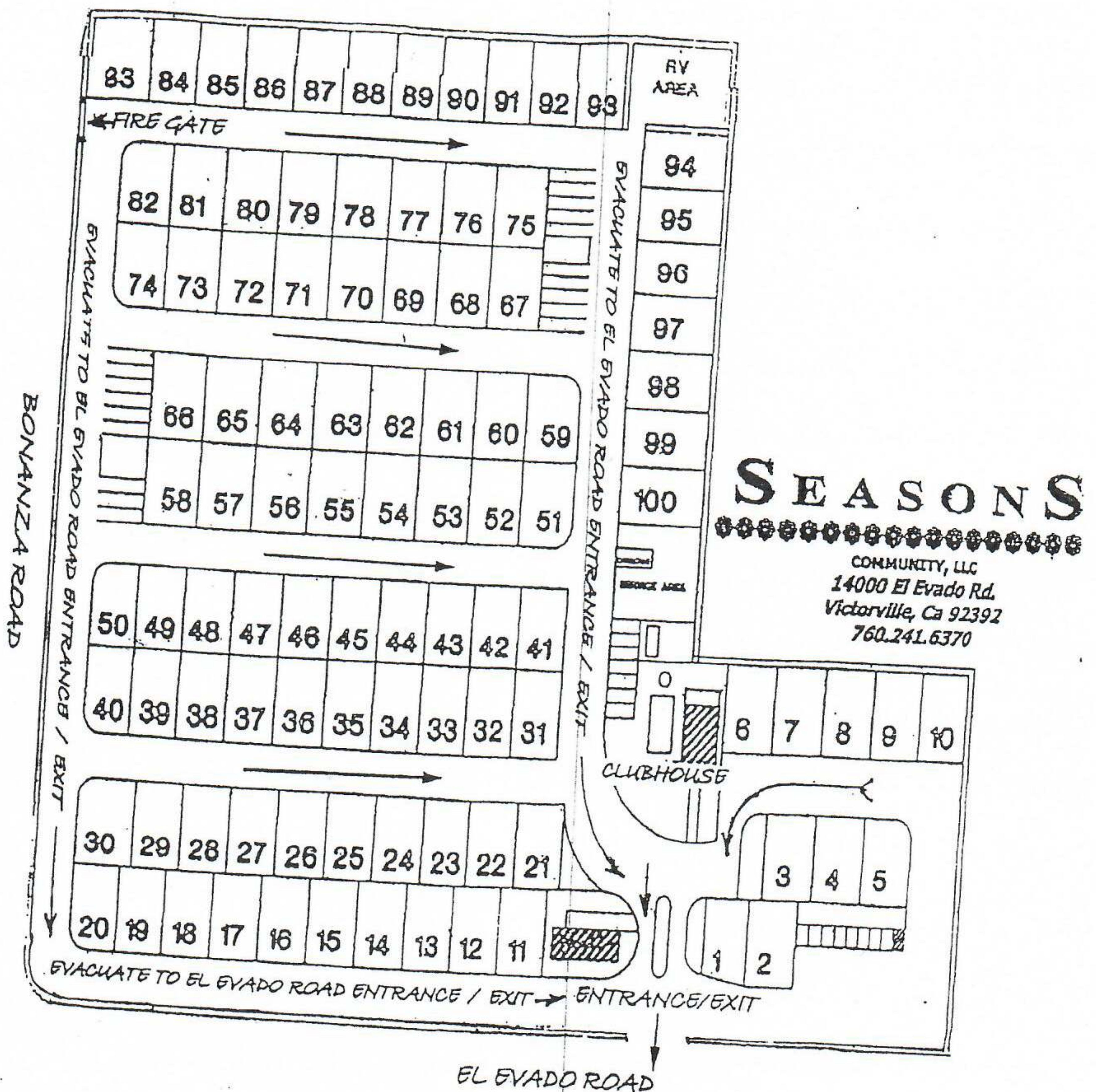
WILDLAND AREA: Owner is not aware that the Park is located within a wildland area which may contain substantial forest fire risks and hazards. Owner has no actual knowledge that The Park is in a state responsibility area, or that, if ever, a map designating the area has been provided to the county assessor.

Owner reserves the right to supplement this statement at any time with additional information as it becomes known.

EVACUATION: SB 23, section 1 states: It is the intent of the Legislature that an owner or operator of a mobilehome park or manufactured home community communicate to residents essential evacuation routes and basic emergency preparedness information in a manner appropriate to the community. It is not the intent of the Legislature that an owner or operator be responsible for physically evacuating residents from their homes during an emergency. It is further the intent that residents take personal responsibility for themselves during an emergency.

BE READY! Please note that management is not responsible for evacuation of residents in the event of an emergency.

Map of Park



Evacuation of a Mobilehome Park:

In the event that evacuation of the mobilehome park becomes necessary, the following basic information may be of assistance.

- There is one (1) entrance and exit in the Park onto El Evado Road.
 - In the event the Park entrance/exit is blocked or an alternate exit becomes necessary, the rear fire gate may be used as an emergency exit.
- Two-way traffic is accessible throughout the park.
- There are no fixed obstacles in the park that would hinder an evacuation route for any section of the park.

Emergency Evacuation:

- Exit to El Evado Road by the shortest route from your location.
- A map of the park marked with the proposed flow of traffic out of the park may be found on the preceding page.

SEE MAP OF PARK LAYOUT

Evacuation Sites:

OUTSIDE THE PARK

In the event an evacuation of the park becomes necessary, you will be directed where to evacuate to by police, sheriff, fire or other officials. During an emergency, updated information will also be available to residents through the local media, radio stations, the American Red Cross and other agencies.

Although no one knows with any certainty to what locations residents may be directed by the authorities, typically sites used for evacuation purposes include local high school gymnasiums, local park community centers, local churches, and Red Cross designated safe places.

For pre-planning purposes only, predetermined buildings/sites that may be used for evacuation purposes include:

- Silverado High School (14048 Cobalt Road, Victorville, CA 92392)
(760) 955-3353
- Park View Elementary School (13427 Cahuenga Road, Victorville, CA 92392)
(760) 241-7731

PLACES IN THE PARK TO VACATE OR AVOID IN A DISASTER

- Clubhouse
- Laundry Room
- Electrical Panels/Transformers
- Pool Area Patio Cover

RESIDENT COMMITTEE PLANNING:

Some communities have formed a group known as a "Disaster Preparedness Emergency Plan Committee" ("DPEPC" or "resident committee") to assist in the evacuation process. The committee consists of residents from the park who are willing to volunteer their time to establish and serve on the committee. *All residents may wish to consider volunteering to form a committee.*

The committee should be primarily a phone committee but in cases where phone service is not available or out-of-service, the emergency information can be passed house to house. It is recommended that the residents' committee should be responsible for informing each resident of any impending disaster. Other functions of the residents' committee could be:

- Conducting training and practice evacuation sessions
- Acquiring and updating emergency phone contact lists for next-of-kin notifications
- Assessing any special needs for fragile, handicapped, elderly or disabled individuals within the park such as lists of family members, health care professionals, care-providers. For fragile elderly or disabled residents, the committee could and should identify and keep updated records of any special medication, diet, or care information and ensure that they vacate the park with these necessities
- Informing residents of either the possibility of evacuation or of an imminent evacuation of residents during a natural or man-made disaster
- Informing/training on procedures for securing residents' homes prior to evacuation such as gas shut off, water main shut off, electrical shut off, locking doors and windows, and leaving immediately to pre-determined locations
- Organizing and informing residents of their evacuation route to take in leaving the park in a safe and orderly fashion
- Securing transportation and coordinating evacuation of park residents who are unable to transport out of the park on their own
- Assisting in the development of disaster planning kits and supplies (discussed below)
- Assisting in identifying meeting points outside the park in the event of evacuation

Please keep in mind that SB 23, section 1 states:

“SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature that an owner or operator of a mobilehome park or manufactured home community communicate to residents essential evacuation routes and basic emergency preparedness information in a manner appropriate to the community. It is not the intent of the Legislature that an owner or operator be responsible for physically evacuating residents from their homes during an emergency. It is further the intent that residents take personal responsibility for themselves during an emergency.”

THE IMPORTANCE OF INTEREST IN SAFETY

The most important feature of any home is something you probably do not see when you walk through the door. But it could save your life. It is safety. Safety comes in all shapes and sizes: smoke detectors; fire extinguishers; escape routes; carefully maintained heating and electrical systems; and knowing what to do and where to go in case of fire, flood, tornado, or other disasters. The key to being prepared in the event of a disaster or sudden emergency is preplanning and practice drills.

The next time disaster strikes, you may not have much time to act. Prepare now for a sudden emergency. Knowing what to do in an emergency is your best protection and your responsibility. Learn how to protect yourself and your family by planning ahead. To obtain more information, you may want to contact your local emergency management agency or civil defense office and the local American Red Cross chapter - be prepared to take notes.

WHAT THE RESIDENT NEEDS TO DO:

- Remember which disasters are most likely to occur in your area.
- Ask your local emergency management agency, civil defense office and the local American Red Cross chapter how to prepare for each disaster. Ask them if and how you would be warned of an emergency.
- Learn about your community's (city and county) warning signals: what they sound like and what you should do when you hear them. In some areas, there are no alarms or signals, just patrol vehicles or emergency vehicles with officers verbalizing instructions from their public address systems. The park does not provide warning signals and alarms.
- Learn your community's main evacuation routes.

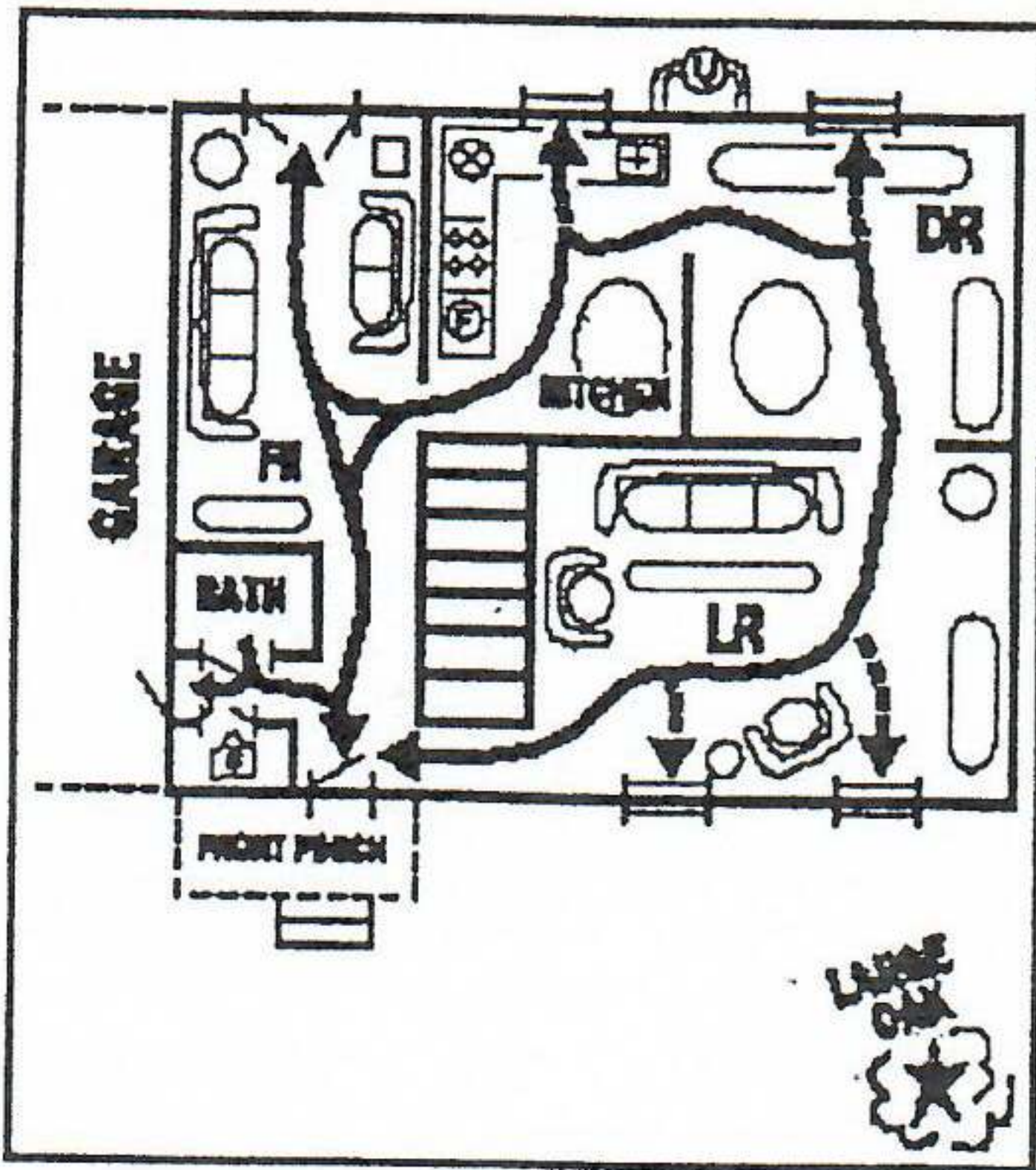
- If needed, ask about special assistance for the elderly or disabled persons from your city or county. Management will allow for reasonable modification of the premises as defined by law for the facilitation of the disability of the resident. Management may not be permitted to inquire about disabilities due to restrictions in seeking information concerning protected class characteristics under Federal and State fair housing laws. Management does not provide special assistance or expertise with respect to the elderly or disabled. All special arrangements must be made by the affected resident and their own free choice of service providers, health care professionals, agencies, organizations and family.
- Ask about animal care during and after an emergency. Animals may not be allowed inside emergency shelters due to health regulations.

SUMMARY CHECKLIST OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Meet with your family and discuss why you need to prepare for disasters. Explain the dangers of fire, severe weather and earthquakes to children, the elderly, and persons needing special assistance. Plan to share responsibilities and work together as a team. The following may be used to create your plan.

- Install safety features in your home, such as smoke detectors and fire extinguishers.
- Discuss what to do in an evacuation.
- Locate the main electric box, water service main, and natural gas main shut off valve to your mobilehome. Learn how and when to turn these utilities off. Consult the rules and regulations for requirements concerning the pedestal on the space / homesite. Teach all responsible family members. Keep necessary tools near gas and water shut-off valves. Turn off the utilities only if you suspect the lines are damaged or if you are instructed to do so. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on.
- Pick one out-of-state and one local friend or relative for family members to call if separated by disaster (it is often easier to call out-of-state than within the affected area).
- Pick two meeting places: 1) a place near your home in case of fire; 2) a place outside your neighborhood in case you cannot return home after a disaster.
- Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1 and a long distance contact person. Post emergency telephone numbers near the telephone.

- Instruct household members to turn on a battery powered radio for emergency information.
- Keep family records in a water and fire-proof container.
- Take a basic first aid and CPR class.
- Draw a floor plan of your residence and mark two escape routes from each room:



Mobilehome Residence
Evacuation

- Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.
- Prepare a disaster supply kit. See detailed list of suggested content below.
- Local stores/merchant sources for emergency, first aid & survival supplies:
 - Rite Aid Pharmacy, 14515 Mojave Drive, Victorville, CA (760) 955-7898
 - Home Depot, 15655 Roy Rogers Drive, Victorville, CA (760) 241-1175
 - www.RedCrossStore.org

If Disaster Strikes:

- Remain calm and patient. Put your plan into action.
- Check for injuries; give first aid and get help for seriously injured.
- Listen to your battery powered radio for news and instructions.
- Evacuate if advised to do so. Wear appropriate clothing and sturdy shoes.
- Check for damage to your home - use a flashlight only. Do not light matches or turn on electrical switches, if you suspect damage.
- Check for fires, fire hazards and other household hazards.

- If you are remaining in your home, sniff for gas leaks, starting at the hot water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly.
- Shut off any other damaged utilities.
- Clean up spilled medicine, bleach, gasoline and other flammable liquids immediately.

Remember to:

- Confine or secure your pets.
- Call your family contact - do not use the telephone again unless it is a life-threatening emergency.
- Check on your neighbors, especially elderly or disabled persons.
- Make sure you have an adequate water supply in case service is shut off.
- Stay away from downed power lines.

Tips for Preparing Children

Children need to be prepared for a disaster as much as adults, if not more.

Infants and Toddlers

For infants and toddlers, special emphasis should be placed on making their environment as safe as possible.

Cribs should be placed away from windows and tall, unsecured bookcases and shelves that could slide or topple.

Install bumper pads in cribs or bassinets to protect babies during the shaking of an earthquake or explosion.

Install latches on all cupboards (not just those young children can reach) so that nothing can fall on your baby during an earthquake or explosion.

During and After A Disaster

During an earthquake or explosion, if you are in bed or out of a wheelchair, stay where you are and cover your head and neck.

If you are in a wheelchair during an earthquake or explosion, stay in it and go into a doorway that doesn't have a door. Cover your head and neck with your hands. If possible, stay away from windows that may shatter.

Prepare to be self-sufficient for at least three days.

Turn on your portable radio for instructions and news reports. For your own safety, cooperate fully with public safety officials and instructions.

Prepare for aftershocks following an earthquake.

If you evacuate your home, leave a message at your home telling family members and others where you can be found.

More Disaster Preparedness Resources

- National Council on Disability: www.ncd.gov
- California Foundation for Independent Living Centers www.cfilc.org

Tips for the Elderly

Before a Disaster

Eliminate hazards. Make it as easy as possible to quickly get under a sturdy table or desk for protection during an earthquake or explosion.

Anchor special equipment such as telephones and life support systems. Fasten tanks of gas, such as oxygen, to the wall.

Keep a list of medications, allergies, special equipment, names and numbers of doctors, pharmacists and family members. Make sure you have this list with you at all times. Keep enough medication on hand to last one to two weeks.

Keep an extra pair of eyeglasses and medication with emergency supplies.

Keep walking aids near you at all times. Have extra walking aids in different rooms of the house.

Put a security light in each room. These lights plug into any outlet and light up automatically for four to six hours if there is a loss of electricity, and they can be turned off by hand in an emergency.

Make sure you have a whistle to signal for help.

Keep extra batteries for hearing aids with your emergency supplies. Remember to replace them annually.

Keep extra emergency supplies at your bedside.

Find two people you trust who will check on you after an emergency. Tell them your special needs. Show them how to operate any equipment you use. Show them where your emergency supplies are kept. Give them a spare key.

During and After a Disaster

During an earthquake or explosion, if you are in bed or sitting down, do not get up.

If you are standing, duck and cover or sit down. You could be thrown to the floor if you are standing.

During a fire, make sure you are ready to Stop, Drop and Roll to protect yourself.

Practice emergency exit drills in the house (EDITH) regularly.

Prepare to be self-sufficient for at least three days.

Turn on your portable radio for instructions and news reports. For your own safety, cooperate fully with public safety officials and instructions.

Prepare for aftershocks after an earthquake.

If you evacuate, leave a message at your home telling family members and others where you can be found.

- ▲ Call ahead to make arrangements for boarding your pet outside the danger area.
- ▲ Keep your pet emergency kit close at hand.

How to: Secure Your Furniture

- ▲ You must secure the contents of your home or office to reduce hazards, especially during shaking from an earthquake or explosion. You should secure anything heavy enough to hurt you if it falls on you. Here are steps you should take to secure your possessions.
- ▲ Secure Tabletop Objects
 - ▲ TVs, stereos, computers, lamps and chinaware can be secured with buckles and safety straps attached to the tabletop (which allows for easy movement of the units when needed) or with hook and loop fasteners glued to both the table and the unit.
 - ▲ Glass and pottery objects can be secured with nondrying putty or microcrystalline wax.
- ▲ Anchor Your Furniture.
- ▲ Protect Yourself from Broken Glass.
- ▲ Secure the tops of all top-heavy furniture such as bookcases and file cabinets to the wall. Be sure to anchor to the stud, not just to the plasterboard. Flexible fasteners such as nylon straps allow tall objects to sway without falling over, reducing the strain on the studs.
- ▲ Replace your windows with ones made from safety glass or cover them with a strong shatter-resistant film. Be sure you use safety film and not just a solar filter.

Secure Overhead Objects

- ▲ Ceiling lights and fans should be additionally supported with a cable bolted to the ceiling joist. The cable should have enough slack to allow it to sway.
- ▲ Framed pictures, especially glass-covered, should be hung from closed hooks so that they can't bounce off.

- ▲ Only soft art such as tapestries should be placed over beds and sofas.

Secure Items in Your Kitchen

- ▲ Use child-proof latches, hook and eye latches or positive catch latches, designed for boats, to secure your cabinet doors.
- ▲ Make sure your gas appliances have flexible connectors to reduce the risk of fire.
- ▲ Secure your refrigerator to prevent movement.

SPECIFIC DISASTER CONSIDERATIONS

It is impossible to predict the types disasters that could conceivably occur, however the considerations and guidelines discussed throughout this Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation Plan are designed to provide information and resources to enable you to prepare in advance (to the extent that advance preparation is possible), for emergencies of any nature.

Just like having a working smoke detector in the case of a fire, preparing for the unexpected makes sense.

Some disasters are more likely to occur or are more common in the area than others, as discussed above. However, you should be aware there are a myriad of possible natural and man-made disasters, including but not limited to:

Earthquakes
Fire or wildfire
Flood
Tornadoes
Hurricanes
Tsunamis
Winter storms
Landslides

Volcanic Eruptions
Dam Failures
Air Disasters
Explosions
Hazardous Materials Incidents
Chemical Emergencies
Terrorism

You can prepare for these disasters in much the same way you would for other emergencies, keeping in mind that you will need to rely on police, fire, and other officials for instructions.

Following are some planning considerations for specific disasters, although these same considerations may be of assistance in planning for any type of emergency or disaster that may occur.

Earthquake:

Manufactured home owners/residents need to know the physical location of piers/supports under their homes. During a severe earthquake, manufactured homes have been known to drop off their supports and these supports may come through the floor causing physical damage above. In order to avoid injury, residents must know the location of the supports and where safe areas are located within their manufactured homes.

Prior to any earthquake, each resident should preplan and practice steps they will take in the event of an earthquake.

Before an Earthquake: Home Hazard Hunt

In a disaster, ordinary items in the home can cause injury and damage. Anything that can move, fall, break or cause a fire is a potential hazard.

- ▲ Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections.
- ▲ Fasten shelves securely and brace overhead light fixtures.
- ▲ Place large, heavy objects on lower shelves.
- ▲ Hang pictures and mirrors away from beds.
- ▲ Strap water heater to wall studs.
- ▲ Repair cracks in ceilings or foundations.
- ▲ Store weed killers, pesticides and flammable products away from heat sources.
- ▲ Place oily polishing rags or waste in covered metal cans.
- ▲ Clean and repair chimneys, flue pipes, vent connectors and gas vents.

After a quake, be sure to:

- ▲ Check for gas and water leaks, 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. Check for downed power lines; warn others to stay away.
- ▲ Check your building for cracks and damage, including the roof, chimneys and foundation.
- ▲ Turn on your portable radio for instructions and news reports. For your own safety, cooperate fully with public safety officials and follow instructions.
- ▲ Do not use your vehicle unless there is an emergency. Keep the streets clear, for emergency vehicles.
- ▲ Be prepared for aftershocks.
- ▲ Stay calm and lend a hand to others.
- ▲ If you evacuate, leave a message at your home telling family members and others where you can be found.

Fire:

Fire spreads quickly and the entire structure may rapidly become engulfed in flames. There are steps you can take to minimize the dangers associated with fires and improve your family's chances of survival should a fire erupt in your manufactured home.

Before a Fire

- ▲ Be sure you have properly operating smoke detectors on each floor of your home. Clean and test them at least once a month. If one or more of your smoke detectors are battery operated, replace the batteries annually or more often if necessary. An easy to remember schedule is to change your batteries to coincide with daylight savings time.
- ▲ Plan, with the whole family, at least two escape routes from your manufactured home.
- ▲ Practice fire drills regularly, using a smoke detector as a signal to start the drill. Follow your escape plan.
- ▲ Be sure your heating and electrical systems are properly maintained and in good working order. Change the heating filters as recommended by the heater manufacturer.
- ▲ Carefully follow the instructions on all appliances and heating units, taking special care not to overload your electrical system.
- ▲ Check electrical outlets. Do not overload outlets.
- ▲ Be especially careful when displaying your holiday decorations.
- ▲ Keep matches, lighters, and candles away from small children. Children tend to be curious about fire and tend to hide when frightened. Fire drills are most important for children between the ages of 2 and 12 years old.
- ▲ Plan two escape routes out of each room in your home.
- ▲ Practice fire drills at least twice a year.
- ▲ Teach family members to stay low to the ground when escaping from a fire.

- ▲ If you must exit through smoke, crawl low under the smoke.
- ▲ Teach family members never to open doors that are hot. In a fire, feel the bottom of the door with the palm of your hand. If it is hot, do not open the door. Find another way out.
- ▲ Keep a whistle in each bedroom to awaken household in case of fire.
- ▲ Purchase and learn how to use a fire extinguisher (5 lb., A-B-C type).
- ▲ Have a collapsible ladder on each upper floor of your house.
- ▲ Consider installing home sprinklers.
- ▲ Insure your personal property. Shop around for a company that best meets your needs for renter's or home owner's insurance.
- ▲ Store important documents, such as birth certificates, marriage licenses, social security cards, and insurance papers, in a fire-proof box or in the refrigerator, or rent a safety deposit box at your local bank.
- ▲ Make an itemized list of your personal property, including furniture, clothing, appliances, and other valuables. If available, make a video tape of your home and your possessions. Keep the list and/or tape up-to-date and store them along with the other important documents.

In Case of Fire

- ▲ Immediately assess the problem (where, extent involved) to assist you in exiting away from the fire source
- ▲ Know how to use a fire extinguisher
- ▲ Get everyone out of the house immediately
- ▲ Without risk to any person, get pets out of the house
- ▲ Call 9-1-1 or the Fire Department then call the park office (from a neighbors phone) and:
 1. Give: your name, telephone number you are calling from, park address, home address where the fire is, any helpful locational directions.

2. Describe the type/nature of the fire (gas, wood, chemical, electrical).
3. State that the fire is in a manufactured home and report any known injuries.
4. Turn off the gas and electricity at the home(s) affected.
5. Tell all residents near the fire source to stand ready with water hoses to wet down their homes or adjacent building(s) in case of traveling sparks.
6. Make sure all occupants have left the affected home and immediately let the fire department personnel know if any disabled person(s) or any other person not accounted for may still be in the residence.
7. Never go back into a burning home.
8. If smoky conditions are present, remember that smoke rises and stay as close to the floor as possible. Before exiting through a door, feel the bottom of the door with the palm of your hand. If it is hot, find another way out. Never open a door that is hot to the touch.
9. Should your clothing catch fire: first drop ... then roll. Never run. If a rug or blanket is handy, roll yourself up in it until the fire is out.
10. If trapped on an upper floor, hang something out of a window to signal rescuers.

Floods:

Before a Flood

- ▲ Know the elevation of your property in relation to nearby streams, rivers, and lakes.
- ▲ Have several escape routes planned.
- ▲ The National Weather Service continuously broadcasts updated weather conditions, warnings and forecasts on National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather radios. A NOAA radio may be purchased at radio or electronic stores. Local broadcast stations transmit Emergency Alert System messages which may be heard on standard radios.
- ▲ When rising water threatens, move everything possible to higher ground.
- ▲ If flooding is imminent and time permits, turn off main electrical switch. Disconnect all electrical appliances. Cover outlets with tape.
- ▲ Prepare and maintain your Family Disaster Supplies Kit.
- ▲ Most standard residential insurance policies do not cover flood loss.
- ▲ In flood-prone areas, the National Flood Insurance Program makes flood insurance available for manufactured homes on foundations. See your insurance broker for details.
- ▲ Secure your Liquefied Petroleum Gas Containers. One option is to secure the tanks with stainless steel straps that connect to auger anchors in the ground.
- ▲ Strap and secure your hot water heater.

During A Flood

- ▲ Take all flood warnings seriously. Do not wait. Get to higher ground immediately as flood waters often rise faster than expected.
- ▲ If time permits, take all important papers, photographs, medicines, and eye-glasses.

- ▲ If one escape route is not passable do not waste any time - try another route or back track to higher ground.
- ▲ Use travel routes specified by local officials. Never drive through flooded roadways. Do not bypass or go around barricades.
- ▲ Wear life preservers if possible. Wear appropriate clothing and sturdy shoes.
- ▲ Avoid any contact with flood water. Flood water may be contaminated and pose health problems. If cuts or wounds come in contact with flood waters, clean the wound as thoroughly as possible.
- ▲ Take your Family Disaster Supplies Kit with you.
- ▲ Lock your home before leaving.
- ▲ When you reach a safe place, call your pre-determined family contact person.

After a Flood

- ▲ Return home only after authorities say the danger of more flooding is over.
- ▲ Do not drink tap water unless it is declared safe. Boil water if unsure.
- ▲ If fresh food has come in contact with flood waters, throw it out.
- ▲ Do not turn on main electrical switch. First have the electrical system checked by a professional.
- ▲ A flood can cause emotional and physical stress. You need to look after yourself and your family as you focus on cleanup and repair.
- ▲ Rest often and eat well. Keep a realistic and manageable schedule. Make a list and do jobs one at a time.
- ▲ Contact the American Red Cross and get a copy of the book *Repairing Your Flooded Home*. The book will tell you how to safely return to your home and begin the recovery process.

Tornado:

Although tornadoes are not a common occurrence in California, they have been reported. In some areas, high wind may be expected. Keep alert. Listening to weather forecasts on the radio and television is important when you are trying to stay informed. A weather radio might be helpful.

Before a Tornado

- ▲ Pay close attention to weather reports.
- ▲ Know the difference between a tornado watch (when conditions are ripe for a tornado to form) and a tornado warning (when a tornado has been spotted in the area or a severe weather event is occurring or imminent).
- ▲ Plan where to go during severe weather - leave your manufactured home. Go to a friend or relative's basement, or go to the lowest level of a permanent structure such as the community club house.

During a Tornado Warning

- ▲ When a tornado warning has been issued, leave your manufactured home immediately. Go to your pre-determined safe place.
- ▲ Stay in the center of the building, away from windows.
- ▲ If no shelter is available, go outside in the open. Lie face down in a low area or ditch with your hands covering the back of your head and neck. Be aware of possible flooding or flying debris. Do not try to outrun the tornado, tornadoes don't last long, and you are much safer lying down.
- ▲ Be sure to keep a transistor radio - with working and extra batteries handy.
- ▲ Keep your Family Disaster Supplies Kit near an exit door.

FIRST AID

Information on first aid can be found in your local phone book or by contacting the American Red Cross.

Utilize known persons who are medically trained (such as Doctors, Nurses, or people medically trained in CPR and first aid) to assist in administering first aid to those injured.

If the injured individual(s) are in imminent danger they should carefully be moved to a safe location to administer first aid. In the case where injuries are severe and movement could cause further injuries, do not move the injured. Make the injured person(s) as comfortable as possible and wait for emergency personnel.

Before emergencies, prepare a first aid kit. Have the kit in an easy to locate place. Make sure all family members know the location of the kit.

Sample First Aid Kit:

- Sterile adhesive bandages (assorted sizes)
- 2- and 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6 each)
- Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
- Triangle bandages (3)
- 2- and 3-inch sterile roll bandages (3 each)
- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Needle
- Moistened towelettes
- Antiseptic
- Thermometer
- Tongue blades (2)
- Petroleum jelly or other lubricant
- Safety pins (assorted sizes)
- Cleansing agent/soap
- Latex gloves (2 pairs)
- Sunscreen
- Aspirin
- Syrup of Ipecac
- Activated charcoal (use only if advised by the Poison Control Center)

Family Disaster Supplies Kit:

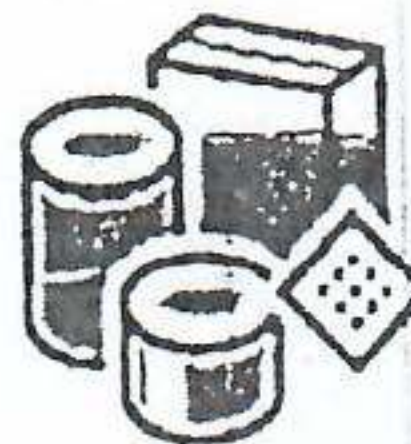
Government and Relief Agencies estimate that after a major disaster, it could take up to three days for relief workers to reach some areas. In such cases, a 72 hour disaster supply kit could mean the difference between life and death. In other emergencies, a 72 hour disaster supply kit means the difference between having a miserable experience or one that's like a pleasant family camp out. In the event of an evacuation, you will need to have items in an easy-to-carry container like a backpack or duffle bag.

Consider these general categories for preparedness:

○ Water



○ Food



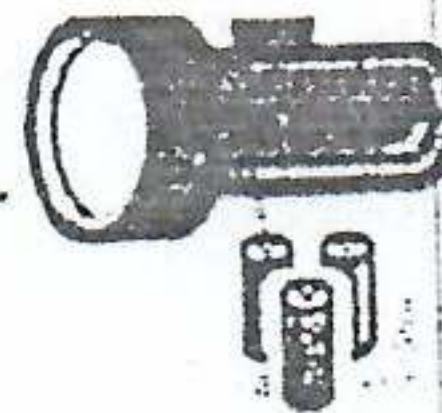
○ Clothes



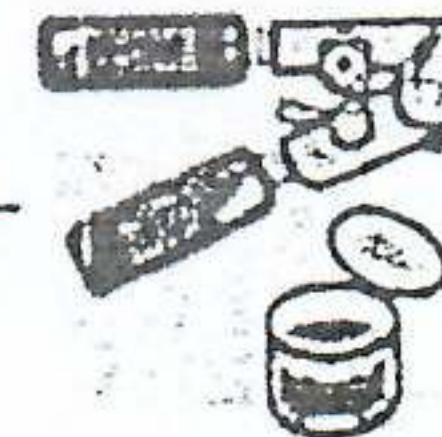
○ Medications



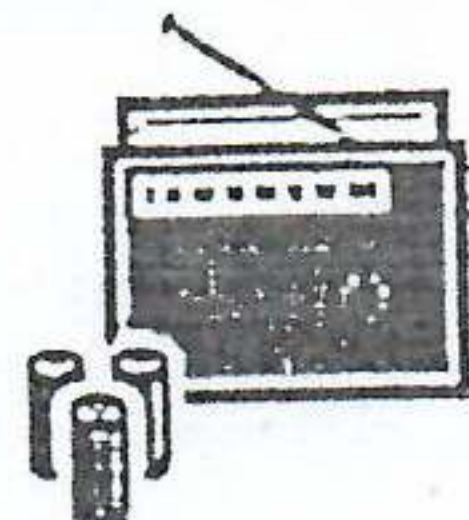
○ Flashlight



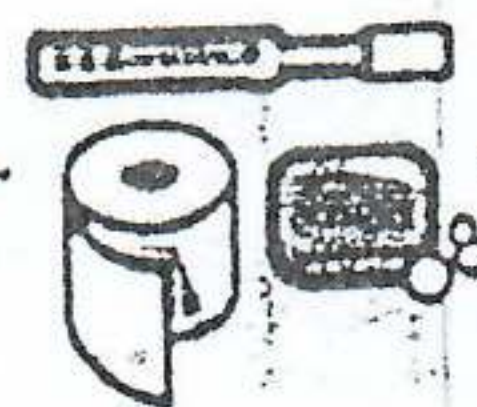
○ Can Opener



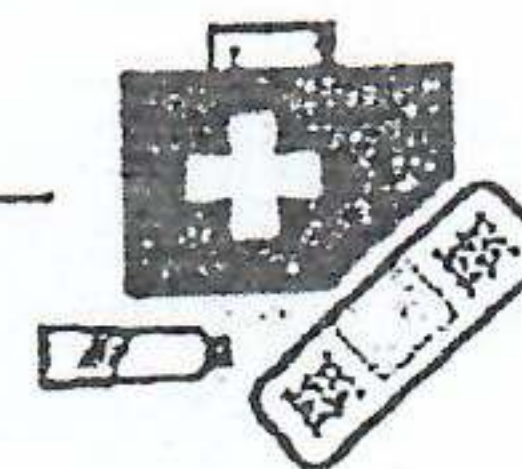
○ Radio



○ Hygiene Items



○ First Aid



- Food: ready-to-eat canned meat, fruit and vegetables; canned juice, milk, soup; high energy foods - peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix; specialty foods for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets; comfort/stress foods - cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, lollipops; instant coffee, tea bags; vitamins

3-5 gallons of water (one gallon of water per person per day)

Method of water purification

Matches in a waterproof container

Second method of starting a fire

Tent/shelter

- Wool-blend blankets or sleeping bags • (1 per person)
- Emergency reflective blanket
- Lightweight stove and fuel
- Hand and body warm packs
- Rain poncho
- Light sources
- Flashlight, batteries and extra batteries
- Candle
- Light sticks
- Tools (pliers, hammer, screw drivers, bolt cutters)
- Pocket/utility knife
- Shovel
- Hatchet or axe
- Sewing kit
- 50-foot nylon rope
- First aid kit and supplies
- Burn gel and dressings
- Bottle of potassium iodide tablets
- Radio, batteries, and extra batteries
- Whistle with neck cord
- Personal sanitation equipment
- Personal comfort kit (include soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, comb, tissue, razor, deodorant), and any other needed items
- Extra Clothing (include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person per day) extra socks, underwear, hat, gloves, and sturdy shoes
- Mess kits, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils
- Cash (at least \$20) or traveler's checks, change for phone calls
- Non-electric can opener
- Fire extinguisher: small canister, ABC type
- Important family papers (copies of birth certificates, marriage licenses, wills, insurance forms, phone numbers, credit card information, financial records, veterinarian records, extra keys for your house and car, family documents)
- Signal flare
- Contact lenses and supplies; a spare set of contacts or glasses if available
- Household chlorine bleach
- Special or prescription medication
- Baby items - formula, diapers, bottles, powdered milk, medications, and favorite security items

- Games, books, toys
- Sun block/sun glasses
- Portable toilet
- Insect repellent
- Tape
- Compass
- Aluminum foil

You should inspect your kit at least twice a year. Rotate food and water every six months. Check children's clothing for proper fit. Adjust clothing for winter or summer needs. Check expiration dates on batteries, light sticks, warm packs, food and water. Keep a light source stored in the top of your kit for easy access in the dark.

Your kit should be in a portable container located near an exit of your house. A large plastic garbage can with a lid makes an excellent storage container. Make sure you have not overloaded your kit as you may have to carry it long distances to reach safety or shelter.

You may want to have a backpack or duffle bag for each family member and divide up the rations in the event that family members are separated during evacuation or the disaster.

Contacts:

The following is a partial listing of federal, state and local agencies who supplied information for this guidance and who may be able to provide additional information on individual emergency preparedness:

Agency:

Telephone Number:

State-Federal Flood Operations Center

(800) 952-5530

Department of Water Resources
Flood Operations Office

(916) 574-2612

Office of the State Fire Marshall

(916) 445-8200

California Emergency Management Agency
Inland Region
3650 Schriever Avenue
Mather, CA 95655

www.calema.ca.gov

(916) 845-8510

Coastal Region
1300 Clay Street, Suite 400
Oakland, CA 94612

(510) 286-0895

Southern Region
4671 Liberty Avenue, Building 283
Los Alamitos, CA 90720-5158

(562) 795-2900

Department of Housing and Community
Development (HCD) Division of
Codes and Standards
Manufactured Housing Section

(916) 445-3338

HCD Northern Area Office
8911 Folsom Blvd., Sacramento,
CA 95826

(916) 255-2501

HCD Southern Area Office
3737 Main Street, Suite 400,
Riverside, CA 92501

(951) 782-4420

Governor's Office of Emergency Services

**Mutual Aid Region I: Encompasses
the counties of San Luis Obispo,
Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles,
and Orange**

(562) 795-2900

**Mutual Aid Region II: Encompasses
the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt,
Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Napa,
Marin, Solano, San Francisco,
Contra Costa, San Mateo, Alameda,
Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Monterey,
San Benito**

(510) 286-0895

**Mutual Aid Region III: Encompasses
the counties of Siskiyou, Modoc,
Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama,
Plumas, Glenn, Butte, Sierra,
Colusa, Sutter, Yuba**

(916) 224-4835

**Mutual Aid Region IV: Encompasses
the counties of Nevada, Placer, Yolo,
El Dorado, Sacramento, Amador,
Calaveras, Alpine, San Joaquin,
Stanislaus, Tuolumne**

(916) 262-1772

**Mutual Aid Region V: Encompasses
the counties of Merced, Mariposa,
Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern**

(209) 445-5672

**Mutual Aid Region VI: Encompasses
the counties of Mono, Inyo, San
Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego,
Imperial**

(562) 795-2900

**Western Propane Gas Association
2131 Capitol Avenue, Suite 206
Sacramento, CA 95816**

(916) 447-WPGA (9742)

**American Red Cross
Disaster Assistance Division**

(916) 368-3130

Earthquake Preparedness Center of Expertise
Attn: CESP-DO-EQ
211 Main Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-1905

(415) 744-2809

Western Manufactured Housing Communities
Association (WMA),
455 Capitol Mall, Suite 800,
Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 448-7002

California Mobilehome Resource &
Action Association (CMRAA)
3381 Stevens Creek Blvd., Suite 210
San Jose, CA 95117

(408) 244-8134

National Weather Service (NWS)
3310 El Camino Avenue, Room 226
Sacramento, CA 95821

(916) 979-3041

American Red Cross

www.redcross.org

Centers for Disease Control

www.cdc.gov

Disaster Help

www.disasterhelp.gov

Federal Emergency Management Agency

www.fema.gov

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

www.ready.gov

Emergency Preparedness for Home and
Business:

<http://www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/a0f8bd0ee918bc3588256bd400532608/06a6f8ffce99346b88256cd20079918d>

Humane Society of the United States

www.hsus.org/disaster

Community Animal Response and
Evacuation Group

<http://evacuatemypet.com/index.html>

California Animal Shelters

www.cacda.org/shelters.cqs