

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

**LOS ANGELES
FIRE DEPARTMENT**





For more Fire Department information, visit www.lafd.org

**FOR
NON-EMERGENCIES
& EVERYTHING ELSE**

CALL 3-1-1

Or go to www.myla311.lacity.org

FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY



For police, fire, or paramedics...

CALL 9-1-1

Or if you can't, TEXT to 9-1-1



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.



City Services & Programs



Animal Services



Child & Adult Services



Permits & Property Violations



Illegal Dumping & Vandalism



Parking & Vehicle Services



Street Problems & Repairs



Community Disturbances

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

What is the address of the emergency?
State the type of location.



House?



Business?



Apartment?



What is the phone number?

(___) ___ - ____



What is happening?



Accident?



Fire?



Medical?



Crime?

Meet with the first responders.
Help is on the way.

If it is safe, meet with the first responder



If possible, open the garage door & turn on the light



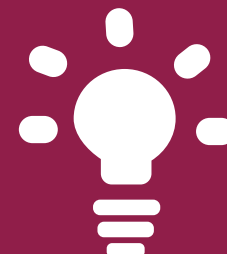
**EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS
GUIDE**

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EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE



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GET INFORMED



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IMPORTANT ALERT SYSTEMS

EMERGENCY INFORMATION



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

WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS (WEA)

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

NOTIFY LA

A Community Mass Notification System that will be used in emergencies to contact City residents and businesses through phone messages, text messages and e-mail.



www.notifyla.org

COMMERCIAL MEDIA

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.

AMATEUR RADIO

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

WEBSITES

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

www.lacounty.gov
LA County updates after a disaster will list shelter locations and other essential information.



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

ALERT SYSTEMS:



lafd.org/alerts



lapdonline.org



www.weather.gov/alerts



redcross.org



fema.gov



ready.gov/alerts

BROADCASTERS:

AM / FM / SATELLITE RADIO



KPCC
89.3 FM

KFI
640 AM

KCBS
93.1 FM

KABC
790 AM

KIIS
102.7 FM

KNX
1070 AM

KROQ
106.7 FM

SATELLITE RADIO

SiriusXM Channels

FOX NEWS CH. _____

CNN NEWS CH. _____

AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

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

FREQ. _____

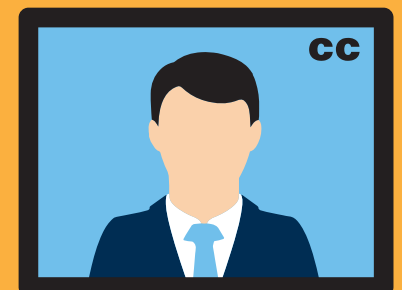
FREQ. _____

SMARTPHONE ALERTS

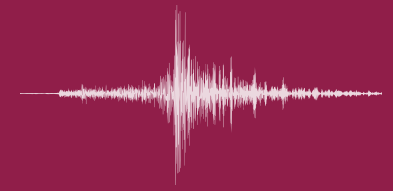
Smartphones have alerting apps for emergency notifications.

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

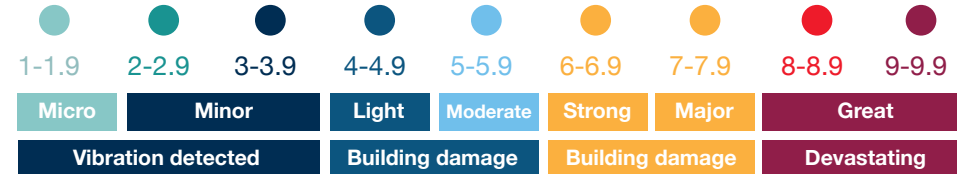
TV : LOCAL NEWS



EARTHQUAKE HISTORY



EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE SCALE



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

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.

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

July 21, 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

NORTHRIDGE

January 17, 1994
4:30:55 AM
Magnitude 6.7

WHITTIER

October 1st, 1987
7:42 AM
Magnitude 5.9

LANDERS

June 28, 1992
4:57 AM
Magnitude 7.3

LONG BEACH

March 10, 1933
5:54 PM
Magnitude 6.4

**Map details for reference only.*

EARTHQUAKES

BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE

1. SECURE YOUR PLACE

By identifying hazards and securing movable items.



2. PLAN TO BE SAFE

By creating a disaster plan and deciding how you will communicate in an emergency.



3. ORGANIZE DISASTER SUPPLIES

In convenient locations.



4. MINIMIZE FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

By organizing important documents, strengthening your property, and considering insurance.



DURING THE EARTHQUAKE

1. DROP COVER AND HOLD ON

When the earth shakes. See illustrations on the next page.



2. IMPROVE SAFETY

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



PROTECT YOURSELF DURING EARTHQUAKES!

IF POSSIBLE



USING WHEELCHAIR



For more information: www.earthquakecountry.org

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

1. CHECK AREAS

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

2. STAY CLEAR

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

3. PUBLIC SAFETY

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

4. AFTER SHOCKS

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



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):

BUILDING ASSESSMENT SIGNS

UNSAFE

Do not enter or occupy

RESTRICTED USE

Entry or occupancy is restricted as specified

INSPECTED

No apparent structural hazard, may have minor damage

more info at www.ladbs.org



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

TSUNAMIS



WHAT IS A TSUNAMI

Tsunamis, also known as seismic sea waves, are a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance such as a landslide, volcanic eruption, and most commonly, an earthquake. After a disturbance has occurred, the first wave in a series could reach the beach in a few minutes,

even before a warning is issued. Areas are at greater risk if they are less than 25 feet above sea level and within a mile of the shoreline. Drowning is the most common cause of death associated with a tsunami. Tsunami waves and the receding water are very destructive to structures in the run-up zone.

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.

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.



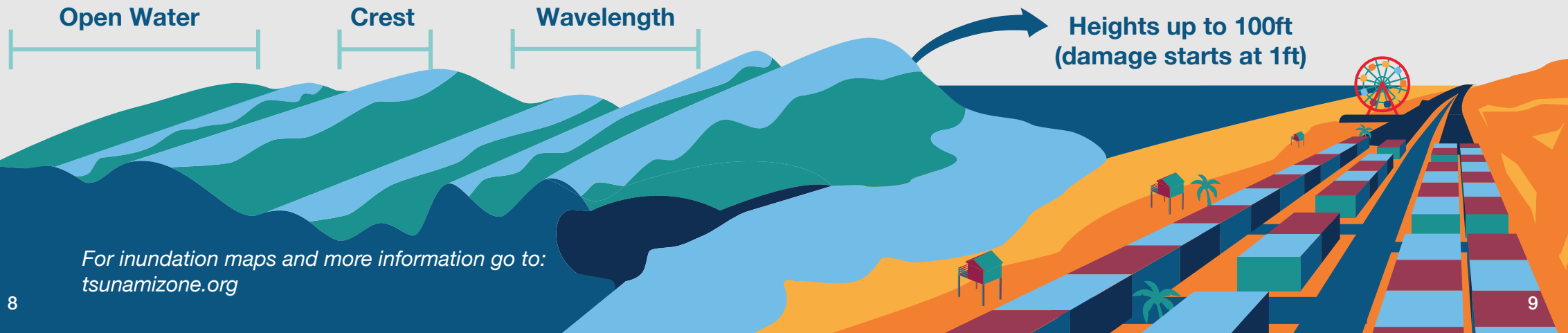
AFTER

Return home only after local officials tell you it is safe.



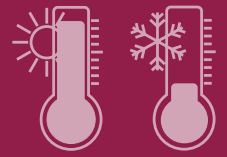
Go to a designated public shelter if you have been told to evacuate or you feel it is unsafe to remain in your home.

Stay away from debris in the water; it may pose a safety hazard to people or pets.



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

ADVERSE WEATHER



6 TIPS FOR EXTREME HEAT

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

TO STAY COOL



Hydrate by drinking water or sports drinks. Avoid drinking alcohol.



Offer help to those in your neighborhood with limited access to air conditioning and transportation, such as seniors or those who are ill.



During peak heat hours stay in an air conditioned area. Visit public facilities such as shopping malls, parks, and libraries to stay cool.



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.

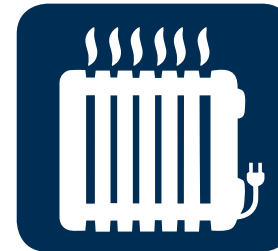


Wear light, loose-fitting clothing.

6 TIPS FOR EXTREME COLD

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

TO STAY WARM



Check to make sure heating appliances are in good working condition before using them.



Furnaces and fireplaces should be checked to ensure that chimneys or flues are not blocked to allow for proper ventilation.



A winter shelter program is available for seniors and those looking for a place to beat cold weather.



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.

STORMS & FLOODS



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

6 TIPS SAFETY TIPS FOR FLOODS



Have a plan in place before an evacuation is ordered.



Avoid walking or driving through flood waters.



Talk to your neighbors about their plans, and encourage them to evacuate early.



If there is a chance of flash flooding, move immediately to higher ground.



Turn on your TV/radio. You will receive the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.



Disconnect electrical appliances and do not touch electrical equipment.

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.

BEFORE THE FLOOD



Assess the safety of your residence and belongings.



Clean drains and gutters around the house.



Plan for sandbags. Visit your local fire station if sandbags are needed.



Maintain all slopes in a safe manner. Roots bring stability to soil.

DURING THE FLOOD



Do not cross rapidly flowing streams.



Check drainage systems at your home and driveways.

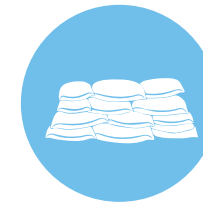


Watch for mudslides and adjust drainage to reduce mudslides.

AFTER THE FLOOD



Don't return to your flood damaged home if area is not safe.



Sandbags may help divert flood water, however they are meaningless when there is significant debris flow.



Drive slowly and carefully as many roads may have mud, debris, holes, and washed-out areas.



Assess damage; check hillsides, houses.

POWER OUTAGES



BEFORE A POWER OUTAGE

1. BUILD

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



2. CHARGE

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



3. LEARN

Learn about the emergency plans by following 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.

POWER OUTAGES



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.

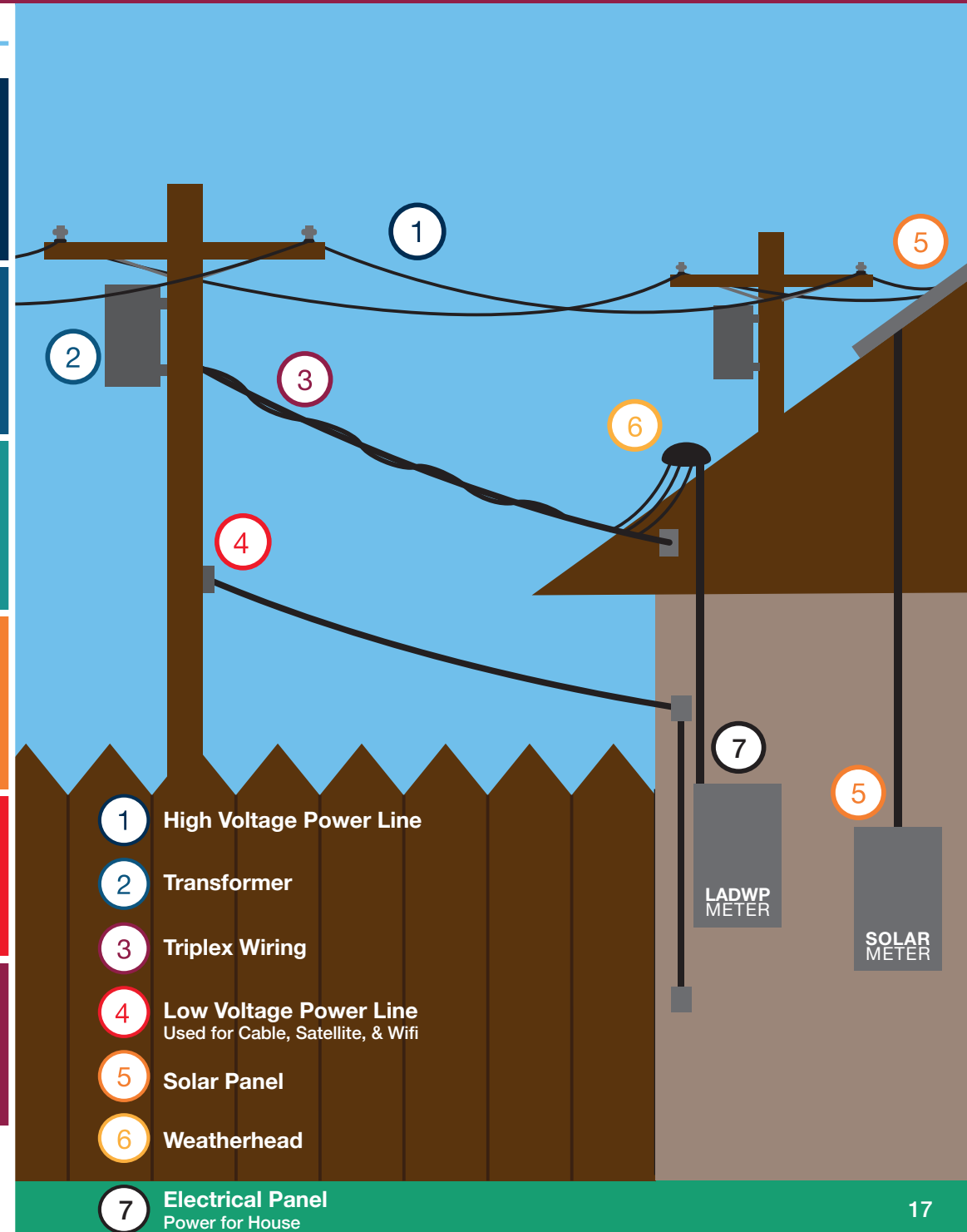


6. INFORMATION

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.



WILDLAND FIRES



BEFORE THE FIRE

Park your car heading out and keep your keys with you.



Place important documents, records, and digital files inside the car.



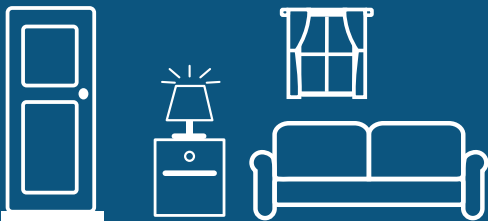
Unplug automatic garage door openers in case of power failure.



Have pet carriers & trailers ready to go.



Close all doors and windows inside your home. Leave all drapes & coverings open but leave lights on.



Move combustible materials away from exterior of home.

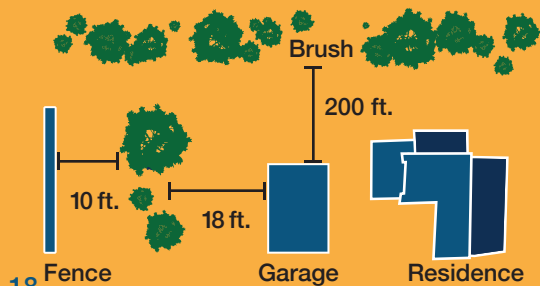


FIRE CODE (L.A.M.C. 57.322)

Maintain required clearance from brush, shrubbery, and trees around your home.

*Diagram not to scale.

Visit lafd.org/brush for more info.



DURING THE FIRE

EVACUATE

Follow evacuation instructions from Law Enforcement and Fire Department officials. Call 911 if you are unable to evacuate.

STAY TOGETHER

Gather your family, pets, and disaster supply kit. Leave your home or business immediately.

STAY CALM

Drive carefully at normal speeds. Do not park your vehicle in a traffic lane or safety area. Monitor road closures.



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

AFTER THE FIRE

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.

HOUSE FIRES



BEFORE A FIRE

E. D. I. T. H

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

WINDOWS

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

1

ESCAPE ROUTES

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

2

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.

3

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.

4

FEEL THE DOOR FOR HEAT

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

5

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.

6

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.

7

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.

8

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.

21

*Read BEFORE, DURING, AFTER tips and compare them to the home diagram below.



HOUSE FIRES



TIPS ABOUT FIRE

FIRE IS FAST!

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

FIRE IS DEADLY!

Fire starts bright, but quickly produces black smoke and complete darkness.

FIRE 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.

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.

SMOKE ALARMS

NEVER DISABLE

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



ALARM BATTERIES

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



ALARMS ON EVERY FLOOR

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

REPLACE ALARMS

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



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.

Fire burns but smoke kills. Smoke alarms save lives. That's why it's important you have functioning smoke alarms throughout your home.

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.



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.

ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE



CALL 911



RUN

HIDE

FIGHT

TEXT 911 ONLY WHEN SAFE

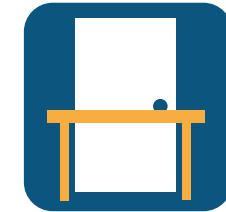
HIDE IF ESCAPE IS NOT POSSIBLE



Stay out of the shooter's view.



Silence your electronics.



Block entrances & turn off lights.



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.



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.

RUN AND ESCAPE IF POSSIBLE



Getting away is your top priority.



Leave behind any heavy belongings.



Help others if you can, but you must escape.



Warn others to stay away from the area.

FIGHT AS A LAST RESORT



Commit to your actions. FIGHT. Do not hesitate.



Rally others & attack together.



Be prepared to inflict severe injury to shooter.



Throw objects or improvise weapons.

TERRORISM



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

TYPES OF TERRORISM



Arson



Bioterrorism



Chemical Attacks



Cyberterrorism



Hijackings



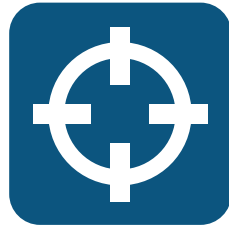
Suspicious Packages



Nuclear Attacks



Radiological Attacks



Shootings



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

BEFORE AN ATTACK

SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING!

OBSERVE SURROUNDINGS

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

REPORT THREATS

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



WHEN TRAVELING

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



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



Keep emergency supply kits.



Train in how to use fire extinguishers.



Practice evacuation drills and procedures.



Obtain training in CPR and first aid.



Establish a family meeting place.



Create an emergency communications plan.

DISEASE OUTBREAK



BEFORE A PANDEMIC

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



Store two weeks worth of supplies.



Refill your prescription medications.



Maintain health records in a safe place.



Consider vaccinations.

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
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- 35 Evacuation Procedure
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- 48 Day Hiking Safety Guide





DISASTER SUPPLY KITS

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

EVACUATIONS



EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT



CASH AND CREDIT CARDS



OUT OF STATE CONTACT LIST



FAMILY PHOTOS



IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

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



CHANGE OF CLOTHING

each family member



PERSONAL HYGIENE

toothbrush, toothpaste, shampoo, soap, lotion, deodorant, and tissues



MEDICAL NEEDS

wheelchair, canes, walkers, medications, hearing aids, and extra batteries



BABY

diapers, formula, food, change of clothing



PET CARE

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

EVACUATION WARNING OR VOLUNTARY EVACUATION

Prepare to leave your home and the area. Gather your family, pets, basic needs and important paperwork and listen for instructions from emergency responders.



If you have special medical needs or have limited mobility, you should prepare to leave the area when an Evacuation Warning is issued. Those with the horses or large animals should also begin to evacuate.



EVACUATION ORDER OR MANDATORY EVACUATION

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



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

EVACUATION SHELTER

Shelter may be set up by the American Red Cross at the request of the City if an area must be evacuated for an extended amount of time. The location for an evacuation shelter will be announced by local officials.



SHELTER IN PLACE

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

FLASH FLOODS

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



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



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.

Learn about **READY, SET, GO!** program on LAFD.org

10 ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

PERSONALIZE IT



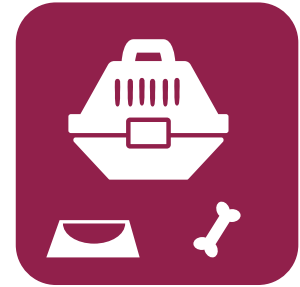
At a minimum your emergency supply kit should include these 10 essential items.



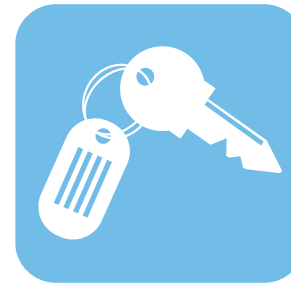
Camping stove fuel, pots and pans, aluminum foil, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils



Emergency blankets or sleeping bags



Pet Carriers and supplies for your animals and pets



Extra set of car, home and safe deposit box keys



List for emergency telephone numbers and contacts



Medication, portable toilet, toilet paper and plastic bags for human waste



Compass and maps



Pens, pencils, paper tablet to document incident



Toys, candy, crayons and books to keep children busy



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

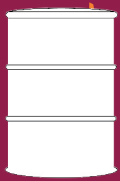


STORE WATER

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.



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



TIP: Water from water heater tank may be boiling hot.

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

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 you toilet.

ACCESS WATER

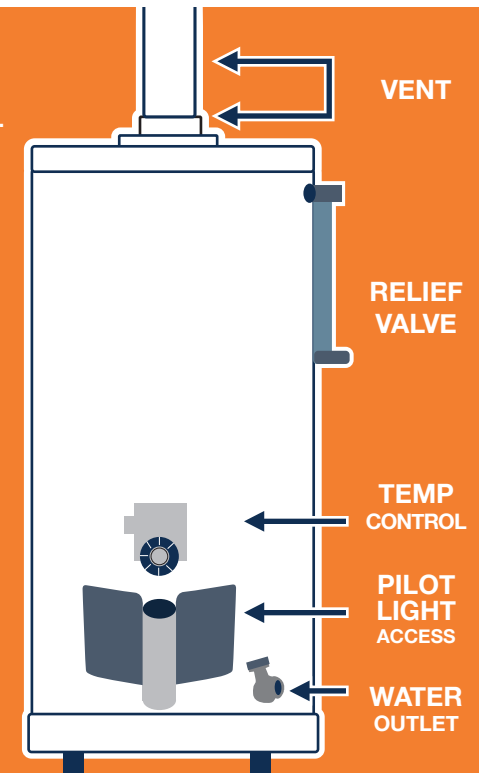
ACCESS RESERVES IN THE WATER HEATER:

- 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.



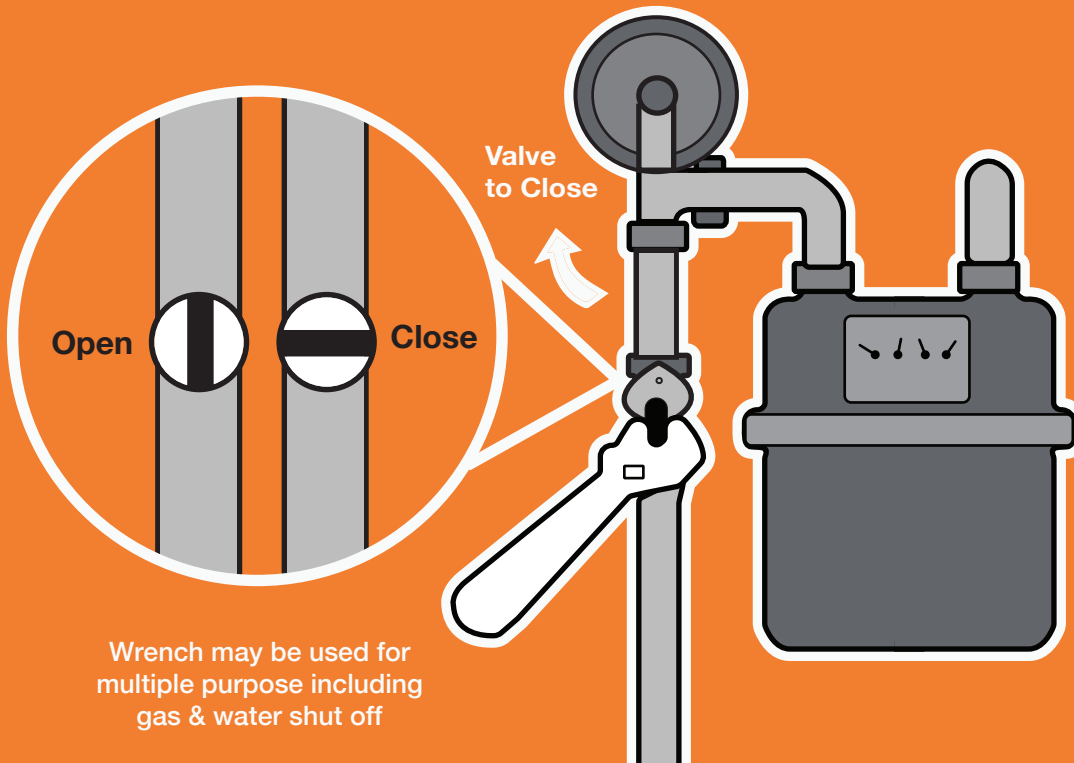
GAS SHUT OFF

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.

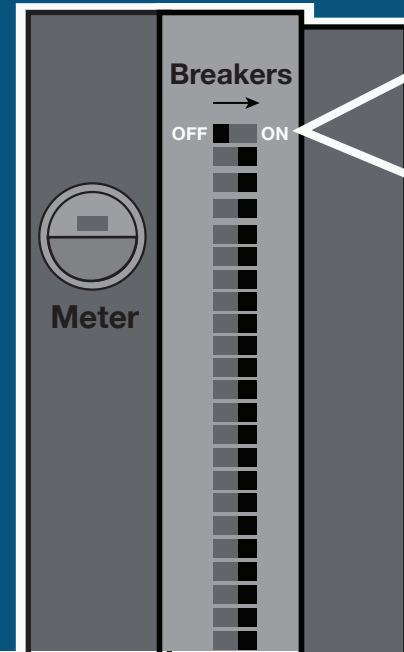
TURN OFF GAS SUPPLY

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: 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.

ELECTRICITY SHUT OFF



1. TURN POWER OFF
Turn off individual breakers **FIRST**, then the main switch.

2. TURN POWER ON
Turn on the main switch **FIRST**, then individual breakers.

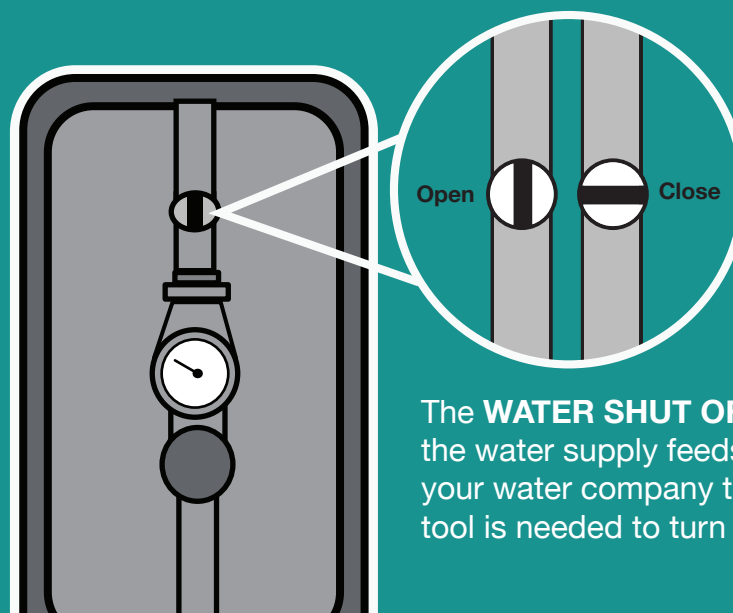
OFF ON OFF ON

ELECTRICAL PANEL

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

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

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.

HOME SAFETY CHECK



GAS

Learn the location of your gas meter and how to shut off the supply valve.

DO NOT shut off the gas supply valve unless you smell or hear gas leaking.



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

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



SMOKE ALARMS

Make sure to install smoke alarms on every floor of the house, including the basement and 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.

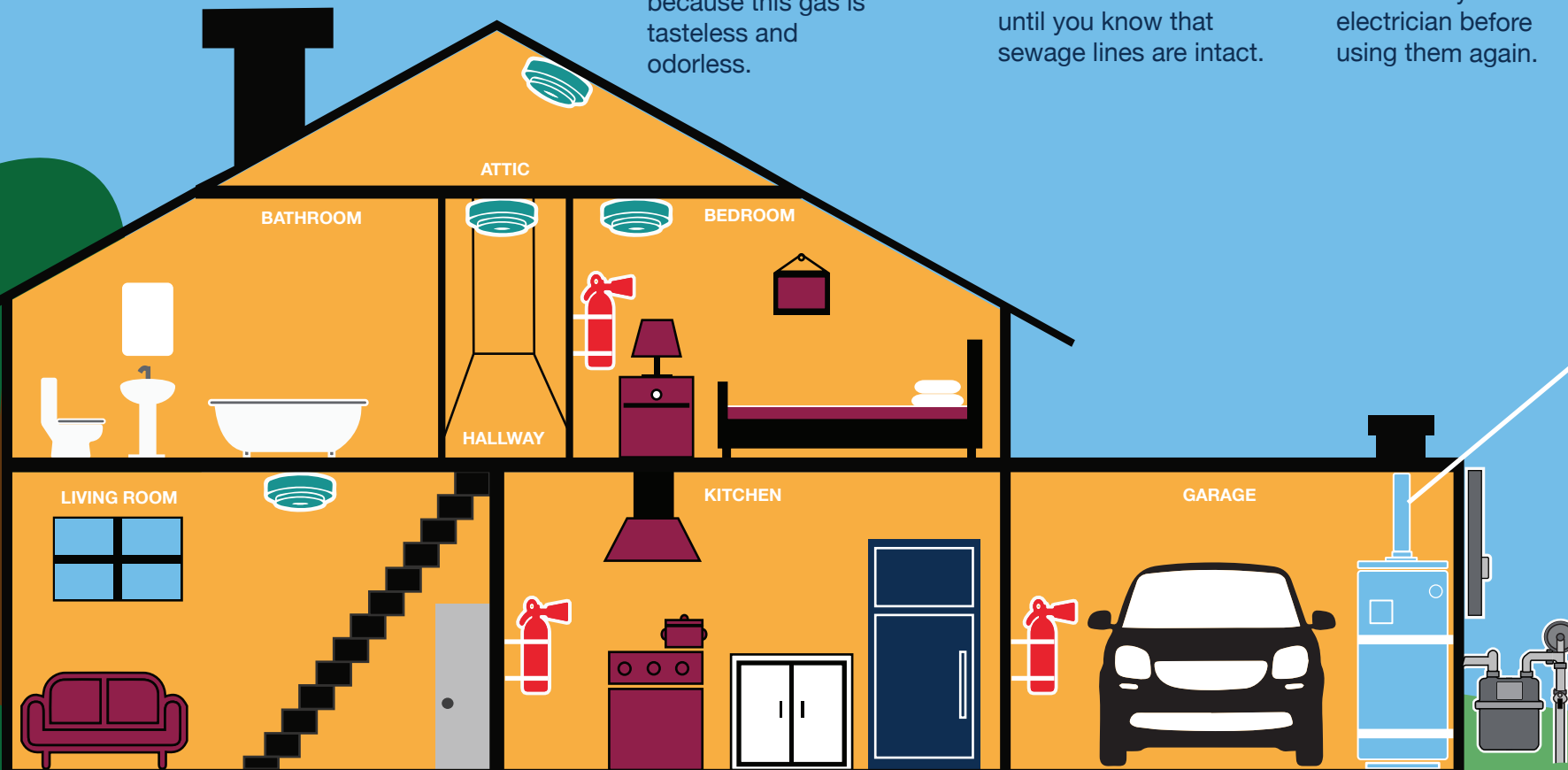
Have appliances checked by an electrician before using them again.



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

SUPPLY KIT



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



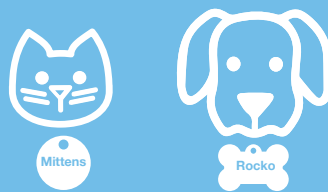
SERVICE ANIMALS

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



COLLAR

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



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.



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.)



Name tags and phone numbers for collars and harnesses



Water and food for 3-10 days



Leashes, harnesses, gloves and carriers to transport pets safely and securely



Supplies like bowls, cat litter and pans, manual can opener, foil or plastic lids for cans



3-10 day supply of medications. Medical records stored in a waterproof container



Current photos of your pets in case they get lost



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.



First Aid Kit (including large/small bandages with elastic tape, scissors, tweezers, Q-tips, antibiotic ointment, saline eyewash, & hydrogen peroxide)



TIP: Identification microchips are highly recommended for all pets

For more information go to www.laanimalservices.com

LARGER ANIMALS PREPAREDNESS

SHELTER-IN-PLACE



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

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.



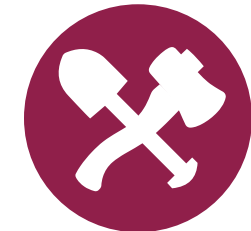
SUGGESTED SUPPLIES



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

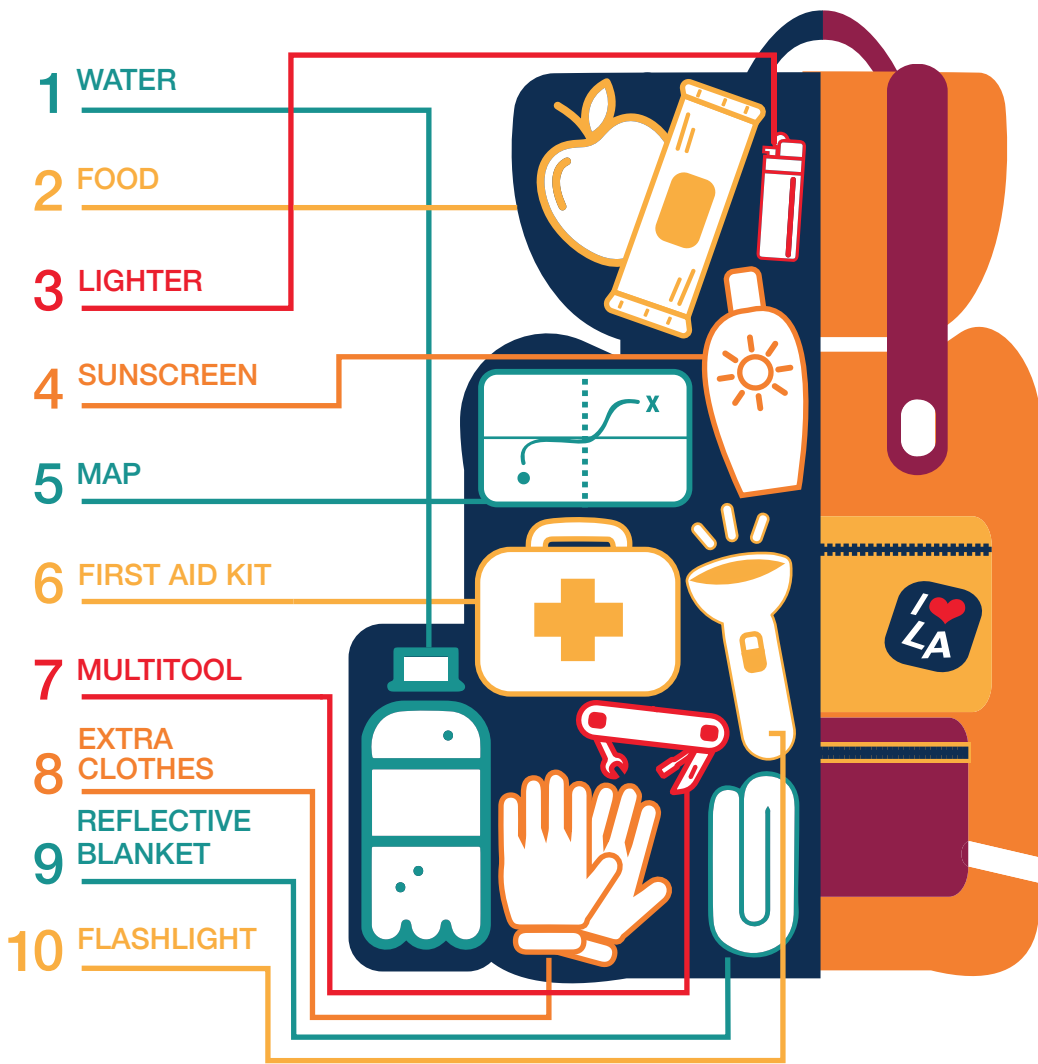


Use leather halters

DAY HIKING SAFETY GUIDE



DAY HIKING CHECKLIST: 10 KEY ITEMS



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

HIKE WITH A FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER.

It makes hiking more safe and fun.
Encourage one another to meet your goals!



TAKE PLENTY OF DRINKING WATER.

Don't drink stream water, it can make you sick.
Save enough water for the way back on long hikes.



LET SOMEONE KNOW WHERE YOU ARE GOING AND WHEN YOU PLAN ON RETURNING.

Bring a cell phone and let that person know you made it home safely.
Check phone battery and reception before leaving.



DON'T WALK OFF-TRAIL.

Cutting across switchbacks erodes the hillside and destroys the trail.
Walking off-trail increases your chance of suffering an injury or getting lost.



BE AWARE OF THE WILDLIFE THAT LIVES IN ALL OF OUR STATE PARKS.

Black bears, mountain lions, and rattlesnakes are rarely encountered. If seen, keep your distance, back away slowly, and do not run. Report your sightings to a park ranger.



POISON OAK IS COMMON THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA.

Avoid touching this shiny, three leafed shrub. If you touch poison oak wash it with soap and water immediately and pat dry. Remember "leaves of three, let it be".



For more information visit www.LAparks.org/hiking



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**





NOTES

COMMUNITY TRAINING

WHAT IS CERT?

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

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



WHAT WILL I LEARN?

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.
- All classes taught by LAFD firefighters.
- This free training is offered mornings, afternoons, or nights.
- Certification upon completion.
- Must be 18 or older.

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

BASIC FIRST AID

TRIAGE PROCEDURE



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 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 matter, 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

TAG	CATEGORY	CONDITION
“I” or Red tag	Immediate	Life Threatening Injury
“D” or yellow tag	Delayed	Serious/ Non-Life Threatening
“M” or green tag	Minor	Walking Wounded
“DEAD” or black tag	Deceased	Pulse-less/ Non-Breathing

In mass casualty events, categorize the priority of treatment.

INDIVIDUALS IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

DISASTER RELATED STRESS



INDIVIDUALS WITH UNIQUE SUPPORT



PREGNANT



MOBILITY DEVICE



ELDERLY



INJURED



HEARING IMPAIRMENT



TEMPORARY DISABILITIES



NON-ENGLISH SPEAKERS



NO ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION



BABY/CHILD

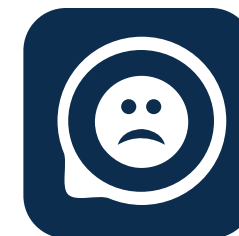
COMMON REACTIONS TO DISASTERS



NAUSEA



HEADACHES



SADNESS



ALCOHOL/DRUG CONSUMPTION



ANGER/IRRITATION



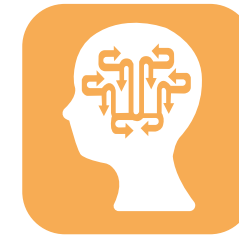
INSOMNIA



LOSS OF APPETITE



ANXIETY



LACK OF FOCUS

HOW TO COPE

- 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.

- 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.



DISASTER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION



FEMA

LOOKING FOR FAMILY?

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

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

LOST JOB? CAN'T WORK?

People who lose their jobs due to a disaster may apply for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). DUA provides weekly benefits to unemployed individuals who are not eligible for regular insurance compensation. Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims, including claims for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), can be filed online, by phone, by mail, or by fax.

To file a claim by phone,
English: 1-800-300-5616
TTY: 1-800-815-9387
Online: www.edd.ca.gov



American Red Cross

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!

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.

HOW TO APPLY?

Apply online at www.disasterassistance.gov
Call 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.



HOME DESTROYED?

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

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



NEED LEGAL HELP?

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.



SAFE & WELL?

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

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



SCHOOL SAFETY

PLACE OF WORSHIP

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.



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.



Prepare to help your congregation after a disaster.



Train staff in disaster readiness and response.



Prepare for a disaster with emergency supplies.



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



TIP: Keep your emergency contact information updated with school. Know the school's emergency plans, and emergency relocation sites.

RECOVERY

24/7
Emergency
Service

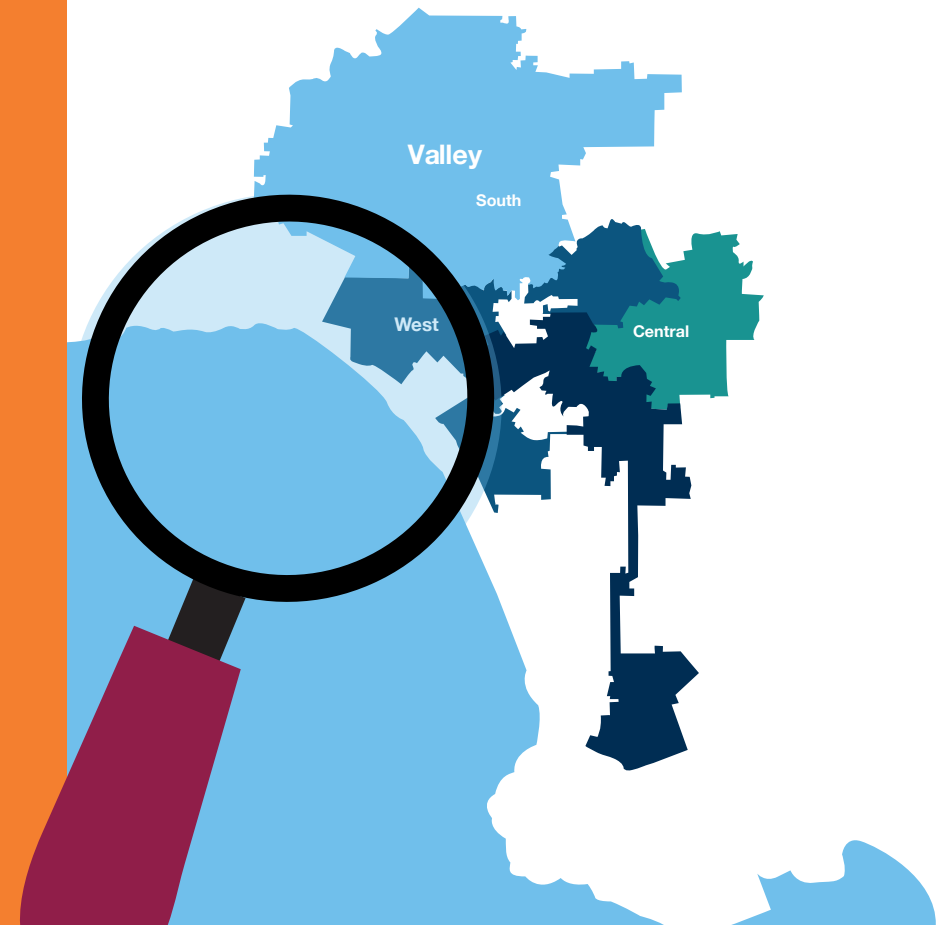
CITY OF LOS ANGELES CONTACTS

Department of Aging		1-800-510-2020
Department of Animal Services	www.laanimalservices.com	1-888-452-7381
Department of Building & Safety	www.ladbs.org/LADBSWeb/services-permit.jsf	(311) (TDD) 1-213-473-3231
Department on Disability	1-213-202-2764	(TDD) 1-213-202-3452
FIRE & POLICE Department: EMERGENCIES ONLY		DIAL (911)
DigAlert	www.digalert.org	(811) Information (411)
General Information	www.lafd.org www.lapdonline.org	1-213-978-3820/ 1-877-275-5273
Emergency Management Department	www.emergency.lacity.org	1-213-484-4800
Department of Water & Power	www.ladwp.com	1-800-342-5397
LA Sanitation Sewer/ Storm Drain Problem		
Storm Damage/ Mud Slide Reports		1-800-773-2489
Trees Down/ Debris Removal		1-800-996-2489
Recs & Parks		1-213-202-2700
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)	www.ENLA.org	1-703-778-5088
Street Lights	1-323-913-4744	1-213-485-4184
Traffic Signals		1-818-374-4823
Southern California Gas Company	www.socalgas.com	1-800-427-2200
United Policyholders	www.uphelp.org	1-415-393-9990
California Volunteers (donations/volunteers)	californiavolunteers.ca.gov	1-916-323-7646
American Red Cross	www.redcross.org	1-800-733-2767
The Salvation Army	www.salvationarmy.org	1-800-725-2769

RESOURCES



- 64 Mayor, Council District, Emergency Management
- 65 Los Angeles Fire Department
- 68 Los Angeles Police Department
- 70 Get Help
- 71 Your Emergency Directory





OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
 mayor.lacity.org
 213-978-0600

COUNCIL DISTRICTS

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

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

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

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

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.



LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

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

FIRE STATIONS IN LA CITY (ordered by zip code)

ZIP CODE	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FIRE STATION
90002	1801 E. Century Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6265	65
90003	6406 S. Main Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6233	33
90004	326 N. Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6206	6
90006	2401 W. Pico Boulevard Los Angeles	(213) 485-6213	13
90007	3000 S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6215	15
90010	4029 W. Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6229	29
90011	3401 S. Central Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6214	14
90011	1192 E. 51st Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6221	21
90012	108 N. Fremont Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6203	3
90012	450 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6204	4
90014	430 E. 7th Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6209	9
90015	1335 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6210	10
90016	4470 Coliseum Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6294	94
90018	2009 S. Western Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6226	26
90018	3661 S. 7th Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6234	34
90019	5023 W. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6268	68
90021	1601 S. Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6217	17
90023	2927 E. Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6225	25
90024	107S Beverly Glen Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 575-8571	71
90024	1090 S. Veteran Avenue, Los Angeles	(310) 575-8537	37
90026	2144 W. Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6220	20
90027	1601 Hillhurst Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6235	35
90028	5769 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6282	82
90028	1327 N. Cole Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6227	27
90029	4957 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6252	52
90031	2230 Pasadena Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485 6201	1
90032	2011 N. Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6216	16
90032	4575 Huntington Dr. South, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6247	47
90033	1962 E. Cesar Chavez Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6202	2
90034	3690 S. Motor Ave., Los Angeles	(310) 840-2143	43

FIRE STATIONS IN LA CITY CONTINUED

(ordered by zip code)

ZIP CODE	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FIRE STATION
90035	1556 S. Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6258	58
90036	5821 W. 3rd Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6261	61
90037	4370 S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6246	46
90039	2759 Rowena Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6256	56
90041	2021 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6242	42
90041	4455 E. York Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6255	55
90042	5921 N. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6212	12
90044	7800 S. Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6257	57
90045	6911 World Way West, Los Angeles	(310) 978-2180	80
90045	10010 International Road, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6295	95
90045	10435 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6251	51
90045	8900 S. Emerson Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6205	5
90046	8021 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles	(818) 756-8697	97
90046	1439 N. Gardner Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6241	41
90047	1909 W. Slauson Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6266	66
90049	16500 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles	(818) 756-8609	109
90049	12229 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 575-8519	19
90057	1819 W. 7th Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6211	11
90061	10811 S. Main Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6264	64
90064	10556 W. Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 840-2192	92
90064	11505 W. Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 575-8559	59
90065	1410 W. Cypress Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6244	44
90065	3036 Fletcher Drive, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6250	50
90066	11970 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 397-2662	62
90068	3111 N. Cahuenga Boulevard, West Los Angeles	(213) 485-6276	76
90094	5451 Playa Vista Drive, Los Angeles	(310) 862-2844	67
90210	14145 Mulholland Drive, Beverly Hills	(818) 756-8699	99
90210	12520 Mulholland Drive, Beverly Hills	(818) 756-8608	108
90247	18030 S. Vermont Avenue, Gardena	(310) 548-7579	79
90272	17281 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades	(310) 575-8523	23
90272	15045 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades	(310) 575-8569	69
90291	1930 Shell Avenue, Venice	(310) 575-8563	63
90710	1331 W. 253rd Street, Harbor City	(310) 548-7585	85
90731	2945 S. Miner Street (Berth 44A), San Pedro	(310) 548-7545	110
90731	1444 S. Seaside Ave (Berth 256), Terminal Island	(310) 548-7541	111
90731	444 S. Harbor Boulevard (Berth 86), San Pedro	(310) 548-7542	112
90731	330 Ferry Street, Terminal Island	(310) 548-7540	40
90731	1601 S. Grand Avenue, San Pedro	(310) 548-7548	48
90732	1414 W. 25th Street, San Pedro	(310) 548-7501	101
90732	1005 N. Gaffey Street, San Pedro	(310) 548-2836	36

ZIP CODE	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FIRE STATION
90744	124 E. "I" Street, Wilmington	(310) 548-7538	38
90744	400 Yacht Street (Berth 194), Wilmington	(310) 548-7549	49
91040	9411 Wentworth Street, Sunland	(818) 756-8624	24
91042	7777 Foothill Boulevard, Tujunga	(818) 756-8674	74
91303	6811 De Soto Avenue, Canoga Park	(818) 756-8672	72
91304	23004 Roscoe Boulevard, West Hills	(818) 756-8606	106
91306	8349 Winnetka Avenue, Winnetka	(818) 756-8604	104
91311	21800 Marilla Street, Chatsworth	(818) 756-8696	96
91311	20225 Devonshire Street, Chatsworth	(818) 756-8607	107
91316	4960 Balboa Boulevard, Encino	(818) 756-8683	83
91324	11351 Tampa Avenue, Northridge	(818) 756-8668	8
91324	9861 Reseda Boulevard, Northridge	(818) 756-7670	70
91325	18143 Parthenia Street, Northridge	(818) 756-8603	103
91326	11641 Corbin Avenue, Northridge	(818) 756-9728	28
91331	13035 Van Nuys Boulevard, Pacoima	(818) 756-8698	98
91335	7419 Reseda Boulevard, Reseda	(818) 756-8673	73
91340	15345 San Fernando Mission, Mission Hills	(818) 756-8675	75
91342	14430 Polk Street, Sylmar	(818) 756-8691	91
91343	10124 Balboa Boulevard, North Hills	(818) 756-8687	87
91344	12050 Balboa Boulevard, Granada Hills	(818) 756-8618	18
91352	9224 N. Sunland Boulevard, Sunland	(818) 756-8677	77
91356	19059 Ventura Boulevard, Tarzana	(818) 756-8693	93
91364	6345 Fallbrook Avenue, Woodland Hills	(818) 756-8605	105
91367	21050 W. Burbank Boulevard, Woodland Hills	(818) 756-8684	84
91401	13200 Burbank Boulevard, Van Nuys	(818) 756-8602	102
91401	14415 Sylvan Street, Van Nuys	(818) 756-8639	39
91402	14355 W. Arminta Street, Panorama City	(818) 756-8681	81
91402	14630 Plummer Street, Panorama City	(818) 892-4807	7
91403	5101 N. Sepulveda Boulevard, Sherman Oaks	(818) 756-8688	88
91406	7921 Woodley Avenue, Van Nuys	(818) 756-8690	90
91406	6751 Louise Avenue, Van Nuys	(818) 756-8600	100
91601	5320 Tujunga Avenue, North Hollywood	(818) 756-8660	60
91602	4305 Vineland Avenue, North Hollywood	(818) 756-8686	86
91604	4041 Whitsett Avenue, Studio City	(818) 756-8678	78
91605	7063 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, North Hollywood	(818) 756-8689	89

My local fire station is... _____

(write in pencil)

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

For more fire department information visit www.lafd.org



THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

MAKE THE RIGHT CALL

9-1-1

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

EXAMPLES:

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

3-1-1

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

EXAMPLES:

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

REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

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

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



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

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:

POLICE STATION	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	ZIP CODE
77th	7600 Broadway, Los Angeles	(213) 485-4164	90003
Olympic	1130 S. Vermont, Los Angeles	(213) 382-9102	90006
Newton	3400 S. Central Avenue, Los Angeles	(323) 846-6547	90011
Central	251 E. Sixth Street, Los Angeles	(213) 833-3707	90014
Rampart	1401 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles	(213) 484-3400	90017
Wilshire	4861 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 473-0476	90019
West Los Angeles	1663 Butler Avenue, Los Angeles	(310) 444-0701	90025
Harbor	2175 John S. Gibson Blvd, San Pedro	(310) 726-7700	90731
Hollywood	1358 N. Wilcox, Hollywood	(213) 972-2971	90028
Hollenbeck	2111 E. First Street, Los Angeles	(323) 342-4100	90033
Southeast	145 W. 108th Street, Los Angeles	(213) 972-7828	90061
Southwest	1546 W. Martin Luther King Blvd, Los Angeles	(213) 485-2582	90062
Northeast	3353 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles	(323) 561-3211	90065
Pacific	12312 Culver Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 482-6334	90066
Topanga	21501 Schoenborn Street, Canoga Park	(818) 756-4800	91304
Devonshire	10250 Etiwanda Avenue, Northridge	(818) 832-0633	91325
Foothill	12760 Osborne Street, Pacoima	(818) 756-8861	91331
West Valley	19020 Vanowen Street, Reseda	(818) 374-7611	91335
Mission	11121 Sepulveda Blvd, Mission Hills	(818) 838-9800	91345
Van Nuys	6240 Sylmar Avenue, Van Nuys	(818) 374-9500	91401
North Hollywood	11640 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood	(818) 623-4016	91601

TRAFFIC DIVISIONS IN LA CITY

TRAFFIC DIVISIONS	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	ZIP CODE
South	4125 S. Crenshaw Boulevard. Los Angeles	(323)-421-2577	90008
Central	251 East 6th Street. Los Angeles	(213)-833-3746	90014
West	4849 W. Venice Boulevard. Los Angeles	(213)-473-0222	90019
Valley	7870 Nollan Place. Panarama City	(818)-644-8000	91402

My local police station is... _____

(write in pencil)

“To Protect and To Serve”

For more police department information visit www.lapdonline.org



GET HELP.

Where can I find information about...

Animal services	LA Department of Animal Services	888-452-7381 www.laanimalservices.com
Buildings and safety	LA Department of Building & Safety	311 www.ladbs.org
Blood donations	American Red Cross	310-445-9900 www.redcross.org
Disaster recovery assistance	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	www.disasterhelp.gov
Disease control	CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	800-232-4636 www.cdc.gov
Earthquake information	U.S. Geological Survey	www.quake.usgs.gov
Environmental disasters	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	www.epa.gov/ebtpages/emergencies.html
Exposure to toxic substances	Poison Control Center	800-222-1222 www.aapcc.org/DNN
Health and human services	211 LA County	211 www.211lacounty.org
Loan and grant information	U.S. Small Business Administration	800-659-2955 www.sba.gov
Reports for outages	LADWP - LA Department of Water and Power	800-342-5397 www.ladwp.org
School districts in LA	LAUSD - LA Unified School District	213-241-4500 www.lausd.net
Underground services	Dig Alert	811 www.digalert.org
Weather information	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	www.noaa.gov

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

CONTACTS	NAME	LOCATION	PHONE NUMBER
In-State Contacts:			
Primary			
Secondary			
Out-of-State Contacts:			
Primary			
Secondary			
Hospitals Near:			
Home			
Work			
School			
Neighbor			
Family Physician			
Other Doctor			
Dentist			
Employer/Office			
School			
Vet			
Religious Organization			
My Fire Station			
My Police Station			
Poison Control			

INSURANCE INFORMATION

Medical Insurance: _____ Phone: _____
 Policy Number: _____
 Home Insurance: _____ Phone: _____
 Policy Number: _____
 Auto Insurance: _____ Phone: _____
 Policy Number: _____



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

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CSUN

MIKE CURB
COLLEGE OF ARTS, MEDIA,
AND COMMUNICATION

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



For more fire department information
Visit www.lafd.org

THIS GUIDE

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

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310-552-4139
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LosAngelesFireDepartment

TWITTER



@lafd (*incident alerts*)

@lafdtalk (*casual conversation and inquiries*)

INSTAGRAM



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