



Emergency Preparedness Plan for Top O' Topanga



Reminder: Top O' Topanga shall not be responsible for the physical evacuation of residents from their homes in an emergency, for which individual residents shall be responsible themselves. It is each household's responsibility to be prepared for an emergency or Disaster. Top O' Topanga will not be responsible to provide food, shelter, or medical help.

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Part I: Emergency Preparedness Plan

Purpose Statement:

California Legislature Senate Bill 23 has been passed to improve the health and safety conditions in mobile home parks or manufactured homes. This bill requires an emergency preparedness plan to be developed and adopted before September 10, 2010, the plan to be posted and accessible to individual residents, and requires an enforcement agency to determine park compliance. 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.

NOTICE TO MOBILE HOME/RV PARK OWNERS, OPERATORS, RESIDENTS AND OCCUPANTS

A notice of this plan's existence and how to obtain a copy of this plan is provided below:

- A copy of the actual "NOTICE TO RESIDENTS" has been placed in Appendix 6 of this emergency preparedness plan.
- The "NOTICE TO RESIDENTS" has been hand delivered and/or mailed to every occupant of this park.
- The "NOTICE TO RESIDENTS" shown in Appendix 6 has been posted in the manager's office.
- This plan shall be kept by the park office and will be available to residents for review at any time.
- Any resident may obtain a copy of this plan from the park office.

The following information is provided as an emergency preparedness plan. This plan contains guidelines and specific information that was obtained from the State of California Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. **Additional emergency preparedness information can be obtained from FEMA's webpage, www.fema.gov or or by telephone, 1 (800) 621-FEMA (3362) or the California Emergency Management Agency, www.calema.ca.gov. / 916-845-8510.**

The information contained within this document will be useful in preparing for a natural disaster or man-made emergency. Each resident should receive a copy of the emergency preparedness plan and familiarize themselves with the procedures. **All residents MUST be given information on how to get a copy of this plan and your park MUST maintain a copy of said notifications of each resident.** The goal of this plan is to maintain order and provide useful information before, during and after an emergency. An important consideration in any emergency situation is the ability to coordinate with local responding agencies and personnel. It is imperative that individuals work in conjunction with and assist emergency response personnel as directed or instructed.

This plan was designed to be used as a workbook in the event of an emergency. Management and volunteers should document their actions, findings and resident information on this plan. Appendixes and blank pages are incorporated within this plan for documentation purposes. This plan will become a record of your activities and should be retained.

The most important feature of any home is safety. This plan could save your life. 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 a disaster. 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. Knowing what to do in an emergency is your best protection and your responsibility.

Planning:

Park elevation	1540-1580 Feet Above Sea Level
Two way traffic accessible?	Yes
Areas of the park, which would be quicker and easier to evacuate first.	Near Main Entrance/Exit
Fixed obstacles and locations	See Site Plan, See Appendix 1
Location of blocked exits	None
Alternate evacuation routes	None
Types of disasters common to area	See risk assessment
Public warning signals used in the community	Local TV and Radio; Reverse 9-1-1
Phone number of local Red Cross chapter	818-593-3500
Local emergency broadcast station frequency Emergency Alert System	TV, KFBK-1530 AM (State Primary) / AM 640, 980, 1070,1450 FM 100.7
Are there concentrations of households who need special assistance? If so, are they congregated in certain sections of the park?	Park Manager will keep a list. Appendix 3 can be completed in the event of an Emergency
Location of tow vehicles	None
Structures	Office/Clubhouse
Recreational vehicles	See Site Plan, See Appendix 1
River staff gauge and the gauge height	None
Location of emergency storage areas and routes to the emergency storage area	None
Evacuation route	See Site Plan, See Appendix 1
Helicopter Landing Zone	None

Hazard Risk Assessment:

Possible Hazards	Risk level (none, low, moderate, or high)	Risk Reduction
Floods	Moderate	Anchor floatable items and mobile homes.
Hurricanes	Low	Evacuate mobile home park, anchor floatable items and mobile homes
Thunderstorms	Moderate	Monitor weather conditions and instructions
Tornados	Low	Monitor weather conditions and instructions; evacuate mobile home if tornados are in the area.
Extreme Cold	Low	Monitor weather conditions and instructions; make sure heaters are working properly and serviced regularly.
Extreme Heat	Moderate	Monitor weather conditions and instructions; make sure air conditioner is working properly and serviced regularly; monitor locations of emergency cooling station on local news and the Office of Emergency Services.
Earthquakes	Moderate	Anchor home, equipment, water heater, propane cylinders and other non-supported items
Volcanoes	Low	None Active in the vicinity
Landslides	Moderate	Evacuate problem areas as directed
Tsunamis	Low	Evacuate mobile home park, anchor floatable items.
Fires	High	Install smoke detectors, change batteries when you change the time in spring and fall; review escape routes with your family, be careful using alternative heating sources, keep matches and lighters away from children.

Wildfires	High	Keep lawns trimmed, leaves raked, and the roof and rain gutters free from debris such as dead limbs and leaves, create a defensible space by thinning trees and brush within 30 feet away from structures and wooden fences.
Hazardous Materials Incidents	Moderate	Turn off air conditioners and ventilation systems, move into a room that is above ground and have the fewest openings to the outside, seal the room by covering each window, door and vent using plastic sheeting and duct tape.
Nuclear Power Plants	Low	If you are told to evacuate, keep car windows and vents closed; use re-circulating air. If you are home, turn off the air conditions, ventilations fans, furnace and other air intakes. Wear a dust mask.
Explosions	Moderate	Get under a sturdy table or desk if things are falling around you. When they stop falling, leave quickly, watching for obviously weakened floors and stairways; leave the building as quickly as possible.
Biological Threats	Low	Check with your doctor to ensure all required or suggested immunizations' are up to date. Consider installing a High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter in your furnace return duct
Chemical Threats	Low	If your are instructed to shelter in place, obtain a roll of duct tape, scissors and enough plastic for doors, windows, and vents for the room in which you will shelter in place; seal the room with these items; choose an internal room to shelter, preferably one without windows and on the highest level.
Nuclear Blasts	Low	Protection from radioactive fallout would require taking shelter in an underground area or in the middle

		of a large building. Wear a dust mask
Radiological Emergencies	Low	Take the same protective measures you would for fallout resulting from a nuclear blast.

Evacuation of a Mobile Home Park:

The State of California recommends that each park form a Disaster Preparedness Emergency Plan Committee (DPEPC) to assist in the evacuation process. The committee should consist of residents from the park who are willing to volunteer their time to establish and serve on the committee. This 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. The committee can operate under the direction of the park Manager. The Disaster Preparedness Emergency Plan Committee (DPEPC) should be responsible for informing each resident of any impending disaster. Other functions of DPEPC could be:

- To conduct training and practice evacuation sessions,
- Acquiring and updating emergency phone contact lists for next of kin notifications,
- Informing residents of either the possibility of evacuation or of an imminent evacuation of residents during a natural or man-made disaster,
- Inform/train residents on procedures for securing their 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.

In the event of an emergency:

- Park volunteers should meet at the office for instructions and assignments,

- Organize and inform residents by sections to leave the park in a safe and orderly fashion; consider printing Mapquest or Google maps with directions to an emergency shelter identified by local government,
- The DPEPC and emergency responders should consider using ambulance services for transportation/evacuation of non-ambulatory victims.
- Consider using “Side Walk Chalk” to mark on doors or on sidewalk units that have been checked and evacuated. A simple Check mark with chalk will help eliminate duplication of efforts and assure every unit has been checked. The check mark can be crossed to form an X after the units has been checked twice.
- Volunteers’ and Block Captains shall keep records of actions taken and at what locations.

If the DPEPC is unable to complete the evacuation, call 9-1-1 and request assistance.

Emergency Evacuation of Residents by Section:

The order of evacuation is for Section 1 to evacuate first, then Section 2 evacuates second and continues sequentially by Section number until the entire park has been evacuated. **Blocked or locked exits shall be opened immediately in the event of an evacuation.**

Evacuation orders are usually followed with information on evacuation routes and shelter locations. Evacuation routes and shelter locations should be broadcasted over the local emergency broadcast station frequency (Emergency Alert System), Local TV channels, Reverse 9-1-1 telephone systems and verbally by first responders (fire and law enforcement officials). If evacuation orders have been given without instruction on evacuation routes or shelter locations, park managers should call 9-1-1 and request evacuation routes and shelter locations for park residents. Evacuation routes and shelter locations should be provided to residents when exiting the park.

Evacuation will be done as a buddy system. Residents will need to alert their neighbor or neighbors in case of an emergency. Neighbors working together to assure everyone in the park is notified of an emergency and the need to evacuate is essential.

Notify the Incident Commander or Park Manager if a neighbor needs assistance. Ambulance services may be required to evacuate neighbors that need assistance.

After checking on your neighbors, you will need to go to the park exit and check out of the park and receive information regarding shelters and transportation routes.

A copy of site evacuation routes will be available to all residents and has been placed in Appendix 1 of this plan.

Evacuation Sites:

A safe evacuation site should be selected by local government during an emergency. When local government has released the location of a safe evacuation point /shelter, park management will attempt to create driving instruction from the park to the evacuation point/shelter. Evacuation routes and shelter locations should be provided to residents when exiting the park.

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) / California Emergency Management Agency has predetermined buildings/sites to evacuate to in the event of a Disaster. The evacuation site(s) to be utilized during an emergency will be determined by local law enforcement and/or OES/ California Emergency Management Agency. Not all schools and government buildings are activated at the time of a disaster, you need to check to see which is the evacuation site. These sites may include:

- Local High School Gymnasium
- Local Park Community Center
- Red Cross designated safe place
- Local Fair Ground

- Another city or county government agency designated safe place.

Shelter:

Taking shelter is critical in times of disaster. Sheltering is appropriate when conditions require that you seek protection in your home, place of employment, or other location where you are when disaster strikes. Sheltering outside the hazard area would include staying with friends and relatives, seeking commercial lodging, or staying in a mass care facility operated by disaster relief groups in conjunction with local authorities.

To effectively shelter, you must first consider the hazard and then choose a place in your home or other building that is safe for that hazard. For example, for a chemical spill, a room should be selected that is in an interior room on the highest level away from corners, windows, doors and outside walls. Because the safest locations to seek shelter vary by hazard, sheltering is discussed in the various hazard sections. These discussions include recommendations for sealing the shelter if the hazard warrants this type of protection.

Even though mass care shelters often provide water, food, medicine, and basic sanitary facilities, you should plan to take your disaster supplies kit with you so you will have the supplies you require. Mass care sheltering can involve living with many people in a confined space, which can be difficult and unpleasant. To avoid conflicts in this stressful situation, it is important to cooperate with shelter managers and others assisting them. Keep in mind that alcoholic beverages and weapons are forbidden in emergency shelters and smoking is restricted.

The length of time you are required to shelter may be short, such as during a chemical release warning, or long, such as during a winter storm. It is important that you stay in shelter until local authorities say it is safe to leave. Additionally, you should take turns listening to radio broadcasts and maintain a 24-hour safety watch.

During extended periods of sheltering, you will need to manage water and food supplies to ensure you and your family maintain adequate supplies and quantities.

Guidelines for Managing Water Supplies:

Essentials:

Allow people to drink according to their needs. Many people need even more than the average of one-half gallon, per day. The individual amount needed depends on age, physical activity, physical condition, and time of year.

Never ration water unless ordered to do so by authorities. Drink the amount you need today and try to find more for tomorrow. Under no circumstances should a person drink less than one quart (four cups) of water each day. You can minimize the amount of water your body needs by reducing activity and staying cool.

Drink water that you know is not contaminated first. If necessary, suspicious water, such as cloudy water from regular faucets or water from streams or ponds, can be used after it has been treated. If water treatment is not possible, put off drinking suspicious water as long as possible, but do not become dehydrated.

Do not drink carbonated beverages instead of drinking water. Carbonated beverages do not meet drinking-water requirements. Caffeinated drinks and alcohol dehydrate the body, which increases the need for drinking water.

Turn off the main water valves; contaminated water may back up into your water system. You will need to protect the water sources already in your home from contamination if you hear reports of broken water or sewage lines, or if local officials advise you of a problem. To close the incoming water source, locate the incoming valve and turn it to the closed position. Be sure you and other family members know how to perform this important procedure.

To use the water in your pipes, let air into the plumbing by turning on the faucet in your home at the highest level. A small amount of water will trickle out. Then obtain water from the lowest faucet in the home.

To use the water in your hot-water tank, be sure the electricity or gas is off, and open the drain at the bottom of the tank. Start the water flowing by turning off the water intake valve at the tank and turning on the hot water faucet. Refill the tank before turning the gas or electricity back on. If the gas is turned off, a professional will be needed to turn it back on.

Water Sources:

Safe Sources

- Melted ice cubes
- Water drained from the water heater (if the water heater has not been damaged)
- Liquids from canned goods such as fruit or vegetable juices
- Water drained from pipes

Unsafe Sources

- Radiators
- Hot water boilers (home heating system)
- Water beds (fungicides added to the water or chemicals in the vinyl may make water unsafe to use)
- Water from the toilet bowl or flush tank
- Swimming pools and spas (chemicals used to kill germs are too concentrated for safe drinking but can be used for personal hygiene, cleaning, and related uses)

Guidelines for Managing Food Supplies:

Do:

- Keep food in covered containers.
- Keep cooking and eating utensils clean.
- Keep garbage in closed containers and dispose outside, burying garbage if necessary.
- Keep your hands clean by washing them frequently with soap and water that has been boiled or disinfected.

- Use only pre-prepared canned baby formula for infants.
- Discard any food that has come into contact with contaminated floodwater.
- Discard any food that has been at room temperature for two hours or more.
- Discard any food that has an unusual odor, color, or texture.

Don't:

- Eat foods from cans that are swollen, dented, or corroded, even though the product may look safe to eat.
 - Eat any food that looks or smells abnormal, even if the can looks normal.
 - Use powdered formulas with treated water.
 - Let garbage accumulate inside, both for fire and sanitation reasons.

Note: Thawed food usually can be eaten if it is still “refrigerator cold.” It can be re-frozen if it still contains ice crystals. To be safe, remember, “When in doubt, throw it out.”

Cooking:

- Alternative cooking sources in times of emergency include candle warmers, chafing dishes, fondue pots, or a fireplace.
- Charcoal grills and camp stoves are for outdoor use only.
- Commercially canned food may be eaten out of the can without warming.

To Heat Food in a Can:

- Remove the label
- Thoroughly wash and disinfect the can. (Use a diluted solution of one part bleach to ten parts water.)
- Open the can before heating.

Guidelines for Managing Without Power:

Here are two options for keeping food safe if you are without power for a long period:

- Look for alternate storage space for your perishable food; an ice chest.
- Use dry ice. Twenty-five pounds of dry ice will keep a 10-cubic-foot freezer below freezing for 3-4 days. Use care when handling dry ice, and wear dry, heavy gloves to avoid injury.

Part II: A Disaster Planning Guide for Mobile Home Residents

Introduction:

Are you ready? Disaster can strike quickly and without warning. Local government and disaster-relief organizations will not be able to reach everyone right away. Individuals need to be ready as well. A few years ago, a wildfire headed toward a mobile home park. Residents were left to fend for themselves because of the lack of emergency preparedness and evacuation plans. Disasters disturb thousands of people every year. Residents should be ready to be self sufficient for a minimum of three days.

Checklist of Emergency Procedures - Residents:

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

- Draw a floor plan of your residence and mark two escape routes from each room.
- Install safety features in your home, such as smoke detectors and fire extinguishers.
- Discuss what to do in an evacuation.
- Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.
- Post emergency telephone numbers near the telephone.
- Instruct household members to turn on a battery powered radio for emergency

information.

- 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).
- Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1 and a long distance contact person.
- 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.
- Keep family records in a water and fire-proof container.
- Locate the main electric fuse box, water service main, and natural gas main shut off valve to your mobile home. Learn how and when to turn these utilities off. 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.
- Take a basic first aid and CPR class.
- Prepare a disaster supply kit.

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 leaking natural gas or propane leaks.
- 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 medicines, bleaches, gasoline and any 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.

Utility Shut-off and Safety:

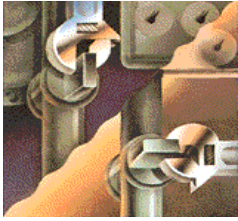
Natural Gas:

Natural gas leaks and explosions are responsible for a significant number of fires following disasters. It is vital that all household members know how to shut off natural gas. Because there are different gas shut-off procedures for different gas meter configurations, it is important to contact your local gas company for guidance on preparation and response regarding gas appliances and gas service to your home.

When you learn the proper shut-off procedure for your meter, share the information with everyone in your household. Be sure not to actually turn off the gas when practicing the proper gas shut-off procedure. If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window and get everyone out quickly. Turn off the gas, using the outside main valve if you can, and call the gas company from a neighbor's home.

CAUTION - If you turn off the gas for any reason, a qualified professional must turn it back on. NEVER attempt to turn the gas back on yourself.

How to Turn Off Your Gas



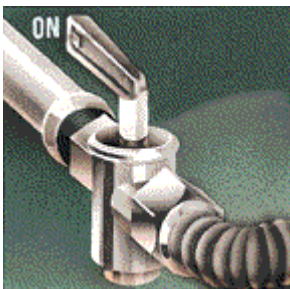
Gas Service Shutoff Valve

In an emergency, your gas can be turned off at the main gas service shutoff valve normally located near your gas meter. Using a 12 to 15 inch adjustable pipe or crescent-type wrench or other suitable tool, give the valve a quarter turn in either direction; the valve is closed when the tang (the part you put the wrench on) is crosswise to the pipe.

- Know where your main gas shutoff valve is located
- Keep an adjustable pipe or crescent-type wrench available to turn off the gas in case of an emergency
- Know how to shut off the gas at the gas service shutoff valve
- **Leave it off until service can be restored safely by qualified professional**

If your gas service is configured differently from the one described and you wish to know how to turn off your gas, please contact your utility provider.

Appliance Gas Shutoff Valve



Most gas appliances have a gas shutoff valve located near the appliance that lets you turn off the gas to that appliance only. In some cases, turning off the gas at the appliance's shutoff valve will suffice if there is a gas leak or the appliance needs to be replaced or serviced. You should have an appliance gas shutoff valve installed at each gas appliance that lets you turn off the gas to that appliance only, instead of shutting off all gas at the main gas service shutoff valve. To turn off the gas at the gas appliance, rotate the valve a quarter turn.

- Know which of your appliances use natural gas
- Know where the appliance gas shutoff valves are located, and how to turn them off.

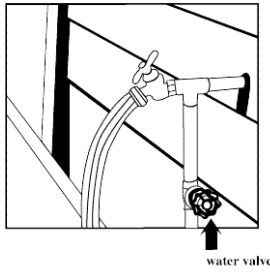
Electrical Service:



Instructions:

- Turn off all electrical appliances in your home. Some examples are computers, televisions or electric space heaters. This way, when you turn the power off and then back on, you won't damage them.
- Find your main service panel box outside. It should be attached to a post near your mobile home. Look for the electricity meter; the breaker box will likely be below it.
- Make sure there aren't any exposed wires. The only items that should be exposed and accessible are the breakers, fuses or copper ground wire. If there are any exposed wires, call the manager or electrician immediately. Touching a bare metal contact or an exposed wire inside your service panel could electrocute you.
- Look for the main breaker that shuts off electricity to your entire house. It may be a pull handle, but will most likely look like an oversized light switch.
- **FOR YOUR SAFETY:** Always shut off all the individual circuits before shutting off the main circuit breaker.
- Flip the main switch to "Off."

Water:



Water quickly becomes a precious resource following many disasters. It is vital that all household members learn how to shut off the water at the main house valve. Cracked lines may pollute the water supply to your house. It is wise to shut off your water until you hear from authorities that it is safe for drinking.

The effects of gravity may drain the water in your hot water heater and toilet tanks unless you trap it in your house by shutting off the main house valve (not the street valve in the cement box at the curb—this valve is extremely difficult to turn and requires a special tool).

Locating and Testing the Main Water Shutoff Valve:

Mobile homes have shutoff valves located either under or next to the home. In many older mobile homes, this may be the only main water shutoff valve. Locate this valve and be sure it works and is easy to access.

Preparing to Shut Off Water:

- Locate the shut-off valve for the water line that enters your house.
- Make sure this valve can be completely shut off. Your valve may be rusted open, or it may only partially close. Replace it if necessary.
- Label this valve with a tag for easy identification, and make sure all household members know where it is located.

Part III: Possible Hazards

Earthquakes:

Prior to any earthquake, each resident should preplan and practice steps they will take in the event of an 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. Be sure your manufactured home is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and all applicable state regulations and requirements.

If you are indoors during an earthquake:

- Take cover under any sturdy piece of furniture or doorway or get up on a bed or couch that is against a wall.
- Stay away from windows or ceiling objects such as lighting fixtures.
- Do not light matches or candles.
- Do not turn on electrical equipment of any kind. Use only battery operated flash lights and radios.

If you are outdoors during an earthquake:

- Find an open area and remain there until the earthquake stops.
- Stay away from power poles and electrical lines, tall buildings, bridges, brick or block walls, underpasses and trees.
- Listen to a self contained (battery operated) radio for emergency instructions.
- Confine and secure all pets so they will not hamper emergency service employees in the performance of their duties.

- After shocks may occur, so be prepared.

What to Do Before an Earthquake:

Earthquakes strike suddenly, violently and without warning. Identifying potential hazards ahead of time and advance planning can reduce the dangers of serious injury or loss of life from an earthquake. Repairing deep plaster cracks in ceilings and foundations, anchoring overhead lighting fixtures to the ceiling, and following local seismic building standards, will help reduce the impact of earthquakes.

Check for Hazards in the Home:

- Fasten shelves securely to walls.
- Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
- Store breakable items such as bottled foods, glass, and china in low, closed cabinets with latches.
- Hang heavy items such as pictures and mirrors away from beds, couches, and anywhere people sit.
- Brace overhead light fixtures.
- Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections. These are potential fire risks.
- Secure a water heater by strapping it to the wall studs and bolting it to the floor.
- Repair any deep cracks in ceilings or foundations. Get expert advice if there are signs of structural defects.
- Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products securely in closed cabinets with latches and on bottom shelves.

Identify Safe Places Indoors and Outdoors:

- Under sturdy furniture such as a heavy desk or table.
- Against an inside wall.

- Away from where glass could shatter around windows, mirrors, pictures, or where heavy bookcases or other heavy furniture could fall over.
- In the open, away from buildings, trees, telephone and electrical lines, overpasses, or elevated expressways.

What to Do After an Earthquake:

- Expect aftershocks. These secondary shockwaves are usually less violent than the main quake but can be strong enough to do additional damage to weakened structures and can occur in the first hours, days, weeks, or even months after the quake.
- Listen to a battery-operated radio or television. Listen for the latest emergency information.
- Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
- Open cabinets cautiously. Beware of objects that can fall off shelves.
- Stay away from damaged areas. Stay away unless your assistance has been specifically requested by police, fire, or relief organizations. Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
- Be aware of possible tsunamis if you live in coastal areas. These are also known as seismic sea waves (mistakenly called "tidal waves"). When local authorities issue a tsunami warning, assume that a series of dangerous waves is on the way. Stay away from the beach.
- Help injured or trapped persons. Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance such as infants, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Give first aid where appropriate. Do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. Call for help.
- Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline or other flammable liquids immediately. Leave the area if you smell gas or fumes from other chemicals.
- Inspect the entire length of chimneys for damage. Unnoticed damage could lead to a fire.
- Inspect utilities.

- Check for gas leaks. If you smell gas or hear blowing or hissing noise, open a window and quickly leave the building. Turn off the gas at the outside main valve if you can and call the gas company from a neighbor's home. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional.
- Look for electrical system damage. If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice.
- Check for sewage and water lines damage. If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap. You can obtain safe water by melting ice cubes.

Fires:

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 families chances of survival should a fire erupt in your manufactured home.

- Be sure you have properly operating smoke detectors and fire extinguishers. 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.
- 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.
- 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:

- Assess the problem (where, extent involved, to assist you in exiting away from the fire source)
- Know how to use a fire extinguisher:
 - Pull the Pin at the top of the extinguisher. The pin releases a locking mechanism and will allow you to discharge the extinguisher.
 - Aim at the base of the fire, not the flames. This is important - in order to put out the fire, you must extinguish the fuel.
 - Squeeze the lever slowly. This will release the extinguishing agent in the extinguisher. If the handle is released, the discharge will stop.
 - Sweep from side to side. Using a sweeping motion, move the fire extinguisher back and forth until the fire is completely out. Operate the extinguisher from a safe distance, several feet away, and then move towards the fire once it starts to diminish. Be sure to read the instructions on your fire

extinguisher - different fire extinguishers recommend operating them from different distances. **Remember: Aim at the base of the fire, not at the flames!**

- 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)
 - Give: your name, telephone number you are calling from, park address, space number where the fire is, any helpful directions.
 - Describe the type/nature of the fire (gas, wood, chemical, electrical).
 - State that the fire is in a manufactured home and report any known injuries.
 - Let the dispatcher know if anyone is trapped inside the structure.
- Turn off the gas and electricity at the home(s) affected.
- 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.
- Make sure all occupants have left the affected home and immediately let the fire department personnel know if any disabled person(s) or anyone not accounted for and may still be in the residence.
- Never go back into a burning home.
- 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.
- 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.
- If trapped on an upper floor, hang something out of a window to signal rescuers.

Wildfires:

The threat of wildland fires for people living near wildland areas or using recreational facilities in wilderness areas is real. Dry conditions at various times of the year and in various parts of the United States greatly increase the potential for wildland fires.

Advance planning and knowing how to protect buildings in these areas can lessen the devastation of a wildland fire. There are several safety precautions that you can take to reduce the risk of fire losses. Protecting your home from wildfire is your responsibility. To reduce the risk, you'll need to consider the fire resistance of your home, the topography of your property and the nature of the vegetation close by.

What to do Before a Wildfire:

If you see a wildfire, call 9-1-1. Don't assume that someone else has already called. Describe the location of the fire, speak slowly and clearly, and answer any questions asked by the dispatcher.

Before the Fire Approaches Your House:

- Evacuate. Evacuate your pets and all family members who are not essential to preparing the home. Anyone with medical or physical limitations and the young and the elderly should be evacuated immediately.
- Wear Protective Clothing.
- Remove Combustibles. Clear items that will burn from around the house, including wood piles, lawn furniture, barbecue grills, tarp coverings, etc. Move them outside of your defensible space.
- Close/Protect Openings. Close outside attic, eaves and basement vents, windows, doors, pet doors, etc. Remove flammable drapes and curtains. Close all shutters, blinds or heavy non-combustible window coverings to reduce radiant heat.
- Close Inside Doors/Open Damper. Close all doors inside the house to prevent draft. Open the damper on your fireplace, but close the fireplace screen.
- Shut Off Gas. Shut off any natural gas, propane or fuel oil supplies at the source.
- Water. Connect garden hoses. Fill any pools, hot tubs, garbage cans, tubs or other large containers with water.
- Pumps. If you have gas-powered pumps for water, make sure they are fueled and ready.

- Ladder. Place a ladder against the house in clear view.
- Car. Back your car into the driveway and roll up the windows.
- Garage Doors. Disconnect any automatic garage door openers so that doors can still be opened by hand if the power goes out. Close all garage doors.
- Valuables. Place valuable papers, mementos and anything "you can't live without" inside the car in the garage, ready for quick departure. Any pets still with you should also be put in the car.

Preparing to Leave:

- Lights. Turn on outside lights and leave a light on in every room to make the house more visible in heavy smoke.
- Don't Lock Up. Leave doors and windows closed but unlocked. It may be necessary for firefighters to gain quick entry into your home to fight fire. The entire area will be isolated and patrolled by sheriff's deputies or police.

Survival in a Vehicle:

- This is dangerous and should only be done in an emergency, but you can survive the firestorm if you stay in your car. It is much less dangerous than trying to run from a fire on foot.
- Roll up windows and close air vents. Drive slowly with headlights on. Watch for other vehicles and pedestrians. Do not drive through heavy smoke.
- If you have to stop, park away from the heaviest trees and brush. Turn headlights on and ignition off. Roll up windows and close air vents.
- Get on the floor and cover up with a blanket or coat.
- Stay in the vehicle until the main fire passes.
- Stay in the car. Do not run! Engine may stall and not restart. Air currents may rock the car. Some smoke and sparks may enter the vehicle. Temperature inside will increase. Metal gas tanks and containers rarely explode.

If You Are Trapped at Home:

- If you do find yourself trapped by wildfire inside your home, stay inside and away from outside walls. Close doors, but leave them unlocked. Keep your entire family together and remain calm.

If Caught in the Open:

- The best temporary shelter is in a sparse fuel area. On a steep mountainside, the back side is safer. Avoid canyons, natural "chimneys" and saddles.
- If a road is nearby, lie face down along the road cut or in the ditch on the uphill side. Cover yourself with anything that will shield you from the fire's heat.
- If hiking in the back country, seek a depression with sparse fuel. Clear fuel away from the area while the fire is approaching and then lie face down in the depression and cover yourself. Stay down until after the fire passes!

Flood Disasters:

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States. Flood effects can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins and multiple states. However, all floods are not alike. Some floods develop slowly, sometimes over a period of days. But flash floods can develop quickly, sometimes in just a few minutes and without any visible signs of rain. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water that carries rocks, mud, and other debris and can sweep away most things in its path. Overland flooding occurs outside a defined river or stream, such as when a levee is breached, but still can be destructive. Flooding can also occur when a dam breaks, producing effects similar to flash floods. Be aware of flood hazards no matter where you live, but especially if you live in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam. Even very small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry streambeds, or low-lying ground that appear harmless in dry weather can flood. Every state is at risk from this hazard.

Know the Terms:

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a flood hazard:

Flood Watch

Flooding is possible. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.

Flash Flood Watch

Flash flooding is possible. Be prepared to move to higher ground; listen to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.

Flood Warning

Flooding is occurring or will occur soon; if advised to evacuate, do so immediately.

Flash Flood Warning

A flash flood is occurring; seek higher ground on foot immediately.

In the event of a flood disaster, the mobile home park manager is responsible for initiating an evacuation of the park. After the initiation of an evacuation, all mobile homes not anchored in place and all recreational vehicles, and portable and floatable structures will be removed from the floodway as quickly as possible. Mobile homes, unless specially designed for quick removal, should be anchored in place with concrete anchors. If the mobile home park is located in a known floodway, the park manager should have a duplicate of all keys necessary to move a mobile home and a signed statement allowing the removal of an absentee owner's mobile home during an emergency evacuation. Mobile homes not anchored in place, all portable structures, and recreational vehicles have axles should be in a readily movable condition at all times. Any related structures, such as laundry rooms or storage buildings, should be securely anchored to prevent floatation during high water and are not utilized for human habitation. Again, where necessary to prevent flotation due to possible high flood waters around aboveground containers, or high water table for those underground, containers shall be securely anchored.

To prepare for a flood, you should:

- Elevate the furnace, water heater, and electric panel if susceptible to flooding.
- Install “check valves” in sewer traps to prevent flood water from backing up into the drains of your home.
- Construct barriers (levees, beams, floodwalls, sand bags) to stop floodwater from entering the building.
- Seal walls in basements with waterproofing compounds to avoid seepage.

If a flood is likely in your area, you should:

- Listen to the radio or television for information.
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.
- Be aware of streams, drainage channels, canyons, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.
- 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.

If you must prepare to evacuate, you should do the following:

- Secure your home. If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture. Move essential items to an upper floor.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.
- 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 a 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.

If you have to leave your home, remember these evacuation tips:

- Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.

The following are guidelines for the period following a flood:

- Return home only after authorities say the danger of more flooding is over.
- Listen for news reports to learn whether the community's water supply is safe to drink. Do not drink tap water unless it is declared safe. Boil water if unsure.
- Avoid floodwaters; water may be contaminated by oil, gasoline, or raw sewage. Water may also be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
- Avoid moving water.
- Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded. Roads may have weakened and could collapse under the weight of a car.
- Stay away from downed power lines, and report them to the power company.
- Return home only when authorities indicate it is safe.
- Stay out of any building if it is surrounded by floodwaters.
- Use extreme caution when entering buildings; there may be hidden damage, particularly in foundations.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are serious health hazards.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. Mud left from floodwater can contain sewage and chemicals.
- 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.

Explosions:

If there is an explosion, you should:

- Get under a sturdy table or desk if things are falling around you. When they stop falling, leave quickly, watching for obviously weakened floors and stairways. As you exit from the building, be especially watchful of falling debris.
- Leave the building as quickly as possible. Do not stop to retrieve personal possessions or make phone calls.
- Do not use elevators.

Once you are out:

- Do not stand in front of windows, glass doors, or other potentially hazardous areas.
- Move away from sidewalks or streets to be used by emergency officials or others still exiting the building.

If you are trapped in debris:

- If possible, use a flashlight to signal your location to rescuers.
- Avoid unnecessary movement so you don't kick up dust.

- Cover your nose and mouth with anything you have on hand. (Dense-weave cotton material can act as a good filter. Try to breathe through the material.)
- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can hear where you are.
- If possible, use a whistle to signal rescuers.
- Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause a person to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

Biological Threats:

Biological agents are organisms or toxins that can kill or incapacitate people, livestock, and crops. The three basic groups of biological agents that would likely be used as weapons are bacteria, viruses, and toxins. Most biological agents are difficult to grow and maintain. Many break down quickly when exposed to sunlight and other environmental factors, while others, such as anthrax spores, are very long lived. Biological agents can be dispersed by spraying them into the air, by infecting animals that carry the disease to humans, and by contaminating food and water. Delivery methods include:

- Aerosols - biological agents are dispersed into the air, forming a fine mist that may drift for miles. Inhaling the agent may cause disease in people or animals.
- Animals - some diseases are spread by insects and animals, such as fleas, mice, flies, mosquitoes, and livestock.
- Food and water contamination - some pathogenic organisms and toxins may persist in food and water supplies. Most microbes can be killed, and toxins deactivated, by cooking food and boiling water. Most microbes are killed by boiling water for one minute, but some require longer. Follow official instructions.
- Person-to-person - spread of a few infectious agents is also possible. Humans have been the source of infection for smallpox, plague, and the Lassa viruses.

During a Biological Attack:

In the event of a biological attack, public health officials may not immediately be able to provide information on what you should do. It will take time to determine what the illness

is, how it should be treated, and who is in danger. Watch television, listen to radio, or check the Internet for official news and information including signs and symptoms of the disease, areas in danger, if medications or vaccinations are being distributed, and where you should seek medical attention if you become ill.

The first evidence of an attack may be when you notice symptoms of the disease caused by exposure to an agent. Be suspicious of any symptoms you notice, but do not assume that any illness is a result of the attack. Use common sense and practice good hygiene.

If you become aware of an unusual and suspicious substance nearby:

- Move away quickly.
- Wash with soap and water.
- Contact authorities.
- Listen to the media for official instructions.
- Seek medical attention if you become sick.

If you are exposed to a biological agent:

- Remove and bag your clothes and personal items. Follow official instructions for disposal of contaminated items.
- Wash yourself with soap and water and put on clean clothes.
- Seek medical assistance. You may be advised to stay away from others or even quarantined.

Chemical Threats:

Chemical agents are poisonous vapors, aerosols, liquids, and solids that have toxic effects on people, animals, or plants. They can be released by bombs or sprayed from aircraft, boats, and vehicles. They can be used as a liquid to create a hazard to people and the environment. Some chemical agents may be odorless and tasteless. They can have an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes) or a delayed effect (2 to 48 hours).

While potentially lethal, chemical agents are difficult to deliver in lethal concentrations.

Outdoors, the agents often dissipate rapidly. Chemical agents also are difficult to produce.

A chemical attack could come without warning. Signs of a chemical release include people having difficulty breathing; experiencing eye irritation; losing coordination; becoming nauseated; or having a burning sensation in the nose, throat, and lungs. Also, the presence of many dead insects or birds may indicate a chemical agent release.

If you are instructed to remain in your home or office building, you should:

- Close doors and windows and turn off all ventilation, including furnaces, air conditioners, vents, and fans.
- Seek shelter in an internal room and take your disaster supplies kit.
- Seal the room with duct tape and plastic sheeting.
- Listen to your radio for instructions from authorities.

If you are caught in or near a contaminated area, you should:

- Move away immediately in a direction upwind of the source.
- Find shelter as quickly as possible.

After a Chemical Attack

Decontamination is needed within minutes of exposure to minimize health consequences. Do not leave the safety of a shelter to go outdoors to help others until authorities announce it is safe to do so.

A person affected by a chemical agent requires immediate medical attention from a professional. If medical help is not immediately available, decontaminate yourself and assist in decontaminating others.

Decontamination guidelines are as follows:

- Use extreme caution when helping others who have been exposed to chemical agents.

- Remove all clothing and other items in contact with the body. Contaminated clothing normally removed over the head should be cut off to avoid contact with the eyes, nose, and mouth. Put contaminated clothing and items into a plastic bag and seal it. Decontaminate hands using soap and water. Remove eyeglasses or contact lenses. Put glasses in a pan of household bleach to decontaminate them, and then rinse and dry.
- Flush eyes with water.
- Gently wash face and hair with soap and water before thoroughly rinsing with water.
- Decontaminate other body areas likely to have been contaminated. Blot (do not swab or scrape) with a cloth soaked in soapy water and rinse with clear water.
- Change into uncontaminated clothes. Clothing stored in drawers or closets is likely to be uncontaminated.
- Proceed to a medical facility for screening and professional treatment.

Nuclear Blasts//Radiological Emergencies:

The three factors for protecting oneself from radiation and fallout are distance, shielding, and time.

- Distance - the more distance between you and the fallout particles, the better. An underground area such as a home or office building basement offers more protection than the first floor of a building. A floor near the middle of a high-rise may be better, depending on what is nearby at that level on which significant fallout particles would collect. Flat roofs collect fallout particles so the top floor is not a good choice, nor is a floor adjacent to a neighboring flat roof.
- Shielding - the heavier and denser the materials - thick walls, concrete, bricks, books and earth - between you and the fallout particles, the better. Wearing a dust mask is an excellent way to shield your lungs from radioactive dust and materials contaminated.
- Time - fallout radiation loses its intensity fairly rapidly. In time, you will be able to leave the fallout shelter. Radioactive fallout poses the greatest threat to people

during the first two weeks, by which time it has declined to about 1 percent of its initial radiation level.

Remember that any protection, however temporary, is better than none at all, and the more shielding, distance, and time you can take advantage of, the better.

Before a Nuclear Blast/Radiological Emergency:

To prepare for a nuclear blast/radiological emergency, you should do the following:

- Find out from officials if any public buildings in your community have been designated as fallout shelters. If none have been designated, make your own list of potential shelters near your home, workplace, and school. These places would include basements or the windowless center area of middle floors in high-rise buildings, as well as subways and tunnels.
- If you live in an apartment building or high-rise, talk to the manager about the safest place in the building for sheltering and about providing for building occupants until it is safe to go out.
- During periods of increased threat increase your disaster supplies to be adequate for up to two weeks.

Taking shelter during a nuclear blast/radiological emergency is absolutely necessary. There are two kinds of shelters - blast and fallout. The following describes the two kinds of shelters:

- Blast shelters are specifically constructed to offer some protection against blast pressure, initial radiation, heat, and fire. But even a blast shelter cannot withstand a direct hit from a nuclear explosion.
- Fallout shelters do not need to be specially constructed for protecting against fallout. They can be any protected space, provided that the walls and roof are thick and dense enough to absorb the radiation given off by fallout particles.

During a nuclear blast/radiological emergency:

The following are guidelines for what to do in the event of a nuclear blast/radiological emergency:

If an attack warning is issued:

- Take cover as quickly as you can, below ground if possible, and stay there until instructed to do otherwise.
- Listen for official information and follow instructions.

If you are caught outside and unable to get inside immediately:

- Do not look at the flash or fireball - it can blind you.
- Take cover behind anything that might offer protection.
- Lie flat on the ground and cover your head. If the explosion is some distance away, it could take 30 seconds or more for the blast wave to hit.
- Take shelter as soon as you can, even if you are many miles from ground zero where the attack occurred - radioactive fallout can be carried by the winds for hundreds of miles. Remember the three protective factors: Distance, shielding, and time.

After a nuclear blast/radiological emergency:

Decay rates of the radioactive fallout are the same for any size nuclear device. However, the amount of fallout will vary based on the size of the device and its proximity to the ground. Therefore, it might be necessary for those in the areas with highest radiation levels to shelter for up to a month.

The heaviest fallout would be limited to the area at or downwind from the explosion, and 80 percent of the fallout would occur during the first 24 hours.

People in most of the areas that would be affected could be allowed to come out of shelter within a few days and, if necessary, evacuate to unaffected areas.

Tsunami:

Tsunamis (pronounced soo-ná-mees), also known as seismic sea waves (mistakenly called “tidal waves”), are a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance such as an earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption, or meteorite. A tsunami can move hundreds of miles per hour in the open ocean and smash into land with waves as high as 100 feet or more.

From the area where the tsunami originates, waves travel outward in all directions. Once the wave approaches the shore, it builds in height. The topography of the coastline and the ocean floor will influence the size of the wave. There may be more than one wave and the succeeding one may be larger than the one before. That is why a small tsunami at one beach can be a giant wave a few miles away.

All tsunamis are potentially dangerous, even though they may not damage every coastline they strike. A tsunami can strike anywhere along most of the U.S. coastline. The most destructive tsunamis have occurred along the coasts of California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Earthquake-induced movement of the ocean floor most often generates tsunamis. If a major earthquake or landslide occurs close to shore, 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. Other hazards include flooding, contamination of drinking water, and fires from gas lines or ruptured tanks.

Know Your Tsunami Terms

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a tsunami hazard:

Advisory

An earthquake occurred in the Pacific basin, which might generate a tsunami and produce strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or near the water. Coastal regions historically prone to damage due to strong currents induced by tsunamis are at the greatest risk. The threat may continue for several hours after the arrival of the initial wave, but significant widespread inundation is not expected for areas under an advisory. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include closing beaches, evacuating harbors and marinas, and the repositioning of ships to deep waters when there is time to safely do so. Advisories are normally updated to continue the advisory, expand/contract affected areas, upgrade to a warning, or cancel the advisory.

Information Statement

An earthquake occurred or a tsunami watch, advisory, or warning was issued for another section of the ocean. In most cases, information statements are issued to indicate there is no threat of a destructive tsunami and to prevent unnecessary evacuations as the earthquake may have been felt in coastal areas. An information statement may, in appropriate situations, caution about the possibility of destructive local tsunamis. Information statements may be re-issued with additional information, though normally these messages are not updated. However, a watch, advisory, or warning may be issued for the area, if necessary, after analysis and/or updated information becomes available.

Warning

A potential tsunami with significant widespread inundation is imminent or expected. Warnings alert the public that widespread, dangerous coastal flooding accompanied by powerful currents is possible and may continue for several hours after arrival of the initial wave. Warnings also alert emergency management officials to take action for the entire

tsunami hazard zone. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include the evacuation of low-lying coastal areas, and the repositioning of ships to deep waters when there is time to safely do so. Warnings may be updated, adjusted geographically, downgraded, or canceled. To provide the earliest possible alert, initial warnings are normally based only on seismic information.

Watch

A tsunami was or may have been generated, but is at least two hours travel time to the area in watch status. The watch area may be upgraded to an advisory or warning or canceled based on updated information and analysis. Therefore, emergency management officials and the public should prepare to take action. Watches are normally issued based on seismic information without confirmation that a destructive tsunami is underway.

What to do Before and During a Tsunami

The following are guidelines for what you should do if a tsunami is likely in your area:

- Turn on your radio to learn if there is a tsunami warning if an earthquake occurs and you are in a coastal area.
- Move inland to higher ground immediately and stay there.
- Stay away from the beach. Never go down to the beach to watch a tsunami come in. If you can see the wave you are too close to escape it.
- CAUTION - If there is noticeable recession in water away from the shoreline this is nature's tsunami warning and it should be heeded. You should move away immediately.

What to Do After a Tsunami

The following are guidelines for the period following a tsunami:

- Stay away from flooded and damaged areas until officials say it is safe to return.
- Stay away from debris in the water; it may pose a safety hazard to boats and people.

- Save yourself - not your possessions

Tornados:

Although tornados are not a common occurrence in California, they have been reported. In an effort to stay safe during severe weather, consider the following:

- Pay close attention to weather reports. Know the difference between a watch (when conditions are ripe for a severe weather event) and a warning (when a severe weather event is occurring or is imminent).
- Plan where to go during severe weather - for instance, the community club house, or a relative's basement.
- When a tornado warning has been issued, leave your manufactured home immediately. Go to your pre-determined safe place or lie down in a low area with your hands covering the back of your head and neck.
- Be sure to keep a transistor radio - with working and extra batteries handy.
- Keep your Family Disaster Supplies Kit near an exit door.

Remember: Mobile homes, even if tied down, offer little protection from tornadoes.

Thunderstorms and Lightning:

All thunderstorms are dangerous. Every thunderstorm produces lightning. In the United States, an average of 300 people are injured and 80 people are killed each year by lightning. Although most lightning victims survive, people struck by lightning often report a variety of long-term, debilitating symptoms.

Other associated dangers of thunderstorms include tornadoes, strong winds, hail, and flash flooding. Flash flooding is responsible for more fatalities—more than 140 annually—than any other thunderstorm-associated hazard. Dry thunderstorms that do not produce rain that reaches the ground are most prevalent in the western United States. Falling raindrops evaporate, but lightning can still reach the ground and can start wildfires.

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a thunderstorm hazard:

Severe Thunderstorm Watch

Tells you when and where severe thunderstorms are likely to occur. Watch the sky and stay tuned to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning

Tells you when severe weather has been reported by spotters or indicated by radar. Warnings indicate imminent danger to life and property to those in the path of the storm.

The following are guidelines for what you should do if a thunderstorm is likely in your area:

- Postpone outdoor activities.
- Get inside a home, building, or hard top automobile (not a convertible).
- Although you may be injured if lightning strikes your car, you are much safer inside a vehicle than outside.
- Remember, rubber-soled shoes and rubber tires provide NO protection from lightning. However, the steel frame of a hard-topped vehicle provides increased protection if you are not touching metal.
- Secure outdoor objects that could blow away or cause damage.
- Shutter windows and secure outside doors. If shutters are not available, close window blinds, shades, or curtains.
- Avoid showering or bathing. Plumbing and bathroom fixtures can conduct electricity.
- Use a corded telephone only for emergencies. Cordless and cellular telephones are safe to use.
- Unplug appliances and other electrical items such as computers and turn off

air conditioners. Power surges from lightning can cause serious damage.

- Use your battery-operated NOAA Weather Radio for updates from local officials.

Avoid the following:

- Natural lightning rods such as a tall, isolated tree in an open area
- Hilltops, open fields, the beach, or a boat on the water
- Isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas
- Anything metal—tractors, farm equipment, motorcycles, golf carts, golf clubs, and bicycles.

Winter Storms and Extreme Cold:

Guidelines for what you should do during a winter storm or extreme cold conditions:

- Listen to your radio, television, or NOAA Weather Radio for weather reports and emergency information.
- Eat regularly and drink ample fluids, but avoid caffeine and alcohol.
- Avoid overexertion when shoveling snow. Overexertion can bring on a heart attack—a major cause of death in the winter. If you must shovel snow, stretch before going outside.
- Watch for signs of frostbite. These include loss of feeling and white or pale appearance in extremities such as fingers, toes, ear lobes, and the tip of the nose. If symptoms are detected, get medical help immediately.
- Watch for signs of hypothermia. These include uncontrollable shivering, memory loss, disorientation, incoherence, slurred speech, drowsiness, and apparent exhaustion. If symptoms of hypothermia are detected, get the victim to a warm location, remove wet clothing, warm the center of the body first, and give warm, non-alcoholic beverages if the victim is conscious. Get medical help as soon as possible.
- Conserve fuel, if necessary, by keeping your residence cooler than normal.
- Temporarily close off heat to some rooms.
- Maintain ventilation when using kerosene heaters to avoid build-up of toxic

fumes. Refuel kerosene heaters outside and keep them at least three feet from flammable objects.

- Dress for the weather
- Wear several layers of loose fitting, lightweight, warm clothing rather than one layer of heavy clothing. The outer garments should be tightly woven and water repellent.
- Wear mittens, which are warmer than gloves.
- Wear a hat.
- Cover your mouth with a scarf to protect your lungs.

Extreme Heat:

Heat kills by pushing the human body beyond its limits. In extreme heat and high humidity, evaporation is slowed and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature.

Most heat disorders occur because the victim has been overexposed to heat or has over-exercised for his or her age and physical condition. Older adults, young children, and those who are sick or overweight are more likely to succumb to extreme heat.

Conditions that can induce heat-related illnesses include stagnant atmospheric conditions and poor air quality. Consequently, people living in urban areas may be at greater risk from the effects of a prolonged heat wave than those living in rural areas. Also, asphalt and concrete store heat longer and gradually release heat at night, which can produce higher nighttime temperatures known as the "urban heat island effect."

To prepare for extreme heat, you should:

- Install window air conditioners snugly; insulate if necessary.
- Check air-conditioning ducts for proper insulation.
- Install temporary window reflectors (for use between windows and drapes), such as aluminum foil-covered cardboard, to reflect heat back outside.
- Weather-strip doors and sills to keep cool air in.

- Cover windows that receive morning or afternoon sun with drapes, shades, awnings, or louvers. (Outdoor awnings or louvers can reduce the heat that enters a home by up to 80 percent.)
- Keep storm windows up all year.

What you should do if the weather is extremely hot:

- Stay indoors as much as possible and limit exposure to the sun.
- Stay on the lowest floor out of the sunshine if air conditioning is not available.
- Consider spending the warmest part of the day in public buildings such as libraries, schools, movie theaters, shopping malls, and other community facilities. Circulating air can cool the body by increasing the perspiration rate of evaporation.
- Eat well-balanced, light, and regular meals. Avoid using salt tablets unless directed to do so by a physician.
- Drink plenty of water. Persons who have epilepsy or heart, kidney, or liver disease; are on fluid-restricted diets; or have a problem with fluid retention should consult a doctor before increasing liquid intake.
- Limit intake of alcoholic beverages.
- Dress in loose-fitting, lightweight, and light-colored clothes that cover as much skin as possible.
- Protect face and head by wearing a wide-brimmed hat.
- Check on family, friends, and neighbors who do not have air conditioning and who spend much of their time alone.
- Never leave children or pets alone in closed vehicles.
- Avoid strenuous work during the warmest part of the day. Use a buddy system when working in extreme heat, and take frequent breaks.

Hazardous Materials:

Chemicals are found everywhere. They purify drinking water, increase crop production, and simplify household chores. But chemicals also can be hazardous to humans or the environment if used or released improperly. Hazards can occur during production, storage,

transportation, use, or disposal. You and your community are at risk if a chemical is used unsafely or released in harmful amounts into the environment where you live, work, or play.

Hazardous materials in various forms can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to buildings, homes, and other property. Many products containing hazardous chemicals are used and stored in homes routinely. These products are also shipped daily on the nation's highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines.

Chemical manufacturers are one source of hazardous materials, but there are many others, including service stations, hospitals, and hazardous materials waste sites.

Varying quantities of hazardous materials are manufactured, used, or stored at an estimated 4.5 million facilities in the United States--from major industrial plants to local dry cleaning establishments or gardening supply stores.

Hazardous materials come in the form of explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons, and radioactive materials. These substances are most often released as a result of transportation accidents or because of chemical accidents in plants.

What to do During a Hazardous Materials Incident:

Listen to local radio or television stations for detailed information and instructions. Follow the instructions carefully. You should stay away from the area to minimize the risk of contamination. Remember that some toxic chemicals are odorless.

If you are:	Then:
Asked to evacuate	Do so immediately. Stay tuned to a radio or television for information on evacuation routes, temporary shelters, and procedures. Follow the routes recommended by the authorities--shortcuts may not be safe. Leave at once.

	<p>If you have time, minimize contamination in the house by closing all windows, shutting all vents, and turning off attic fans.</p> <p>Take pre-assembled disaster supplies.</p> <p>Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance--infants, elderly people and people with disabilities.</p>
<p>Caught Outside</p>	<p>Stay upstream, uphill, and upwind! In general, try to go at least one-half mile (usually 8-10 city blocks) from the danger area. Move away from the accident scene and help keep others away.</p> <p>Do not walk into or touch any spilled liquids, airborne mists, or condensed solid chemical deposits. Try not to inhale gases, fumes and smoke. If possible, cover mouth with a cloth while leaving the area.</p> <p>Stay away from accident victims until the hazardous material has been identified.</p>
<p>In a motor vehicle</p>	<p>Stop and seek shelter in a permanent building. If you must remain in your car, keep car windows and vents closed and shut off the air conditioner and heater.</p>
<p>Requested to stay indoors</p>	<p>Bring pets inside.</p> <p>Close and lock all exterior doors and windows. Close vents, fireplace dampers, and as many interior doors as possible.</p> <p>Turn off air conditioners and ventilation systems. In large buildings, set ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside</p>

air is drawn into the building. If this is not possible, ventilation systems should be turned off.

Go into the pre-selected shelter room. This room should be above ground and have the fewest openings to the outside.

Seal gaps under doorways and windows with wet towels or plastic sheeting and duct tape.

Seal gaps around window and air conditioning units, bathroom and kitchen exhaust fans, and stove and dryer vents with duct tape and plastic sheeting, wax paper or aluminum wrap.

Use material to fill cracks and holes in the room, such as those around pipes.

If gas or vapors could have entered the building, take shallow breaths through a cloth or a towel. Avoid eating or drinking any food or water that may be contaminated.

Shelter Safety for Sealed Rooms:

Ten square feet of floor space per person will provide sufficient air to prevent carbon dioxide build-up for up to five hours, assuming a normal breathing rate while resting.

However, local officials are unlikely to recommend the public shelter in a sealed room for more than 2-3 hours because the effectiveness of such sheltering diminishes with time as the contaminated outside air gradually seeps into the shelter. At this point, evacuation from the area is the better protective action to take.

Also you should ventilate the shelter when the emergency has passed to avoid breathing contaminated air still inside the shelter.

Landslides:

Recognize Landslide Warning Signs:

- Changes occur in your landscape such as patterns of storm-water drainage on slopes (especially the places where runoff water converges) land movement, small slides, flows, or progressively leaning trees.
- Doors or windows stick or jam for the first time.
- New cracks appear in plaster, tile, brick, or foundations.
- Outside walls, walks, or stairs begin pulling away from the building.
- Slowly developing, widening cracks appear on the ground or on paved areas such as streets or driveways.
- Underground utility lines break.
- Bulging ground appears at the base of a slope.
- Water breaks through the ground surface in new locations.
- Fences, retaining walls, utility poles, or trees tilt or move.
- A faint rumbling sound that increases in volume is noticeable as the landslide nears.
- The ground slopes downward in one direction and may begin shifting in that direction under your feet.
- Unusual sounds, such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together, might indicate moving debris.
- Collapsed pavement, mud, fallen rocks, and other indications of possible debris flow can be seen when driving (embankments along roadsides are particularly susceptible to landslides).

What to Do if You Suspect Imminent Landslide Danger:

- Contact your local fire, police, or public works department. Local officials are the best persons able to assess potential danger.

- Inform affected neighbors. Your neighbors may not be aware of potential hazards. Advising them of a potential threat may help save lives. Help neighbors who may need assistance to evacuate.
- Evacuate. Getting out of the path of a landslide or debris flow is your best protection.
- Curl into a tight ball and protect your head if escape is not possible.

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. All of these items can be obtained at your local pharmacy.

Sample First Aid Kit:

Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
2 and 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6 each)
Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
Triangle bandages (3)
2 and 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls each)
Scissors
Tweezers
Needle
Moistened towelettes
Antiseptic

Thermometer
Tongue blades (2)
Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant
Assorted sizes of safety pins
Cleansing agent/soap
Latex gloves (2 pairs)
Sunscreen
Aspirin
Syrup of Ipecac
Activated charcoal (use only if advised by the Poison Control Center)

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. All of the below items can be obtained from your local grocery, sporting goods and hardware store.

Family Disaster Supplies Kit:

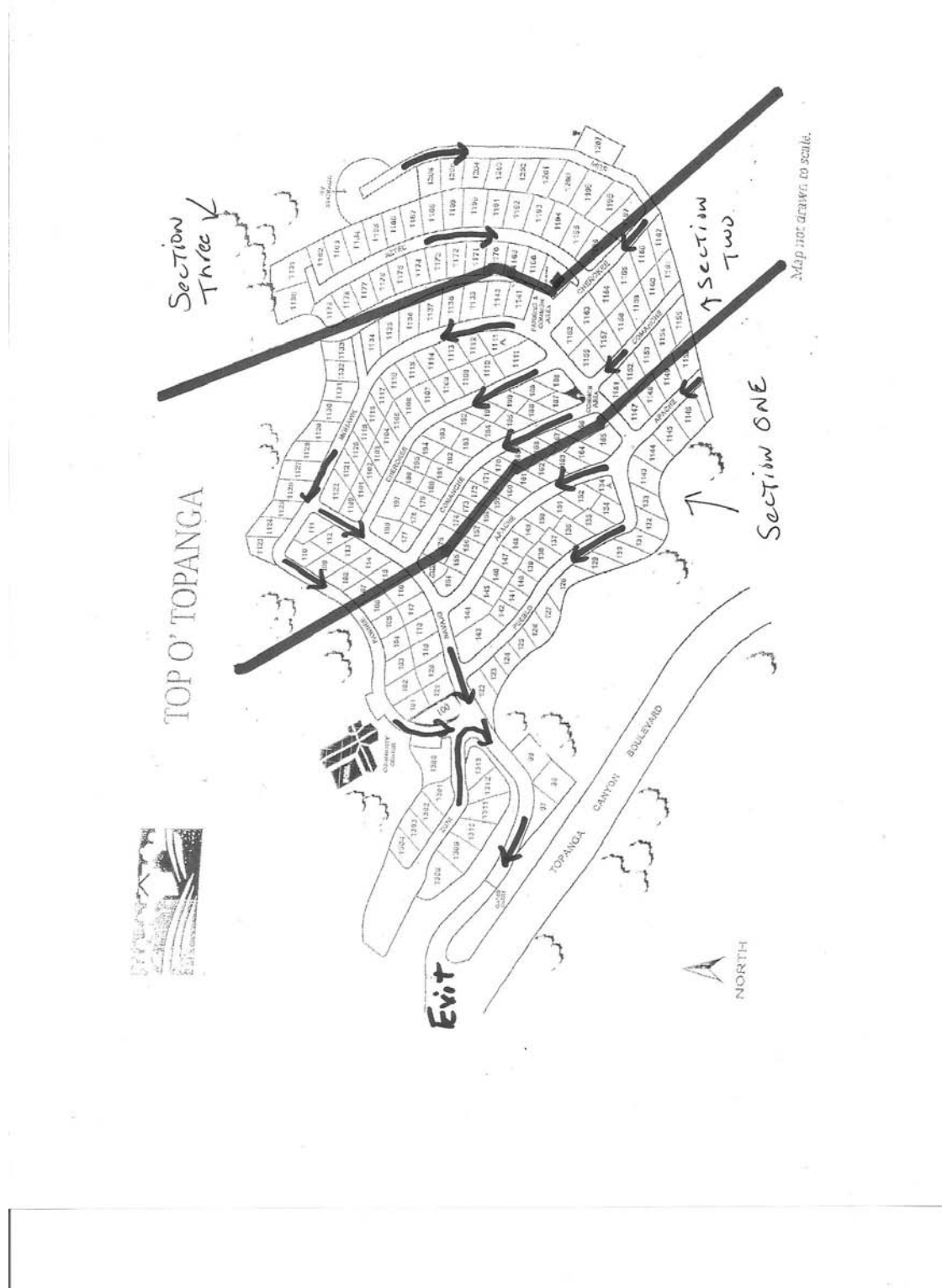
3-5 gallons of water (one gallon of water per person per day)
Method of water purification
Food: ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, and vegetables; canned juices, milk, soup; high energy foods - peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix; specialty foods for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets; comfort/stress foods
cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags,
Vitamins
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 (soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, comb, tissue, razor, etc.)
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)

Sun block/sun glasses
Portable toilet
Insect repellent
Duct Tape and Plastic Material
Compass
Aluminum foil
Signal flare
Household chlorine bleach
Special or prescription medication
Baby items - formula, diapers, bottles, powdered milk, and medications
Games, books, toys
Contact lenses and supplies; a spare set of contacts or glasses if available

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.

Appendix 1: Site Evacuation Plan and Air Lift Evacuation



Air Lift Evacuation

In the event that all evacuation routes are disabled, government official may be forced to air lift residents from the park or from a Helispot. Evacuation from a Helispot is safer than air lift rescue from the roof of your mobilehome or clubhouse.

Helispots

Helispots are the sites on which helicopter operations are conducted. There are three components to consider when selecting a helicopter operational site that have to support one another. First, approach and departure paths or lanes. These paths should be oriented to the prevailing wind to the extent possible. They must be free of obstructions such as wires, antennas, buildings, etc that may intrude into the airspace. The approach and departure path can be viewed as a funnel, a large opening at each end, with the narrow middle at the landing site. A good rule of thumb is to think of the approach and departure path, as you would at an airport, as the space where descent to landing and ascent on departure is accomplished. Second, the safety circle. This circle is calculated to be 1 1/2 to 2 times the rotor diameter of the largest helicopter in use. A good rule of thumb is to use about 100 feet. The safety circle provides an area clear of obstacles that the helicopter can maneuver in while making adjustments to the final landing approach or departure path. Note that all activities at the heliport or helispot take place outside of the safety circle until actual loading or unloading takes place. Third is the touch down pad. This is the surface that the helicopter actually lands on. The touch down pad may be as small as 15' x 15' for small helicopters, to 50' x 50' for large helicopters. The pad needs to be level, or at least have a slope of less than 10% in any direction. A good rule of thumb is to estimate the dimensions of the touch down pad as one rotor diameter, or about 50'.

Passengers awaiting must be well outside of the safety circles around each touch down pad. When approaching or departing the helicopter, always follow these procedures:

- approach or depart the helicopter on the down hill side of the touch down pad,
- always approach or depart in a crouch (make this a habit, even when the blades are not turning!),
- keep in the pilot's or crew chief's field of vision at all times - wait for their signal to approach or depart the aircraft,

- stay clear of the safety circle and touch down pad at all times - especially during landing and takeoff operations,
- NEVER walk around the tail of a helicopter!

Once seated in the aircraft, you should:

- not move about the cabin unless authorized by the pilot,
- keep your seat belt fastened at all times,
- unbuckle only when directed to do so by the pilot or crew chief,
- upon departing - follow the instructions of the pilot or crew chief.

Air Lift Rescue Sequence

Emergency responders have effectively used helicopters to rescue victims trapped on their roof tops during large scale flooding. Emergency responders may decide to rescue trapped victims by lowering a rescuer and rescue harness / equipment from a helicopter. Upon being lowered by the helicopter, rescue personnel will unhook from the helicopter and prepare you for air lift rescue. The pilot may depart from the incident site while you are being prepared for rescue.

The Helicopter will perform orbits of the scene until rescue personnel have completed all preparations for your extraction. You may be placed in a litter and securely tied in or be attached to a rescue harness. You may also be provided with head, ear and eye protection. The rescuer will provide you with verbal instruction on the rescue team's procedures prior to air lift.

Rescue personnel will inform the pilot when they are ready for pickup. The pilot will return and implement procedures to attach and air lift you to a helispot. Once at the helispot, the pilot will lower you to receiving personnel. When you are on the ground, a receiving team will disconnect you from the helicopter.

Appendix 2: Resident Contact Information

Space Number	Name	Telephone Number	Emergency Contact Number

Appendix 4: Emergency Telephone List / Other Agencies and Resources

Park Manager Info: 818-346-9252

Lordon Management Company: 800-729-5673

Law Enforcement: 9-1-1 or 818-878-1808

Fire Department: 9-1-1 or 310-455-1766

Ambulance: 9-1-1 or 818-776-0815

Poison Control Center: 800-876-4766 / 800-222-1222

California Emergency Management Agency: 916-845-8510 or

www.calema.ca.gov

FEMA: 800-621-3362 or (800) 462-7585 for people with speech or hearing disabilities.

Salvation Army: 562-491-8351

Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD): (916) 445-4782

Red Cross: 818-593-3500

Animal Control: 818-991-0071

Other Agencies and Resources

The following is a partial listing of contact agencies that supplied information for this guidance and may be able to provide additional emergency information.

State-Federal Flood Operations Center
(800) 952-5530

Office of the State Fire Marshall
(916) 445-8200

Department of Water Resources
(Flood Forecasting)
(800) 952-5530

Department of Housing & Community Development (HCD)
Division of Codes and Standards, Manufactured Housing Section
(916) 445-3338

HCD Northern Area Office
9342 Tech Center Dr. Suite 550
Sacramento, CA 95826
(916) 255-2501

HCD Southern Area Office
3737 Main St, Ste 400
Riverside, CA 92501
(951) 782-4420

California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA)

Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange
(562) 795-2900

Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Solano, San Francisco, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Monterey, and San Benito
(510) 286-0895

Counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Glenn, Butte, Sierra, Colusa, Sutter, and Yuba
(916) 845-8470

Counties of Nevada, Placer, Yolo, El Dorado, Sacramento, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne
(916) 845-8470

Counties of Merced, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, and Kern
(209) 445-5672 or (916) 845-8470

Counties of Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial
(562) 795-2900

Western Propane Gas Association

2131 Capitol Ave, Ste 206
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 447-9742

American Red Cross
Disaster Assistance Division
(916) 993-7087

Earthquake Preparedness Center of Expertise

Attn: CESPDCO-EQ
211 Main Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-1905
(415) 744-2809

Western Manufactured Housing Communities Association (WMA)

455 Capitol Mall, Ste 800
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 448-7002

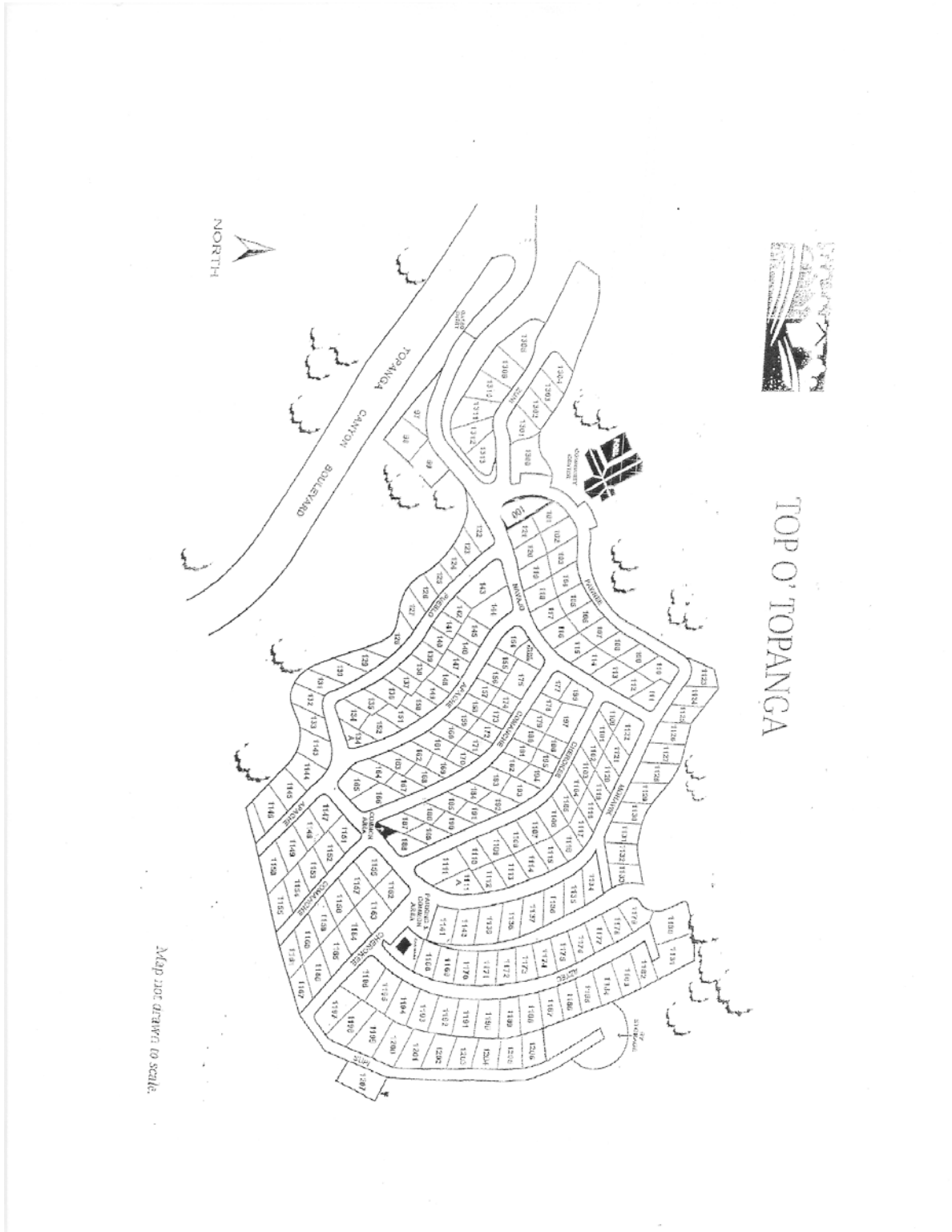
California Mobile Home Resource & Action Association (CMRAA)

P.O. Box 7468
San Jose, CA 95150
(408) 244-8134

National Weather Service (NWS)

3310 El Camino Ave, Room 226
Sacramento, CA 95821
(916) 979-3041

Appendix 5: Utilities



Appendix 6: Notice To Residents

A copy of the Notice to Residents explaining the plans existence and how they may obtain a copy of the park's Emergency Preparedness plan will be placed in every residents mail box, delivered with their monthly rent bill and posted in the office.

A copy of the emergency plan will be posted in the office and clubhouse.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS

In October 2009, California Senate Bill 23 was passed to improve the health and safety conditions in mobile home parks and/or special use (RV Parks). SB 23 requires that an emergency preparedness plan be developed and adopted before September 10, 2010. A Notice is required to be posted and accessible to individual residents. This notice is required by the enforcing agency to demonstrate park compliance.

RESIDENTS MAY OBTAIN A COPY OF THE PARK'S EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN FROM OUR OFFICE.

Our emergency preparedness plan contains guidelines and specific emergency preparedness information that was obtained from the State of California, Office of Emergency Services (OES) now known as California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Additional emergency preparedness information can be obtained from FEMA's webpage, www.fema.gov or by telephone, 1 (800) 621-FEMA (3362). Additional information is available from California Emergency Management Agency, www.calema.ca.gov. or by phone at 916-845-8510.