

Ready RAMPART VILLAGE

Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.



Community Emergency Plan

April, 2018



Resolution to establish Rampart Village as a ready community able to prepare for, respond to and recover from disaster.

Whereas the mission of the Rampart Village Neighborhood Council is to preserve and improve the physical, social and economic health of the residents of our district, support neighborhood self-reliance and enhance the quality of life for the residents through community-based problem solving, neighborhood-oriented services and public/private cooperation.

Whereas the Rampart Village Neighborhood Council recognizes the vulnerability of our residents to earthquakes and other disasters and the need to be able to prepare for, respond to and recover from the impact of such disasters.

Whereas the City of Los Angeles Fire Department Disaster Preparedness Unit supports the mission of Rampart Village Neighborhood Council through its Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program by offering free training to our residents in emergency preparedness and response.

Therefore be it resolved that the Rampart Village Neighborhood Council Board is in full support of becoming a ready community through the adoption and implementation of the RVNC Community Emergency Plan and the establishment of a neighborhood Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) to assist our stakeholders in emergency preparation and response.

Approved and adopted by the Board of Governance of Rampart Village Neighborhood Council this 19th day of June, in the year of 2012.

Signed:

Daniel R. Kelle
President

[Signature]
Executive Secretary

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Section A - Acknowledgements

Rampart Village Neighborhood Council Board

<i>President</i>	<u>David Rockello</u>
<i>Vice President</i>	<u>Velinda Rockello</u>
<i>Treasurer</i>	<u>Jeffry Jamison</u>
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<i>Resident Tenant Reps.</i>	<u>Ziah Grace</u>
<i>Community Based Org. Rep</i>	<u>Joselyn Rosenthal</u>
<i>At Large Reps.</i>	<u>Joey Lopez</u> <u>Rachael Rose Luckey</u> <u>David Kahn</u> <u>Velinda Rockello</u> <u>Uver Santa Cruz</u>
<i>Student Rep.</i>	<u>Jose Sanchez</u>

RVNC Emergency Preparation & Planning Ad-hoc Committee

<i>LAFD CERT Central Bureau Coordinator</i>	<u>Carolyn O Burleson</u> , Chair
<i>Members</i>	Johanna Britto David Rockello Velinda Rockello Carol Springer

Section B - Introduction

MANY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS BELIEVE that the so-called “Big One”— a major earthquake on the southern San Andreas Fault—is the one they need to fear most. When such an earthquake does occur, many people will be without water or power for weeks to months. Earthquakes of this size happen once every 150 years or so, and can happen any time. But recent earthquakes have shown that magnitude 6 events in densely populated areas can be the “big one” to those living in the impacted areas. The 1994 Northridge earthquake, for example, was not considered a major earthquake. Still, it had disastrous effects. The magnitude 6.7 temblor caused 57 deaths, more than 10,000 injuries and an estimated \$40-42 billion in property losses. California experiences earthquakes as large as the 1994 Northridge or 1989 Loma Prieta quakes (or larger) twice each decade, on average.

Some southern Californians might be thinking, “It won’t happen to me!” And, perhaps some of those affected by the Northridge earthquake thought the same thing before 4:31 a.m. on January 17, 1994. But it can happen! Seismologists estimate that more than 200 faults in southern California are capable of producing earthquakes of magnitude 6 or more. You can be affected even if you don’t live or work near the fault that ruptures. Residents and business owners in Santa Monica, Fillmore and other areas outside the San Fernando Valley also experienced strong ground shaking and considerable damage as a result of the earthquake.

Whether the next earthquake in southern California occurs on the San Andreas or a fault capable of producing only a magnitude 6 event, communications, transportation and utility systems in your area might be impacted. Police, fire and other agencies that normally provide emergency services in an efficient manner might be overwhelmed and unable to assist your neighborhood for at least 72 hours. Neighborhoods can greatly reduce the impacts of moderate and major earthquakes and other disasters by preparing and responding as a group.

DEMOGRAPHICS of RAMPART VILLAGE:

Rampart Village has a population of 25,145 including 9,456 Households Males: 50%; Females: 50% Renter-Occupied: 88%; Owner-Occupied:10%	
Under 15 years: 21%	30 to 49 years: 35%
15 to 17 years: 3%	50 to 64 years: 11%
18 to 29 years: 23%	65 years and over: 7%

Section C – Be Ready!

BE A READY RESIDENT

The Rampart Village Community cannot be prepared without prepared residents. Every household should be encouraged to get prepared by making a **Family Emergency Plan** with an out-of-state contact, storing food, water and emergency supplies and having knowledge, skills and resources to handle the emergency situation. Each person should have a **Grab & Go Bag** for quick evacuation when needed. Keep a kit in your car and at work as well.

Download:

- [LAFD Emergency Preparedness](#)
- [Are You Ready? An In-depth Guide to Citizen Preparedness](#)
- [Home Fire Safety Checklist](#)
- [Protect Your Family From Fires](#)
- [Terrorism – How to prepare](#)
- [Ready Kids!](#)

Every Family should have at least one person trained and certified to provide **First Aid and CPR**. First Aid and CPR training is offered by the [American Red Cross](#).

BE A READY SCHOOL

All schools are required to have a [School Safety Plan](#) in place to provide for the safety of their students, faculty and other employees. Consider starting a [TEEN CERT](#) program at your school.

BE A READY BUSINESS

Every Business should have an **Business Emergency Plan** that provides for the safety of their employees and enables the business to continue its operations. Take the [Ready Rating](#) to see how prepared you are.

BE A READY CONGREGATION

Every house of worship should have an emergency plan that provides for the safety of the congregation and aids to the community.
http://n-din.org/ndin_resources/ndin_tips_sheets.php

Section D - BE A READY COMMUNITY

Every community should have a [Neighborhood Preparedness Plan](#) and a **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)**. This consists of residents and other stakeholders who are trained and ready to respond immediately and safely to emergencies until professional disaster responders arrive. CERT training is offered by the Los Angeles Fire Dept., Citizens are trained by professional fire fighters and paramedics. www.cert-la.com

Los Angeles is prone to [13 possible federally identified natural and man-made threats](#). Los Angeles is particularly vulnerable to the destructive affects wildfires, flooding, mudslides and earthquakes not to mention terrorist threats, cybercrimes, pandemics and hazardous material spills. Because of the many threats that Los Angeles faces, the importance of readiness as a city and for residents cannot be overstated. Part of disaster preparedness is being aware what kinds of hazards and disasters you might be subject to living in Los Angeles.

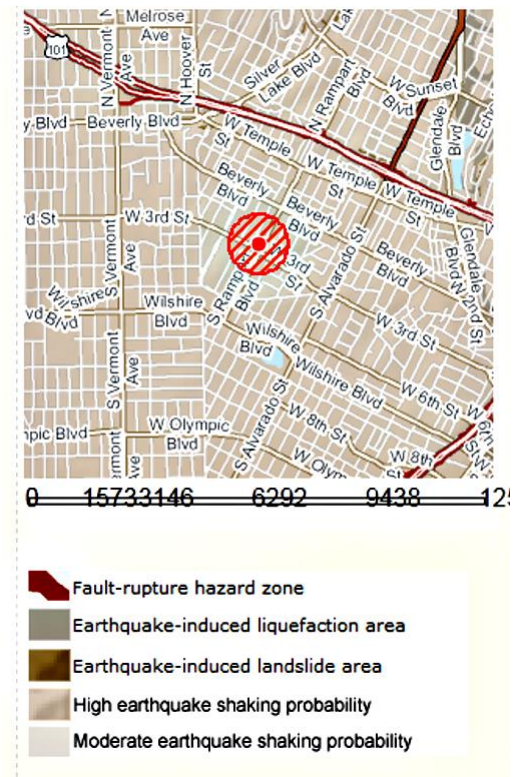
Let's take a look at the **RAMPART VILLAGE Hazard Analysis** to see how we fit into this picture.

Section E - Hazard Analysis

EARTHQUAKE HAZARD:

YOU ARE IN OR NEAR THE FOLLOWING:

- HIGH Ground Shaking**
 This map shows the potential level of ground shaking hazard from earthquakes that geologists and seismologists agree could occur in California. It takes into consideration the uncertainties in the size and location of earthquakes and the resulting ground motions that can affect a particular location. (more information at <http://myhazards.caloes.ca.gov/>)



YOU ARE OUTSIDE THE FOLLOWING:

- **Earthquake-Induced Landslide Hazard zone***
Earthquakes can trigger landslides that may cause injuries and damage to many types of structures.
- **Liquefaction Seismic Hazard zone***
Earthquakes can cause certain types of soils to lose strength and behave like liquid. This can severely damage buildings and other structures.
- **Earthquake Fault zone***
Active earthquake faults may pose a risk of surface fault rupture hazard. Surface rupture can damage buildings.

Earthquake Checklist

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

Based on the above results, use the following mitigation checklist and information to reduce injuries, protect your life and those of others, and reduce damage to your home and property.

Recommended Actions for your Ground Shaking Intensity:

ACTION	RECOMMENDATION
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure your water heater	recommended
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure your tall furniture and bookcases	recommended
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure your TVs, computers, and electronics	recommended
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure your kitchen cabinets	recommended
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure wall-mounted objects	recommended
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure objects on open shelves or table tops	recommended
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure natural gas appliances	recommended
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure garage items and hazardous chemicals	recommended
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure your unreinforced masonry chimney	recommended
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure garage propane tanks	recommended
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure propane tanks	recommended
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure your refrigerator	recommended
<input type="checkbox"/> Secure your shop or gym equipment	recommended

Earthquake Preparedness

More information and ideas on how to secure the contents of your home can be found at <https://www.earthquakecountry.org/alliance/> .

Recommended actions for Earthquake Fault zones

If the property is not developed, a fault study may be required before the parcel can be subdivided or structures permitted. If a property is developed, you will not need a geologic study unless you plan to extensively add onto or remodel an existing structure.

Section F - Disaster Preparation & Training

Key elements of the RVNC Emergency Response Plan include:

1. Red Cross First Aid /CPR training <http://www.redcross.org>
 - At least one member of each household should be certified.
2. Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) *Community Emergency Response Team* (CERT) program.
 - All residents 18+ years should take this important free training program. Information is available at <http://www.cert-la.com> .
 - The 17 ½ hr training covers 7 different topics:
 - ☐ Emergency Preparedness (kits, home plan, etc)
 - ☐ Fire Suppression
 - ☐ Disaster Medical Part 1 (Triage)
 - ☐ Disaster Medical Part 2 (Treatment)
 - ☐ Light Search & Rescue
 - ☐ Team Organization & Disaster Psychology
 - ☐ Terrorism & Homeland Defense

RVNC's Public Safety Committee (comprised entirely of CERT-trained volunteers) will organize bi-annual CERT training classes in our locale to make it easier for residents to attend. Please visit www.cert-la.com for a list of classes in our area.

Section G – What to do **BEFORE** an Earthquake / Disaster

When disaster occurs, **all that you can depend upon is what you know and what you have** at your disposal. The time to prepare is **BEFORE** a disaster happens.

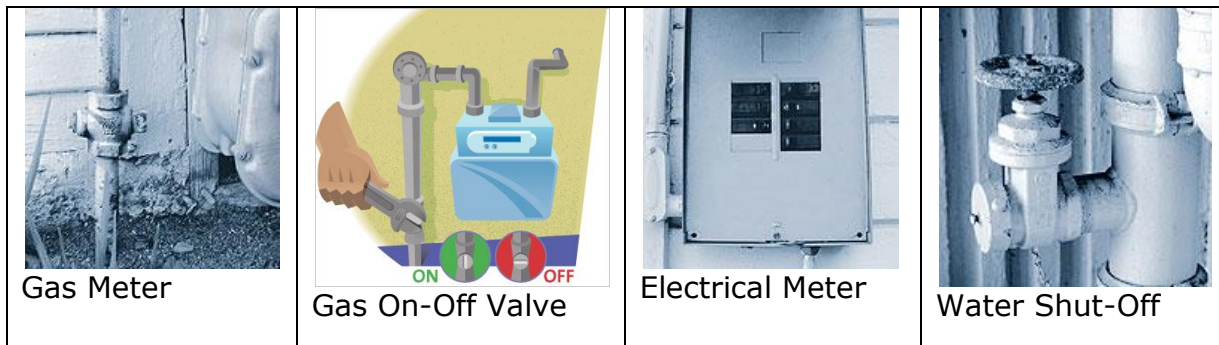
MAKE A PLAN – GET A KIT – STAY INFORMED

Hold a Family Meeting

The purpose of a family meeting is to inform and educate family members, including children, seniors and family members with disabilities. Having a plan is one of the most important steps you can take in disaster preparedness. Knowing what to do and how to do it can help you and your family manage disasters with less worry, fear, and uncertainty.

All Family Members need to know the following:

- ☐ The location of your Survival Supplies
- ☐ The location of the “GO BAGS”
- ☐ Create emergency cards for each of your family members
- ☐ Draw a map of the house. Locate doors and windows that can be used as evacuation routes.
- ☐ Identify two evacuation routes from each room.
 - Practice your evacuation routes.
- ☐ Determine a meeting place outside of your residence, in case it is unsafe to remain indoors. **Do not** meet on the roof.
- ☐ Determine one location outside neighborhood in case of evacuation.
- ☐ Keep gas tank half full at all times. Gas might not be available after a disaster.
- ☐ Determine out of state contacts. Family members should be instructed to call them in event of emergency. Local calls may be difficult to place.
- ☐ Practice your **Drop, Cover & Hold-On** (Earthquake) and **Stop, Drop & Roll** (Fire Drills).
- ☐ Install **smoke alarms** and **carbon monoxide CO detectors**
- ☐ Teach each member of your family how to use a fire extinguisher.
- ☐ Locate utilities, and determine how to turn them off and with what tools? **DO NOT** turn the gas back on by yourself.



Emergency Supplies Checklist

- ☐ **Water** - 1 gallon/person/day for 3-7 days. People can become dehydrated quickly, even in cold weather.
- ☐ **Food** - 3-7 day supply of non-perishables: canned meat, fruits and vegetables; cereal, peanut butter
- ☐ **Utensils** -manual can opener, sharp knife utensils, plates, cups, plastic forks & spoons, paper towels.
- ☐ **Battery operated or Hand-Crank Radio** Use AM Radio. Listen to KNX 1070 AM, KFWB 980 AM, and KFI 640 AM radio stations for regional emergency alert information for the Los Angeles County area. **Two-way Radio** is a big plus!
- ☐ **Flashlight** (in kit -Batteries should be inserted at time of emergency.) Flashlight in rooms should have batteries already inserted.
- ☐ **First Aid Kit** can be purchased at local pharmacy. You can attend to the immediate first aid needs of your family, including bleeding and burn relief. Look for instructions inside the First Aid Kit.
- ☐ **Whistle** to signal for help.
- ☐ **Duct-Tape; Plastic Sheeting; Dust Mask** - Duct tape is versatile. Plastic sheeting and duct tape can be used as a shelter-in-place barrier. Mask is for blocking contaminants.
- ☐ **Sanitation:** soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, toilet paper, moist wipes, large garbage bags and shovel for waste disposal
- ☐ **Tools:** Shut-off wrench, shovel, axe, hammer, pliers - Know where the gas shut-off is Turn off only in an emergency.
- ☐ **Local Maps** You should be familiar with evacuation routes.
- ☐ **Clothes** Two sets of clothes, undergarments, socks, comfortable sturdy shoes. Babies may need more.
- ☐ **Blankets/ Sleeping Bags** Enough to cover family members for warmth and comfort.

- ❑ **Medication** One week supply. Instant cold packs for refrigerated medications since you may not have access to refrigeration.
- ❑ **Matches** Stored in a water-proof container. Water-proof matches can be purchased at camping supply stores.
- ❑ **Documents** – Copies of birth/death/marriage certificates; insurance and medical records, deeds, bank statements, credit cards, drivers license, passport, credentials, etc.
- ❑ **Household Inventory** (including pictures for insurance)
- ❑ **Family photos** for identification

Section H - What to do DURING an Earthquake

Stay as safe as possible during an earthquake. Be aware that some earthquakes are actually foreshocks and a larger earthquake might occur. Minimize your movements to a few steps to a nearby safe place and if you are indoors, stay there until the shaking has stopped and you are sure exiting is safe.

If indoors

- **DROP** to the ground; take **COVER** by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and **HOLD ON** until the shaking stops. If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.
- Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy light fixture that could fall. In that case, move to the nearest safe place.
- Use a doorway for shelter only if it is in close proximity to you and if you know it is a strongly supported, load-bearing doorway.
- Stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave.



- Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.
- DO NOT use the elevators.

If outdoors

- Stay there.
- Move away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires.
- Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings, at exits and alongside exterior walls. Many of the 120 fatalities from the 1933 Long Beach earthquake occurred when people ran outside of buildings only to be killed by falling debris from collapsing walls. Ground movement during an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of death or injury. Most earthquake-related casualties result from collapsing walls, flying glass, and falling objects.

If in a moving vehicle

- Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.
- Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

If trapped under debris

- DO NOT LIGHT A MATCH!
- Do not move about or kick up dust.
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

Section I – What to do AFTER an Earthquake / Disaster

Earthquakes: Earthquakes damage can extend for miles from the epicenter. Damages can include collapsed building, bridges, and overpasses; cracked roadways; downed power lines; broken gas lines; fires; explosions; and landslides.

- **Earthquake responses:** Drop, Cover, and Hold On. Evaluate damages to structure and humans. Evacuate structure if necessary. **Take your GO BAG.**

Fires: Fires can spread quickly. In five minutes an entire house can be engulfed in flames. Often, the heat and smoke can be even more dangerous than the flames.

- **Fire Response:** If you are on fire: **STOP, DROP, and ROLL.** Evacuate immediately when you see, hear, feel, smell smoke and/ or fire. **Take your GO BAG**

Chemical or Biological Release: A chemical emergency can occur as an accident or maliciously resulting with a release of chemical agents. A biological emergency can be a natural outbreak of disease or a deliberate release of germs or other biological substances.

- **Chemical or Biological Release Response:** Get to a safe area by evacuating or shelter-in-place (use duct tape and plastic sheeting to create barrier).

In case of a disaster, ALL RESIDENTS should:

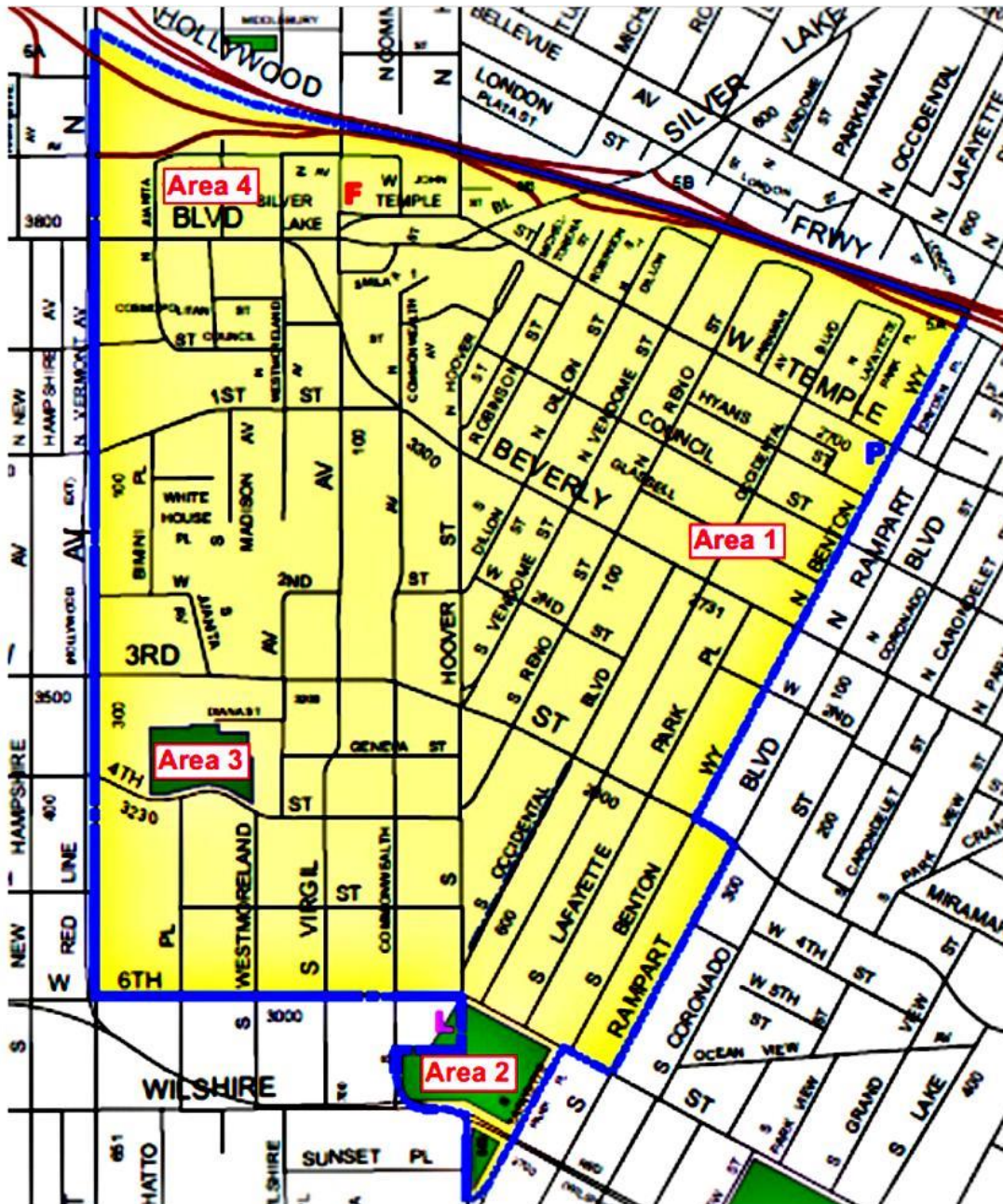
1. Check in with your out-of-state contact and register yourself at [SAFE and WELL](#) to let your family know that you are OK.
2. Take care of yourself, your family, home, and neighbors.
 - Assess your situation
 - Check yourself for injuries. Often people tend to others without checking their own injuries. You will be better able to care for others if you are not injured or if you have received first aid for your injuries.

- Place a **HELP** or **OK** sign on your front door or window.
- Protect yourself from further danger by putting on long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, sturdy shoes, hard hat, goggles, and work gloves. This will protect you from further injury by broken objects.
- After you have taken care of yourself, help injured or trapped persons. If you have it in your area, call 9-1-1, then give first aid when appropriate and **AS YOU ARE TRAINED**. Don't try to move seriously injured people unless they are in immediate danger of further injury.
- Use the telephone only to report life-threatening emergencies. Telephone lines are frequently overwhelmed in disaster situations. They need to be clear for emergency calls to get through.
- Use **battery-powered lanterns or flashlights** to inspect your home. Kerosene lanterns, torches, candles, and matches may tip over or ignite flammables inside.
- **Get everyone out if your home is unsafe. Be sure to take your Grab 'n Go bags with you.** Aftershocks following earthquakes can cause further damage to unstable buildings. **If your home has experienced damage, get out before aftershocks happen.**
- Look for and extinguish small fires. Eliminate fire hazards. Putting out small fires quickly, using available resources, will prevent them from spreading. Fire is the most common hazard following earthquakes.
- If you don't need to extinguish a fire, place your fire extinguisher out front on the sidewalk. (This allows for several resources in case a neighbor's house catches fire to keep it from spreading.)
- Leave the gas on at the main valve, unless you smell gas or think it's leaking. It may be weeks or months before professionals can turn gas back on using the correct procedures. Explosions have caused injury and death when homeowners have improperly turned their gas back on by themselves.
- Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline, or other flammable liquids immediately. Avoid the hazard of a chemical emergency.

- Open closet and cabinet doors cautiously. Contents may have shifted during the shaking of an earthquake and could fall, creating further damage or injury.
- Help neighbors who may require special assistance. Elderly people and people with disabilities may require additional assistance. People who care for them or who have large families may need additional assistance in emergency situations.
- Listen to a portable, battery-operated radio (or television) for updated emergency information and instructions. If the electricity is out, this may be your main source of information. Local radio and local officials provide the most appropriate advice for your particular situation.
- Expect aftershocks. Each time you feel one, **drop, cover, and hold on!** Aftershocks frequently occur minutes, days, weeks, and even months following an earthquake.
- Watch out for fallen power lines or broken gas lines, and stay out of damaged areas. Hazards caused by earthquakes are often difficult to see, and you could be easily injured.
- Stay out of damaged buildings. If you are away from home, return only when authorities say it is safe. Damaged buildings may be destroyed by aftershocks following the main quake.
- Watch animals closely. Leash dogs and place them in a fenced yard. The behavior of pets may change dramatically after an earthquake. Normally quiet and friendly cats and dogs may become aggressive or defensive
- All residents with FRS radios should attempt to contact Incident Command via Channel 11 (alternate: Ch 12) with emergencies and status. See **Section M-Disaster Communications** for more details.
- All residents with ham radios should attempt to contact Incident Command at the LA Battalion 11 simplex frequency 145.525 MHz, PL 110.9. See **Section M-Disaster Communications** for more details.

All CERT trained residents should follow the LAFD CERT Battalion 11 Action Plan (Contact [CERT Coordinator](#) if you need a copy.)

Section J - Community Meeting Areas



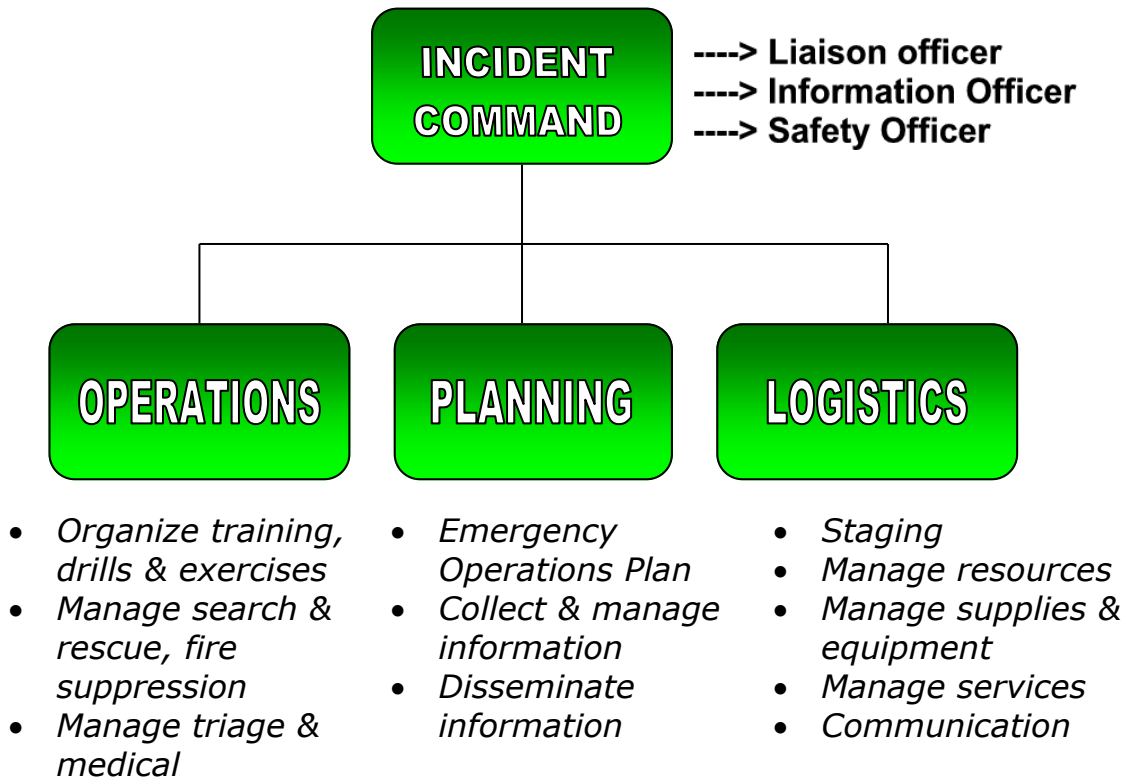
- Area #1 – St. Anne's
- Area #2 – Lafayette Park
- Area #3 – Shatto Recreation Center
- Area #4 – PATH

Section K - RVNC Emergency Supplies & Equipment

#	Item	Location	Provided by
1	Incident Command Tents		RVNC
2	ICS kits (2-way radios, clipboards, pens, pencils, marking crayons, duct tape)		RVNC & individual CERT members
3	Triage supplies (tarps, medical station signs, triage tape, exam gloves, medi-masks, 1 st aid trauma supplies)		RVNC & Individual CERT members
4	Search & Rescue supplies (fire extinguishers, helmets, goggles, N95 masks, work gloves, flashlights, crow bars, utility wrenches, cribbing blocks)		RVNC & individual CERT members
5	Ropes		RVNC
6	Pulley		RVNC
7	Heavy Jack		
8	Shovel		RVNC
9	Axe		RVNC
10	Bolt cutter		RVNC
11	Folding Table & Chairs		RVNC
12	Stationery supplies - notepads, envelopes, colored paper, duct tape		RVNC
13	Propane Generator(s) & fuel		RVNC
14	Power Strips, extension cords		RVNC
15	55-gal blue water drums		RVNC
16	Siphon & universal drum wrench for 55 gal drum		RVNC
17	Oil, Gas, Gas Stabilizer		RVNC
18	Butane Stove		RVNC
19	Paper plates, cups, utensils		RVNC & Residents
20	Plastic trash bags		RVNC & Residents
21	Outdoor grill / charcoal		RVNC & Residents
22	Camera (for documentation)		RVNC & CERT members

Section L– Community Emergency Response Team

CERT TEAM ORGANIZATION



Section M –Disaster Communications

RAMPART VILLAGE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PLAN		
• Rampart Village Residents	FRS 11* (alt. 12)	* Monitored by CERT Personnel
• Status Report & Special Alerts to Community	FRS 9**	** Outgoing reports from CERT IC only
• CERT (Search & Rescue – Medical)	FRS 9***	*** Monitor IC on Channel 9
CERT INCIDENT COMMAND (IC)	HAM Channel CERT 12	CERT IC to LAFD

Emergency Information will be posted at www.rvnc.org

Section N – Rampart Village Community Resources:

[Councilman Mitch O'Farrell](#)

13th District
1722 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90026
213-207-3015

[Councilman Herb J. Wesson, Jr.](#)

10th District
200 North Spring Street, Rm. 430
Los Angeles, California 90012
213-473-7010

[Empower LA](#)

334-B E. 2nd Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Phone: (213) 485-1360
Fax: (213) 485-4608 toll-free: 311

[Los Angeles Police Dept.](#)

[Rampart Division](#)

Senior Lead Officer – Jason Abner
1401 W Sixth St.
Los Angeles, CA 90057
(213) 926-0256

[LAFD Fire Station #6](#)

326 N. Virgil
Los Angeles, CA 90004
(213) 485-6206

[LAPD Olympic Division](#)

Senior Lead officer - Dikran Melkonian
1130 South Vermont
Los Angeles, CA 90006
213-382-9102

[American Red Cross](#)

501 Shatto Place
Los Angeles, CA 90020
(213) 351-6769

[Shriners Hospital for Children](#)

3160 Geneva Street
Los Angeles, CA 90020
(213) 388-3151

[Shatto Recreation Center](#)

3191 W. 4th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90020
(213) 386-8877

[St. Vincent Medical Center](#)

2131 Thirst Street
Los Angeles, CA 90057
(213) 484-7111

[Lafayette Community Center](#)

2230 W. 6th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90057
(213) 368-0520

[Good Samaritan Hospital](#)

1225 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 261-7869

Section O – Emergency Information Sources:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
<http://www.ready.gov/>
- California Emergency Management Agency – Hazard Mitigation
<http://myhazards.caloes.ca.gov/>
- City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department
<http://www.readyla.org>
 - Ready Your LA Neighborhood
<http://www.emergency.lacity.org/ryan/about>
 - Emergency Shelter information
http://readyla.org/index2.php?lang=en&cat=recovery_assistance&text=rec_emer_shelters
- LA Department of Water and Power
<https://www.ladwp.com/ladwp>
- CERT Los Angeles - Community Emergency Response Team
<http://www.cert-la.com>
- American Red Cross
<http://www.redcross.org>
- American Red Cross "Safe and Well" registry
<https://safeandwell.communityos.org>
- LAUSD Office of Environmental Health and Safety
<http://www.lausd-oehs.org>
- Los Angeles County Emergency Survival Program
<http://lacoa.org/esp.htm>
- Google Public Alert System
<http://www.google.org/publicalerts>
- Maps of Los Angeles
http://www.takemaps.com/en/map_of_los_angeles_en.php
- National Fire Protection Agency
<http://www.nfpa.org>
- National Disaster Interfaith Network
<http://n-din.org/ndin/index.php>
- Protect Your Pets in an Emergency
<https://www.cdc.gov/disasters/petprotect.html>

EMERGENCY SERVICES CONTACT NUMBERS

City of Los Angeles

Emergency Fire, Paramedic, Police	911
Poison Control	1-800-222-1222
Terrorist Threats	1-877-A-THREAT (1-877-284-7328)
Non-emergency Police	877-ASK-LAPD 877-275-5273
TTY Service	213-473-6296
Park-Related Emergencies	323-913-7390
Water Service	800-342-5397
Power Service	800-342-5397
Gas Company	213-244-1200
Traffic Signal Repair (Business Hours).... (Non-Business Hours	213-580-1177 213-485-2046
Road Closures (Cal Trans)	800-427-7623
Street Lights	800-303-5267
American Red Cross	213-739-5206
Animal Services	888-452-7381
Building Inspection (7 a.m. - 5 p.m.)	888-524-2845
Storm Damage (7 a.m. - 5 p.m.)	888-524-2845
Refuse Collection	800-773-2489
Sewer or Storm Drain Problems (6:30 a.m. - 1 a.m.) . (1 a.m. - 6:30 a.m.) .	213-485-7575 or 213-485-5391 310-823-5507 or 310-822-0777
Trees down/debris removal	800-996-2489
For additional information about emergency preparedness programs Emergency Management Department 500 E Temple Street Los Angeles, California 90012	213-484-4800 http://emergency.lacity.org/ http://www.readyla.org/
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	213-202-3136 http://www.cert-la.com

BE INFORMED

**How to Respond
to Various Threats**

HOW TO PREPARE FOR AND RESPOND DURING AND AFTER AN ACTIVE SHOOTER INCIDENT

Recent national tragedies remind us that the risk is real: an active shooter incident can happen in any place at any time. The best ways to make sure you and your loved ones stay safe are to prepare ahead of time and be ready. Taking a few steps now and mentally rehearsing what to do can help you react quickly when every second counts.



TAKE AN ACTIVE ROLE IN YOUR OWN SAFETY

NOW PREPARE

- Sign up for active shooter training
- If you see something suspicious, say something
- Know community response plans
- Identify the exits and good places to hide
- Learn and practice first aid skills and use of tourniquets

DURING SURVIVE

- Run
- Hide
- Fight



You may need to use more than one option.

AFTER BE SAFE

- Help law enforcement
- Seek out medical help
- Help others survive
- Seek help to cope with psychological trauma



NOW PREPARE

- Sign up for active shooter training.
- If you see suspicious activity, let an authority know right away.
- Many places like houses of worship, workplaces, and schools have plans in place to help you respond safely. Ask about these plans and get familiar with them. If you participate in an active shooter drill, talk to your family about what you learn and how to apply it to other locations.
- When you visit a building like a shopping mall or health care facility, take time to identify two nearby exits. Get in the habit of doing this.
- Map out places to hide. Solid doors with locks, rooms without windows, and heavy furniture like large filing cabinets and desks make good hiding places.
- Sign up for first aid and tourniquet training.



DURING SURVIVE

- **RUN.** Getting away from the shooter or shooters is the top priority. Leave your things behind and run away. If safe to do so, warn others nearby. Call 911 when you are safe. Describe each shooter, their locations, and weapons.
- **HIDE.** If you can't get away safely, find a place to hide. Get out of the shooter's view and stay very quiet. Silence your electronic devices and make sure they won't vibrate. Lock and block doors, close blinds, and turn off the lights. Don't hide in groups—spread out along walls or hide separately to make it more difficult for the shooter. Try to communicate with police silently—like through text messages or by putting a sign in an exterior window. Stay in place until law enforcement gives you the all clear.
- **FIGHT.** Your last resort when you are in immediate danger is to defend yourself. Commit to your actions and act aggressively to stop the shooter. Ambushing the shooter together with makeshift weapons such as chairs, fire extinguishers, scissors, and books can distract and disarm the shooter.



AFTER BE SAFE

- Keep hands visible and empty.
- Know that law enforcement's first task is to end the incident, and they may have to pass injured along the way.
- Follow law enforcement instructions and evacuate in the direction they come from.
- Consider seeking professional help for you and your family to cope with the long-term effects of the trauma.

HELPING THE WOUNDED

Take care of yourself first, and then you may be able to help the wounded before first responders arrive:

- If the injured are in immediate danger, help get them to safety.
- While you wait for first responders to arrive, provide first aid—apply direct pressure to wounds and use tourniquets if you have been trained to do so. Turn wounded people onto their sides if they are unconscious and keep them warm.

Additional Resources

VIDEO

Run. Hide. Fight. Surviving an Active Shooter Event
www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VcSwejU2D0

ONLINE COURSE

Active Shooter: What You Can Do <https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-907>

GUIDE FOR HOUSES OF WORSHIP

www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Developing_EOPs_for_Houses_of_Worship_FINAL.PDF

GUIDE FOR K-12 SCHOOLS

www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1922-25045-3850/rem_s_k_12_guide.pdf

WEBSITES

www.dhs.gov/active-shooter-preparedness

www.fbi.gov/about/partnerships/office-of-partner-engagement/active-shooter-incidents

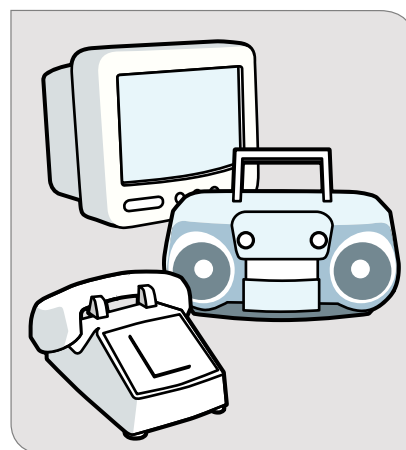
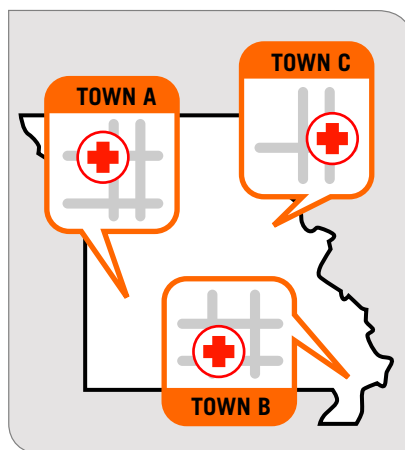
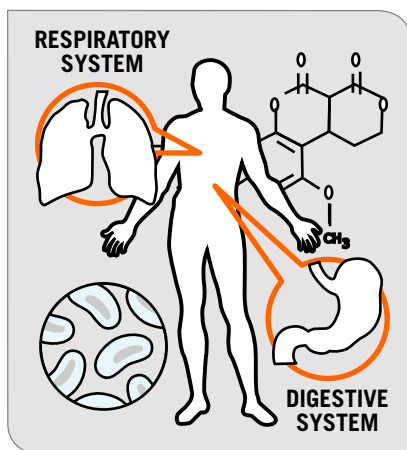
www.fema.gov/faith-resources

www.redcross.org/ux/take-a-class

BE INFORMED

BIOLOGICAL THREAT

<http://www.ibwc.gov/Files/biologicalthreat.pdf>



1. A biological attack is the release of germs or other biological substances. Many agents must be inhaled, enter through a cut in the skin or be eaten to make you sick. Some biological agents can cause contagious diseases, others do not.

2. A biological attack may or may not be immediately obvious. While it is possible that you will see signs of a biological attack it is perhaps more likely that local health care workers will report a pattern of unusual illness.

3. You will probably learn of the danger through an emergency radio or TV broadcast.

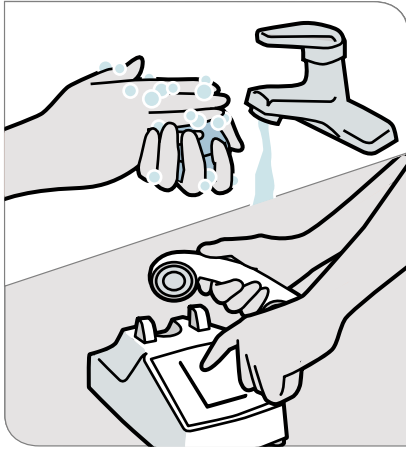


4. If you become aware of an unusual or suspicious release of an unknown substance nearby, it doesn't hurt to protect yourself.

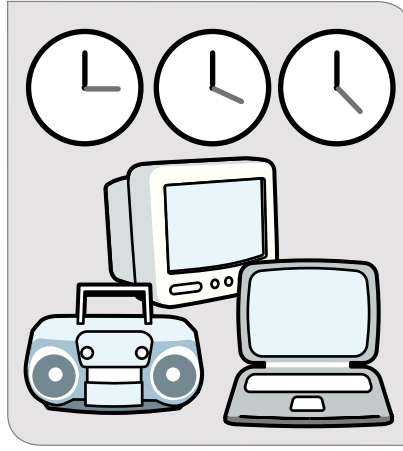
5. Get away from the substance as quickly as possible.

6. Cover your mouth and nose with layers of fabric that can filter the air but still allow breathing.

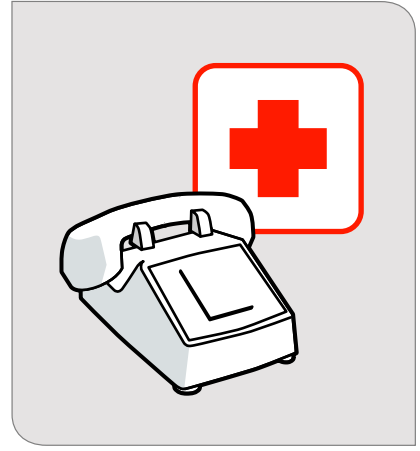
BIOLOGICAL THREAT



7. Wash with soap and water and contact authorities.



8. In the event of a biological attack, public health officials may not immediately be able to provide information on what you should do. However, you should watch TV, listen to the radio, or check the Internet for official news as it becomes available.

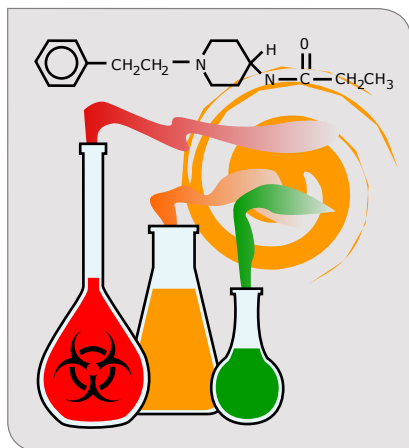


9. At the time of a declared biological emergency be suspicious, but do not automatically assume that any illness is the result of the attack. Symptoms of many common illnesses may overlap. Use common sense, practice good hygiene and cleanliness to avoid spreading germs, and seek medical advice.

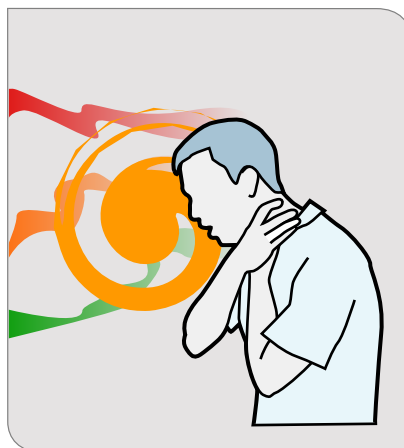
BE INFORMED

CHEMICAL THREAT

<http://www.ibwc.gov/Files/chemicalthreat.pdf>



1. A chemical attack is the deliberate release of a toxic gas, liquid or solid that can poison people and the environment.



2. Watch for signs such as many people suffering from watery eyes, twitching, choking, having trouble breathing or losing coordination.



3. Many sick or dead birds, fish or small animals are also cause for suspicion.



4. If you see signs of a chemical attack, quickly try to define the impacted area or where the chemical is coming from, if possible.

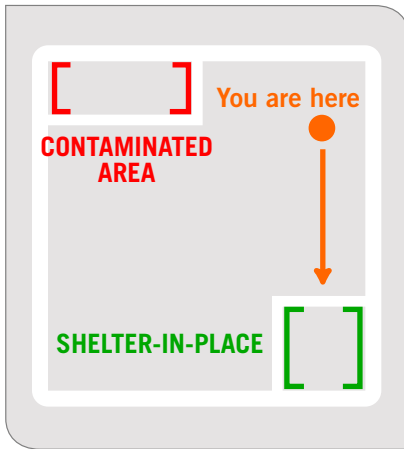


5. Take immediate action to get away from any sign of a chemical attack.

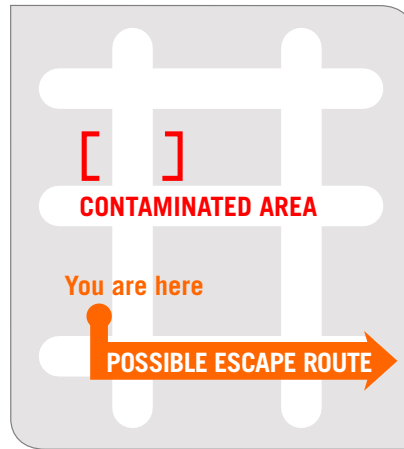


6. If the chemical is inside a building where you are, try to get out of the building without passing through the contaminated area, if possible.

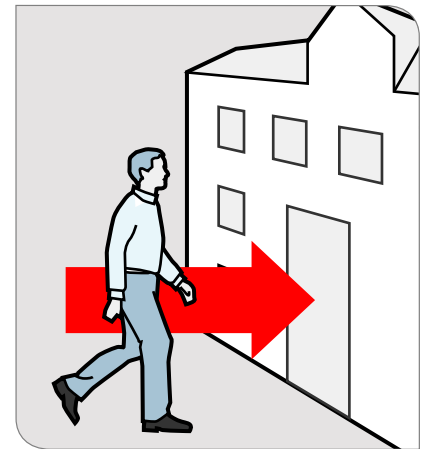
CHEMICAL THREAT



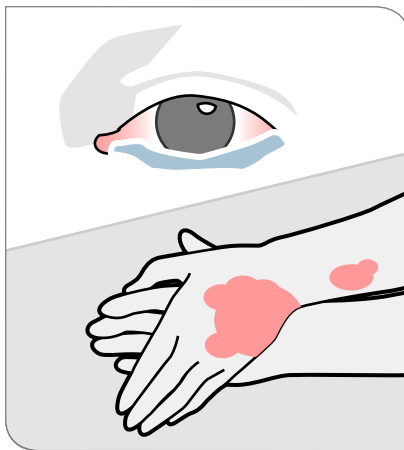
7. Otherwise, it may be better to move as far away from where you suspect the chemical release is and "shelter-in-place."



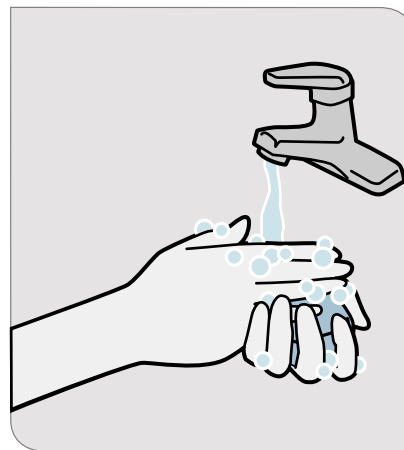
8. If you are outside when you see signs of a chemical attack, you must quickly decide the fastest way to get away from the chemical threat.



9. Consider if you can get out of the area or if it would be better to go inside a building and follow your plan to "shelter-in-place."



10. If your eyes are watering, your skin is stinging, you are having trouble breathing or you simply think you may have been exposed to a chemical, immediately strip and wash. Look for a hose, fountain, or any source of water.



11. Wash with soap and water, if possible, but do not scrub the chemical into your skin.



12. Seek emergency medical attention.

EXPLOSIONS

If there is an explosion...



1. Take shelter against your desk or a sturdy table.



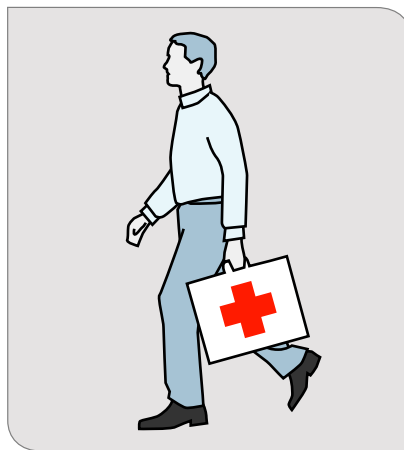
2. Exit the building as quickly as possible.



3. Do not use elevators.



4. Check for fire and other hazards.



5. Take your emergency kit if time allows.

BE INFORMED

EXPLOSIONS

If there is fire...



1. Exit the building as quickly as possible.



2. Crawl low in smoke.



3. Use a wet cloth to cover your nose and mouth.



4. Use the back of your hand to feel the lower, middle, and upper parts of closed doors.



5. If the door is not hot, brace yourself against the door and open it slowly.



6. Do not open the door if it is hot. Look for another way out.

EXPLOSIONS If there is fire...



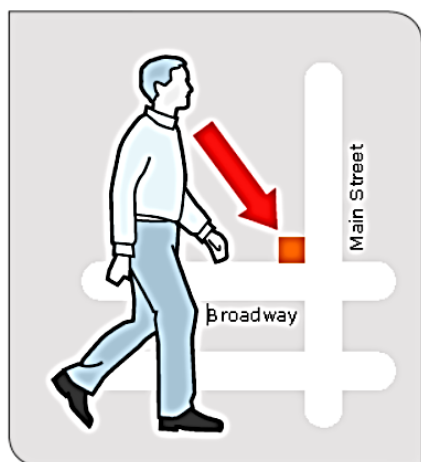
7. Use appropriate fire exits, not elevators.



8. If you catch fire, do not run!



9. Stop, Drop and Roll.



10. If you are at home, go to previously designated meeting place.



11. Account for your family members.



12. Do not go back into a burning building and carefully supervise small children.

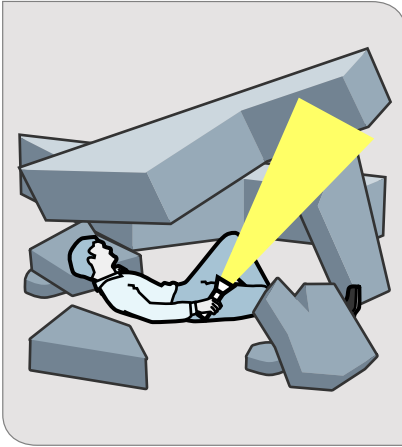


13. Call the fire department.

BE INFORMED

EXPLOSIONS

If you are trapped in debris...



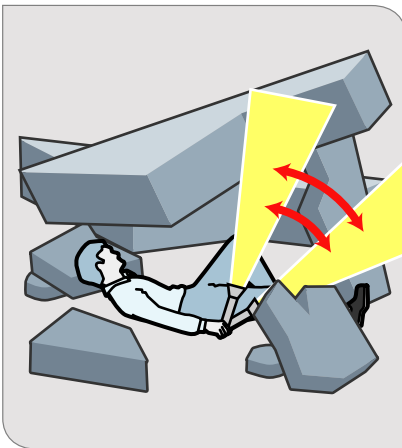
1. If possible, use a flashlight to signal your location.



2. Avoid unnecessary movement so that you don't kick up dust.



3. Cover your mouth and nose with anything you have on hand. Dense weave cotton material can create a good filter. Try to breathe through the material.



4. Tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are.



5. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort - shouting can cause a person to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

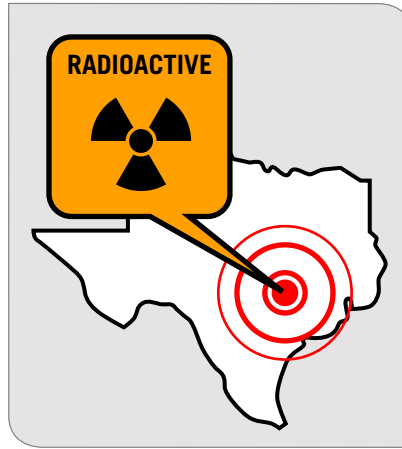
BE INFORMED

RADIATION THREAT

<http://www.ibwc.gov/Files/radiation.pdf>



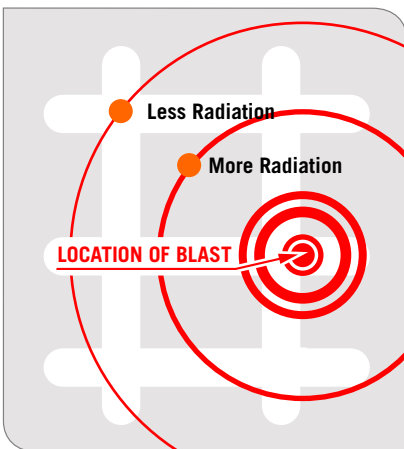
1. A radiation threat or "Dirty Bomb" is the use of common explosives to spread radioactive materials.



2. It is not a nuclear blast. The force of the explosion and radioactive contamination will be more localized. In order to limit the amount of radiation you are exposed to, think about shielding, distance and time.



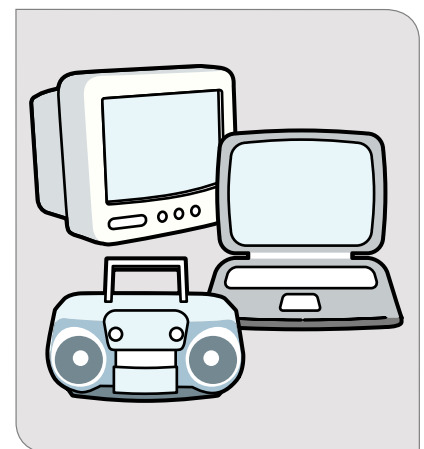
3. **Shielding:** If you have a thick shield between yourself and the radioactive materials more of the radiation will be absorbed by the thick shield, and you will be exposed to less.



4. **Distance:** The farther away you are from the radiation the lower your exposure.



5. **Time:** Minimizing time spent exposed will also reduce your risk.



6. Local authorities may not be able to immediately provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However, you should watch TV, listen to the radio, or check the Internet often for official news and information as it becomes available.

BE INFORMED

NUCLEAR BLAST

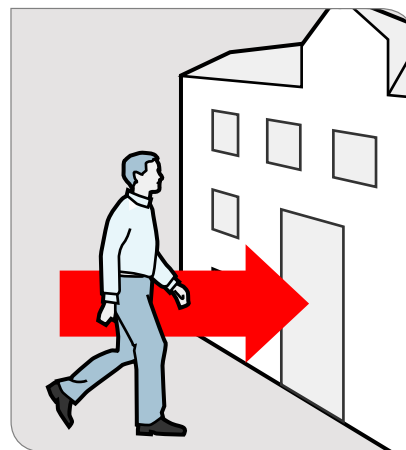
<http://www.ibwc.gov/Files/nuclear.pdf>



1. Take cover immediately, below ground if possible, though any shield or shelter will help protect you from the immediate effects of the blast and the pressure wave.



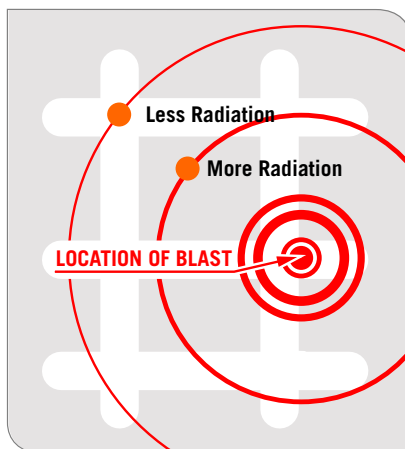
2. Consider if you can get out of the area;



3. Or if it would be better to go inside a building and follow your plan to "shelter-in-place".



4. **Shielding:** If you have a thick shield between yourself and the radioactive materials more of the radiation will be absorbed, and you will be exposed to less.

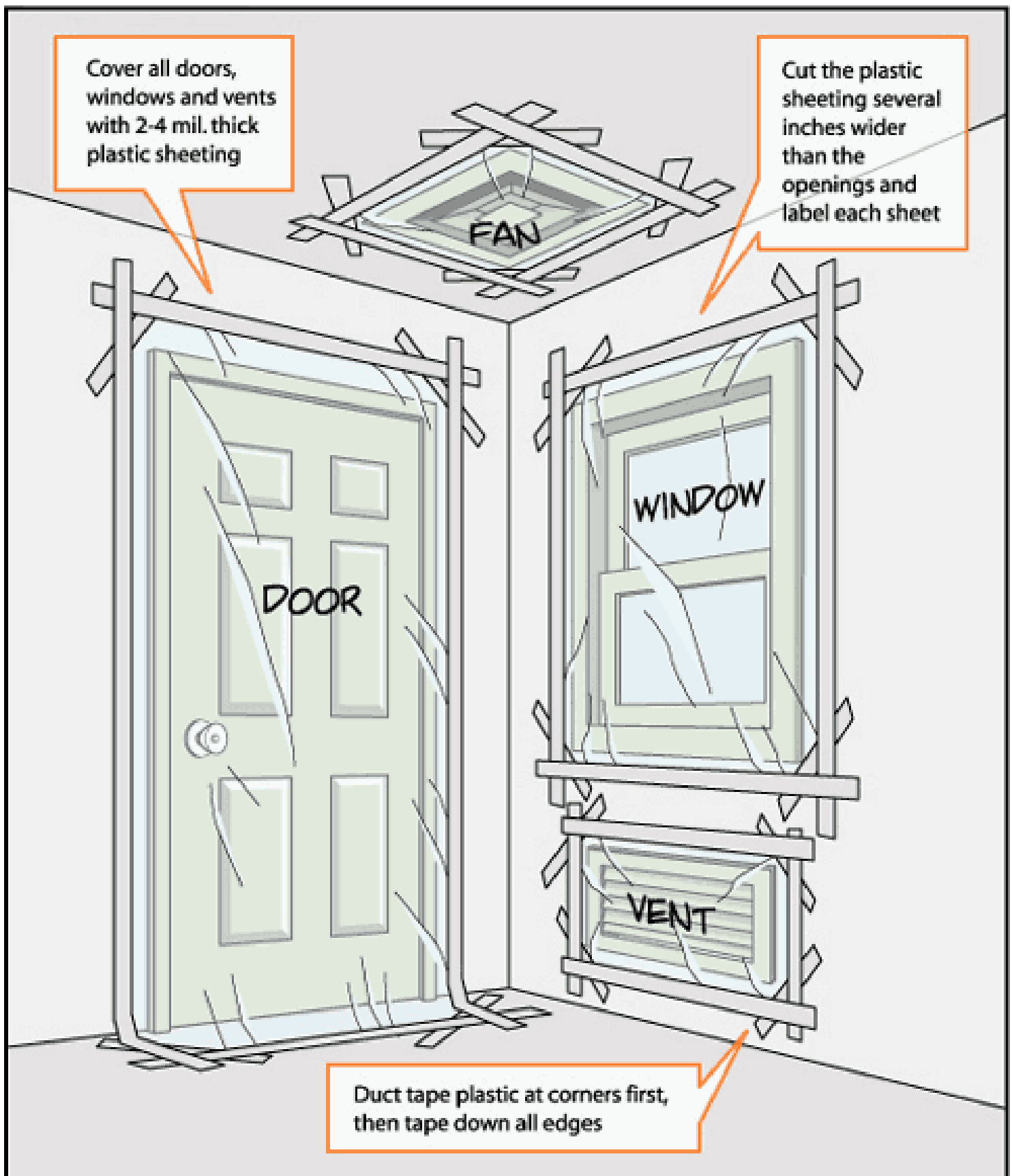


5. **Distance:** The farther away from the blast and the fallout the lower your exposure.



6. **Time:** Minimize time spent exposed will also reduce your risk.

HOW TO SHELTER IN PLACE IN CASE OF TOXIC AIR HAZZARDS

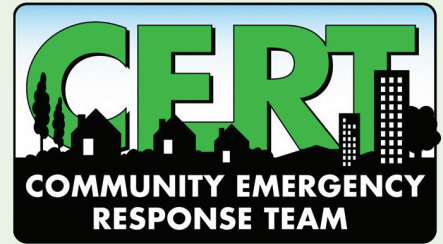




<http://www.redcross.org>



Do You Know What To Do In An Emergency?



WHY TAKE THE CERT TRAINING?

Well, it's like paying for car insurance. You might never need it, in fact you hope you won't. But if the occasion arises, having the CERT training, just like having car insurance, means you're as ready as you can be to help yourself, your family and your neighborhood in an emergency situation.

Class members receive 17 1/2 hours (one day a week for seven weeks) of initial training. CERT is provided free of charge within the city of Los Angeles to anyone 18 or over.

Classes are taught year-round, Monday-Friday, morning, afternoon, or evening. We will come to your location. Classes can be held anywhere in the City of Los Angeles. CERT members are trained in basic disaster response skills such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization and disaster medical operations. You will learn how to prepare for emergencies, what supplies you should NOW have in your house, how much food, how much water but most importantly, how to protect your family in an emergency!

It is important to know, if a major disaster occurs, the LAFD, paramedics, police... WILL NOT COME! They will be deployed FIRST to major incidents such as collapsed buildings. That is why you constantly hear... You MUST be prepared to take care of yourself. In the CERT course they say...

***"The Greatest Good for the
Greatest Number of People"***

When you are trained, you are far more equipped to deal with your circumstances without needing aid from outside sources.

Take CERT training for:

Yourself

Your family

Your workplace

Your neighborhood

CERT Classes Are FREE!

CERT Course Class Topics

- Personal & Family Preparedness
- Earthquake Preparation
- Disaster Preparedness
- Team Organization
- Disaster Psychology
- Medical Operations
- Medical Triage
- Damage Assessment
- Fire Suppression
- Fire Chemistry
- Hazardous Materials
- Utility Control
- Light Search & Rescue
- Full Disaster Simulation



This was a CERT call-out to assist during the Station Fire. CERT members were a great help at such an awful time by directing traffic, giving directions & patrolling the Fire Fighting Staging Area at Hansen Dam. This freed up emergency personnel for more critical tasks.

Free Emergency Preparedness Booklet

"Download the Emergency Preparedness Booklet by the Los Angeles Fire Department."

cert-la.com/emergprepbooklet.pdf

This is well worth your time and has critical information for you and your family's survival in an emergency.



CERT Training-Refresher

If a major earthquake hits, do you ...

- have enough supplies for a minimum of 72 hours up to an entire month for all family members, including pets?
- know how to turn off the gas?
- know how to safely turn off the power?
- know how to apply first aid?
- have enough water for all of your family and your pets?
- have provisions for living outside your home for a length of time if the structure is compromised?

CERT classes are given by the Los Angeles Fire Dept.
Please sign-up for the classes at:

cert-la.com/eventbrite

We invite you to browse the **cert-la.com** website where you will find valuable and instructive information.



COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM PROGRAM

Los Angeles Fire Department – Homeland Security Division

201 N Figueroa Street - Suite 1225

Los Angeles, California 90012

Phone: (213) 202-3136 / Fax: (213) 202-3187

Email: lafdcert@lacity.org Web Page: www.cert-la.com



LEVEL 1 SYLLABUS

CLASS 1 - INTRODUCTION, DISASTER AWARENESS

Registration
Introduction
Earthquake Threat in Southern California
Personal & Family Preparation
Nonstructural Hazard Mitigation



CLASS 2 - DISASTER FIRE SUPPRESSION TECHNIQUES

Fire Chemistry
Fire Extinguisher Use
Utility Control
Creative Firefighting Techniques
Hazardous Materials / Placarding



CLASS 3 - DISASTER MEDICAL OPERATIONS (SESSION 1)

Recognizing Life-Threatening Emergencies
Treating Life-Threatening Emergencies
Triage



CLASS 4 - DISASTER MEDICAL OPERATIONS (SESSION 2) AND MULTI-CASUALTY INCIDENT

Head-to-Toe Evaluation
Treating Non-Life-Threatening Emergencies
Treatment Area Management



CLASS 5 - LIGHT SEARCH & RESCUE OPERATIONS

Evacuation
Search Techniques
Rescue Methods / Cribbing



CLASS 6 - TEAM ORGANIZATION & DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

Developing a Response Team
Incident Command System "ICS"
Psychological "Size-Up"



CLASS 7 - TERRORISM & HOMELAND DEFENSE

History of Terrorism
Do's and Don'ts During a Terrorist Act
Homeland Defense Tips



PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Los Angeles Fire Department's CERT Program (free of charge) was developed because of the need for a well-trained civilian emergency work force. The CERT Program provides for community self-sufficiency through the development of multifunctional response teams who act as an adjunct to the city's emergency services during major disasters. When emergencies happen, CERT members can give critical support to first responders, and provide immediate assistance to victims. CERT members can also assist with non-emergency projects that help improve the safety of the community. Through this unique program, people from community organizations, business and industry, and city employee groups will become CERT members. They work as team members and perform as individual leaders by directing untrained volunteers in the initial phase of an emergency.

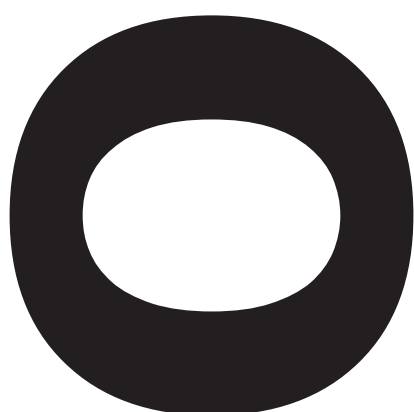
To become a CERT graduate, you must complete the 17-1/2 hour course (Level 1). Level 1 training is taught by professional experienced firefighters and paramedics. The course is followed by continuing education programs, including biannual refreshers.

We encourage our Level 1 graduates to enhance their education. Following the completion of Level 1, the CERT Program also offers Level 2 and Level 3 sequential training through the American Red Cross (ARC). CERT Level 2 includes 12 additional training hours in: "Disaster Services: An Overview", "First Aid and CPR/AED", and "Shelter Operations & Shelter Simulation". Currently, Level 2 classes are free. Check your local ARC's or CERT's website for available classes and dates.

After you have completed Levels 1 & 2 training, Level 3 is a 50 plus-hour "Emergency Medical Response" course. A Level 3 CERT member will have completed nearly 80 total hours of training and be capable of effectively assisting the needs within the community. Contact the ARC for dates and cost for this course.

Currently, CERT teams are regionally located within the city according to the Fire Department battalion they live in or work in. Opportunities are available to join and train with a team and potentially become a CERT Battalion Coordinator. Currently, Battalion Coordinators have completed at least Levels 1 & 2 training. These Battalion Coordinators work closely with CERT team members and the Fire Department to develop a capable "response-ready" team.

If you are a licensed amateur radio operator (Ham) who desires to serve the Department and the community, the ham radio will back up the Department's 800-MHz radio system and provide radio support to CERT members, their families, and their Battalion Coordinators. Contact Battalion Chief Kevin Nida, the Los Angeles Fire Department's City Radio Officer at (213) 978-3536 or e-mail him at kevin.nida@lacity.org.



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Rampart Village Neighborhood Council

Dear Neighbor,

In order for us to take you and your family into consideration in preparing our response to an earthquake or any type of disaster that we may experience in our community, we need to gather data about our residents.

Please complete the ***Needs, Skills and Equipment Survey*** on the following page and return it to your Neighborhood Council Representative. You may mail it to

**RVNC Office - St. Anne's - Suite #236
155 N. Occidental Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90026**

or bring it with you to the Rampart Village Neighborhood Council meeting on the 3rd Tuesday of the month at St. Anne's at 6:00pm.

Provide as much information as you are willing to share (for emergency purposes only). Statistical information will become part of our ***Community Emergency Preparedness Plan***. No Personal contact information will be shared.

Thank you,

Rampart Village Neighborhood Council
Emergency Planning Committee

Needs, Skills and Equipment Survey

Please provide the following information so that we can assess anyone that may need assistance as well as the skills, tools, equipment that might be available after an earthquake or another disaster.

Name: _____ **Unit #** _____ **Floor** _____

Phone: _____ **Cell:** _____

Email: _____ **Primary Language** _____

Family Members (name & relationship)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ |

Identify special needs your family may have: (infants, small children, seniors, disabilities, non-English speakers, pets, etc.)

Please indicate if you or other family members have training or skills in any of the following:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medical triage | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health, Counseling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Aid/CPR | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Management/leadership |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Suppression | <input type="checkbox"/> Carpentry | <input type="checkbox"/> Food Preparation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Light Search & Rescue | <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Wiring | <input type="checkbox"/> Childcare |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HAM Radio operator | <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing | <input type="checkbox"/> Elder Care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call sign: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Info Tech | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 nd Language _____ |

Other Specialized Training: _____

Please check the appropriate box if you have the following items:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> First aid kit | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire extinguisher | <input type="checkbox"/> wrench | <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hard hat | <input type="checkbox"/> Ladder | <input type="checkbox"/> Shovel | <input type="checkbox"/> Folding table |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Goggles | <input type="checkbox"/> Strong Rope | <input type="checkbox"/> Axe | <input type="checkbox"/> Folding chairs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> work gloves | <input type="checkbox"/> pulley | <input type="checkbox"/> Saw | <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor grill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-way radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Crow bar | <input type="checkbox"/> Hammer | <input type="checkbox"/> Generator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ham radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy jack | <input type="checkbox"/> Power drill | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy duty |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Cribbing blocks | <input type="checkbox"/> Tarp | <input type="checkbox"/> extension cord |

Other: _____



(Insert Your Area)

NEIGHBORS

Area location

Map of Your Block, Apartment Complex or Business

(insert 1)



Area location

Your Block, Apartment Complex or Buisness - Neighbors

(insert 2a)



_Neighbors

Area location

[illegible]

(insert 2b)



_Neighbors

Area location

[illegible]

(insert 2c)



_Neighbors

Area location

[illegible]

(insert 3)
























- Emergency Supplies & Equipment

#	Item	Location	Provided by
1	Water	Each Household	Personal responsibility
2	Non perishable food	Each Household	Personal responsibility
3	1 st Aid Kit	Each Household	Personal responsibility
4	Sanitation items	Each Household	Personal responsibility
5	Flashlight	Each Household	Personal responsibility
6	Fire extinguisher	Each Household	Personal responsibility
7	Portable radio	Each Household	Personal responsibility
8	Paper plates, cups, plastic utensils	Each Household	Personal responsibility
9	Stationery supplies - notepads envelops, colored paper, duct tape	Each Household	Personal responsibility
10	Ladder		
11	Escape ladder		
12	Rope		
13	Pulley		
14	Heavy jack		
15	Power drill		
16	Shovel		
17	Axe		
18	Hammer		
19	Saw		
20	Tarp		
21	Ham radio		
22	Two-way FRS radio		
23	Folding Table		
24	Folding chairs		
25	Generator		
26	Power Strips, extension cords		
27	Outdoor grill		
28	Bicycle (for running messages)		
29	Triage supplies (tarps, medical station signs, triage tape, nitrile gloves, medi- masks, 1 st aid trauma supplies)		
30	Search & Rescue supplies (helmets, goggles, N95 masks, work gloves, flashlights, crow bars, utility wrenches, 2-way radios, tool bag or box, cribbing blocks)		



Emergency Kit

Visual Checklist for Disaster Supplies

 Water	 Food	 Prescription Medications	 First Aid Kit	 Baby Supplies	 Pet Supplies	 Bleach & Eye-dropper
 Mylar Blanket	 Blankets	 Sleeping Bag	 Glasses & Eye Protection	 Extra Clothing	 Personal Hygiene	 Towelettes
 Towels	 Sanitation	 Plastic Sheeting	 Tube Tent	 Backpack	 Dust Mask	 Work Gloves
 Flashlight	 Batteries	 Matches	 Candles	 Lightsticks	 Knife	 Multi-purpose Tool
 Wrench, Pliers, Crowbar	 Rope / Cord	 Duct Tape	 Can Opener	 Kitchen Items	 Scissors	 Fire Extinguisher
 Compass	 Pen & Paper	 Radio	 Cell Phone & Charger	 Whistle	 Signal Mirror	 2-way Radios
 Emergency Guide/Plan	 Family Documents	 Maps	 Camera	 Games & Books	 Extra Keys	 Cash, Travelers Checks, Coins

References



American Red Cross
www.redcross.org



Ready
www.ready.gov



Federal Emergency Management Agency
www.fema.gov



Letter or Note of Love & Hope

You may need to survive on your own after an emergency. This means having your own food, water, and other supplies in sufficient quantity to last for at least three days. Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone immediately. You could get help in hours, or it might take days. In addition, basic services such as electricity, gas, water, sewage treatment, and telephones may be cut off for days, or even a week or longer.
Ready America

1. Get a kit
2. Make a plan
3. Be informed

Checklist prepared with guidance from Craig Baldwin, Tracy Burt, Abigail Cernak, Michelle Gregory, Hideko Kanegai PhD, Andy Parish, Lisa Peltier, Nari Prinsvas PhD, June Stephens, Tomoko Sugatani and Bob Weil.
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Emergency Comfort Kit Guide
www.stephensplanning.com/comfort_kit.pdf



Rampart
Village
neighborhood council

Updates can be downloaded from

www.rvnc.org

