

# EMERGENCY SURVIVAL GUIDE

STAY INFORMED | HAVE A PLAN | GET INVOLVED



CITY OF MALIBU



Sandy beaches, blue skies, winding canyons, breathtaking cliffs- some might say Malibu has it all. Unfortunately, Malibu does “have it all,” including disasters. Malibu residents must prepare for and contend with the annual reality of wildfire, as well as the persistent threat of earthquakes, tsunamis, mudslides, disease outbreaks, and mass violence events.

Emergency situations become disasters when they overwhelm the resources available to protect our community. As a contract city, Malibu depends on the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department for law enforcement services and receives fire services from the Los Angeles County Fire Department. The City, in collaboration with other agencies, provides public works and other key services during an emergency. All services become overextended during a large-scale event. In fact, according to the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management, “It is possible, even likely, that some areas may not get professional assistance for days after a disaster has occurred.”

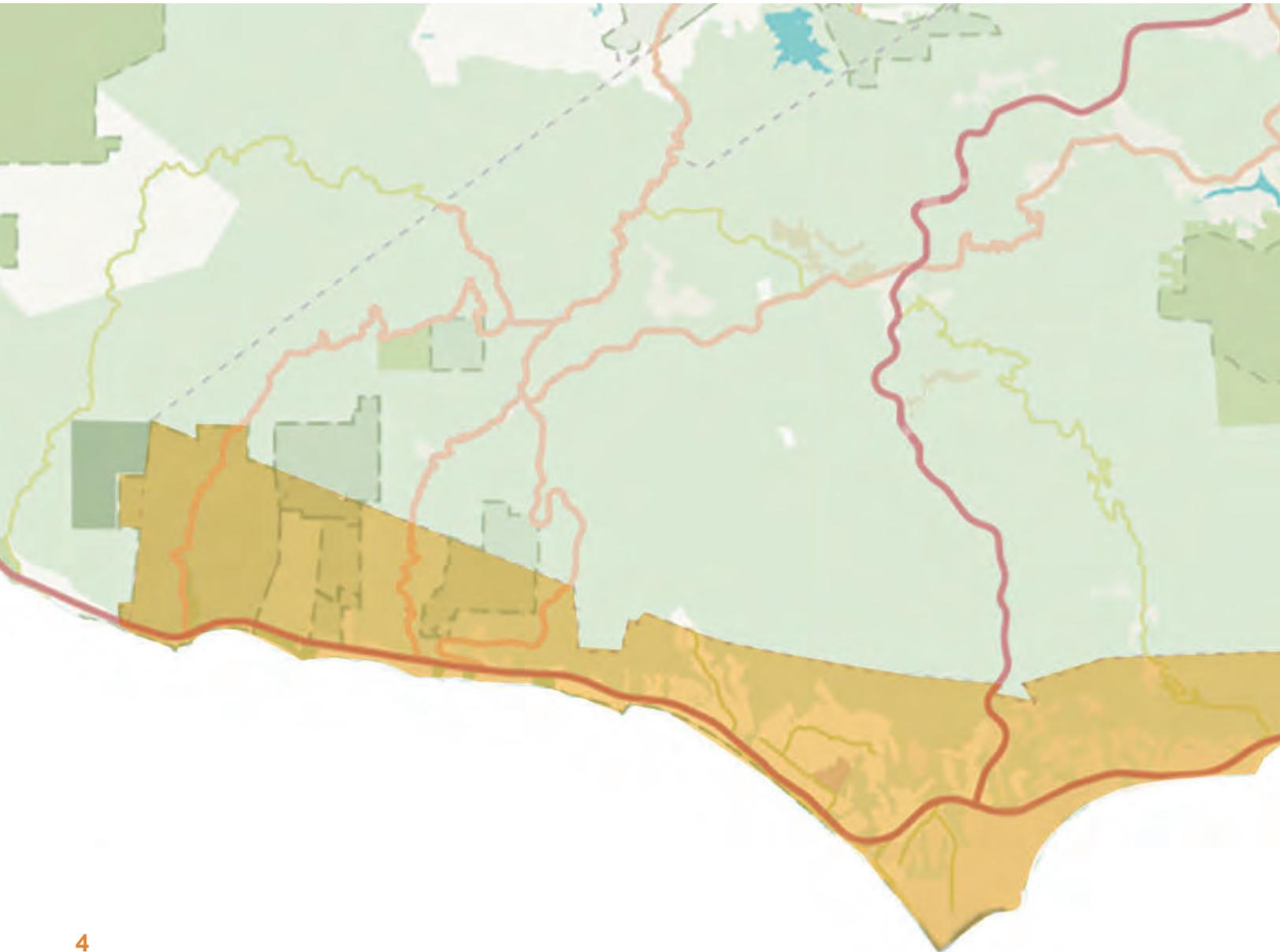


This reality of Malibu life heightens the need for individual, family, and community preparedness.

This guide is intended to help you survive and recover after a major disaster. Become familiar with the tips and the resources provided in this guide and take steps to keep your family safe. For more information, visit [MalibuCity.org/PublicSafety](https://MalibuCity.org/PublicSafety) or call 310-456-2489, ext. 313

***Public Safety Office  
City of Malibu***

# MAP OF MALIBU



**MALIBU CITY HALL**

23825 Stuart Ranch Rd., Malibu, CA 90265

Phone number: **310-456-2489**

Fax: **310-456-3356**

*MalibuCity.org*

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT**

Malibu/Lost Hills Station  
27050 Agoura Rd., Agoura, CA 91301

Phone number: **310-456-6652**

Fax: **818-880-5209**

*LASD.org*

**PUBLIC SAFETY MANAGER  
(City of Malibu)**

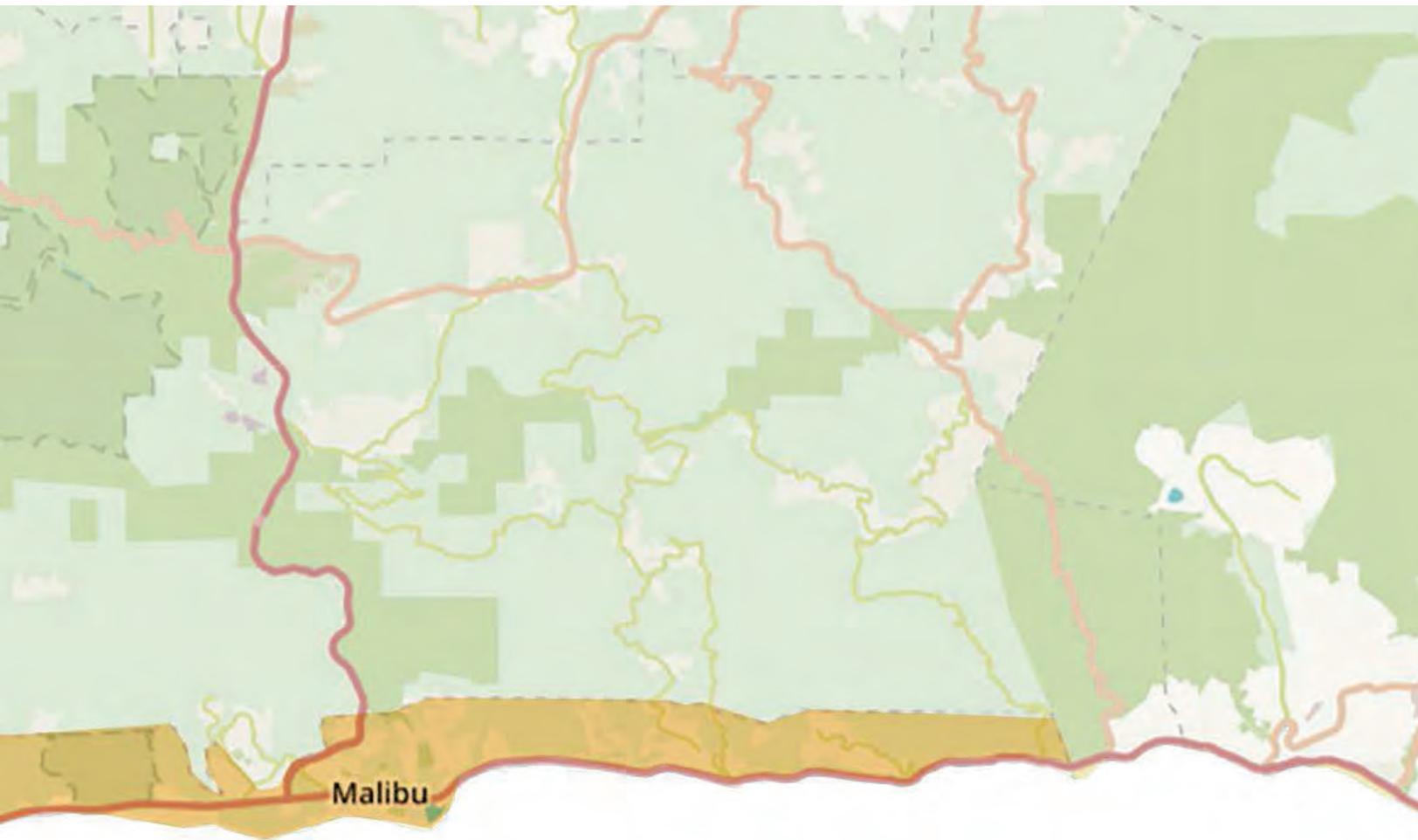
Phone number: **310-456-2489**, ext. **313**

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
FIRE DEPARTMENT**

Central Region Division VII Headquarters  
3970 Carbon Canyon Rd., Malibu, CA 90265

Phone number: **310-317-1802**

*Fire.LACounty.gov*



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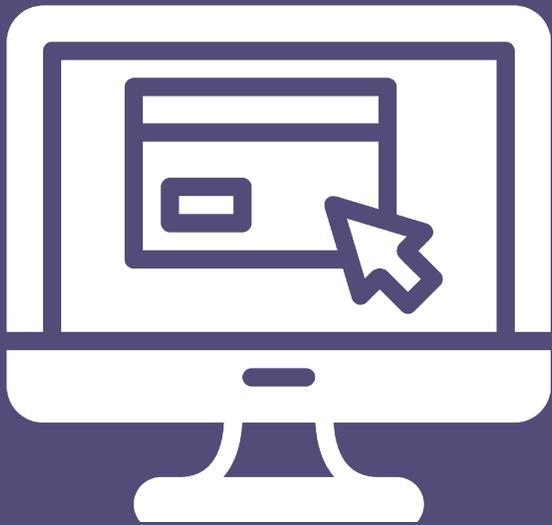
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## **IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS**.....



For more information on topics covered in this Guide, or to download additional copies, please visit:

**MalibuCity.org/  
PublicSafety**

You may be the first person to spot an emergency and be in a position to notify authorities. This is best done through the 911 system, preferably using a landline (such as a home or office telephone) so your location is accurately recorded.

Never assume that someone else has called 911 when you see an emergency. In fact, the more people who call 911 to report an emergency, the better. Each call received may provide more information than the previous call.

In an emergency large numbers of 911 calls from cellular telephones may cause significant delays when trying to reach a 911 operator.

Cellular calls do not always capture your location. When reporting an emergency on a cellphone:

- Give your cellphone number to the 911 operator immediately in case the call is dropped or lost.
- When asked for your location, report the location where the incident occurred.



IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

**DIAL 9-1-1**

# STEPS TO **PREPAREDNESS**

Are you prepared to survive a major earthquake, tsunami, fire, flood, act of terrorism or other disaster? The time to start thinking about what to do in an emergency is before it happens. By following some simple guidelines, you can help prepare your family, neighborhood, business or school to be better prepared and self-sufficient after the next disaster.

The City of Malibu and the County of Los Angeles each maintain formal disaster plans designed to coordinate emergency services provided by county, state, federal and volunteer agencies. Every effort will be made to preserve basic services to area residents, but survival during a disaster depends on individual and family preparedness.

## **1. HAVE A PLAN**

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## **2. KEEP SUPPLIES**

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## **3. STAY INFORMED**

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## **4. GET INVOLVED**

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# FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

Help keep your family safe by developing a family emergency plan so you are prepared for whatever comes your way. Your plan should include every member of your household – including pets!

## 10 ESSENTIAL ACTIONS

**1** Learn the threats in your area

**2** Identify meeting places

- Outside your home
- Outside your neighborhood

**3** Select your out-of-area contact

**4** Know your evacuation routes

- Exits and alternate ways to leave home

Know the location of utility shut-offs

**5**

- Water
- Gas
- Electricity

**6**

Know the emergency policies of schools and adult-care centers

- Emergency shelter/supplies
- Transportation

**7**

Identify safe spots in each room to take cover, if needed

- Under sturdy tables and desks
- Against interior walls

**8**

Extra medications

**9**

Make special provisions for

- Children
- Seniors
- Pets
- People with disabilities
- Non-English speakers

**10** Schedule annual disaster drills





# EMERGENCY INFORMATION

CONTACTS	NAME	PHONE NUMBER
Local personal emergency contact		
Hospital near: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <span>Work</span> <span>School</span> <span>Home</span> </div>		
Family physician(s)		
Employer contact and emergency Information		
School contact and emergency information		
Religious/spiritual organization		

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Primary Contact	Secondary Contact

# FIRE ESCAPE PLAN



1. Sit down with your family and make a step-by-step plan for escaping from your home during a fire. Draw a diagram of your home.
2. Plan two ways out of every room, especially the bedrooms.
3. Make sure everyone can unlock all locks and open all windows and doors quickly.
4. Ensure that safety bars contain the proper device so that in an emergency, they may be easily unlocked.
5. If you must escape from a second-story window, be sure you have a safe way to reach the ground. Make special arrangements for small children and people with disabilities.

For more information on building emergency plans, visit [MalibuCity.org/FireSafety](http://MalibuCity.org/FireSafety).

# PEOPLE IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

Be sure that your Family Emergency Plan includes the needs of all members of your household. Consider forming a neighborhood network to assist in times of emergency.

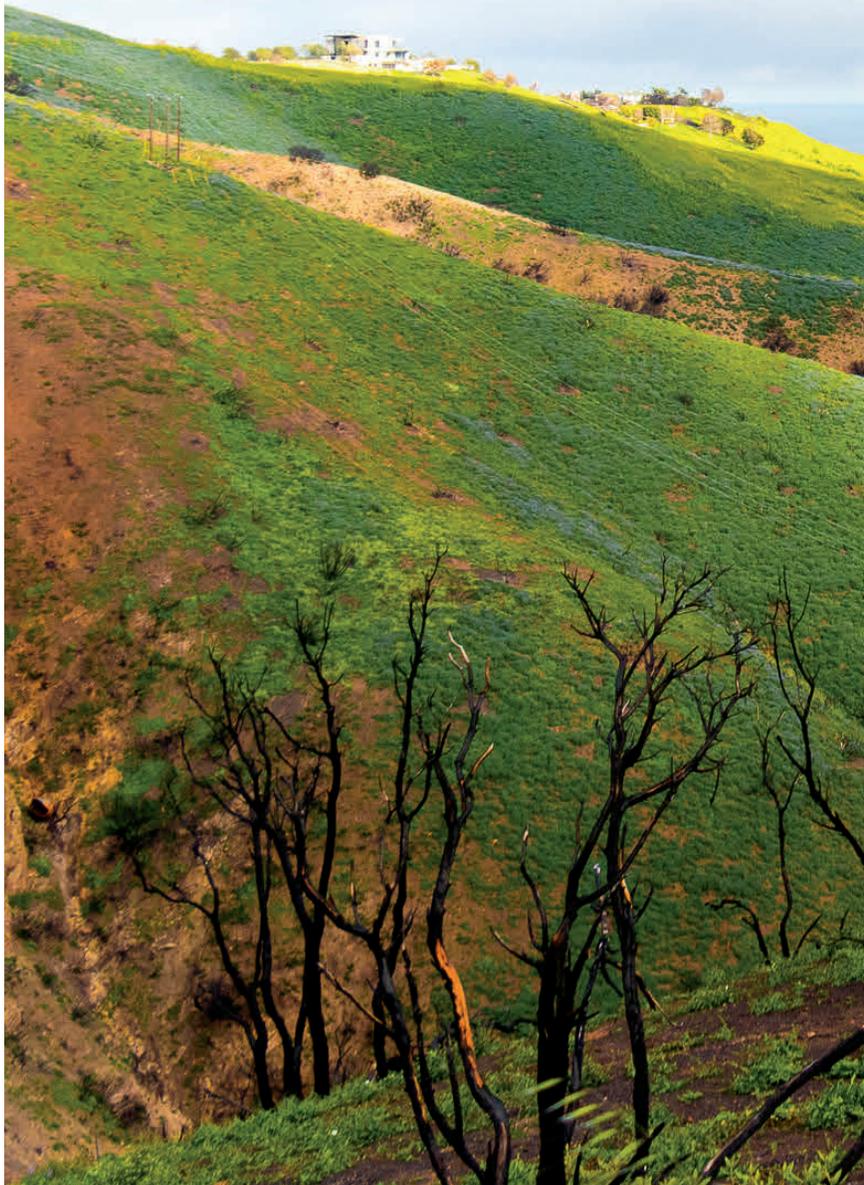
People in need of unique support may include:

- Elderly
- Temporary or casual workers
- Pregnant women or parents with newborns
- People unable to leave their residence independently
- Non-English-speaking people
- Post-surgery patients
- People with physical, sensory or cognitive disabilities
- People with no access to transport
- People with special dietary needs

All people in need of unique support should interpret a evacuation warning as an evacuation order and make arrangements to leave the impacted area immediately.

When considering how to prepare for emergencies, think about the people in your neighborhood and how you can work together. The first people to assist in an emergency are often your neighbors, friends and co-workers.

**NEIGHBORS**, not professional first responders, typically perform 70% of all rescues in major disasters



# EVACUATIONS

## Evacuation Order Levels

*There are different levels of evacuations depending on the urgency:*

**EVACUATION ORDER** – There is an immediate threat to life. This is a lawful order to leave now. The area is lawfully closed to public access.

**EVACUATION WARNING** - There is a potential threat to life and/or property. Those who require additional time to evacuate and those with pets and livestock should leave now.

**SHELTER IN PLACE** - Go indoors. Shut and lock all doors and windows. Prepare to self-sustain until further notice and/or when you are contacted by emergency personnel for additional direction.

## Road Closures

*When evacuation orders are lifted, a formal announcement will be made by the agency that originated the order. However, there may still be road closures in place to ensure the safety of public. The three types of closures that may be issued are:*

**HARD CLOSURE** - No one is permitted except for emergency services personnel, such as law enforcement or fire. Hard closures are generally the result of an evacuation order or other threats to life safety.

**SOFT CLOSURE** – No one is permitted except for emergency services personnel and critical response resources, such as utilities, Caltrans, City or County road crews, or those needed to repair or restore infrastructure to make the area safe for the public.

**RESIDENTS-ONLY CLOSURE** - Soft closure with the additional allowance of residents and local government agencies assisting with response and recovery. The City of Malibu's Dolphin Decal Program may aid residents in gaining entry with potential further verification required at the Road Closure points as required by law enforcement.

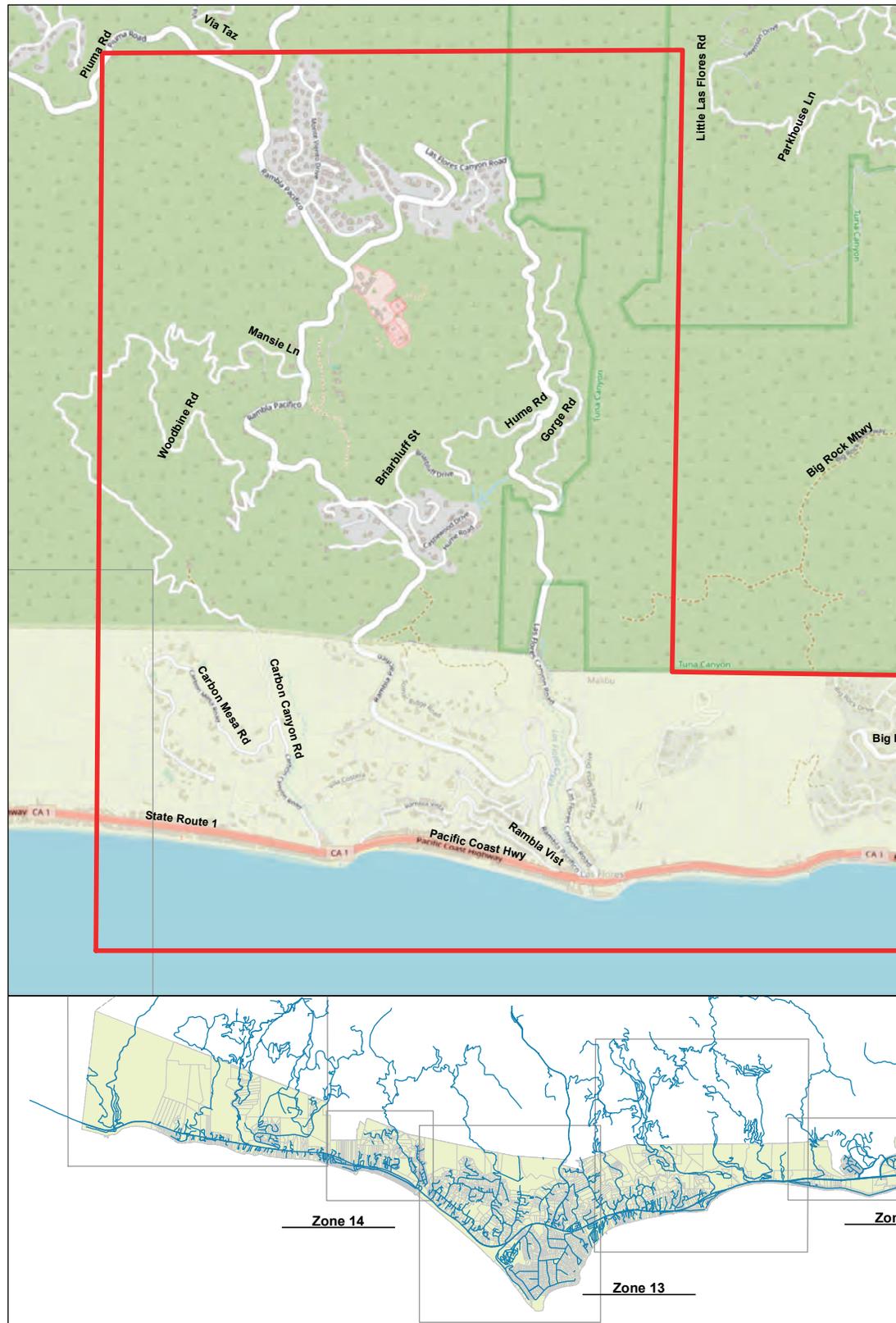
Residents should be aware that all check points are operated at the discretion and direction of law enforcement. In the City of Malibu, that is the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, which may receive assistance from other agencies through Mutual Aid.

## Mass Evacuations

In the event that the City of Malibu would need to evacuate most of the population at once, the City, Los Angeles County Fire Department, and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department would work in coordination to alert residents in the assigned Mass Evacuation Zones. Officials may use the Mass Evacuation Zones to quickly identify the timing and order to be more effective and avoid traffic bottlenecks. The Mass Evacuation Zones follow the historic fire corridors and are labeled from Zone Number 11 in the eastern-most area of Malibu to Zone Number 14 in the western-most area of Malibu.

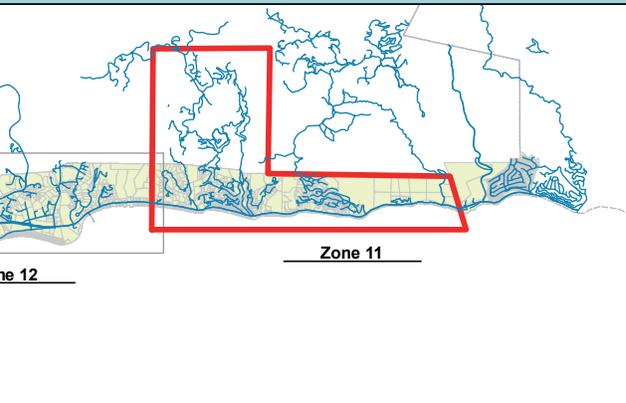
The City has an online Zone search tool that enables residents to search for their Evacuation Zone number quickly and easily by visiting [www.MalibuCity.org/ZoneSearch](http://www.MalibuCity.org/ZoneSearch) and typing in their address.

# Zone 11





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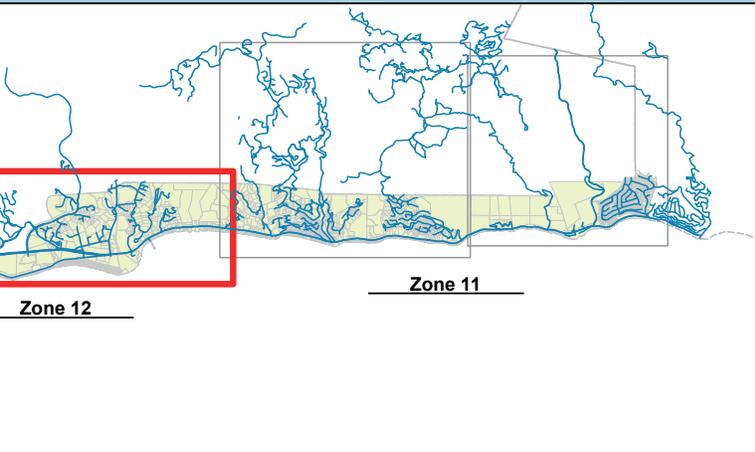
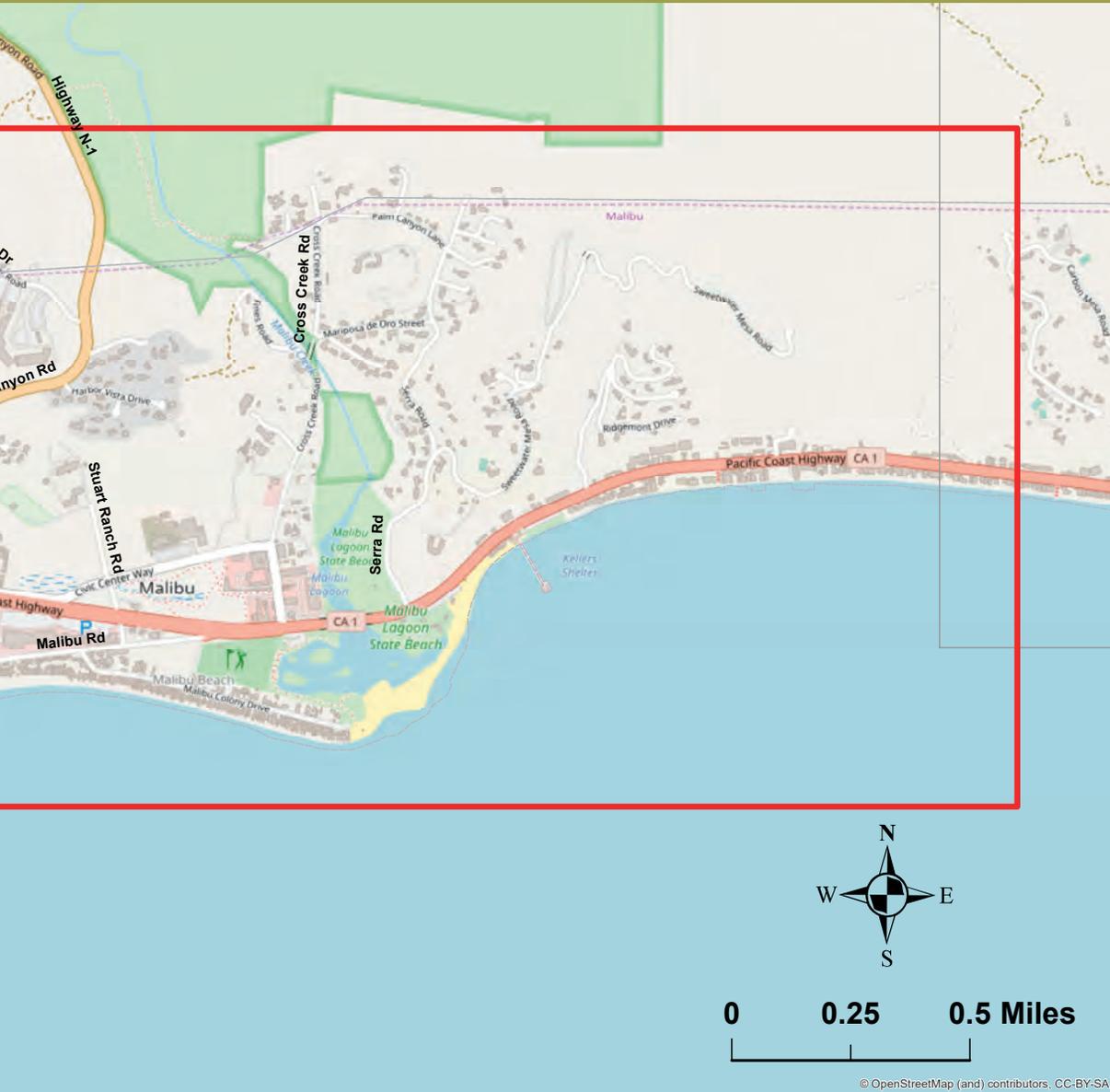
City of Malibu  
Evacuation Plan

February 2021

**Zone 11**

# Zone 12

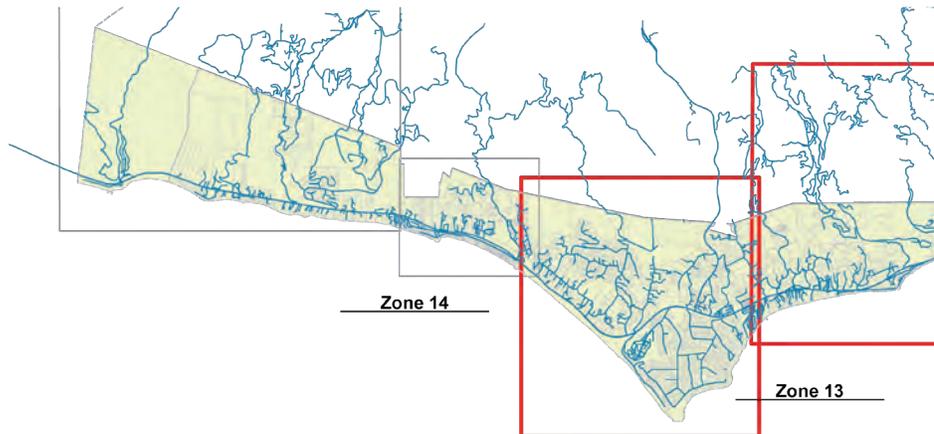


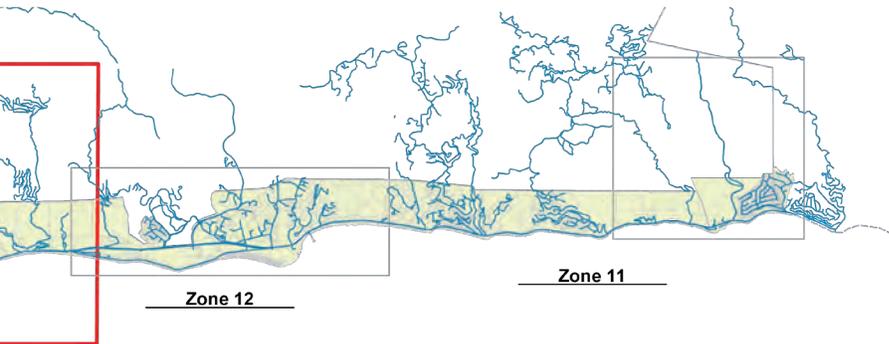
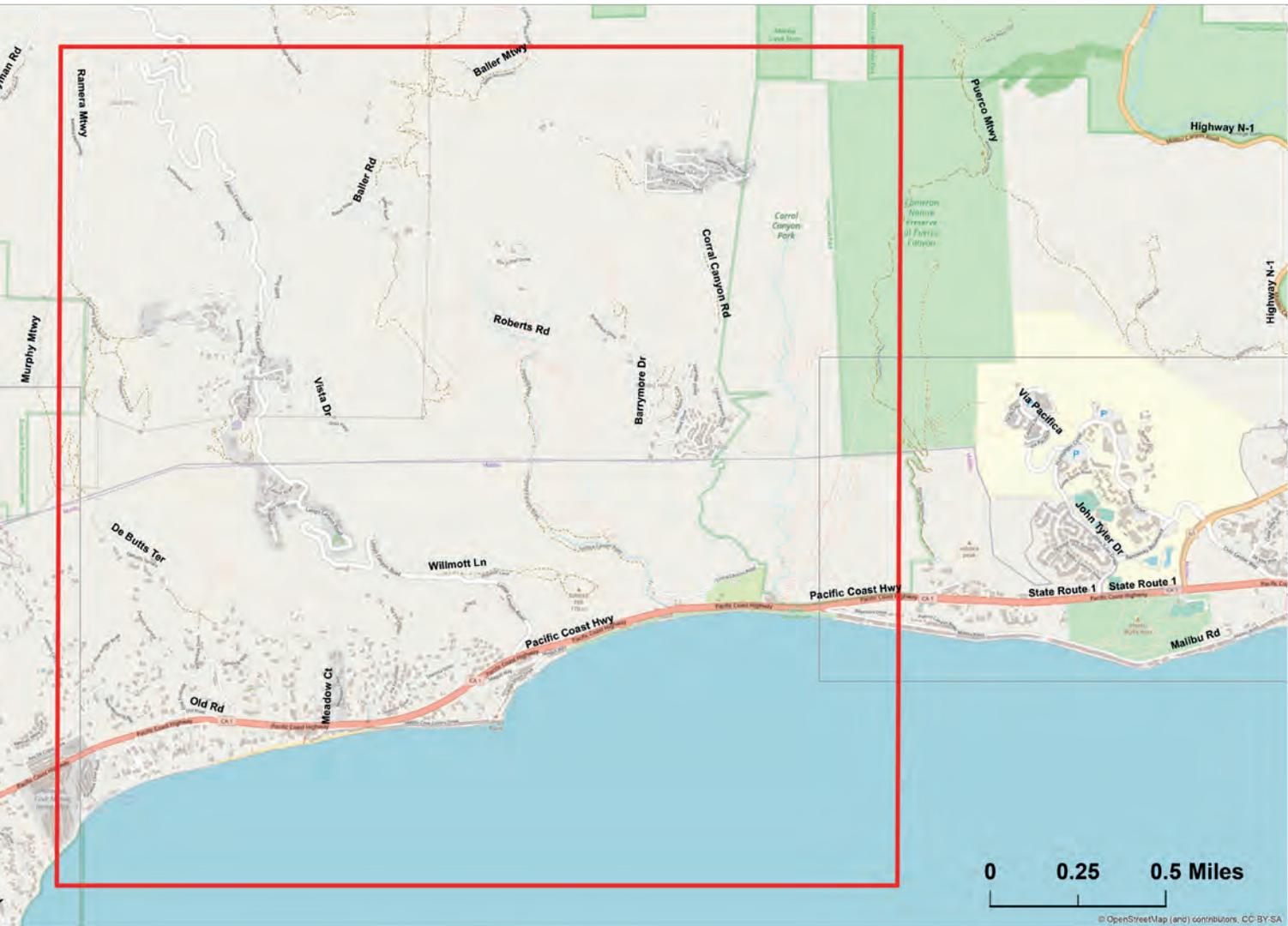


City of Malibu  
Evacuation Plan  
January 2020

# Zone 12

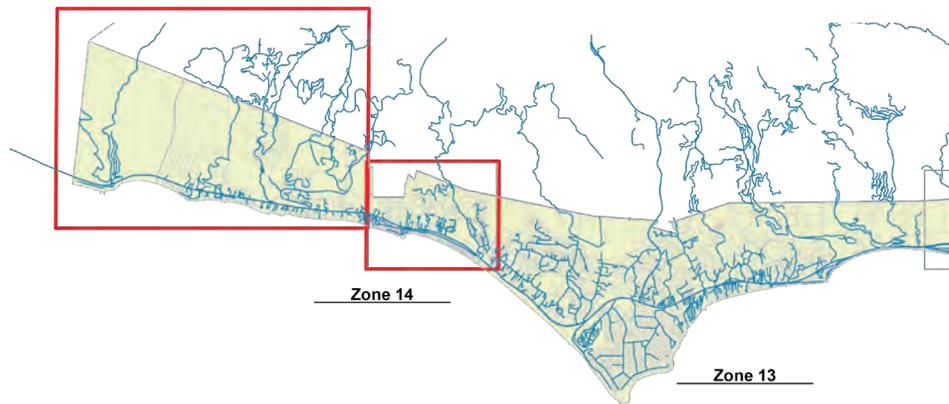
# Zone 13

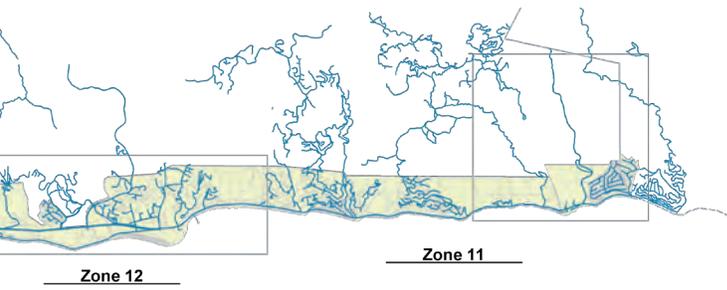
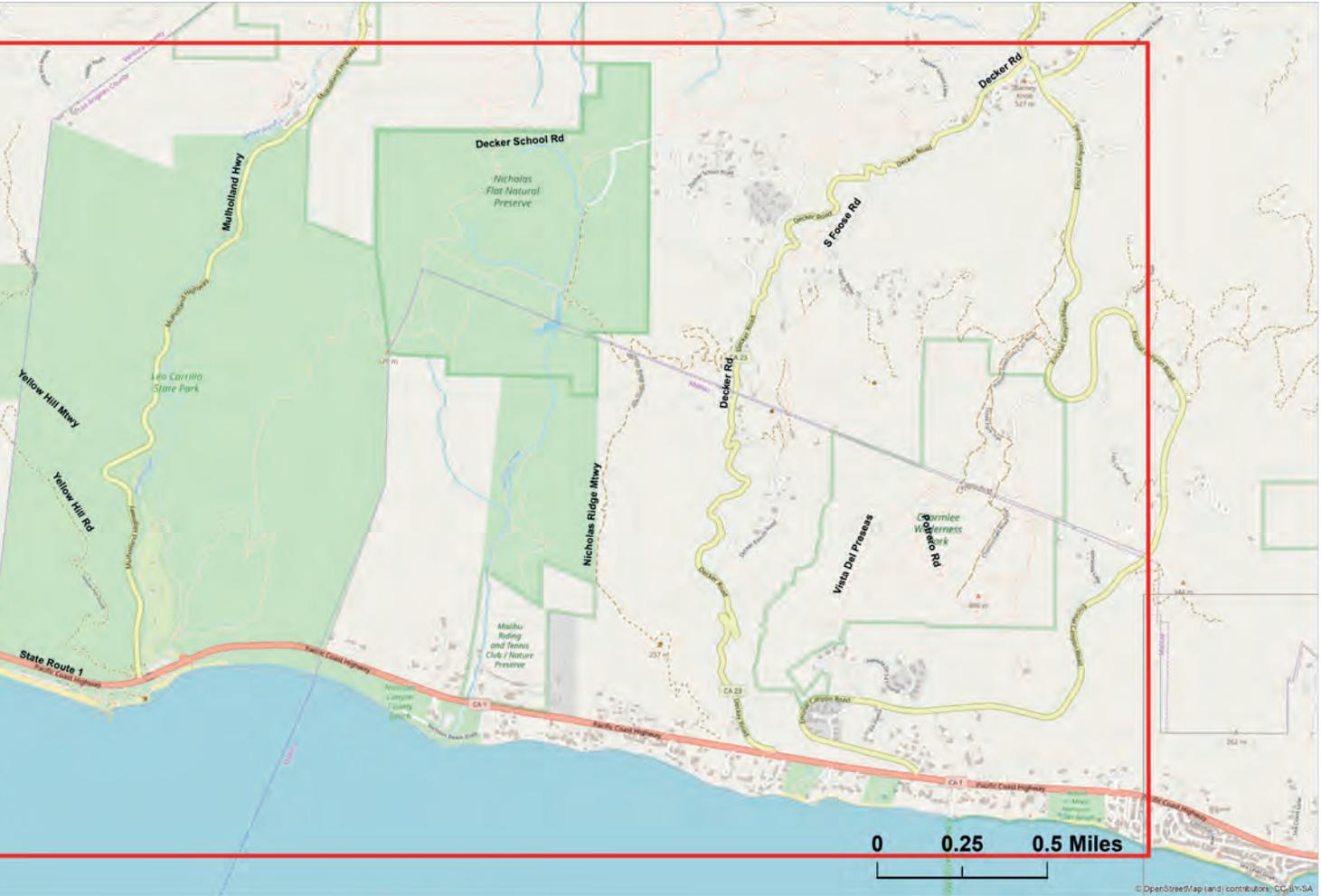




**City of Malibu  
Evacuation Plan**  
January 2020

# Zone 14





**City of Malibu  
Evacuation Plan**

January 2020

# EVACUATION CHECKLIST

## 10 ESSENTIAL ITEMS

### HOW TO PREPARE FOR EVACUATIONS

In order to be ready for a potential evacuation, it is crucial that residents plan and prepare before an evacuation is called. Residents should discuss with family and friends who their out-of-area contact is, where the out-of-area reunification site will be, the various ways out of their house and neighborhood, and the items that would be taken when evacuating.

Residents are encouraged to prepare evacuations plans for a potential five-minute evacuation warning and one-hour or more evacuation warning. Consider having a plan for each room in your home identifying what you would take. Remember to consider how much available space you have in your car.

- 1** **Emergency Kit**
- 2** **Food and Water**  
Enough for three days for each member of the household
- 3** **Printed out-of-area contact list**
- 4** **Credit Cards and Cash**  
(Best in small bills)
- 5** **Important Documents**
  - Social Security card
  - Driver's license
  - Passport
  - Medical insurance card & records
  - Insurance information
  - Legal documents (Deeds, wills, trusts, etc.)
- 6** **Change of Clothing**  
For each family member and for all types of potential weather conditions
- 7** **Personal Hygiene Items**
  - Toothbrush & toothpaste
  - Shampoo & soap
  - Deodorant
- 8** **Flashlight and Radios**  
With spare batteries
- 9** **First Aid Kit**
- 10** **Special Needs Items**
  - Childcare items (age appropriate)
  - Pet care items
  - Mobility Items, e.g., cane, walker, etc.
  - Medications

# SCHOOL SAFETY

If you have children attending school in Malibu, it is important for you to obtain a copy of the school's disaster plan and include it in your Family Emergency Plan. The Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District maintains a copy of their Comprehensive School Safety plan on their website, [www.smmusd.org](http://www.smmusd.org)

**WHO SHOULD I CALL TO KEEP UPDATED ON THE STATUS OF MY CHILD?**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

- | YES                      | NO                       |  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Will my child be sheltered in place during a wildland fire or other emergency?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | If so, do I know what precautions my school has taken to ensure my child's safety?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Does the school maintain a parent-provided disaster supply kit for my child?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | If so, have I recently updated its contents?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Does the school have adequate emergency supplies on hand to care for my child?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Will I be able to pick up my child, or send someone else to pick up my child?  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Will my child be evacuated?  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | If so, do I know to what location my child might be evacuated?   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | If my child needs special medications, can a short-term supply of these medications be kept at the school nurse's office for use during any emergency? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Is your child's emergency contact school information up-to-date?   |



# PUBLIC SCHOOL CLOSURES



## Before School Has Begun for the Day

If one or all schools cannot open due to unsafe road conditions or other reasons, District superintendents will declare a school closure and the school will notify local radio stations to announce planned closures. If conditions allow, district personnel, including custodians, maintenance, and office staff, will report to work as usual.

## Once School Has Begun

Once school has started for the day, students will remain until the regular dismissal hour or until students are checked out by an adult listed on their emergency card. During bad weather, principals or other school representatives will remain on campus until all students have been picked up from school.

Transportation coordinators for the school will notify the principal and superintendent if road conditions in the area mean that students cannot safely leave. If an earthquake or other disaster prevents parents or guardians from picking up students when school is over, students will be sheltered at the school. Schools plan for extended stays by keeping food and other supplies for students and staff onsite.

## School Evacuation

If an individual school must be evacuated due to flooding, fire, or destruction of facilities, students will be evacuated by school bus or other means to another district school site. Parents and guardians will be notified through local radio station announcements about evacuations and transfer sites where they can pick up students.

# TIP

In an emergency, do not call the school directly. School lines are used by staff to call for emergency help and to coordinate evacuations. Visit the Santa Monica/Malibu Unified School District website at [SMMUSD.org](http://SMMUSD.org) or **310-450-8338** and listen to KNX 1070 AM and KBUU 99.1 FM for information on public schools.

# PREPARING YOUR WORKPLACE FOR A DISASTER

PREPARE AT WORK	THINGS TO DO
<p><b>1</b> Recognize potential hazards and how they can impact your business operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthquake</li> <li>• Fire</li> <li>• Power outage</li> <li>• Flood</li> <li>• Water damage</li> <li>• Theft</li> <li>• Security risk</li> </ul>
<p><b>2</b> Begin to prepare a disaster and continuity plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Contact list</li> <li>• Key contacts</li> <li>• Vital records</li> <li>• Critical equipment</li> <li>• Identify alternate work locations</li> </ul>
<p><b>3</b> Stockpile supplies, and encourage employees to keep emergency supplies at work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First aid</li> <li>• Food</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Lighting</li> <li>• Communications</li> <li>• Tools</li> <li>• Hygiene &amp; sanitation</li> </ul>
<p><b>4</b> Identify steps you can take to mitigate potential building damage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Talk to building owner</li> <li>• Request safety inspections</li> <li>• Consult Fire Marshal</li> </ul>
<p><b>5</b> Practice Drop, Cover and Hold On!</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under desk</li> <li>• Under a table</li> <li>• Away from windows</li> <li>• Stay low</li> <li>• Cover neck and head</li> </ul>
<p><b>6</b> Once the danger has passed, first check for injured people, then look for serious damages to your building.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address life safety issues</li> <li>• Address outer building safety</li> <li>• Address internal building safety</li> <li>• Perform more detailed building assessment</li> <li>• Have a meeting place</li> </ul>
<p><b>7</b> Use your plan to resume business operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete a detailed assessment of your vulnerability to hazards</li> <li>• Communicate with employees and customers about your plan</li> <li>• Find the resources you need to recover in your community</li> <li>• Refine your disaster plan with best practices</li> </ul>

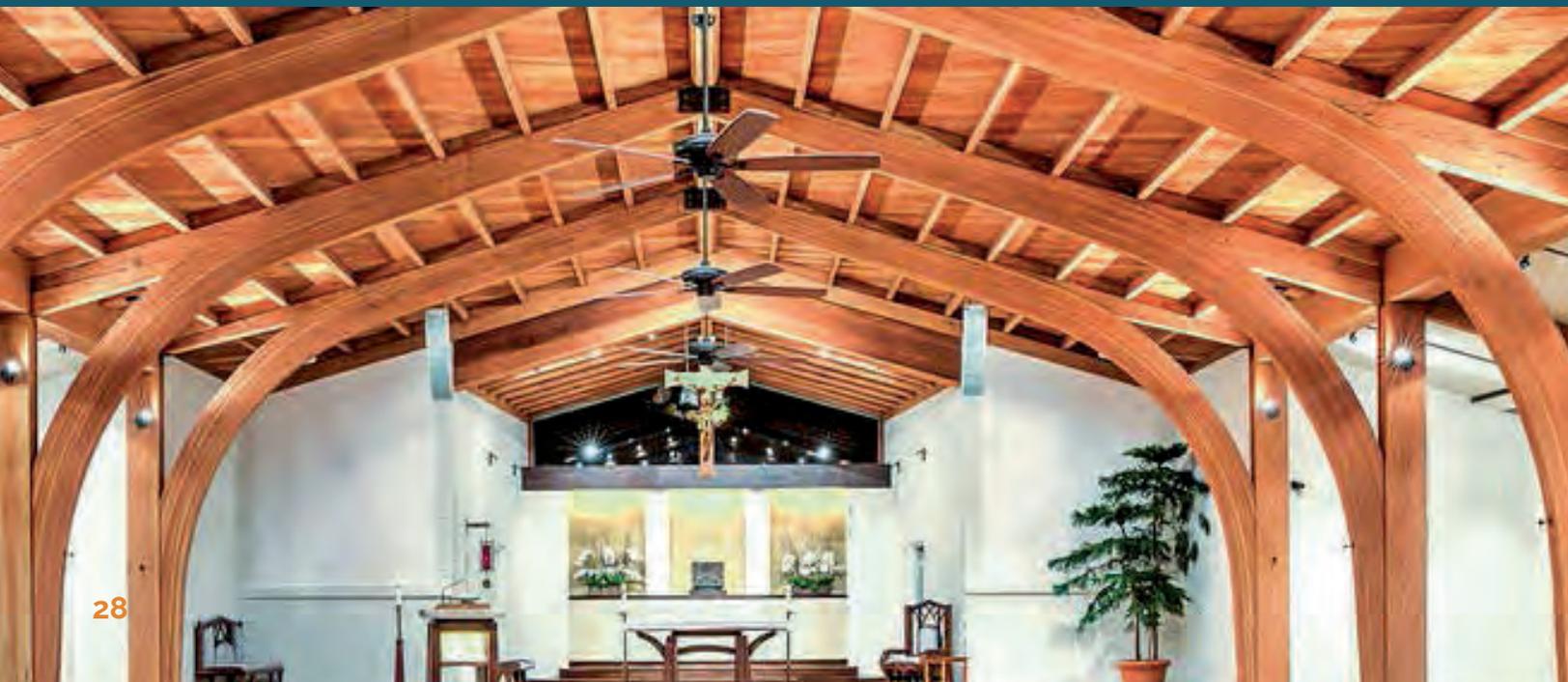
The information on this page is based on "The Seven Steps to an Earthquake Resilient Business" booklet. Visit [www.earthquakecountry.org](http://www.earthquakecountry.org) for the complete guide.

# PREPARING YOUR CONGREGATION FOR DISASTER

Ensure your place of worship has an updated emergency plan. Decide how your place of worship will respond in a major disaster and provide training to your worship community to help you carry out your plans.

- Identify potential hazards and threats
- Prepare your buildings for a disaster
- Plan for building evacuations
- Train staff in disaster readiness and response
- Prepare to help your congregation after a disaster
- Prepare to help other members of your community
- Set up telephone calling trees
- Appoint leaders to groups of members to keep the place of worship informed of needs

For more information on preparedness and a template disaster plan for faith organizations, please visit the website for Emergency Network Los Angeles: [www.enla.org](http://www.enla.org).



# PLANNING FOR WATER

To prepare the safest and most reliable emergency supply of water, it is recommended that you purchase commercially bottled water. Keep bottled water in its original container and do not open it until you need to use it. Be sure to notice the expiration or “use by” date.

## WARNING

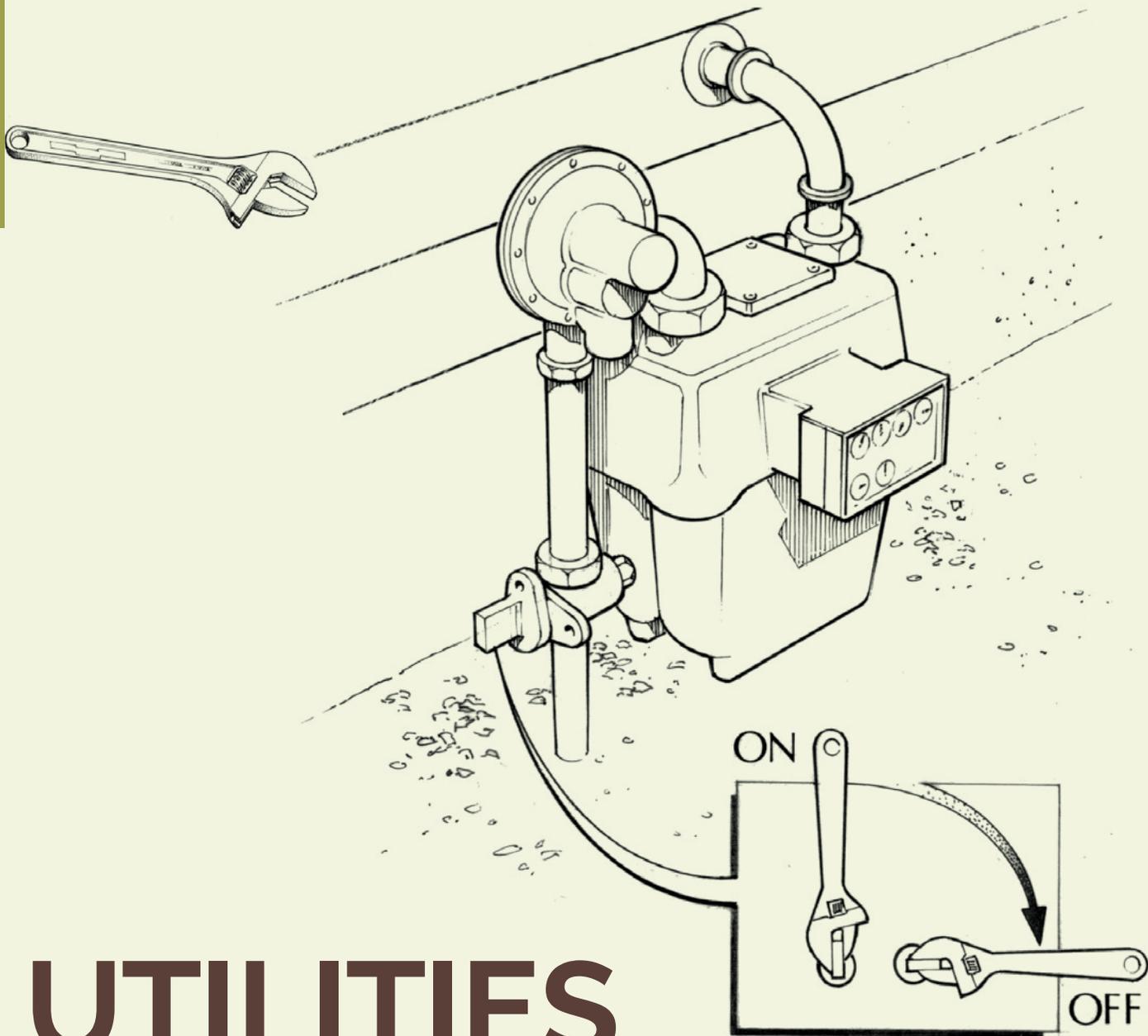
The water stored in water heaters is **VERY HOT**. Take precautions to avoid injury!

- A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day. Children, nursing mothers, and others may need more.
- Very hot temperatures can double the amount of water needed.
- Store at least one gallon per person per day, for drinking and cooking.
- Store water in thoroughly washed plastic, glass, or enamel-lined metal containers.
- Recycle self-stored water every six months.
- Recycle commercially bottled water every 12 months.

## TIP

Your hot water heater can be a source of water. Turn off the power that heats the tank and let it cool. When you want water, place a container underneath and open the drain valve on the bottom of the tank.





# UTILITIES

## THINK ABOUT SAFETY AND DO NOT TAKE RISKS.

Walk carefully around your property; look for downed power wires, water and gas leaks and damage to the structure(s). Do not enter severely damaged buildings, especially alone. Wait for help and use safety gear.

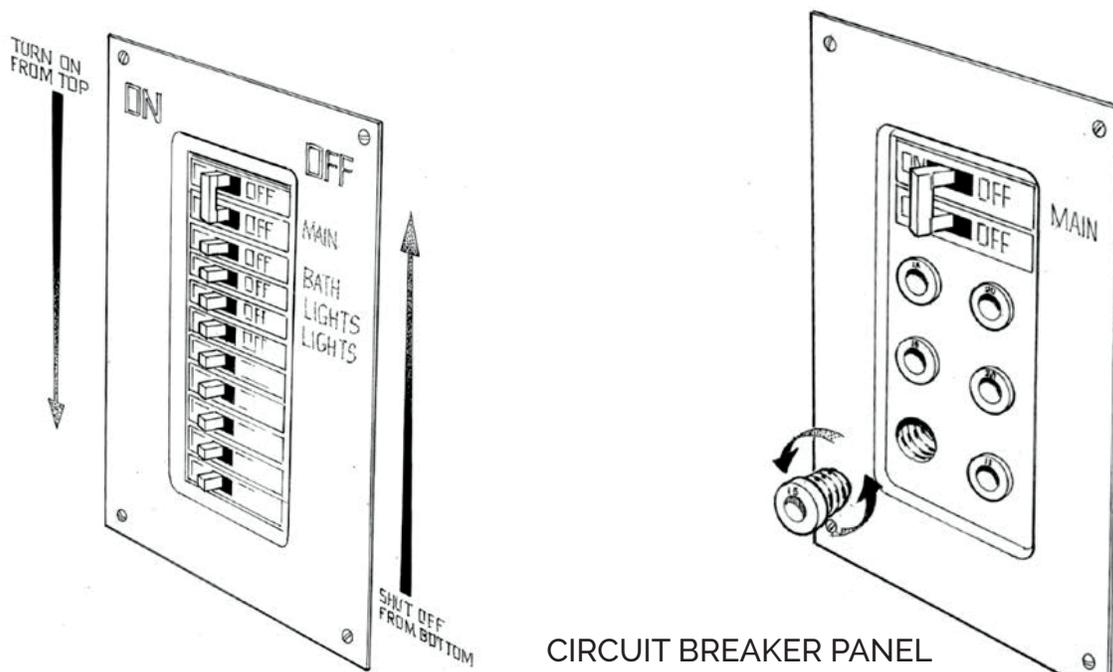
### GAS SHUT OFF

Learn the location of your gas meter and how to shut off the supply valve. Do not shut off the gas supply valve unless you smell or hear gas leaking. If you have "Natural Gas" (a line from the street) the main shut-off valve is located next to your meter on the inlet pipe. Use a wrench and carefully give it a quarter turn in either direction so that the bar runs crosswise on the pipe. The line is now closed. Shut off valves covered with paint should be tapped gently to break the seal; forcing the valve can break it. If you have propane (gas in a tank), turn off the main gas supply valve if it is safe to do so. To close the valve turn it to the right (clockwise).

## ELECTRICITY SHUT-OFF

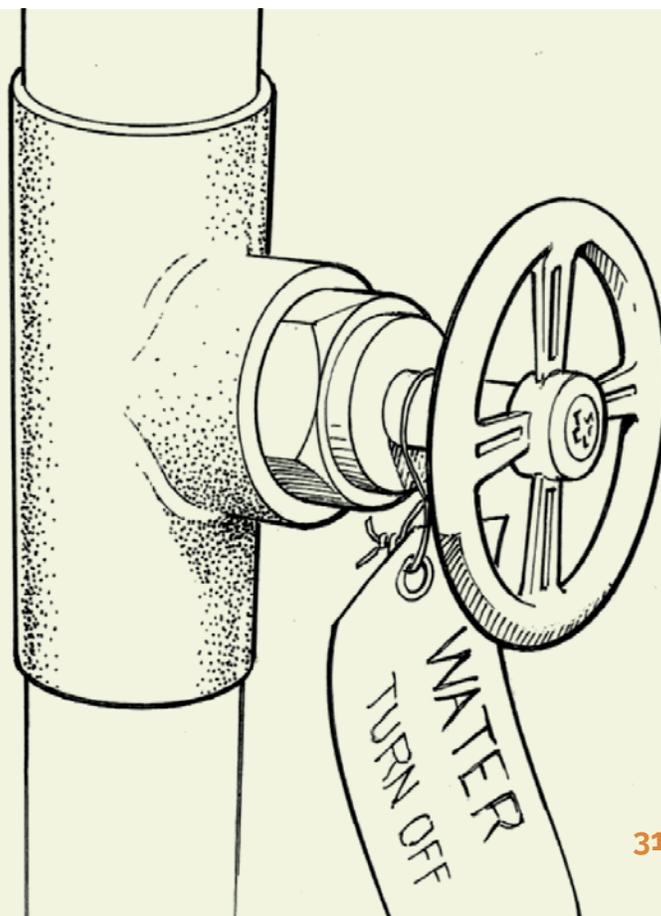
Every member of your household should know where your electrical switch box is and which switch controls power to your home. This switch may be found on the circuit breaker panel or it may be separately located near the meter.

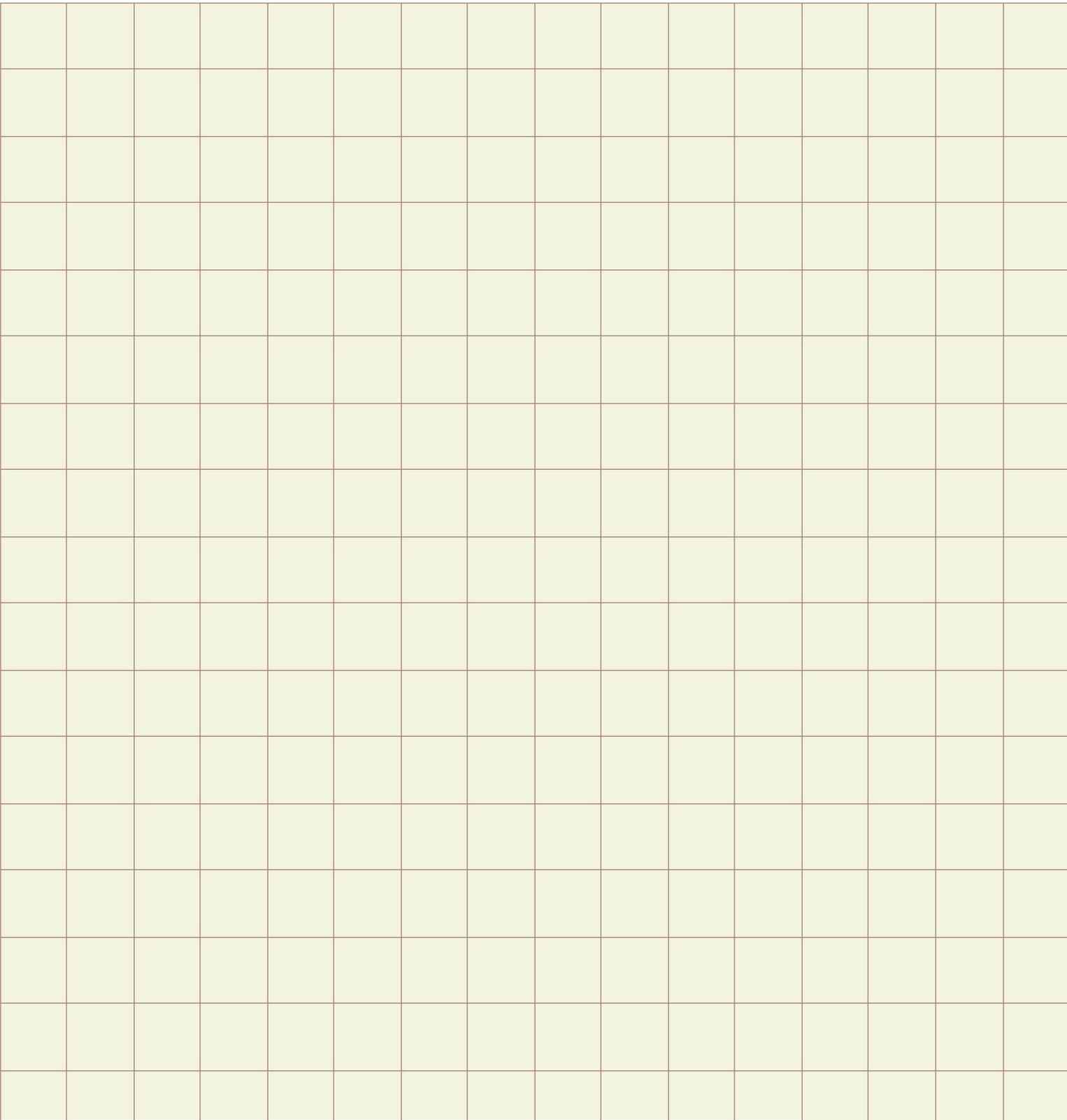
Remember - do not operate any electrical switches if a gas leak is suspected. To shut off the electricity to your home, turn off individual breakers first, then the main switch. To turn back on, turn on the main switch first, then individual breakers.



## WATER SHUT-OFF

The water shut off valve is found where the water supply enters the house. Check with your water company to determine if a special tool is needed to turn the valve. Consider installing a turn-off valve near your home to help with leaks or burst pipes inside. Water is essential for survival but, in an emergency, may be limited or unavailable. Properly stored water is the most important part of your emergency plan.





**DIAGRAM THE LOCATION**  
of your utility shut-off valves, including  
water, electricity and gas.



# ANIMAL PREPAREDNESS



## TIP

Register your pet's microchip and keep the phone number of the data carrier with your important evacuation papers.

### DOGS, CATS AND OTHER SMALL PETS

Whether you are away from home for a day or a week, you'll need essential supplies for your pets. Keep items in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.). Keep non-expired medications and food ready at all times.

#### Be Sure All Your Pets are Clearly Identified

- Be sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars with securely fastened current identification.
- Attach the phone number and address of your temporary shelter to their collar.
- If you have not identified a temporary shelter, include the name and numbers of a friend or relative well outside the impacted area.

Identification microchips are highly recommended for all pets - and required for dogs in unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. Contact Los Angeles County Animal Care & Control at **562-728-4882** or your vet for more information.

## HORSES AND LARGE ANIMALS

Emergency preparedness is important for all animals, but preparedness for horses and large animals is especially important because of their size and special transportation needs.

**DO NOT WAIT** for an evacuation order if you have horses. If you are unprepared or wait until the last minute, you may need to leave your animals behind. Consider these tips as you prepare your evacuation plan:

### Animal Evacuation Plan

- Before the emergency, make arrangements to shelter your animals at two different locations far apart from each other.
- If you have large animals, evacuate even during an evacuation warning.
- Train horses to lead and trailer so that they become comfortable with the process.
- Keep your truck and trailer in safe, working condition (gas tank full). If you don't have a truck and trailer, make arrangements in advance to have someone evacuate your animals.
- Know who is evacuating your animals. Be sure to exchange phone numbers, California Drivers License numbers and other relevant information with the person evacuating your horse. Know where your animals will be taken.
- Network with your neighbors prior to an emergency. Work together to help horse/pet owners on your street who do not have horse trailers or who may not be home during an emergency.



The County of Los Angeles Department of Animal Care & Control has an Emergency Response Program that includes Animal Control Officers and volunteers trained to deal with small and large animals during an emergency. The Emergency Response Program has specially trained and equipped teams including the Animal Rescue Field Support, Equine Response Team (ERT), and Department Animal Rescue Team (DART).

For more information, visit their website:  
[www.animalcare.lacounty.gov](http://www.animalcare.lacounty.gov)

## Tip

Mount fire extinguishers near barn entrances and around stables for easy access in the event of a barn fire. Store hay outside the barn in a dry covered area when possible.



## RISKS TO ANIMALS AFTER THE DISASTER

Risks to animals after a fire include burned or cut paws, eating or inhaling toxic substances or residues, escaping because of downed fences or other damage, loss of shelter and shade, and a lack of water supply, power supply, and other services. Similar risks will be present after an earthquake or other disaster.

After the crisis has passed, it may be some time before you can return to your home. Even if your house is intact and you are allowed to return, the area may not be safe for your pets. Anticipate visits from inspectors and workers, and make arrangements to provide your pet with a secure place where they will be safe and out of harm's way.

Keep in mind that when animals return to a changed landscape, they will be upset, disoriented, and easily stressed. Try to be calm and follow normal routines whenever possible.



## LARGE ANIMAL SHELTER-IN-PLACE

Shelter-in-place means providing optimum shelter on your property for your horses/ livestock if you cannot evacuate. The City does not endorse the shelter-in-place strategy for large animals.

### If you **MUST** shelter in place:

- DO NOT TURN HORSES LOOSE – they may return home to a burning barn. Loose horses also cause serious problems for first responders.
- Maintain adequate clearance – the Los Angeles County Fire Department now recommends a 200-foot clearance around your property.
- Turn horses into an arena with sufficient brush and tree clearance. Your horse corral should be made with metal pipes, not PVC or wood.

### Consider having the following items near the horse corral:

- Fire hose(s)
- Generator
- Multiple shovels placed strategically around the property, as well as an axe, hoe, rake, broom, etc.
- Multiple ladders extended and placed at both ends of the house and ready for use near the barn
- Portable AM/FM radio with spare batteries
- Hand-held radios (walkie-talkies) and hand-held scanner with spare batteries
- Masks, goggles, heavy working gloves and bandanas
- Use leather halters, not nylon



# TIP

Post important addresses & phone numbers in the house and in the barn.

USE THESE PAGES TO **PLAN ROUTES AWAY FROM HAZARDS AND OUT OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.**



# DISASTER SUPPLY KITS

A disaster supply kit is any pre-assembled group of items that will improve the health and safety of your family during a disaster. Kits can be purchased or homemade, and they can be as small as a shaving kit for your glove compartment or as big as a 50-gallon drum for your business. In general, kits should be easy to carry and as lightweight as possible. You can build different kits, each suited to a different need.

Because of Malibu's relative isolation, residents should be prepared to sustain themselves for much longer than the standard three-day recommendation. In the event of a regional disaster, County, State, and federal agencies may direct resources to more central locations. It could be weeks before substantial aid arrives in Malibu. Those who are able should maintain enough supplies for two to three weeks.



# 10 ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

At a minimum, your emergency supplies should include these 10 essential items.

- 1** Water (1 gallon per person per day)
- 2** Food (including pet food)
- 3** First aid kit and instructions
- 4** Flashlights (and extra batteries)
- 5** Radio (and extra batteries)
- 6** Medications (prescription and non-prescription)
- 7** Cash and important documents  
Small bills and coins, birth certificates, tax returns, deeds, titles, insurance papers, medical cards
- 8** Clothing and sturdy shoes
- 9** Tools  
Wrench, duct tape, fire extinguisher, sturdy gloves, whistle
- 10** Sanitation and hygiene supplies

## TIPS

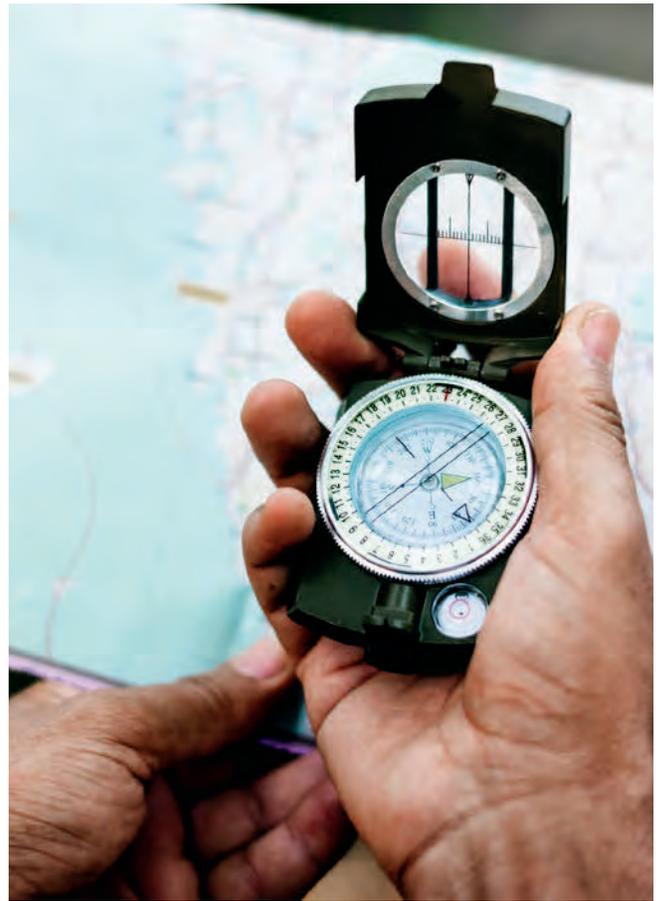
When purchasing a fire extinguisher, the best type is ABC, which covers combustible, liquid and electrical fires. Be sure to check the expiration date on your extinguisher.

Purchase a NOAA Weather Radio for All Hazards, set it up and learn how to use it. Determine in advance how you will stay informed about the latest flood and flash flood watches, warnings, and weather advisories.

# PERSONALIZE IT!

Include items in your disaster kit that will help your family be comfortable and self-sufficient after a disaster. Consider adding:

- Camping stove, fuel, pots and pans, aluminum foil, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils
- Emergency blankets or sleeping bags
- Pet carriers and supplies
- Extra set of car, home, and safe deposit box keys
- List of emergency telephone numbers
- Portable toilet, toilet paper and plastic bags for human waste
- Compass
- Pens, pencils, paper tablet
- Toys, crayons and books to keep children busy



## FOOD SUPPLIES

Select foods that require no refrigeration and can be prepared with little or no water. Compact and lightweight foods are best.

- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables
- Canned juices, milk, soup (if powdered, store extra water)
- Staples - sugar, salt, pepper
- High-energy foods, such as peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix
- Food for infants, elderly persons, or persons on special diets
- Comfort/stress foods in small amounts, such as cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags
- Manual can opener
- All-purpose knife
- Household liquid bleach to treat drinking water
- Plastic wrap
- Re-sealing plastic bags

## BASIC FIRST AID KIT

Be sure to include personal items that you rely on daily. A basic first aid kit should include:

- Adhesive tape
- Sterile water
- 4x4 gauze pads (sterile and non sterile), roller gauze
- Band-Aids (assortment)
- Ice packs
- Triangular bandages, ace bandages
- Eye pads
- Scissors
- Cotton balls/Q-tips/cotton applicators (12-count)
- Tweezers
- Penlight
- Thermometer
- Safety pins and sewing needles/thread
- Over-the-counter pain medication and digestive aid
- Anti-bacterial towelettes
- Blood-stopper compresses
- Burn ointment
- CPR shield
- Tri-biotic ointment
- Earplugs
- Over-the-counter medications
- Sterile burn blanket



# SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

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

- Access reserves in the water heater by opening the spigot at the bottom of the tank, attach a garden hose, and strain the water through a coffee filter or clean cloth.
- Before you access the water in your plumbing, locate the water inlet/shut-off valve for house, condominium or apartment, and turn off the water.
- Pools, spas, waterbeds and similar sources of water can be used for sanitary purposes only. Do not drink the water from these sources.

## Ratios for Purifying Water with Bleach

Water Quantity	Bleach Added
1 Quart	4 Drops
1 Gallon	16 Drops
5 Gallons	1 Teaspoon

After adding bleach, shake or stir the water container. Let stand 30 minutes before drinking.

Most utilities are only responsible for repairs to their meters. They will not be able to repair damages to your pipes or electrical wiring. However, repairs may be required before utility connection can be restored. Be patient and wait for the proper clearances from utility companies and health officials.

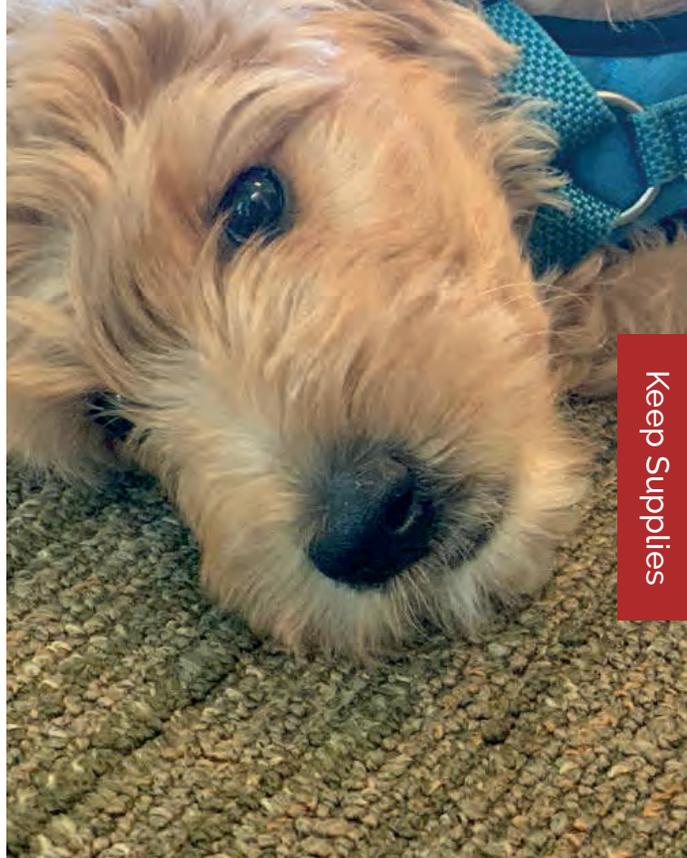
# PET DISASTER SUPPLY KIT CHECKLIST

- Name tags and phone numbers for collars and harnesses
- Leashes, harnesses, gloves and carriers to transport pets safely and securely
- Water and food for 3-10 days
- Supplies like bowls, cat litter and pans, manual can opener, foil or plastic lids for cans
- 3-10 day supply of medications. Medical records stored in a waterproof container
- Current photos of your pets in case they get lost. Include yourself in the photos as proof of ownership.
- Information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and number of your veterinarian in case you have to board your pets. Don't forget pet beds and toys!
- First aid kit (including large/small bandages with elastic tape, scissors, tweezers, Q-tips, antibiotic ointment, saline eyewash, and hydrogen peroxide)

**Don't forget to include IDENTIFICATION TAGS on carriers, harnesses and leashes**

## TIP

During an evacuation warning, gather up small animals and confine them so they can be crated quickly. Transport cats in a plastic or wire carrier only; do not carry in your arms. Cover the carrier with a light cloth, which will help keep



Keep Supplies



cats quiet. Remember that animals may be anxious in an emergency and be sure to include safety items like sturdy gloves in your emergency kit.

# HORSE AND LARGE ANIMAL DISASTER SUPPLY KIT CHECKLIST

- Halters with identification tags and lead ropes for each horse
- Vaccination and identification forms with current photos
- Food, feed buckets, and any medications for 7–10 days
- Information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and number of your veterinarian in case you have to board your horse(s)
- First aid kit with wraps
- Duct tape to write identification on horse halters
- Headlamp light (much better than flashlight when working with large animals)

**TIP**

Have your horses micro-chipped.







## STAYING UP TO DATE ON **EMERGENCY INFORMATION**

One of the most critical supplies during a disaster is information. It is crucial to maintain situational awareness about the emergency. For your safety, make sure you stay informed on the status of an emergency situation and are able to hear when evacuations are ordered. It's also important to know the locations of safe refuge areas, shelters, hospitals, family reunification centers, animal shelters, veterinarians, and other emergency resources.

Residents should use all means available to gain information, but search for trustworthy and verified information.





## NEWS MEDIA

Monitor emergency and weather information on local news, especially AM and FM radio, since you can use battery-operated, hand-crank, solar-powered or car radios when the power is out.



## SOCIAL MEDIA

All news media and government agencies put out emergency information on social media. Social media, especially Twitter, will have information about current emergencies nearly immediately, but remember that anyone, anywhere in the world, can post information on social media, so look for social media accounts of trusted news media (major mainstream newspapers, TV and radio stations) and government agencies to ensure you get timely, accurate, relevant information.

Recommended government agency social media accounts include:

City of Malibu Twitter: @CityMalibu

City of Malibu Facebook: @CityofMalibu

City of Malibu Nextdoor: <https://nextdoor.com/city/malibu--ca/>

LA County Fire Department Twitter: @LACoFDPIO

LA County Sheriff's Department Twitter: @LASDHQ

LA County Public Works Department Twitter: @LACoPublicWorks

LA County Office of Emergency Management: @ReadyLACounty

Caltrans (District 7) Twitter: @CaltransDist7

Southern California Edison (SCE) Twitter: @SCE

SoCal Gas Co. Twitter: @SoCalGas

FEMA on Twitter: @FEMA

Cal OES on Twitter: @Cal\_OES

US Geological Survey: @USGS



# GOVERNMENT AGENCY WEBSITES, EMERGENCY ALERTS & APPS

You can sign up for alerts and notifications from the City of Malibu at [www.MalibuCity.org/News](http://www.MalibuCity.org/News), as well as from government, law and fire agencies to get timely emergency information:

## ALERT LA COUNTY - LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS ALERTS

<https://www.lacounty.gov/emergency/alert-la/>

## NIXLE – MULTIPLE AGENCY ALERTS

Visit <https://www.nixle.com>, enter your zip code, and choose the agencies whose alerts you wish to receive.

## READY.GOV - FEDERAL GOVERNEMENT

Ready.gov and its Spanish language version Listos are the Federal government's nationwide campaign to educate and empower people to prepare for and respond to natural and human-made disasters. It offers resources to help residents stay informed about the different types of emergencies that could occur and their appropriate responses, make a family emergency plan, build an emergency supply kit and get involved in their community by taking action to prepare for emergencies.

<https://www.ready.gov/>

## NOAA/NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Sign up for weather alerts by text message and email from the National Weather Service at <https://www.weather.gov/enterprise>. Find ongoing, up-to-date weather conditions, hazards and forecasts at <https://www.weather.gov/>.

## STATE GOVERNMENT

The California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) offers emergency preparedness and recovery information, as well as up to date information about current major emergencies in the state, at [https://twitter.com/Cal\\_OES](https://twitter.com/Cal_OES).

## US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS) – EARTHQUAKE INFORMATION

The US Geological Survey posts the size and location of all known earthquakes, so if you feel shaking, go to [www.usgs.gov](http://www.usgs.gov). It also has extensive earthquake preparedness, recovery and research information. If you would like to receive alerts when an earthquake strikes, register at <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/ens/>.

## RED CROSS

American Red Cross offers emergency preparedness, shelter information, first aid (for pets too), volunteering, blood donation, and other emergency information on several mobile apps, in English and Spanish. Learn more at

<https://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies/mobile-apps.html>.

## CALTRANS QUICKMAP

Caltrans shows all major road and highway closures, hazards, weather conditions and more at <http://quickmap.dot.ca.gov/>

## CAL FIRE INCIDENT WEB PAGE

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) posts updated information on the location, size and status of most major fires in California with an interactive map at <https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents>

You may want to search your device's app store for:

Flashlights

Twitter keyboards with common phrases and hashtags

"In Case of Emergency" contact lists

Earthquake interactive mapping

Disaster preparedness kits

Prescription drug information

You can also have safety information delivered directly to your phone by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Below is a list of disaster-specific keywords you can use to sign up for bi-monthly safety tips via text message:

## Home fires

text FIRE to 43362 (4FEMA)

## Wildfires

text WILDFIRE to 43362 (4FEMA)

## Earthquakes

text EARTHQUAKE to 43362 (4FEMA)

## Power outages

text BLACKOUT to 43362 (4FEMA)

## Floods

text FLOOD to 43362 (4FEMA)

## General monthly safety tips

text PREPARE to 43362 (4FEMA)



KCBS	93.1 FM
KBUU	99.1 FM
KROQ	106.7 FM
KFI	640 AM
KABC	790 AM
KRLA	870 AM
KFWB	980 AM (Spanish)
KNX	1070 AM

Broadcasters, including television, radio, cable operators, satellite television and satellite broadcast radio, will transmit emergency alert messages.

Area radio stations monitor emergency broadcasts from a variety of sources including the L.A. County Emergency Alert System, NOAA Weather Radio, California Law Enforcement Radio, and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Radio.

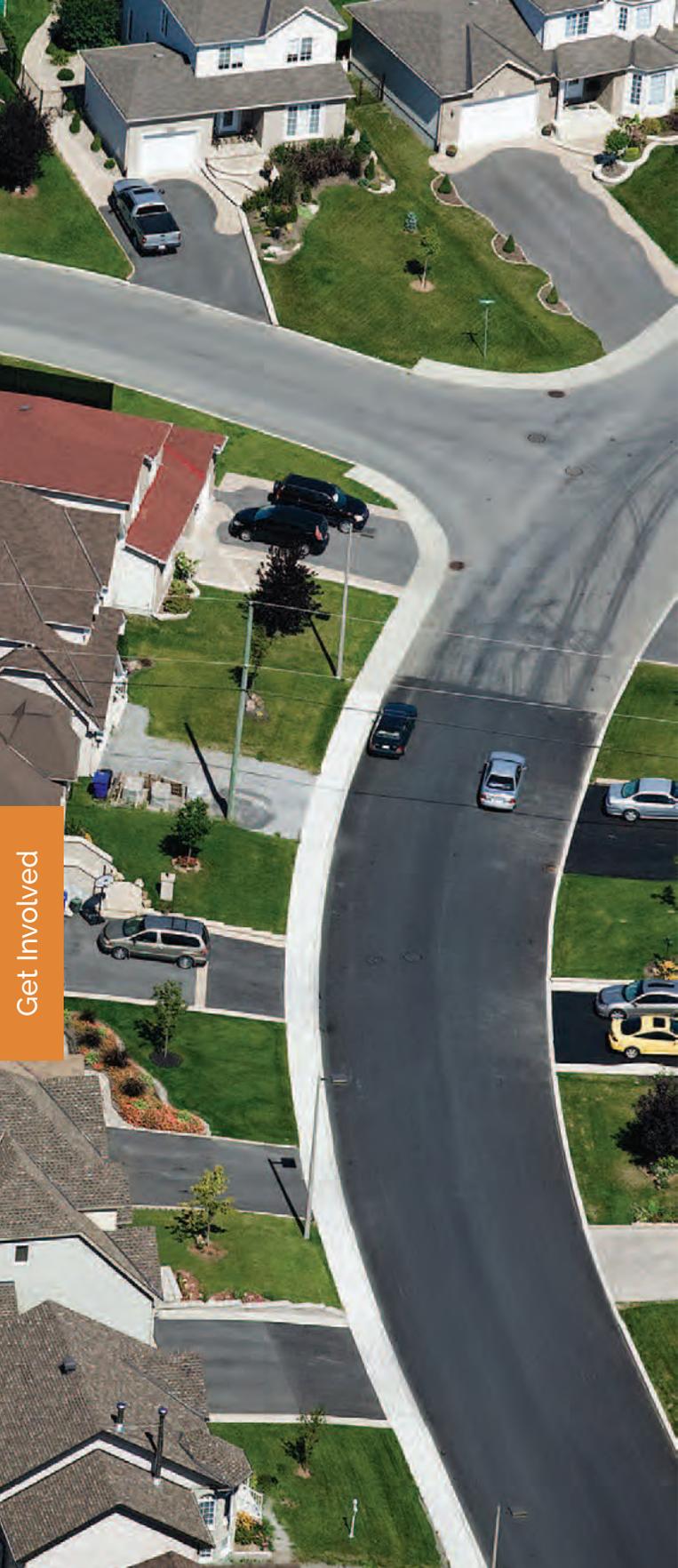
Go to community meetings. Talk to your neighbors about their plans and encourage them to plan with you. Agree to help each other when authorities announce plans to evacuate your area.

# USE THIS PAGE TO RECORD

the locations of community information in your neighborhood

## TIP

Does your neighborhood have an emergency plan?  
Visit [www.espfocus.org](http://www.espfocus.org) for information on the 5-Step  
Program for Neighborhood Disaster Planning



# GET INVOLVED

## Neighborhood networks

Setting up neighborhood networks like Neighborhood Watch before a disaster can help you get good and reliable information after a disaster. Organize and prepare your neighborhood to:

- Care for children and the elderly
- Care for people with mobility problems or disabilities
- Rescue household pets
- Activate phone trees
- Turn off utilities when a neighbor is absent
- Take Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training
- Learn first aid and CPR
- Become a HAM Radio Operator
- Learn about the resources already in your neighborhood

**TIP**

*Neighborhood Networks should meet at least once a year to update rosters, include new residents and update plans for working with those with mobility issues.*

## Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program trains residents on disaster preparedness and the hazards that may impact their area. Those who complete the training learn basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. CERT members are encouraged to support first responders by becoming leaders in emergency preparedness in their community.

The City of Malibu, with support from the LA County Fire Department, provides CERT training free of charge. Class participants are under no obligation to respond in the event of a disaster. It is also important to know that CERT volunteers do not work for the City or County.

Members of the official Malibu CERT Team are registered as disaster service workers, complete additional training, and fulfill an annual service requirement. For information on active membership requirements or upcoming classes, visit [MalibuCity.org/CERT](http://MalibuCity.org/CERT).

## Arson Watch

Arson Watch is a volunteer program of the Malibu-Lost Hills Sheriff's Station that aims to prevent wildfires in the Santa Monica Mountains. On high-fire-danger days, volunteers patrol the area looking for signs of fires, fire hazards, and suspicious, dangerous, or careless activities that might start a fire.

## Other Ways to Organize Your Community

The Public Safety Office would like to help you organize your neighborhood according to your community's unique characteristics and needs. We believe one of Malibu's greatest strengths is its diversity, so whether you're interested in CERT, Arson Watch, or some other venture, staff will be available to help!





# WHEN DISASTER STRIKES

When disaster strikes, you and your family may be affected in several ways. This may range from injuries, physical or emotional, to damage or the loss of property. Remember not to panic and help those who need extra assistance.



## ASSESS

Locate and notify family members of your circumstances.

## FIND SHELTER

Find a safe haven in your home, with family or at a shelter.

## BE SAFE

Proceed cautiously and follow local safety instructions.

## GET HELP

Get local service availability information or call 2-1-1 for services.

## BEGIN RECOVERY

Contact insurance providers, FEMA, and secure documentation.

# TIP

Program your local Sheriff Station and Fire Station numbers into your cellular phone so you are able to call numbers directly when necessary.

# ASSESS

Immediately after a disaster, listen to local media for advisories and instructions from local officials. Instructions will vary according to the disaster.

After an earthquake, check for injuries then assess your building for obvious hazards and dangerous situations. Once you and your family are safe, activate your telephone calling tree to locate and notify family members about your circumstances. Limit your phone calls to emergencies and necessary notifications to

reduce the strain on the telephone system. First responder agencies will be working to assess damages throughout the City and determine which areas are most severely impacted. They will begin to clear disaster routes so emergency vehicles can get through to help where they are most needed. Utilities and transportation routes will be restored more slowly as they perform assessments and prepare to serve the needs of residents and emergency responders.

# FIND SHELTER

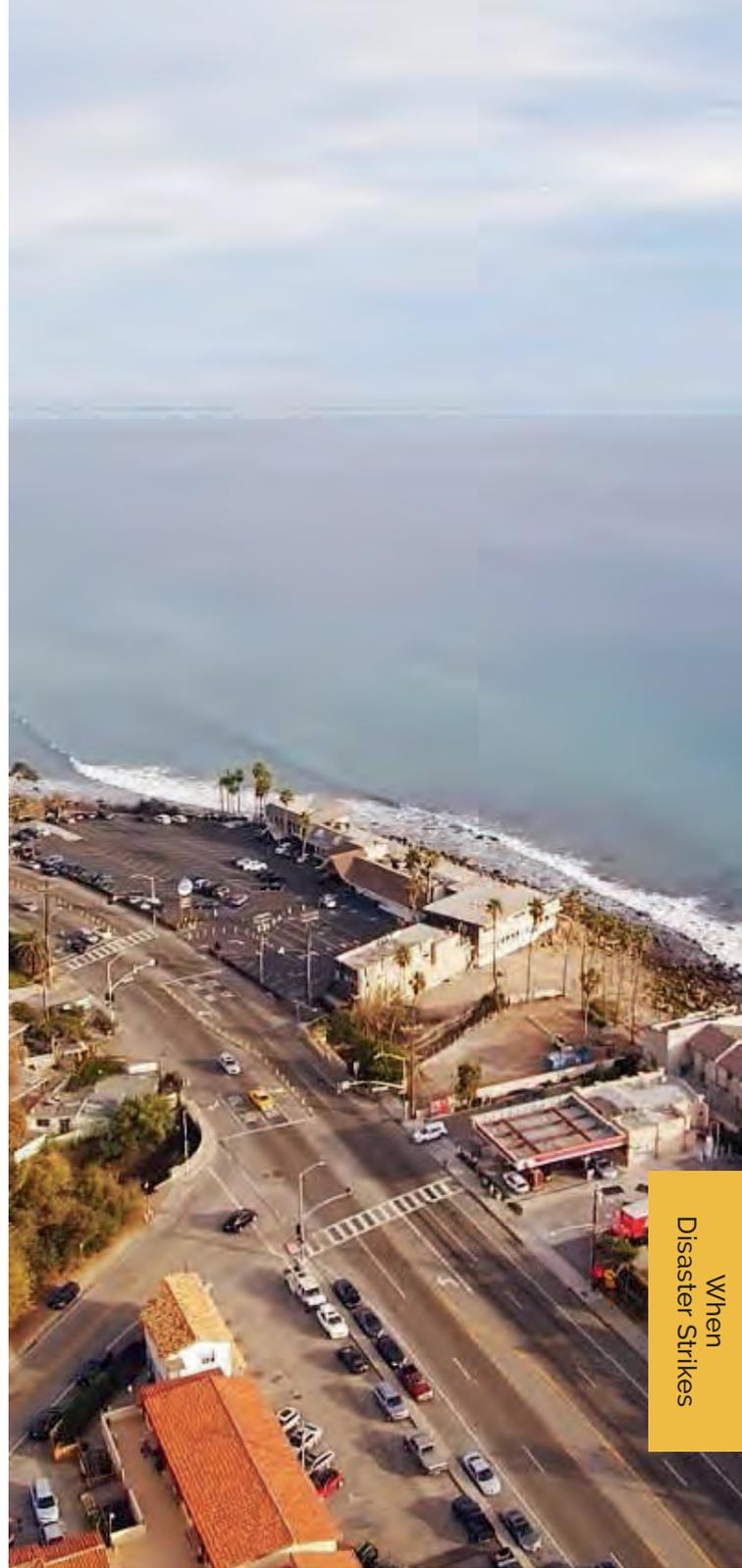
Find a safe haven in your home, with family or at a shelter.

## When an Evacuation Order has been issued for your area

- Gather your family, pets, and disaster supply kit into your car and prepare to leave your home or business immediately.
- Follow instructions and directions from Sheriff and Fire personnel.
- Drive carefully and at a normal speed with your headlights on.
- Keep your car windows rolled up and turn on air vents to re-circulate.

## Evacuating Your Pets

- Choose evacuation locations ahead of time; you should have at least two options.
- Prepare a list of boarding facilities and veterinarians who can shelter your pets in an emergency (include 24-hour numbers).
- Contact hotels and motels outside your immediate area to check policies on accepting pets and restrictions on number, size, and species.
- Ask friends, relatives and others outside the affected area if they can shelter your animals. The Red Cross does not house pets inside shelters.
- If you have more than one pet, they may be more comfortable if kept together, but be prepared to house them separately.



When  
Disaster Strikes

Everyone who needs unique assistance should interpret a evacuation warning as an evacuation order and make arrangements to leave their residence or place of business immediately.

# TIP

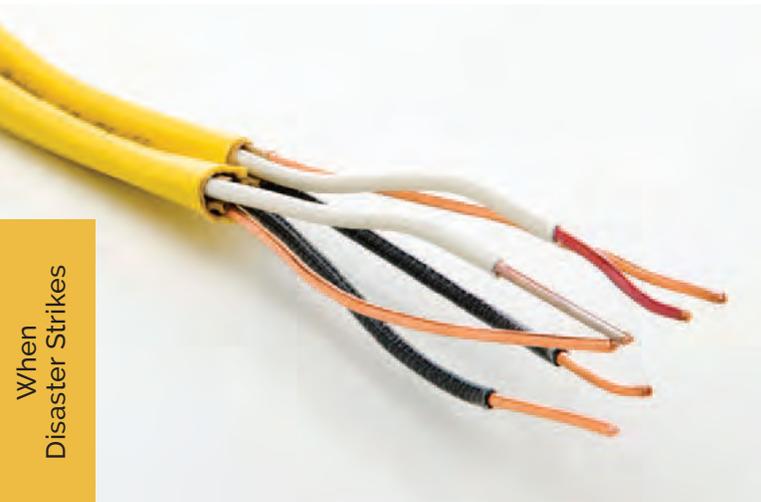


# BE SAFE

*Inspecting your home  
after a disaster*

## Natural gas

If you smell gas or hear a hissing or blowing sound, open a window and leave immediately. Turn off the main gas valve from the outside, if you can. Call the gas company from a neighbor's residence. If you shut off the gas supply at the main valve, you will need a professional to turn it back on. Do not smoke or use oil, gas lanterns, candles, or torches for lighting inside a damaged home until you are sure there is no leaking gas or other flammable materials present.



## Sparks, broken or frayed wires

Check the electrical system, but not if you are wet, standing in water, or unsure of your safety. If possible, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If the situation is unsafe, leave the building and call for help. Do not turn on the lights until you are sure they're safe to use. You may want to have an electrician inspect your wiring.

When  
Disaster Strikes



## Roof, foundation and chimney cracks

If it looks like the building may collapse, leave immediately.

**TIP**

After an earthquake,  
be prepared for  
aftershocks.



# HOME SAFETY CHECK

## Your Basement

If your basement has flooded, pump it out gradually (about one third of the water per day) to avoid damage. The walls may collapse and the floor may buckle if the basement is pumped out while the surrounding ground is still waterlogged.

## Appliances

If appliances are wet, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. Then, unplug appliances and let them dry out. Have appliances checked by a professional before using them again. Also, have the electrical system checked by an electrician before turning the power back on.

## Water and Sewage Systems

If pipes are damaged, turn off the main water valve. Check with local authorities before using any water; the water could be contaminated. Pump out wells and have the water tested by authorities before drinking. Do not flush toilets until you know that sewage lines are intact.

## Food and Other Supplies

Throw out all food and other supplies that you suspect may have become contaminated or come in to contact with floodwater.

## Open Cabinets

Be alert for objects that may fall.

## Household Chemical Spills

Disinfect items that may have been contaminated by raw sewage, bacteria, or chemicals. Also clean salvageable items.

## Call Your Insurance Agent

Take pictures of damages. Keep good records of repair and cleaning costs.

# COPING WITH DISASTER-RELATED STRESS

## Common Reactions to Disasters

Irritability and anger	Fatigue
Loss of appetite	Inability to sleep
Nightmares	Sadness
Headaches	Nausea
Hyperactivity	Lack of concentration
Hyper-alertness	Increase in alcohol or drug consumption



- Talk with someone about your feelings – anger, sorrow, and other emotions – even though it may be difficult.
- Seek help from professional counselors who deal with post-disaster stress.
- Do not hold yourself responsible for the disastrous event or be frustrated because you feel you cannot help directly in the rescue work.
- Take steps to promote your own physical and emotional healing by healthy eating, rest, exercise, relaxation, and meditation.
- Maintain a normal family and daily routine, limiting demanding responsibilities on yourself and your family.
- Spend time with family and friends.
- Use existing support groups of family, friends, and religious institutions.
- Ensure you are ready for future events by restocking your disaster supply kits and updating your family disaster plan. Doing these positive actions can be comforting.

# GET HELP

	Issues	Public Agencies Responsibilities	Residents and Businesses
<b>Immediate Life and Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food and shelter</li> <li>People and pet reunifications</li> <li>Physical safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure transportation routes are operational</li> <li>Implement public safety measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dial 9-1-1 for emergencies</li> <li>Use CERT skills</li> </ul>
<b>Short-Term Care and Shelter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration of utilities</li> <li>Crisis counseling</li> <li>Temporary housing</li> <li>Rebuilding infrastructure</li> <li>Loose or wild animals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issue information on available resources and service locations</li> <li>Issue health alerts and warnings</li> <li>Mitigate secondary damages and effects</li> <li>Coordinate provision of basic services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Find safe shelter</li> <li>Re-open businesses</li> <li>Cope with limited communications</li> <li>Find alternate transportation routes</li> <li>Learn what services may be available from organizations like American Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Long-Term Restore and Rebuild</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job losses and unemployment</li> <li>Displaced households</li> <li>Loss of housing stock</li> <li>Transportation issues</li> <li>Long-term economic impacts</li> <li>Community identity</li> <li>Coping with physical and emotional loss</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issue permits for rebuilding</li> <li>Provide information on available emotional, financial, and physical assistance</li> <li>Streamline permit and licensing processes to accommodate high volume requests</li> <li>Convene public forums and task forces targeting specific areas of need</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-establish with suppliers and customer base</li> <li>Restore pre-disaster employment numbers</li> <li>Rebuild homes and businesses</li> <li>Potential assistance from government agencies, including Small Business Administration and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</li> </ul>

When Disaster Strikes

# GET HELP

Here are some of the agencies in Los Angeles County that can make a difference in your emergency plans and preparedness. Take the time to add information for organizations that serve in your neighborhood and community.

Where can I find information about...	Agency	Contact Information
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training?	City of Malibu Office of Public Safety	310-456-2489 <a href="http://www.MalibuCity.org/CERT">www.MalibuCity.org/CERT</a>
Emergency planning and preparedness information for Malibu?	City of Malibu	310-456-2489 <a href="http://www.MalibuCity.org/Preparedness">www.MalibuCity.org/Preparedness</a>
Fire Department requirements for damaged structures?	LA County Fire Department	323-881-2481 <a href="http://www.fire.lacounty.gov">www.fire.lacounty.gov</a>
Community and personal protection issues?	LA County Sheriff's Department	Emergency 911 General Information 310-456-6652 <a href="http://www.lasd.org">www.lasd.org</a>
Road closures and conditions in Los Angeles County?	LA County Department of Public Works	800-675 HELP (4357) <a href="http://www.ladpw.org">www.ladpw.org</a>
Clearing and repairs of County-maintained roads and bridges?	LA County Department of Public Works Road Maintenance	800-675 HELP (4357) <a href="http://www.ladpw.org">www.ladpw.org</a>
Building inspections and permits?	LA County Department of Public Works Building & Safety Division	310-456-2489 <a href="http://www.MalibuCity.org/BuildingSafety">www.MalibuCity.org/BuildingSafety</a>
Flood control and drainage issues?	LA County Department of Public Works Flood Control	800-675 HELP (4357) <a href="http://www.ladpw.org">www.ladpw.org</a>
Road closures and conditions for state highways?	Caltrans	213-897-0383 <a href="http://www.dot.ca.gov">www.dot.ca.gov</a>
County-provided emergency social services including CalWORKs, CalFresh, Medi-Cal, and General Relief programs?	LA County Department of Public Social Services	866-613-3777 <a href="http://www.ladpss.org">www.ladpss.org</a>
Mental health services for disaster victims?	LA County Department of Mental Health	800-854-7771 <a href="http://www.dmh.lacounty.gov">www.dmh.lacounty.gov</a>
Communicable disease control, preventive health measures, contamination control and health inspections.	LA County Department of Public Health	800-427-8700 <a href="http://www.PublicHealth.LACounty.gov">www.PublicHealth.LACounty.gov</a>

Where can I find information about...	Agency	Contact Information
Assistance with injured animals and information on animals displaced by a disaster?	LA County Department of Animal Care and Control	818-991-0071 www.animalcare.lacounty.gov
Status of Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District schools?	Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District	310-450-8338 www.smmusd.org
Organizations that provide response and recovery assistance in the event of a disaster?	211 LA County	211 www.211lacounty.org
Questions or reports about outages?	Southern California Edison	800-684-8123 www.sce.com
	Southern California Gas Company	800-655-4555 www.socalgas.com
Information on exposure to toxic substances?	Poison Control Center	800-222-1222 www.aapcc.org/DNN
Emergency financial first aid kit?	Operation Hope	www.operationhope.org
Disaster loan and grant information?	U.S. Small Business Administration	800-659-2955 www.sba.gov
Preparing and planning for disasters?	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	www.ready.gov
Information and services for individuals, families and businesses needing disaster recovery assistance?	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	www.disasterhelp.gov
Latest earthquake information?	U.S. Geological Survey	www.quake.usgs.gov/recent
Latest weather information?	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	www.noaa.gov
Information on environmental disasters?	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	www.epa.gov/ebtpages/emergencies.html

# BEGIN RECOVERY

The emotional toll of a disaster from loss of a business, home, school, job, personal property or loved ones can be devastating. You may need help from one of the many human service agencies such as the Department of Public Social Services and the Department of Mental Health.

In LA County, you can dial 2-1-1 or visit the website [www.211LACounty.org](http://www.211LACounty.org) for information and referrals to over 28,000 agencies and organizations that provide assistance, such as food, water and shelter, after disasters. This service is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and is TTY accessible.

## Los Angeles Region Headquarters

11355 Ohio Ave.  
Los Angeles, CA 90025  
310-445-9900

## Northern Valleys

1501 S Brand Blvd.  
Glendale, CA 91204  
818-243-3121

## Santa Monica

1450 11th St.  
Santa Monica, CA 90401  
310-394-3773

## For Spanish Speakers

Please call (866) 767-8432



# American Red Cross

[RedCrossLA.org](http://RedCrossLA.org)

[PrepareSoCal.org](http://PrepareSoCal.org)

800-Red-Cross

Twitter:  
[@redcrossla](https://twitter.com/redcrossla)

Facebook:  
[www.facebook.com/redcrossla](http://www.facebook.com/redcrossla)

Download free  
Red Cross mobile apps



When  
Disaster Strikes

# DISASTER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION

## What is FEMA Disaster Assistance?

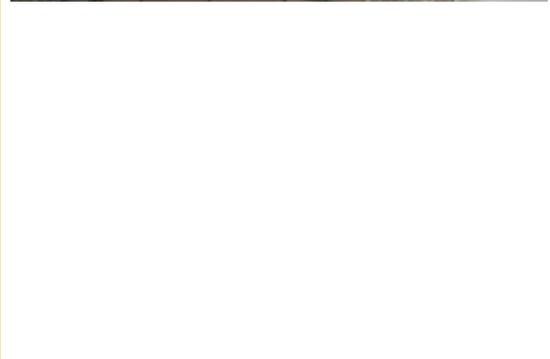
Disaster assistance is money or direct assistance to individuals, families and businesses in an area where property has been damaged or destroyed and when losses are not covered by insurance. It is meant to help with critical expenses that cannot be covered in other ways. Assistance is not intended to restore your damaged property to the same condition as before the disaster. While some housing assistance funds may be available through the FEMA Individuals and Households Program, most disaster assistance from the Federal government is in the form of loans administered by the United States Small Business Administration (SBA). FEMA Disaster Assistance is only available if the President signs a declaration of disaster.

## How do I apply for Disaster Assistance?

There are various services and special programs that may be available when the President signs a Disaster Declaration. The phone number to apply for assistance will be advertised widely following the disaster; notices will be listed on City websites and reported by the news media. Special one-stop centers may also be set up to help residents find the assistance they need.

## How can I get in touch with my family?

The American Red Cross Safe and Well website is a central location for people in disaster areas in Los Angeles and throughout the United States to register their current status, and for their loved ones to access that information. It helps provide displaced families with relief and comfort during a stressful time. The Safe and Well website is easy to use: If you are currently affected by a disaster somewhere in the U.S., click List Myself as Safe and Well, enter your pre-disaster address and phone number, and select any of the standard message options. *Safe and Well is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is accessible in both English and Spanish.*



# DISASTER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION

## What if my home is destroyed?

For immediate housing needs, the American Red Cross and other volunteer agencies set up shelters for people who cannot return to their homes. Listen to your radio or watch local media for the location of the nearest shelter facility.

For health and space reasons, pets are not permitted in most public emergency shelters. Contact your local emergency management office, animal shelter or humane society for more information on sheltering pets during and after a disaster.

For those who have longer-term housing needs, FEMA may offer several types of assistance, including services and grants, to help people repair their homes and find replacement housing.

For long-term assistance after a Presidentially Declared Disaster, call the FEMA registration number and apply for FEMA and Small Business Administration (SBA) assistance programs. FEMA assistance does not make you whole again, but it can give you a helping hand while you recover.

## Where can I get food and water following a disaster?

After a disaster, the American Red Cross and other volunteer agencies will provide food, water and clothing to the best of their ability. Listen to your radio or watch local media for distribution locations.

## What if I lost my job or can't work because of a disaster?

People who lose their jobs because of a disaster may apply for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). DUA provides weekly benefits to individuals who are unemployed and not eligible for regular unemployment insurance compensation. Apply by registering with FEMA or contacting your local unemployment office.

## What if I think I need legal help?

Local non-profit organizations often provide legal assistance to individuals who have been impacted by disasters. Also, local members of the American Bar Association offer free legal counseling to low-income individuals. You can get more information at a Local Assistance Center or Disaster Recovery Center that is set up after the President declares a major disaster.

When  
Disaster Strikes



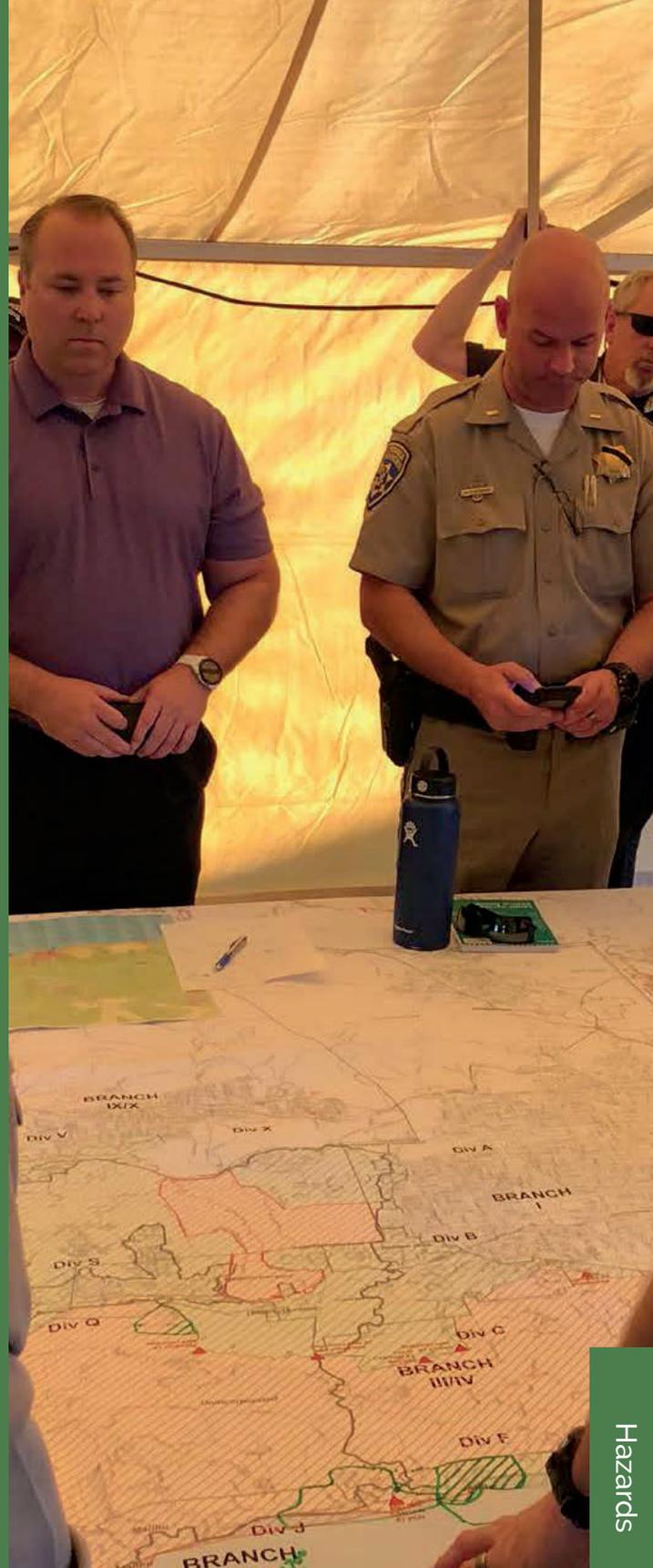
# WILDLAND FIRE

## During dangerous fire conditions

Red Flag weather conditions mean that humidity is very low (usually below 15%) and winds exceed 25 mph. When a Red Flag Warning or Alert has been issued there is a greater possibility for brushfires to spread rapidly. If you live in an wildland urban-interface area subject to Red Flag Alerts here are a few tips:

- Park your car heading out and keep your car keys handy
- Disconnect automatic garage door openers in case of power failure
- Place your important records and documents inside your car
- Keep pet carriers handy
- When you leave your home:
  - Keep drapes and window coverings open
  - Close all interior doors in your home
  - Close all windows
  - Keep interior lights on
  - Move combustible furniture away from windows and towards the center of the room

For more information on wildfire preparedness, call the City's Fire Safety Liaison at 310-456-2489, ext. 387 or email [FireSafety@MalibuCity.org](mailto:FireSafety@MalibuCity.org).



Due to Malibu's location within the Santa Monica Mountains, all of the City is located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, which is a state designation based on vegetation density, slope severity and other relevant factors that contribute to fire severity. That means that upon ignition, fires have a very high chance of becoming large, out-of-control wildfires that display extreme fire behavior, which can threaten lives and property.

# FIRE HAZARD REDUCTION CHECKLIST

- ◇ Remove pine needles, leaves, or other vegetative material from the roof of any structure.
- ◇ Remove or trim all vegetation a minimum of 10 feet from chimneys or stovepipes.
- ◇ Keep landscape clean, remove litter under trees and shrubs, and prune out all dead wood.
- ◇ Remove dead and dried portions of ground covers and succulents.
- ◇ Leave space between shrubs and trees to prevent fire spread. Avoid continuous tree or brush canopies.
- ◇ Separate native shrubs by removing adjacent plants.
- ◇ Limit the number of specimen trees and shrubs within 30 feet of any structure.
- ◇ Tree crowns should not overhang the roof and should be pruned high enough to avoid ignition by a ground fire.
- ◇ Within 200 feet of structures, consider removing common garden plants that are proven to be particularly flammable due to high brush buildup and foliage oils such as Cypress, Fountain Grass, large Juniper, Eucalyptus, Pine, and other conifers.
- ◇ Give special consideration to problem trees such as Eucalyptus, Palm and Pine. Remove dead limbs, litter, dead fronds and loose bark from the ground, as well as from the trunk of these trees.

As part of Malibu's ongoing efforts to promote community-wide wildfire preparedness, the City offers a **no-cost Home Ignition Zone Assessment Program**.

Volunteer inspectors trained by the National Fire Protection Association will come and inspect your home, identify specific vulnerabilities, and make recommendations on how to make it more fire resistant. Simple and often inexpensive ways to make homes safer from wildfire include modifying landscaping, sealing eaves, and moving flammable materials away from structures.

To schedule a home assessment, contact the Fire Safety Liaison at **310-456-2489, ext. 387**, or visit [www.MalibuCity.org/FireSafety](http://www.MalibuCity.org/FireSafety) to book an appointment online.

**"Did you know that about half of the homes that burn in wildfires, especially wind-driven fires like Woolsey, are set on fire because of flying embers, not the wildfire itself?"**

# WILDLAND FIRE

## Brush Clearance on Privately Owned Land Must be Complete by **June 1**

- Brush inspections usually begin by the Los Angeles County Fire Department on May 1 of each year.
- The minimum requirement for brush clearance is 200 feet from a structure.
- If not cleared, the local fire station will issue a notice of non-compliance, and the property owner will be given 30 days in which to bring the property into compliance.
- If still non-compliant, the local fire station will forward to the Department's Brush Clearance Unit for enforcement. (The local fire station may, at its discretion, issue the property owner an additional 14-day extension to bring the property into compliance.)
- If property is turned over to the Brush Clearance Unit for enforcement, County Agriculture Weed Abatement Services will clear the property and include this service cost in the property owner's tax bill.

## Brush Clearance on Publicly Owned Land

Brush clearance requirements vary for government-owned lands, and are not enforced by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. For additional information on fire safety, call the Fire Department's Community Relations Office at 323-881-2411 or your local fire station.



## Quick Facts About *Malibu Wildfires*

- In the last 90 years, at least 30 wildfires have burned in Malibu.
- The largest was the 2018 Woolsey Fire, which burned almost 97,000 acres.
- Prior to the Woolsey Fire, the largest fire was the 1982 Dayton Canyon Fire, which burned around 43,000 acres.
- The Old Topanga Fire in 1993 destroyed 739 homes and killed 3 people.



In case of a house fire, don't stop for anything—just get out. Call the Fire Department from a neighbor's telephone after you are out of the house.

## DURING THE FIRE

- Follow your evacuation plan instructions and the directions from Sheriff's and Fire Department personnel.
- Gather your family, pets and disaster supply kit and immediately leave your home or business.
- Drive carefully at a normal speed with your headlights on.
- Never park your vehicle in a traffic lane or safety area.
- Keep pets in carriers or on leashes.

### TIP

Pre-wetting your home and surrounding areas **will not improve** the safety of your home—and it wastes valuable time and water resources.

# WILDLAND FIRE

## After the Fire

- Don't return to your home before the area is declared to be safe by local officials. Returning home can be both physically and mentally challenging.
- Assess damage; check that your home is safe to occupy.
- Before returning home, be sure that utilities are operational.
- Check with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works at 1-800-675 HELP (4357) or at [www.ladpw.org](http://www.ladpw.org) to find out what roads are damaged.
- Remember, burned hillsides may have trouble absorbing rain water after a fire which can cause dangerous flooding and debris flows. Monitor burn areas and be prepared to evacuate if necessary.

For more information on Fire Safety, contact the City's Fire Safety Liaison at 310-456-2489, ext. 387, and visit [www.MalibuCity.org/FireSafety](http://www.MalibuCity.org/FireSafety) or the Los Angeles County Fire Department website at [www.fire.lacounty.gov](http://www.fire.lacounty.gov).

# RECENTLY BURNED AREAS

## Are Susceptible to Dangerous Flooding and Debris Flows

Once the smoke clears from a wildfire, the danger is not over! Flash floods and debris flows may now be a danger. Steep mountainsides and hillsides recently burned by wildfires are particularly susceptible to flash floods and debris flows during rainstorms. Just a short period of moderate rainfall on a burn scar can lead to flash floods and debris flows. Rainfall that is normally absorbed by vegetation can run off almost instantly. This causes creeks and drainage areas to flood much sooner during a storm, and with more water than normal.

Additionally, the soils in a burn scar are highly erodible so flood waters can contain significant amounts of mud, boulders, and vegetation. The powerful force of rushing water, soil, and rock, both within the burned area and downstream, can destroy culverts, bridges, roadways, and structures, and can cause injury or death if care is not taken.

# STORMS, FLOODS & MUDSLIDES

Small mudslides and rockslides occur regularly in Malibu, especially during the rainy winter months. However, after a fire, the threat of a large-scale mudslide is amplified in and around the burn areas. Denuded of vegetation that helps stabilize the earth, burned hillsides are now significantly more prone to mudslides, both during and after heavy rains. The threat of mudslides will likely persist for the next three to five years, or until significant regrowth occurs. Report flooding, mud or debris slides by calling One Call to City Hall at **310-456-2489, ext. 311**.

## Signs of a Mudslide

- 1) Leaning trees
- 2) Water coming through the ground in new places
- 3) Slowly developing, widening cracks in the ground, streets, and driveways
- 4) Tilting utility poles
- 5) Decks or patios that start to lean away from a house
- 6) Unusual sounds like trees cracking or boulders knocking together
- 7) Doors or windows that stick or jam for the first time
- 8) New cracks in tiles, bricks, or building foundations

Mudslides can strike with little or no warning and travel 55-100 miles per hour. They can travel several miles from their source, growing in size as they pick up trees, boulders, cars, and other materials.

The threat of mudslides does not abate completely once the skies clear after a rainstorm. Water can continue to seep deeper and deeper into the earth, saturating and shifting hillsides well below the surface. Water acts as a lubricant between soil particles, and the strength of saturated ground can be overcome by gravity. An entire hillside can begin flowing downhill if sufficiently soaked.





Have a plan in place before an evacuation is ordered.

The safest plan is to stay with friends or family during all rainstorms in which a flash flood watch or warning has been declared for your area.

Teach your children to stay away from all rivers, creeks, arroyos, drainage control channels and washes. Teach all family members about the watch and warning system.

Determine in advance how you will stay informed about the latest flood and flash flood watches, warnings, and weather advisories. Monitor emergency information, the Emergency Alert System, local news stations and Police and Fire agency social media accounts.

Attend community meetings. Talk to your neighbors about their plans, and encourage them to plan to get out early.

# TIPS

## During the Flood

- Do not cross rapidly flowing streams. Stay on one side until the water recedes. Most streams will go down in a couple of hours, once it stops raining.
- During a storm, check drainage systems at your home and driveways to maintain a safe situation and limit damage.
- Watch for mudslides and adjust drainage to reduce mudslides.
- If you notice a major mud slippage either above or below your house, move your family to a safe location, notify your neighbors and call One Call to City Hall at **310-456-2489, ext. 311**.

## WHEN IT'S RAINING...

Plan to arrive at your location in a safe neighborhood before it starts raining and remain there until well after the storm. Burned logs, boulders, mud and other debris can create temporary dams which burst days after the rain has stopped. This could be hours or sometimes even days after the rain has stopped. Be particularly alert when driving. Watch the road for collapsed pavement, mud, fallen rocks, and other hazards. Bridges may be washed out, and culverts overtopped. When you see water across a roadway, there is no way to see whether the road under the water has been washed away. The water may be much deeper and more powerful than you expect.



# STORMS, FLOODS & MUDSLIDES

## After the Flood

- Don't return to your flood-damaged home before the area is declared to be safe by law enforcement and health officials.
- Assess damage; check hillsides, houses, etc. for slope movement, settling, and water damage.
- Following a storm, drive slowly and carefully as many roads may have mud, debris, holes, and washed-out areas.
- For road closure information, call the Malibu City Emergency Hotline, 310-456-9982, or visit [MalibuCity.org/Alerts](http://MalibuCity.org/Alerts). You can find information about County road closures and damages at 1-800-675-4357 or at [www.ladpw.org](http://www.ladpw.org).
- Remember, many mudslides occur as the soil dries after an extended wet period, so a mudslide may take place several days after the rain stops.
- Winter is often the best time to plant slopes, so make plans and fix any problems areas before the rainy season begins.

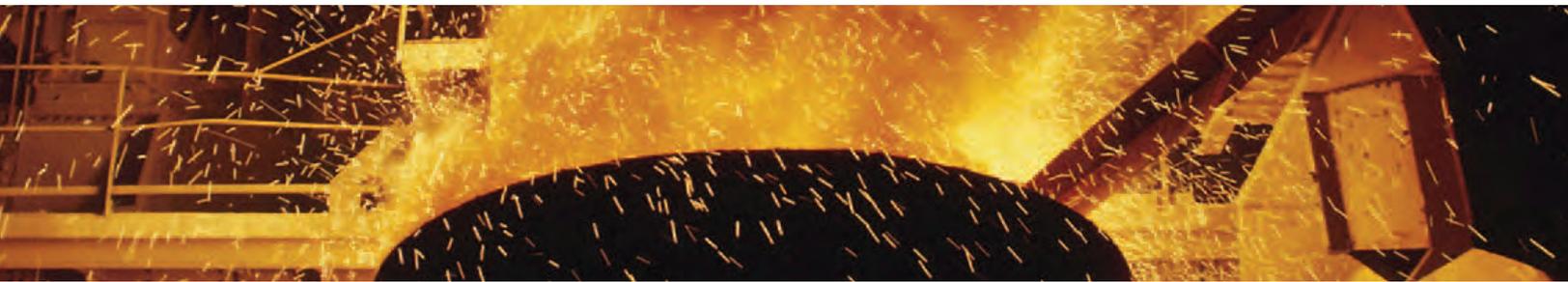
Sandbags and other barriers can help divert small mudflows. Remember, however, that these small measures may be meaningless to a huge debris flow. After a fire, the hillsides will gradually stabilize over the next three to seven years.



# HAZARDOUS & CHEMICAL 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 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.



If you are:	Then:
<p><b>Asked to evacuate</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do so immediately.</li> <li>• Stay tuned to a radio or television for information on evacuation routes, temporary shelters, and procedures.</li> <li>• Follow the routes recommended by the authorities – shortcuts may not be safe.</li> <li>• If you have time, minimize contamination in the house by closing all windows, shutting all vents, and turning off attic fans.</li> <li>• Take pre-assembled disaster supplies.</li> <li>• Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance, such as families with infants, elderly people and people with disabilities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Caught Outside</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stay upstream, uphill, and upwind! In general, try to go at least one-half mile (usually 8-10 city blocks) from the danger area.</li> <li>• Move away from the accident scene and help keep others away.</li> <li>• 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 your mouth with a cloth while leaving the area.</li> <li>• Stay away from accident victims until the hazardous material has been identified.</li> </ul>



If you are:	Then:
<p><b>In a motor vehicle</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Requested to stay indoors</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring pets inside.</li> <li>• Close and lock all exterior doors and windows. Close vents, fireplace dampers, and as many interior doors as possible.</li> <li>• Turn off air conditioners and ventilation systems. In large buildings, set ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the building. If this is not possible, ventilation systems should be turned off.</li> <li>• Go into a pre-selected shelter room. This room should be above ground and have the fewest openings to the outside.</li> <li>• Seal gaps under doorways and windows with wet towels or plastic sheeting and duct tape.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Use material to fill cracks and holes in the room, such as those around pipes.</li> <li>• If gas or vapors may have entered the building, take shallow breaths through a cloth or towel. Avoid eating or drinking any food or water that may be contaminated.</li> </ul>



# HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

If you suspect a problem with hazardous materials follow these important steps and remember RAIN:

- R**ecognize the danger.
- A**void the area.
- I**solate the area and keep others away.
- N**otify authorities...Call 911.

Remember to stay uphill, upwind, and upstream from suspected hazardous materials.

## What is a safe distance?

There is no one answer to this question. Follow the "rule of thumb:" look toward the incident, hold your thumb out in front of you at arm's length and close one eye. If you can still see the incident (such as an overturned tanker truck) on either side of your thumb, then you are too close. Back away from the incident until your thumb covers the entire scene.

Smoke from fires includes small particles and gases that can have adverse health effects, particularly for sensitive individuals. Exercise caution and avoid unnecessary outdoor activities or prolonged exertion in smoke impacted areas.

The elderly are more susceptible to the effects of smoke and dust. Individuals with asthma should keep their "as needed" inhalers with them at all times.

Staying indoors can somewhat reduce exposure to smoke and dust. Keep doors and windows closed and run the air conditioner. Indoor air filtration devices with HEPA filters can reduce the level of particles that circulate indoors.

For more detailed information about air quality, visit [www.aqmd.gov](http://www.aqmd.gov) or call 1-800-CUT-SMOG (288-7664).

# EARTHQUAKES



The time to prepare for an earthquake is **NOW**...not next week or after the shock. Protect your family by taking the actions on the **BEFORE** checklist as soon as you can. It's a good idea to make copies of the **DURING** checklist and post them by your house and garage exits and in all your family cars.

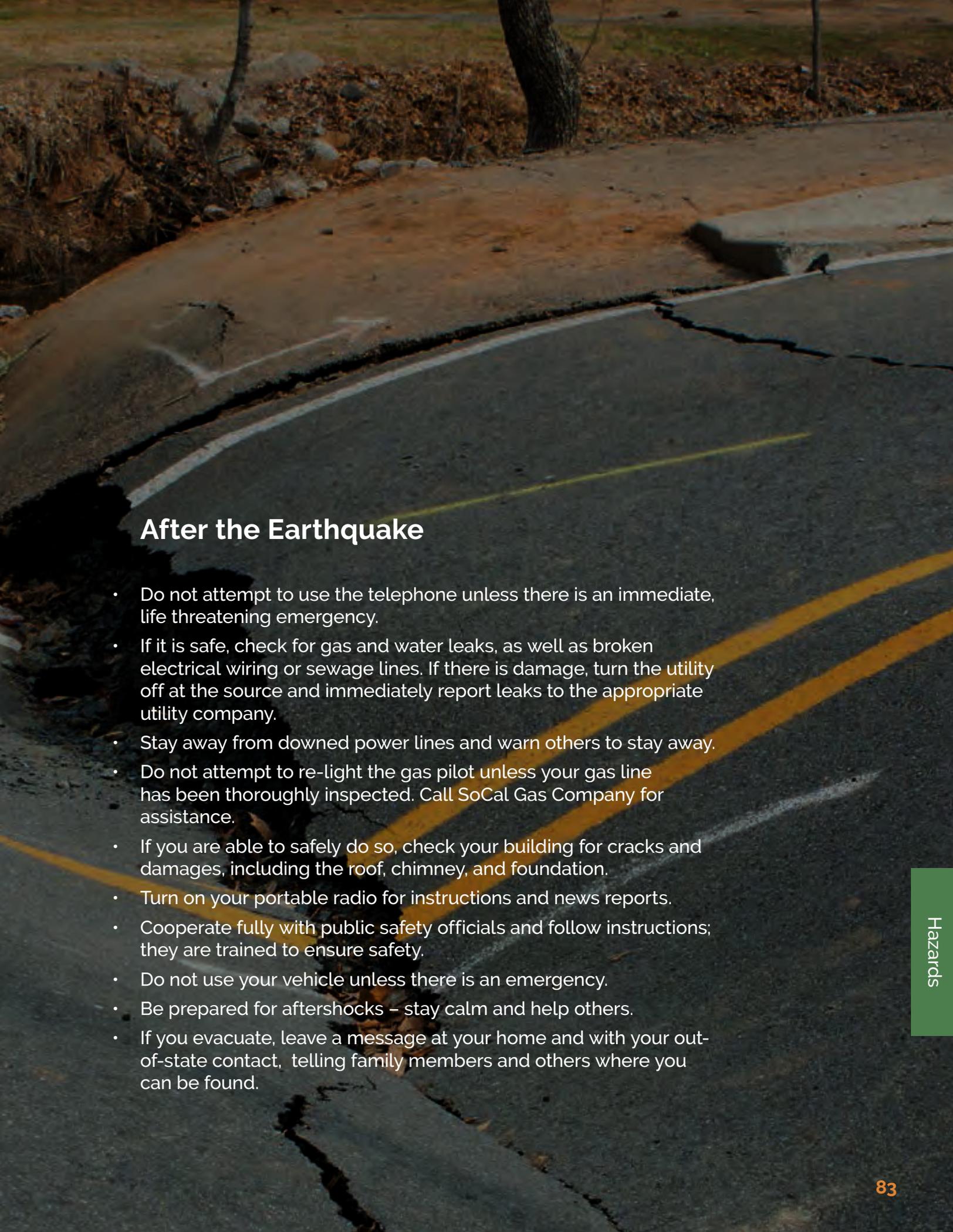
## Before the Earthquake

- Identify safe spots in each room of your home. Note sturdy tables, desks, and interior walls. Know your danger spots: windows, mirrors, hanging objects, fireplaces, and tall, unsecured furniture.
  - Conduct practice drills with your family and know the safest locations in your home.
  - Decide how and where your family will reunite if separated during an earthquake.
  - Choose an out-of-area, the further the better, friend or relative to contact so family and friends know your status.
  - Learn first aid and CPR, and put together a first aid kit.
  - Learn how to shut off gas, water and electricity as it may be necessary during an earthquake.
  - Check chimneys, roofs, walls, and foundations for stability – make sure your house is bolted to its foundation.
  - Secure your water heater and major appliances, as well as tall, heavy furniture, hanging plants, mirrors, and picture frames.
- Visit [www.daretoprepare.org](http://www.daretoprepare.org) for ways to secure your home.
- Keep breakables, heavy objects, and flammable or hazardous liquids, such as paints, pest sprays, and cleaning products, in secured cabinets or on lower shelves.
  - Participate in organizing your neighborhood to be self-sufficient after an earthquake.

## During the Earthquake

- If indoors, stay there. Get under a desk or table or stand in a corner. Stay away from windows, bookcases, file cabinets, heavy mirrors, hanging plants and other heavy objects that could fall. Watch out for falling plaster and ceiling tiles. Stay under cover until the shaking stops. Hold on to your cover – if it moves, move with it.
- If outdoors, get into an open area away from trees, buildings, walls, and power lines.
- If driving, pull over to the side of the road and stop. Avoid areas around power lines. Stay in your car until the shaking is over.
- If in a crowded public place, do not rush for the doors. Crouch and cover your head and neck with your hands and arms.





## After the Earthquake

- Do not attempt to use the telephone unless there is an immediate, life threatening emergency.
- If it is safe, check for gas and water leaks, as well as broken electrical wiring or sewage lines. If there is damage, turn the utility off at the source and immediately report leaks to the appropriate utility company.
- Stay away from downed power lines and warn others to stay away.
- Do not attempt to re-light the gas pilot unless your gas line has been thoroughly inspected. Call SoCal Gas Company for assistance.
- If you are able to safely do so, check your building for cracks and damages, including the roof, chimney, and foundation.
- Turn on your portable radio for instructions and news reports.
- Cooperate fully with public safety officials and follow instructions; they are trained to ensure safety.
- Do not use your vehicle unless there is an emergency.
- Be prepared for aftershocks – stay calm and help others.
- If you evacuate, leave a message at your home and with your out-of-state contact, telling family members and others where you can be found.



# DISEASE OUTBREAK

An outbreak can happen when a disease is new to a community, has been absent for a long time, or affects a population uniquely vulnerable to infection. The most serious outbreaks occur when people have little or no immunity, and there is no vaccine to prevent or medication to treat the illness. A large outbreak that sweeps across the nation and world is called a "pandemic." The disease may spread, cause serious illness, and potentially impact daily community life. Wherever and whenever a disease outbreak occurs, neighbors can help neighbors through planning, preparedness, and concern for their community's health.

## Things to remember:

- An outbreak may come and go, or appear repeatedly in waves over many weeks to months or longer.
- An especially severe disease outbreak could lead to high levels of illness, hospitalization, death, social disruption, and economic loss.
- Everyday life can be disrupted as many people in many places become seriously ill at the same time.

- Impacts can range from school and business closings to the interruption of basic services, such as public transportation and food delivery.
- Families, neighborhoods, and communities alike may need to adjust their behavior and social patterns in order to prevent the spread of disease in their homes, schools, places of work, and neighborhoods.
- Neighbors may need wellness checks so that help can be given or requested for those in need.

For more information visit: Los Angeles County Public Health at

<http://PublicHealth.LACounty.gov/>

# PANDEMIC

## 1. You can prepare for a pandemic now:

- Store a two-week supply of water and food. During a pandemic, if you cannot get to a store, or if stores are out of supplies, it will be important for you to have extra supplies on hand. This can also be useful in other types of emergencies, such as power outages.
- Periodically check your regular prescription drugs to ensure a continuous supply in your home.
- Have any non-prescription drugs and other health supplies on hand, including pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough and cold medicines, fluids with electrolytes, and vitamins.
- Talk with family members and loved ones about how they would be cared for if they got sick, or what will be needed to care for them in your home.
- Volunteer with local groups to prepare and assist with emergency response.
- Get involved in your community as it works to prepare for an influenza pandemic.

## 2. To limit the spread of germs and prevent infection:

- Teach your children to wash hands frequently with soap and water.
- Teach your children to cover coughs and sneezes with tissues.
- Teach your children to stay away from others as much as possible, if they are sick.
- Stay home from work and school if you are sick.



# PANDEMIC

Examples of food and non-perishables	Examples of medical, health, and emergency supplies
<p>Ready-to-eat canned meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, beans, and soups</p> <p>Protein or fruit bars</p> <p>Dry cereal or granola</p> <p>Peanut butter or nuts</p> <p>Dried fruit</p> <p>Crackers</p> <p>Canned juices</p> <p>Bottled water</p> <p>Canned or jarred baby food and formula</p> <p>Pet food</p> <p>Other non-perishable items</p>	<p>Prescribed medical supplies such as glucose and blood-pressure monitoring equipment</p> <p>Soap and water, or alcohol-based (60-95%) hand wash</p> <p>Medicines for fever, such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen</p> <p>Thermometer</p> <p>Anti-diarrhea medication</p> <p>Vitamins</p> <p>Fluids with electrolytes</p> <p>Cleansing agent/soap</p> <p>Flashlight</p> <p>Batteries</p> <p>Portable radio</p> <p>Manual can opener</p> <p>Garbage bags</p> <p>Tissues, toilet paper, disposable diapers</p>



# TERRORISM

Devastating acts of terrorism have left many concerned about the possibility of future incidents in the United States and their potential impact. They have raised uncertainty about what might happen next, increasing stress levels. There are things you can do to prepare for the unexpected and reduce the stress should another emergency arise. Taking preparatory action can reassure you and your children that you can exert a measure of control even in the face of such events.

## What You Can Do

Preparedness includes many of the same steps you will take to prepare for earthquakes, flooding, fires and other disasters.

- **Create** an emergency communications plan.
- **Establish** a meeting place.
- **Assemble** a disaster supplies kit.



## What Could Happen

There can be significant numbers of casualties and/or damage to buildings and infrastructures.

Heavy law enforcement involvement at local, state and federal levels follows a terrorist attack due to the event's criminal nature.

Health and mental health resources in the affected communities may be overwhelmed or strained to their limits.

Extensive media coverage, strong public fear, and international implications and consequences can continue for a prolonged period.

Workplaces and schools may be closed, and there may be restrictions on domestic and international travel.

You and your family or household may have to evacuate an area, avoiding roads blocked for your safety.

Clean-up may take many months.

## Additional Positive Steps You Can Take

Remember that young children watching televised reports do not realize that it is repeated video footage, and may think the event is happening again and again. Adults may also need to give themselves a break from watching disturbing footage. You may want to make some arrangements to take turns listening to the news with other adult members of your household.

People who may have come into contact with a biological or chemical agent may need to go through a decontamination procedure and receive medical attention. Listen to the advice of local officials on the radio or television to determine what steps you will need to take to protect yourself and your family. As emergency services will likely be overwhelmed, only call 9-1-1 about life-threatening emergencies.

## Listen to Local Authorities

If local authorities ask you to leave your home, they have a good reason to make this request, and you should heed the advice immediately. Monitor local news and follow the instructions of local emergency officials. Keep these simple tips in mind:

- Your local authorities will provide you with the most accurate information specific to an event in your area. Staying tuned to local news and following their instructions is your safest choice.
- Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community.
- **If you are advised by local officials to "shelter in place:"**
  - Remain inside your home or office and protect yourself there.
  - Close and lock all windows and exterior doors.
  - Turn off all fans, heating, and air conditioning systems.
  - Close the fireplace damper. Get your disaster supplies kit, and make sure the AM/FM radio is working.
  - Go to an interior room without windows that's above ground level.
  - In the case of a chemical threat, an above-ground location is preferable because some chemicals are heavier than air, and may seep into basements even if the windows are closed.
  - Using duct tape, seal all cracks around the door and any vents into the room.
  - Keep monitoring local news until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate.

# EXTREME WEATHER

## Heat

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

- Wear light fabric, loose-fitting clothing.
- Drink water or sports drinks often and avoid drinking alcohol.
- Offer help to those in your neighborhood with limited access to air conditioning and transportation, such as seniors or those who are ill.
- During peak heat hours, stay in an air-conditioned area. Visit public facilities, such as shopping malls, parks, and libraries, to stay cool.
- Avoid unnecessary exertion, such as vigorous exercise, during peak sun hours.
- Stay out of the sun unless absolutely necessary. When in the sun, wear a hat, preferably with a wide brim.

## Cold

Every year throughout LA County, there are carbon monoxide poisonings from a barbeque, stove, or oven used indoors as a source of warmth. Using central heating, electric heaters, well-ventilated natural gas heaters or ventilated fireplaces are safer ways to stay warm.

When heating your home:

- Never use a barbeque, stove, or oven indoors to heat your home.
- Check to make sure heating appliances are in good working condition before using them.
- Furnaces and fireplaces should be checked to ensure that chimneys or flues are not blocked to allow for proper ventilation.
- Install a carbon monoxide detector in your home to reduce the risk of poisoning.
- If you use an outdoor generator, place it as far away from the home as possible.

A winter shelter program is available for seniors and those looking for a place to beat cold weather. Visit [http://www.lahsa.org/year\\_round\\_shelter.asp](http://www.lahsa.org/year_round_shelter.asp), or call the LA County Information line at 2-1-1 from any landline or cell phone.

# TSUNAMIS

A tsunami (seismic sea wave) is a series of extremely long ocean waves generated by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or massive undersea landslide that displaces a large mass of water. From the area of the disturbance, the waves travel outward in all directions, much like the ripples caused by throwing a rock into a pond.

As the waves approach shallow coastal waters, they appear normal and the speed decreases. Then as the tsunami nears the coastline, it may grow to great height and smash into the shore, causing great destruction and loss of life.

The time between wave crests may be from 5 to 90 minutes, and the wave speed in the open ocean may be more than 450 miles per hour. Tsunamis have reached heights of more than 100 feet.

People who are near the seashore during a strong earthquake should monitor local news for a tsunami warning and be ready to evacuate at once to higher ground. Tsunamis arrive as a series of successive "crests" (high water levels) and "troughs" (low water levels).

Rapid changes in the water level may be an indication of an approaching tsunami.

Tsunamis from both local and distant earthquakes threaten Southern California coastal communities. Although our oceans are monitored for developing tsunamis, when a large earthquake occurs nearby, the first tsunami wave may reach coastal communities within a few minutes of the event.

**Stay away from coastal or low-lying areas. Waves might continue for several hours and travel several times faster than you can walk, run or drive.**

# TSUNAMIS

Local populations at risk must be able to recognize the signs of impending tsunami hazards and seek higher ground immediately. While distant-source tsunamis give residents more time to evacuate threatened coastal areas, they increase the need for timely and accurate assessment of the tsunami hazard to avoid costly false alarms.

Communities need to be aware of what areas are likely to be flooded. Residents need to understand the multi-hazard ramifications of very large local and distant earthquakes and their disruption to the community.

- If you are near the coastline, an earthquake may be your only warning of an approaching tsunami, so it is very important to act quickly.
- If you are at the beach and you notice the water has pulled back or run out, creating a vast expanse of exposed beach, this is a warning that a tsunami may be imminent.
- Never go to the beach to watch for or to surf a tsunami wave!

More Tsunami preparedness information is available at  
[www.MalibuCity.org/Tsunami](http://www.MalibuCity.org/Tsunami)  
<http://www.tsunami.ca.gov/>





## Tsunami Watch

This means that a significant, distant earthquake has occurred. Tsunami approach is possible but not confirmed. Stay tuned to local radio and TV stations for information. Prepare for a possible tsunami warning.

## Tsunami Warning

This means that a tsunami approach has been confirmed. Stay tuned to local radio and TV stations for information and be prepared to evacuate, if advised to do so by local authorities.

## Tsunami Evacuation

Those within the evacuation advisory area should immediately make their way to higher ground. Tsunami Safe Areas may be indicated by signs placed along roads at elevations of 90 feet or more above sea level. Stay tuned to local radio and TV news stations for information about local evacuation centers.

## Recommended Evacuation Route

- Topanga Canyon Boulevard
- Malibu Canyon Road
- Kanan Dume Road
- Mullholland Highway

## Prepare Now

Following a tsunami, even those who live outside the tsunami hazard zone could find themselves in a dire situation. Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) is vulnerable to tsunami damage, and many neighborhoods depend on PCH as their only means of ingress and egress. In other words, you might live, work, or go to school well out of the reach of even the largest tsunami, but your main transportation route may not be.

As with any disaster, preparation is the key to survival. You should always keep on hand enough food and water to provide for you, your family, and your pets for at least 7-10 days following a disaster. Remember, in a wide-scale event, Malibu may not be the first priority for outside help. Each Malibu resident should be prepared to maintain their own livelihoods until help arrives.

# BASIC FIRST AID

Your first concern after a disaster is your family's health and safety. You need to consider possible safety issues and monitor family health and well-being. The following information should be used as a reminder – sign up for first aid and CPR training through your local Red Cross chapter. Find your local chapter online at [www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org).

## Aiding the Injured

Check for injuries. Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of death or further injury. If you must move an unconscious person, first stabilize the neck and back, then call for help immediately.

- If the victim is not breathing, carefully position the victim for artificial respiration, clear the airway, and commence mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- Maintain body temperature with blankets. Be sure the victim does not become overheated.
- Never try to feed liquids to an unconscious person.

## Health

- Be aware of exhaustion. Don't try to do too much at once. Set priorities and pace yourself. Get enough rest.
- Drink plenty of clean water and eat well. Wear sturdy work boots and gloves.
- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and clean water often when working in debris.

## Safety Issues

- Be aware of new safety issues created by the disaster. Watch for washed out roads, contaminated buildings, contaminated water, gas leaks, broken glass, damaged electrical wiring, and slippery floors.
- Inform local authorities about health and safety issues, including chemical spills, downed power lines, washed out roads, smoldering insulation, and dead animals.





## Choking

If the person is unable to speak, cough, or breathe, call 911. If the problem is resolved, you can call back and cancel.

1. Identify yourself and ask if you can help the victim. They can nod “yes” or shake their head “no”.
2. Stand behind the person.
3. Place the thumb side of your fist against the middle of the abdomen just above the navel.
4. Grasp your fist with your other hand.
5. Give quick upward thrusts.
6. Repeat until the object is coughed up. Stop if the person becomes unconscious.

## Head, Back and/or Neck Injuries

For severe pain or pressure in the head, neck, or back:

1. Check the scene first to ensure your safety, and then check the victim.
  - Identify yourself and ask the victim if you can help.
  - Apply basic precautions to prevent disease transmission.
2. If you think the victim has a head, neck, or back injury, call 911 or have someone else make the call.
3. Minimize movement of the head, neck, and back.
  - Place your hands on both sides of the victim's head and support and maintain the victim's head in the position you found it.
  - If the head is sharply turned to one side, do not try to align it.
  - Remember – support the victim's head as you found it.

## Shock

1. Check the scene first to ensure your safety, and then check the victim.
2. Cover the victim and keep them lying down. Cover only enough to keep them from losing body heat.
3. Do not give food or water.
4. Raise feet.
5. Obtain medical help as soon as possible.

## Controlling Bleeding

### For an open wound

1. Check the scene first and then check the victim.
  - Identify yourself and ask the victim if you can help. Apply basic precautions to prevent disease transmission.
2. Cover wound with dressing.
  - Press firmly against the wound (direct pressure).
3. Cover the dressing with a roller bandage.
  - Tie the knot directly over the wound.
4. Elevate the injured area.
  - Keep the wound above the level of the heart (only when you suspect that a bone is not broken).
5. If bleeding does not stop:
  - Apply additional dressing and bandages.
  - Use a pressure point to squeeze the artery against the bone.
  - Call or have someone else call 911.



## Applying a Sling to an Arm or Shoulder

1. Check the scene first and then check the victim.
  - Ask the victim if you can help.
  - Apply basic precautions to prevent disease transmission.
2. If the victim is unable to move or use an injured arm, call or have some else call 911.
3. Support the injured arm above and below the site of injury.
4. Check for feeling, warmth and color below the injured area.
5. Place the sling
  - Leave the arm in the position you found it.
  - Place a triangular bandage under the injured arm and over the injured shoulder to form a sling.
6. Tie the ends of the sling at the side of the neck.
  - TIP: Place pads of gauze under the knots to make it more comfortable for the victim.
7. Secure the injured area.
  - Secure the arm to the chest with a folded triangular bandage.
8. Recheck for feeling, warmth, and color below the injured area.



# IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Life-Threatening Emergency .....911  
Malibu City Hall ..... 310-456-2489

One Call to City Hall ..... 310-456-2589, ext. 311  
(Reporting non life-threatening emergencies, such as environmental spills, water or gas main leaks, downed trees or power lines)

Public Safety Office.....310-456-2489, ext.368  
Fire Safety Liaison..... 310-456-2489, ext.387  
Traffic and Emergency Hotline.....310-456-9982

## County of Los Angeles:

Sheriff's Department, Malibu Lost Hills Station .....310-456-6652  
..... or 818-878-1808  
Fire Department, Division VII..... 310-317-1802  
Department of Public Works, Waterworks District 29 .....877-637-3661  
Department of Animal Care and Control, .....818-991-0071  
(Agoura Animal Care Center)  
Department of Public Health and Safety .....211

## THANK YOU

This guide is based on the County of Los Angeles Emergency Survival Guide.

## CITY OF MALIBU Edition

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**CITY OF MALIBU**