OASIS HOT SPRINGS MOBILEHOME AND RV PARK

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

OASIS HOT SPRINGS MOBILEHOME AND RV PARK

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DISASTER

PREPAREDNESS

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DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

PURPOSE

Emergency preparedness includes being prepared for any kind of emergency, the ability to respond in time of crisis to save lives and property, and to help Oasis Hot Springs Mobilehome and RV Park residents in an emergency.

It is important that we be prepared for emergencies in today's world of natural disasters. This Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation Plan is intended to help us during any challenge in our community. Successful execution of this plan depends on the preparedness of all residents. Residents are personally responsible to evacuate during or after an emergency.

Every park home will receive a hand delivered copy of this plan upon approval by the county. Copies of the maps and plans are available at the Park Office. We will also post a copy of this approved plan on the community bulletin board.

When an emergency occurs;

- It affects everyone in the immediate area, creating the responsibility to respond:
    - first, as an individual;
    - second, as a member of a family; and
    - third, as a resident of Oasis Hot Springs Mobilehome and RV Park.

- To meet these varied responsibilities, the Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation Plan includes preparedness training and tools for individuals, families, as well as the Oasis Hot Springs Mobilehome and RV Park Community as a whole.

- The plan requires utilizing an active Neighborhood CERT (Community Emergency Response Team). The priorities of the plan are the preservation of life, and then the protection of property.

MOBILEHOME DESCRIPTION AND CONSTRUCTION

A mobile home is a factory-built dwelling built entirely of light-weight metal construction or a combination of a wood and steel frame structure. When combining wood and steel, the wood frame structure is erected on a steel frame chassis. In either case, the exterior is typically protected with siding of wood, aluminum or fiberglass. Mobile homes are often structurally linked to a second unit forming a double-wide coach. The units can be pulled on wheels to a site, leveled, and supported in one of the following ways:

- The mobilehome can rest on the ground with only small metal devices called screwjack that levels the mobilehome and stands between it and the soil. The screwjack level consists of a metal triangle shaped base, similar to a tripod, with a screw and plate to connect it to the coach.

- The coach can be supported above ground by resting on piers which are generally spaced five to six feet apart. The undercarriage is leveled between these piers with screwjack levelers or wood blocks (called shims). The piers are made of concrete, steel, unreinforced concrete, or cinderblock. These piers can rest on either a concrete slab or on treated wood that sits directly on the ground.

- The coach can be supported by reinforced concrete foundation units at the corners coupled with tie down connections.

The mobile home unit should be attached to natural gas lines with flexible connections. Tie-down systems and earthquake bracing can improve stability of the mobilehome during an earthquake. Placement of the home on a permanent concrete foundation is preferred however, it is not required.

Mobilehomes are subject to greater damage from the intensity of shaking than wood-frame dwellings. During an earthquake, jacks on which the home is placed will slip, and the home will fall off some or all of its supports. It is not uncommon for the jacks to punch holes through the floors of the home. The major problem is the necessity to return the mobilehome to its foundation, be re-leveled and reconnected to utility services.

Housing and Community Development determined that the main cause of fires in mobilehomes during the 1994 Northridge earthquake was water heaters that shook out of their closets, breaking the gas line, and igniting the gas. HCD recommends that mobile home owners, particularly owners of units built prior to June 1976, check to see that their water heater is physically restrained to the wall. A loose water heater should be securely strapped in place to prevent it from shaking out during an earthquake. Even with the best foundation, a water heater can be shaken from its closet if it is not securely strapped in place.

Oasis Hot Springs Mobilehome and RV Park

DISASTER PLAN

When A Disaster Strikes

Stay calm and put your individual disaster plan into action.

- Turn on your Emergency Radio to listen for instructions.
- After executing individual disaster plans Neighborhood CERT Committee members, Area Leaders and Block Captains should report to their designated stations.
- Assessments of damage
- CERT Committee members are to make their reports to their designated stations.
- Injury Assessment
- Conduct Injury Survey of your designated area.
- Call for assistance.
- Provide first aide.
- Assist individuals with special needs that have been identified within your designated area.
- Assist in the evacuation of your designated area if advised to do so.
- Damage Assessment
- Catastrophic: At or near total destruction.
- Major: Injuries, fire, extensive structural damage, many homes off foundations and piers, major gas leaks, and major water lines leaks.
- Moderate: Minor injuries, some structural damage, few homes off foundation and piers, isolated gas and water leaks.
- Minor: No apparent damage. Requires casualty and damage assessments.
- Report
- Provide responding emergency medical personnel with a list of injuries that require attention and

location of injured individuals.

- Provide utility company with summary of damaged utilities and the location of the damage. Report any gas pipeline damage to the California Public Utilities Commission and the U.S. Department of Transportation in addition to the utility company.

Checklist of Emergency Procedures

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

- Draw a floor plan of your residence and mark two escape routes from each room.
- Install safety features in your home, such as smoke detectors and fire extinguishers.
- Discuss what to do in an evacuation.
- Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.
- Post emergency telephone numbers near the telephone.
- Instruct household members to turn on a battery powered radio for emergency information.
- Pick one out-of-state and one local friend or relative for family members to call if separated by disaster (it is often easier to call out-of-state than within the affected area).
- Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1 and a long distance contact person.
- Pick two meeting places: 1) a place near your home in case of fire; 2) a place outside your neighborhood in case you cannot return home after a disaster.
- Keep family records in a water and fire-proof container.
- Locate the main electric fuse box, water service main, and natural gas main shut off valve to your mobilehome. Learn how and when to turn these utilities off. Teach all responsible family members. Keep necessary tools near gas and water shut-off valves. Turn off the utilities only if you suspect the lines are damaged or if you are instructed to do so. **If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on.**
- Take a basic first aid and CPR class.
- Prepare a disaster supply kit.

IMPLEMENTING THE DISASTER PLAN

PARK EMERGENCY MEETING LOCATIONS:

- **Oasis Hot Springs Mobilehome Park's** centers of operation in emergencies are as follows:
    - The park clubhouse will be the first (1st) primary location of operations.
    - The second (2nd) location in case the first location is damaged will be the community kitchen.
    - The third (3rd) location will be the back field in the RV Section of the Park.
- Area Leaders and Block Captains should report to their pre-arranged stations within their Areas. All other CERT members, or persons that are able to do so, should report to the Command Center to be used as "runners" between members and management or to provide additional assistance as determined by the Disaster Coordinator.
- The Disaster Coordinator will be located at the "Operations Center".

Injury Assessment.

- CERT members should conduct an Injury Survey of their designated area by going from home to home looking and listening for signs of individuals with injuries. Assistance should be requested if needed and first aid should be administered if necessary. After the Injury Survey of all homes has been conducted CERT members should seek out individuals that have been identified with special needs within their area

to determine if they need assistance. Results of the Injury Survey should be recorded when each home has been searched and completed reports should be forwarded to the Operations and Command Center.

Damage Assessment

- CERT members should conduct Damage Surveys of their designated area by going from home to home looking and listening for signs of damage after completing the initial Injury Survey. Each home should be evaluated to assess the level of damage, i.e. Catastrophic, Major, Moderate or Minor. Corrective action, if able to be done safely, should immediately be taken at each home if a condition exists that poses an immediate risk to life and/or property. Results of the Damage Survey should be recorded, if practical, as each home has been searched and completed reports should be forwarded to the Command Center.

- All team or area leaders should complete a report of each home and have it sent to the command center.

- Individual Block Captain should complete all surveys and provide them to their designated Area Leader. Each Area Leader should review the surveys to insure that each home has had an injury and damage assessment completed. All reports should then be forwarded to the Command Center for final review.

- The Disaster Coordinator will provide responding emergency medical personnel with a list of injuries that require attention and location of the injured individuals as indicated by the completed Injury Surveys.

- The Disaster Coordinator will provide the utility company with summary of damaged and/or non-operational utilities and the location of the damage and/or the shut-down. The Disaster Coordinator will also report any gas pipeline damage to the California Public Utilities Commission and the U.S. Department of Transportation in addition to the utility company.

Team Member Damage Assessment

CASUALTIES

- Insure that a Injury Survey has been conducted. If injured are located, call for assistance, administer first aid, and evacuate if necessary.

FIRE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:

- If there is a fire present call 9-1-1.

- Isolate and shut down natural gas and electric service to affected home(s) if possible.

- Evacuate adjacent homes if necessary.

- **NATURAL GAS**

    - **Catastrophic Damage Exists**

        - Shut Down Services As Necessary

    - **Major/Moderate Damage**.

        - Turn off main or sectional control valve(s).
        - Evacuate homes if necessary.
        - Maintain service if possible.
        - Isolate leaks.
        - Turn off gas connection at each home as required, and tag each shut-off valve.
        - Turn off common facilities gas connection as required, and tag each shut-off valve.
        - Complete Damage Survey.
        - Service Stabilized – after repairs are completed, qualified individuals re-light gas pilot lights.

    - **Minor Damage**

        - Complete Damage Survey.
        - Maintain service.
        - Isolate leaks.

NOTE: GAS SERVICE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED IF POSSIBLE. SHUTDOWN OR LOCALIZED SHUTDOWN AS REQUIRED.

- **ELECTRICITY EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:**

    - **Catastrophic Damage**

        - Turn off all circuits at transformers.

    - **Major/Moderate Damage**
        - Turn off circuit breakers at transformers/pedestals as needed.
        - Complete Damage Survey
        - Maintain service when possible.
    - **Minor Damage**
        - Complete Damage Survey
        - Turn off pedestal breakers as needed.
        - Maintain service when possible.

- **WATER EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**
    - **Catastrophic Damage**
        - ❖ Maintain fire line and domestic service if possible.
    - **Major/Moderate Damage**
        - ❖ Maintain Fire line.
        - ❖ Maintain domestic service if possible.
        - ❖ Complete Damage Survey.
        - ❖ Isolate leaks and turn off individual homes as needed.

NOTE: LET SMALL LEAKS OF DOMESTIC SERVICE RUN TO AVIOD SYSTEM CONTAMINATION. **MAINTAIN FIRE FLOW AT ALL TIMES.**

- **STRUCTURAL DAMAGE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**
    - Catastrophic Damage
        - ❖ Complete Damage Survey
    - Major/Moderate Damage
        - ❖ Complete Damage Survey
- **Common facilities**
    - If they appear to be safe tape all glass off to lessen potential injury in the event of breakage.
    - If they appear to be unsafe then close and cordon off. Post DAMAGE/KEEP OUT signs at all entrances. Turn off all utilities.

Request assistance from local/state authorities if questions exist about structural worthiness. **IF QUESTIONABLE, DO NOT USE COMMON FACILITIES.** Residents should contact local/state authorities regarding condition of their homes.

FLOOD (Before) **EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

- Electricity
    - ❖ Turn off all circuits at transformers.
    - ❖ Turn off pedestal breakers.
    - ❖ Energize only after qualified inspection by contractor.
    - ❖ Request assistance as required.
- Natural Gas

- ❖ Leave all lines pressurized.
- ❖ Turn off gas connection at each home as required, and tag each shut-off valve.
- ❖ Re-light pilot lights after situation has stabilized.

o Water

- ❖ Leave all lines pressurized.

AVOID CONTAMINATION OF DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY! DO NOT SHUT DOWN WATER UNLESS PRESSURE CANNOT BE MAINTAINED.

PARK EVACUATION ROUTES

Spaces 1 through 30:

- Use First Street entrance/exit to vacate the park
- If First Street is blocked use Second or Third Street
- If all exits are blocked use back field in RV section to access Johnson Road

Spaces 31 through 43:

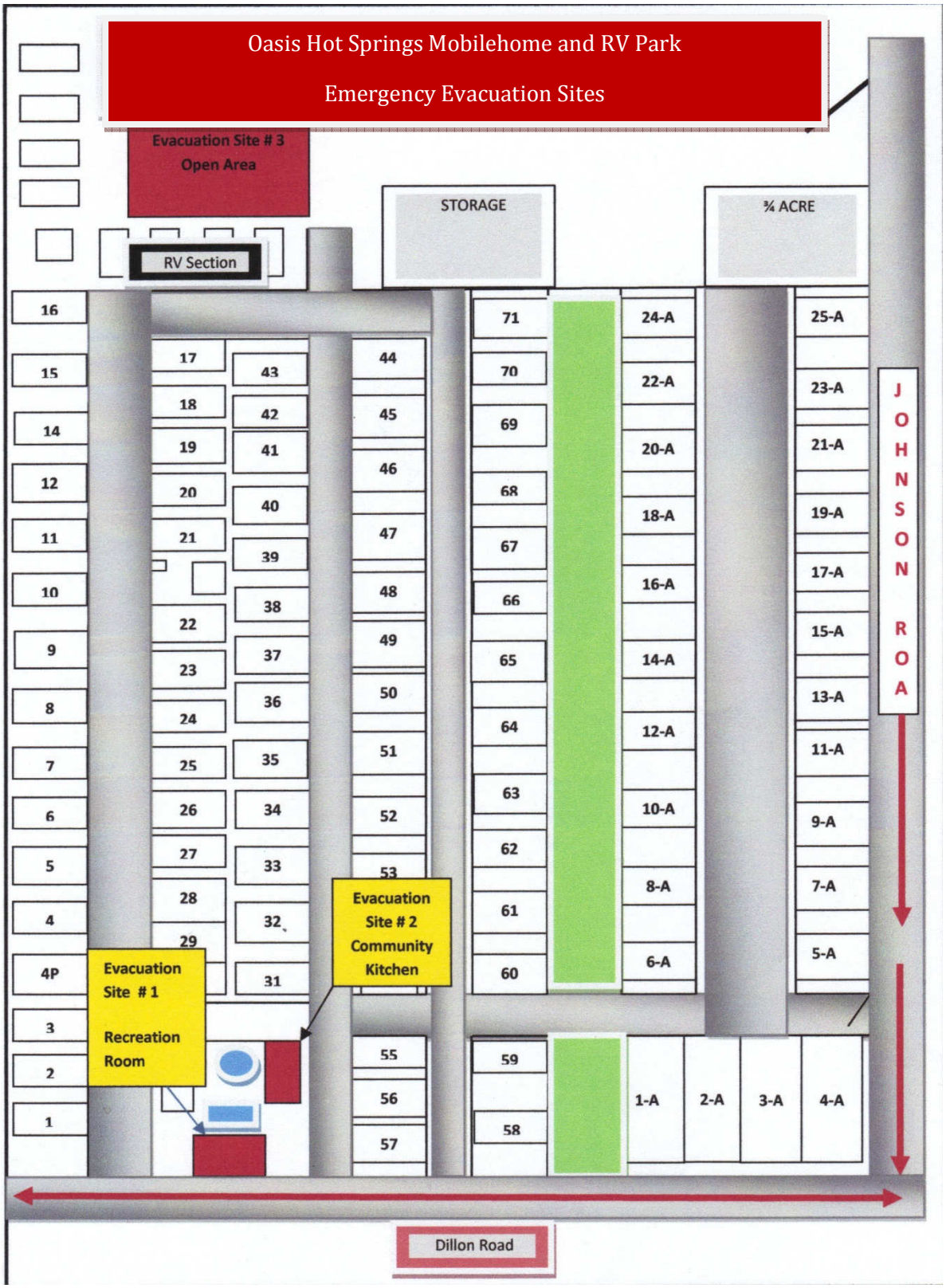
- Use Second Street entrance/exit to vacate the park
- If Second Street is blocked use First or Third Street
- If all exits are blocked use back field in RV section to access Johnson Road

Spaces 44 through 71:

- Use Third Street entrance/exit to vacate the park
- If Third Street is blocked use First or Second Street
- If all exits are blocked use back field in RV section to access Johnson Road

Spaces 1- A through 25-A:

- Use Third Street entrance/exit to vacate the park
- If Third Street is blocked use the gate by 5-A to access Johnson Road


Oasis Hot Springs Mobilehome and RV Park
Emergency Evacuation Sites
Evacuation Site # 3
Open Area
STORAGE
¾ ACRE
RV Section
JOHNSON ROA
Evacuation Site # 2 Community Kitchen
Evacuation Site # 1 Recreation Room
Dillon Road


Oasis Hot Springs Mobilehome and RV Park
EMERGENCY ESCAPE ROUTES
RV Section
STORAGE
¾ ACRE
JOHNSON ROA
Dillon Road
Park Elevation
991 feet
N

When A Disaster Strikes:

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

IF YOU SMELL GAS, hear gas escaping, see a broken gas line, or if you suspect a gas leak, evacuate the building. Find a phone away from the building and call 911 and The Gas Company immediately. If it is safe to do so, turn off the gas service shutoff valve located near the gas meter. Do not shut off the gas service shutoff valve unless you find the presence of any of those conditions because there may be a considerable delay before The Gas Company can turn your service back on.

- If leaking gas starts to burn, do not try to put the flame out. Call 911 and The Gas Company immediately. If it is safe to do so, turn off the gas service shutoff valve located near the gas meter.
- Once the gas is shut off at the meter do not try to turn it back on yourself. Only The Gas Company or another qualified professional should turn the gas back on.
- Check around your home for possible underground pipeline leaks. Surface indications of a gas pipeline leak can include: hissing, roaring, or blowing sound, dirt or water being blown in the air, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, or flames that appear to be coming from the ground. Call The Gas Company and Oasis Hot Springs Mobilehome Park Office if you find any downed or damaged electric utility lines.
- Check around your home for downed or damaged electric utility lines. Never touch wires lying on the ground, wires hanging on poles, or objects that may be touching them. Downed wires may still be carrying current and could shock, injure or even kill if touched. Call The Gas Company and Oasis Hot Springs Mobilehome Park Office if you find any downed or damaged electric utility lines.
- Check for damaged household electrical wiring and turn off the power at the main electric switch if you suspect any damage. If the power goes out, turn off all electric appliances, and unplug major electric appliances to prevent possible damage when the power is turned back on.
- Check for damaged household plumbing fixtures and piping, and turn off water at water connection if you suspect a leak. Contact Oasis Hot Springs Mobilehome Park Office or another qualified professional to turn your water back on.
- Check and shut off any other damaged utilities.
- Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline and any other flammable liquids immediately.

Remember to:

- Confine or secure your pets.
- Call your family contact - **do not use the telephone again unless it is a life threatening emergency.**
- Check on your neighbors, especially elderly or disabled persons.

EARTHQUAKE BASICS

Epicenter, hypocenter, aftershock, foreshock, fault, fault plane, seismograph, P-waves, magnitude, intensity, peak acceleration, amplification...

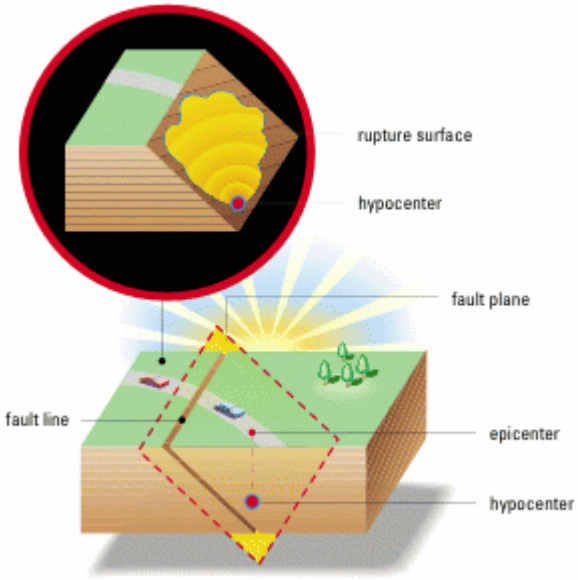
We hear them. After big earthquakes, we say them. But what do these terms mean? What do they mean for what we felt and what we will feel the next time? Do we really understand what seismologists are saying?

This section describes how earthquakes happen and how they are measured. It also explains why the same earthquake can shake one area differently than another area. It finishes with information we expect to learn after future earthquakes.

EARTHQUAKES AND FAULTS

WHAT IS AN EARTHQUAKE?

An earthquake is caused by a sudden slip on a fault, much like what happens when you snap your fingers. Before the snap, you push your fingers together and sideways. Because you are pushing them together, friction keeps them from moving to the side. When you push sideways hard enough to overcome this friction, your fingers move suddenly, releasing energy in the form of sound waves that set the air vibrating and travel from your hand to your ear, where you hear the snap.



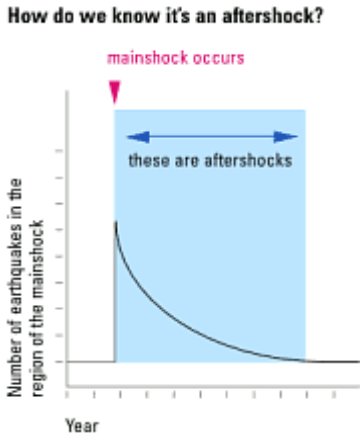
The same process goes on in an earthquake. Stresses in the earth's outer layer push the side of the fault together. The friction across the surface of the fault holds the rocks together so they do not slip immediately when pushed sideways. Eventually enough stress builds up and the rocks slip suddenly, releasing energy in waves that travel through the rock to cause the shaking that we feel during an earthquake.

Just as you snap your fingers with the whole area of your fingertip and thumb, earthquakes happen over an area of the fault, called the rupture surface. However, unlike your fingers, the whole fault plane does not slip at once. The rupture begins at a point on the fault plane called the hypocenter, a point usually deep down on the fault. The epicenter is the point on the surface directly above the hypocenter. The rupture keeps spreading until something stops it (exactly how this happens is a hot research topic in seismology).

AFTERSHOCKS

Part of living with earthquakes is living with aftershocks. Earthquakes come in clusters. In any earthquake cluster, the largest one is called the main shock; anything before it is a foreshock, and anything after it is an aftershock. Aftershocks are earthquakes that usually occur near the main shock. The stress on the main shock's fault changes during the main shock and most of the aftershocks occur on the same fault.

Sometimes the change in stress great enough to trigger aftershocks on nearby faults as well.



An earthquake large enough to cause damage will probably produce several felt aftershocks within the first hour. The rate of aftershocks dies off quickly. The day after the main shock has about half the aftershocks of the first day. Ten days after the main shock there are only a tenth the number of aftershocks. An earthquake will be called an aftershock as long as the rate of earthquakes is higher than it was before the main shock. For big earthquakes this might go on for decades.

Bigger earthquakes have more and larger aftershocks. The bigger the main shock, the bigger the largest aftershock, on average, though there are many more small aftershocks than large ones. Also, just as smaller earthquakes can continue to occur a year or more after a main shock, there is still a chance for a large aftershock long after an earthquake.

FORESHOCKS

Sometimes what we think is a main shock is followed by a larger earthquake. Then the original earthquake is considered a foreshock. The chance of this happening dies off quickly with time just like aftershocks. After three days the risk is almost gone.

Sometimes, the chance that an event is a foreshock seems higher than average â€” usually because of its proximity to a major fault. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services will then issue an advisory based on scientists' recommendations. These are the only officially recognized short-term "predictions."

WHAT IS A FAULT?

Earthquakes occur on faults. A fault is a thin zone of crushed rock separating blocks of the earth's crust. When an earthquake occurs on one of these faults, the rock on one side of the fault slips with respect to the other. Faults can be centimeters to thousands of kilometers (fractions of an inch to thousands of miles) long. The fault surface can be vertical, horizontal, or at some angle to the surface of the earth. Faults can extend deep into the earth and may or may not extend up to the earth's surface.

HOW DO WE KNOW A FAULT EXISTS?

- Past fault movement has brought together rocks that used to be farther apart;
- Earthquakes on the fault have left surface evidence, such as surface ruptures or fault scarps (cliffs made by earthquakes);
- Earthquakes recorded by seismographic networks are mapped and indicate the location of a fault.

Some faults have not shown these signs and we will not know they are there until they produce a large earthquake. Several damaging earthquakes in California have occurred on faults that were previously unknown.

Carrizo Plain National Monument along the San Andreas fault

How Are Faults Studied?

Surface features that have been broken and offset by the movement of faults are used to determine how fast the faults move and thus how often earthquakes are likely to occur. For example, a streambed that crosses the San Andreas fault near Los Angeles is now offset 83 meters (91 yards) from its original course. The sediments in the abandoned streambed are about 2,500 years old. If we assume movement on the San Andreas has cut off that streambed within the last 2,500 years, then the average slip rate on the fault is 33 millimeters (1.3 inches) per year. This does not mean the fault slips 33 millimeters each year. Rather, it stores up 33 millimeters of slip each year to be released in infrequent earthquakes. The last earthquake offset the streambed another 5 meters (16 feet). If we assume that all earthquakes have 5 meters (5000 millimeters) of slip, we will have earthquakes on average every 150 years: 5000 millimeters divided by 33 millimeters per year equals 150 years. This does not mean the earthquakes will be exactly 150 years apart. While the San Andreas fault has averaged 150 years between events, earthquakes have occurred as few as 45 years and as many as 300 years apart.

Earthquake Emergency Procedures

Resident Responsibility

Prior to any earthquake, each resident should preplan and practice steps they will take in the event of an earthquake. Manufactured home owners/residents need to know the physical location of piers/supports under their homes. During a severe earthquake, manufactured homes have been known to drop off their supports and these supports may come through the floor causing physical damage above. In order to avoid injury, residents must know the location of the supports and where safe areas are located within their manufactured homes. Be sure your manufactured home is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and all applicable state regulations and requirements.

Indoors:

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

Outdoors:

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

Fire Safety Procedures:

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

- Be sure you have properly operating smoke detectors and fire extinguishers. If one or more of your smoke detectors are battery operated, replace the batteries annually or more often if necessary. An easy to remember schedule is to change your batteries to coincide with daylight savings time.
- Plan, with the whole family, at least two escape routes from your manufactured home.
- Practice fire drills regularly, using a smoke detector as a signal to start the drill. Follow your escape plan.
- Be sure your heating and electrical systems are properly maintained and in good working order. Change the heating filters as recommended by the heater manufacturer.
- Carefully follow the instructions on all appliances and heating units, taking special care not to overload your electrical system.
- Be especially careful when displaying your holiday decorations.
- Keep matches, lighters, and candles away from small children. Children tend to be curious about fire and tend to hide when frightened. Fire drills are most important for children between the ages of 2 and 12 years old.
- Insure your personal property. Shop around for a company that best meets your needs for renters or home owner's insurance.

- Store important documents, such as birth certificates, marriage licenses, social security cards, and insurance papers, in a fire-proof box or in the refrigerator, or rent a safety deposit box at your local bank.
- Make an itemized list of your personal property, including furniture, clothing, appliances, and other valuables. If available, make a video tape of your home and your possessions. Keep the list and/or tape up-to-date and store them along with the other important documents.

In Case of Fire:

- Immediately assess the problem (where, extent involved, to assist you in exiting away from the fire source)
- Know how to use a fire extinguisher
- Get everyone out of the house **immediately**
- **Without risk to any person,** get pets out of the house
- Call 9-1-1 or the Fire Department then call the park office (from a neighbors phone)

And

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

Flood Emergency Procedures

- **Flood WATCH** means that there is the possibility of flooding.
- **Flood WARNING** means that flooding has begun or is imminent.

Before A Flood

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

During A Flood:

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

After Floods:

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

Tornado Emergency Procedures:

Although tornados are not a common occurrence in California, they have been reported.

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

First Aid:

- Information on first aid can be found in your local phone book or by contacting the American Red Cross.
- Utilize known persons who are medically trained (such as Doctors, Nurses, or people medically trained in CPR and first aid) to assist in administering first aid to those injured.
- If the injured individual(s) are in imminent danger they should carefully be moved to a safe location to administer first aid.
- In the case where injuries are severe and movement could cause further injuries, **do not move** the injured. Make the injured person(s) as comfortable as possible and wait for emergency personnel.
- Before emergencies, prepare a first aid kit. Have the kit in an easy to locate place. Make sure all family members know the location of the kit.

Sample First Aid Kit:

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

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

Family Disaster Supplies Kit

- 3-5 gallons of water (one gallon of water per person per day)
- Method of water purification
- Food: ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, and vegetables; canned juices, milk, soup; high energy foods - peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix; specialty foods for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets; comfort/stress foods - cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags; vitamins
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Second method of starting a fire
- Tent/shelter
- Wool-blend blankets or sleeping bags (1 per person)
- Emergency reflective blanket
- Lightweight stove and fuel

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

You should inspect your kit at least twice a year. Rotate food and water every six months. Check children's clothing for proper fit. Adjust clothing for winter or summer needs. Check expiration dates on batteries, light sticks, warm packs, food and water. Keep a light source stored in the top of your kit for easy access in the dark. Your kit should be in a portable container located near an exit of your house. A large plastic garbage can with a lid makes an excellent storage container. Make sure you have not overloaded your kit as you may have to carry it long distances to reach safety or shelter. You may want to have a backpack or duffle bag for each family member and divide up the rations in the event that family members are separated during evacuation or the disaster.

Chemical Emergencies Overview

The CDC has a key role in protecting the public's health in an emergency involving the release of a chemical that could harm people's health. This page provides information to help people be prepared to protect themselves during and after such an event. Keep in mind that chemical exposure can come from different sources.

- What chemical emergencies are
- Where hazardous chemicals come from
- Types & categories of hazardous chemicals
- Protecting yourself if you don't know what the chemical is
- Basic information on chemical emergencies
- In-depth information on chemical emergencies
- For more information…

What Chemical Emergencies Are

- A chemical emergency occurs when a hazardous chemical has been released and the release has the potential for harming people's health. Chemical releases can be unintentional, as in the case of an industrial accident, or intentional, as in the case of a terrorist attack.

Where Hazardous Chemicals Come From

- Some chemicals that are hazardous have been developed by military organizations for use in warfare. Examples are nerve agents such as sarin and VX, mustards such as sulfur mustards and nitrogen mustards, and choking agents such as phosgene. It might be possible for terrorists to get these chemical warfare agents and use them to harm people.

- Many hazardous chemicals are used in industry (for example, chlorine, ammonia, and benzene). Others are found in nature (for example, poisonous plants). Some could be made from everyday items such as household cleaners. These types of hazardous chemicals also could be obtained and used to harm people, or they could be accidentally released.

Types And Categories Of Hazardous Chemicals

Scientists often categorize hazardous chemicals by the type of chemical or by the effects a chemical would have on people exposed to it. The categories/types used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are as follows:

- Bio-toxins—poisons that come from plants or animals
- Blister agents/vesicants—chemicals that severely blister the eyes, respiratory tract, and skin on contact
- Blood agents—poisons that affect the body by being absorbed into the blood
- Caustics (acids)—chemicals that burn or corrode people's skin, eyes, and mucus membranes (lining of the nose, mouth, throat, and lungs) on contact
- Choking/lung/pulmonary agents—chemicals that cause severe irritation or swelling of the respiratory tract (lining of the nose and throat, lungs)
- Incapacitating agents—drugs that make people unable to think clearly or that cause an altered state of

consciousness (possibly unconsciousness)

- Long-acting anticoagulants—poisons that prevent blood from clotting properly, which can lead to uncontrolled bleeding
- Metals—agents that consist of metallic poisons
- Nerve agents—highly poisonous chemicals that work by preventing the nervous system from working properly
- Organic solvents—agents that damage the tissues of living things by dissolving fats and oils
- Riot control agents/tear gas—highly irritating agents normally used by law enforcement for crowd control or by individuals for protection (for example, mace)
- Toxic alcohols—poisonous alcohols that can damage the heart, kidneys, and nervous system
- Vomiting agents—chemicals that cause nausea and vomiting

Chemical Agents
Facts About Evacuation

Some kinds of chemical accidents, or attacks, such as a train derailment or a terrorist incident, may make staying put dangerous. In such cases, it may be safer for you to evacuate, or leave the immediate area. You may need to go to an emergency shelter after you leave the immediate area.

How To Know If You Need To Evacuate

- You will hear from the local police, emergency coordinators, or government on the radio and/or television emergency broadcast system if you need to evacuate.

- If there is a "code red" or "severe" terror alert, you should pay attention to radio and/or television broadcasts so you will know right away if an evacuation order is made for your area.

- Every emergency is different and during any emergency people may have to evacuate or shelter in place depending on where they live.

What To Do:

- Act quickly and follow the instructions of local emergency coordinators, such as law enforcement personnel, fire departments, or local elected leaders. Every situation can be different, so local coordinators could give you special instructions to follow for a particular situation.

- Local emergency coordinators may direct people to evacuate homes or offices and go to an emergency shelter. If so, emergency coordinators will tell you how to get to the shelter. If you have children in school, they may be sheltered at the school. You should not try to get to the school if the children are being sheltered there. Transporting them from the school will put them, and you, at increased risk.

- The emergency shelter will have most supplies that people need. The emergency coordinators will tell you which supplies to bring with you, but you may also want to prepare a portable supply kit. Be sure to bring any medications you are taking.
- If you have time, call a friend or relative in another state to tell them where you are going and that you are safe. Local telephone lines may be jammed in an emergency, so you should plan ahead to have an out-of-state contact with whom to leave messages. If you do not have private transportation, make plans in advance of an emergency to identify people who can give you a ride.

- Evacuating and sheltering in this way should keep you safer than if you stayed at home or at your

workplace. You will most likely not be in the shelter for more than a few hours. Emergency coordinators will let you know when it is safe to leave the shelter and anything you may need to do to make sure it is safe to re-enter your home.

Chemical Agents

Facts About Personal Cleaning and Disposal of Contaminated Clothing

Some kinds of chemical accidents or attacks may cause you to come in contact with dangerous chemicals. Coming in contact with a dangerous chemical may make it necessary for you to remove and dispose of your clothing right away and then wash yourself. Removing your clothing and washing your body will reduce or remove the chemical so that it is no longer a hazard. This process is called decontamination.

People Are Decontaminated For Two Primary Reasons:

- To prevent the chemical from being further absorbed by their body or from spreading on their body
- To prevent the chemical from spreading to other people, including medical personnel, who must handle or who might come in contact with the person who is contaminated with the chemical.

Most chemical agents can penetrate clothing and are absorbed rapidly through the skin. Therefore, the most important and most effective decontamination for any chemical exposure is decontamination done within the first minute or two after exposure.

How To Know If You Need To Wash Yourself And Dispose Of Your Clothing

In most cases, emergency coordinators will let you know if a dangerous chemical has been released and will tell you what to do.

In general, exposure to a chemical in its liquid or solid form will require you to remove your clothing and then thoroughly wash your exposed skin. Exposure to a chemical in its vapor (gas) form generally requires you only to remove your clothing and the source of the toxic vapor.

If you think you have been exposed to a chemical release, but you have not heard from emergency coordinators, you can follow the washing and clothing disposal advice in the next section.

What To Do If You Think You Have Been Exposed:

Act quickly and follow the instructions of local emergency coordinators. Every situation can be different, so local emergency coordinators might have special instructions for you to follow. The three most important things to do if you think you may have been exposed to a dangerous chemical are to (1) quickly remove your clothing, (2) wash yourself, and (3) dispose of your clothing. Here's how

***Removing Your Clothing**:*

- Quickly take off clothing that has a chemical on it. Any clothing that has to be pulled over your head should be cut off instead of being pulled over your head.

- If you are helping other people remove their clothing, try to avoid touching any contaminated areas, and remove the clothing as quickly as possible.

- ***Washing Yourself:***

  - As quickly as possible, wash any chemicals from your skin with large amounts of soap and water. Washing with soap and water will help protect you from any chemicals on your body.

  - If your eyes are burning or your vision is blurred, rinse your eyes with plain water for 10 to 15 minutes. If you wear contacts, remove them and put them with the contaminated clothing. Do not put the contacts back in your eyes (even if they are not disposable contacts). If you wear eyeglasses, wash them with soap and water. You can put your eyeglasses back on after you wash them.

- ***Disposing Of Your Clothes:***

  - After you have washed yourself, place your clothing inside a plastic bag. Avoid touching contaminated areas of the clothing. If you can't avoid touching contaminated areas, or you aren't sure where the contaminated areas are, wear rubber gloves or put the clothing in the bag using tongs, tool handles, sticks, or similar objects. Anything that touches the contaminated clothing should also be placed in the bag. If you wear contacts, put them in the plastic bag, too.

  - Seal the bag, and then seal that bag inside another plastic bag. Disposing of your clothing in this way will help protect you and other people from any chemicals that might be on your clothes.

  - When the local or state health department or emergency personnel arrive, tell them what you did with your clothes. The health department or emergency personnel will arrange for further disposal. Do not handle the plastic bags yourself.

After you have removed your clothing, washed yourself, and disposed of your clothing, you should dress in clothing that is not contaminated. Clothing that has been stored in drawers or closets are unlikely to be contaminated, so it would be a good choice for you to wear.

You should avoid coming in contact with other people who may have been exposed but who have not yet changed their clothes or washed. Move away from the area where the chemical was released when emergency coordinators tell you to do so.

Chemical Agents:

Facts About Sheltering in Place

What "Sheltering In Place" Means

Some kinds of chemical accidents or attacks may make going outdoors dangerous. Leaving the area might take too long or put you in harm's way. In such a case it may be safer for you to stay indoors than to go outside.

"Shelter in place" means to make a shelter out of the place you are in. It is a way for you to make the building as safe as possible to protect yourself until help arrives. You should not try to shelter in a vehicle unless you have no other choice. Vehicles are not airtight enough to give you adequate protection from chemicals.

Every emergency is different and during any emergency people may have to evacuate or to shelter in place depending on where they live.

How To Prepare To Shelter In Place

Choose a room in your house or apartment for the shelter. The best room to use for the shelter is a room with as few windows and doors as possible. A large room with a water supply is best—something like a master bedroom that is connected to a bathroom. For most chemical events, this room should be as high in the structure as possible to avoid vapors (gases) that sink. This guideline is different from the sheltering-in-place technique used in tornadoes and other severe weather and for nuclear or radiological events, when the shelter should be low in the home.

You might not be at home if the need to shelter in place ever arises, but if you are at home, the following items, many of which you may already have, would be good to have in your shelter room:

- First aid kit
- Flashlight, battery-powered radio, and extra batteries for both
- A working telephone
- Food and bottled water. Store 1 gallon of water per person in plastic bottles as well as ready-to-eat foods that will keep without refrigeration in the shelter-in-place room. If you do not have bottled water, or if you run out, you can drink water from a toilet tank (not from a toilet bowl). Do not drink water from the tap.
- Duct tape and scissors.
- Towels and plastic sheeting. You may wish to cut your plastic sheeting to fit your windows and doors

before any emergency occurs.

How To Know If You Need To Shelter In Place

Most likely you will only need to shelter for a few hours.

- If there is a “code red” or “severe” terror alert, you should pay attention to radio and television broadcasts to know right away whether a shelter-in-place alert is announced for your area.
- You will hear from the local police, emergency coordinators, or government on the radio and on television emergency broadcast system if you need to shelter in place.

What To Do

Act quickly and follow the instructions of your local emergency coordinators such as law enforcement personnel, fire departments, or local elected leaders. Every situation can be different, so local emergency coordinators might have special instructions for you to follow. In general, do the following:

- Go inside as quickly as possible. Bring any outdoor pets indoors.
- If there is time, shut and lock all outside doors and windows. Locking them may pull the door or window tighter and make a better seal against the chemical. Turn off the air conditioner or heater. Turn off all fans, too. Close the fireplace damper and any other place that air can come in from outside.
- Go in the shelter-in-place room and shut the door.
- Turn on the radio. Keep a telephone close at hand, but don’t use it unless there is a serious emergency.
- Sink and toilet drain traps should have water in them (you can use the sink and toilet as you normally would). If it is necessary to drink water, drink stored water, not water from the tap.
- Tape plastic over any windows in the room. Use duct tape around the windows and doors and make an unbroken seal. Use the tape over any vents into the room and seal any electrical outlets or other openings.
- If you are away from your shelter-in-place location when a chemical event occurs, follow the instructions of emergency coordinators to find the nearest shelter. If your children are at school, they will be sheltered there. Unless you are instructed to do so, do not try to get to the school to bring your children home. Transporting them from the school will put them, and you, at increased risk.
- Listen to the radio for an announcement indicating that it is safe to leave the shelter.
- When you leave the shelter, follow instructions from local emergency coordinators to avoid any contaminants outside. After you come out of the shelter, emergency coordinators may have additional instructions on how to make the rest of the building safe again.

Protecting Yourself From An Unknown Chemical:

- You could protect yourself during a chemical emergency, even if you didn't know yet what chemical had been released. For general information on protecting yourself, read this Web site's fact sheets on evacuation, sheltering in place, and personal cleaning and disposal of contaminated clothing.

For more information about chemical emergencies, you can visit the following websites:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) www.cdc.gov
- National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) www.cdc.gov/nceh
- Chemicals: Health Studies Program Activities www.cdc.gov/nceh/hsb/**chemicals**/default.htm
- Chemical Weapons Elimination www.bechtel.com/**chem_weapons**_elim.html
- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program www.cdc.gov/nceh/**lead**/about/**program**.htm
- National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals www.cdc.gov/**exposurereport**
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) www.cdc.gov/**niosh**
- Chemical Agent Information www.bt.cdc.gov/**agent**/**agent**list**chem**.asp
- Chemical Safety Cards www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcs/icstart.html
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards www.cdc.gov/**niosh**/**npg**
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) www.**atsdr**.cdc.gov
- Fact Sheet: Hazardous Substances Emergency Events Surveillance System www.bt.cdc.gov/**surveillance**/hsees.asp
    - Hazardous Substances in the Environment www.mfe.govt.nz/issues/**hazardous**
- American Association of Poison Control Centers
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) www.**epa**.gov
    - Pollutants/Toxics

  Material Safety Data Sheets (from the Department of Energy website) www.ilpi.com/**msds**
- National Library of Medicine (NLM)
    - Chemical Information
    - Household Products Database
    - Toxic Town
- Regional poison control center (1-800-222-1222)

How You Can Get More Information About Evacuation

You can contact one of the following:

- Chemical/Biological Terrorism (800) 424-8802
- Poison Control Center (800) 222-1222
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- Public Response Hotline (CDC)
  - 800-CDC-INFO
  - 888-232-6348 (TTY)
- E-mail inquiries: cdcinfo@cdc.gov

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protects people's health and safety by preventing and controlling diseases and injuries; enhances health decisions by providing credible information on critical health issues; and promotes healthy living through strong partnerships with local, national, and international organizations.

More Information On How You Can Dispose of Contaminated Clothing And Personal Cleaning Is Available

You can contact one of the following:

- California Emergency Management Agency: **www.oes.ca.gov/**
- Federal Emergency Management Agency: **www.ready.gov/**
- Disaster Preparedness for Pets: **www.hsus.org/web-files/PDF/DIST_DisasterPetBrochure.pdf**
- State Department of Public Health (916) 558-1784
- Riverside County Environmental Health.....(760) 320-1048
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - Public Response Hotline (CDC)
    - 800-CDC-INFO / 800-232-4636
    - 888-232-6348 (TTY)
  - E-mail inquiries: cdcinfo@cdc.gov

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protects people's health and safety by preventing and controlling diseases and injuries; enhances health decisions by providing credible information on critical health issues; and promotes healthy living through strong partnerships with local, national, and international organizations.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Emergency Telephone Number: 911

Desert Hot Springs Police Department: 1-760-329-2904

Riverside County Sheriffs' Department: 1-760-836-1600

Local Fire Department (Sky Valley): 1-760-329-1700

American Red Cross: 1-760-773-9105 (after 5:00 p.m. and weekends 1-909-275-8121)

Salvation Army: 1-760-324-2275 or 1-760-674-0790 or 1-800-472-2379

Poison Control Center: 1-800-222-1222

Chemical and Biological Spills and Terrorism: 1-800-424-8802

Contacts:

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

Agency:	Telephone Number
State-Federal Flood Operations Center	1-800-952-5530
Office of the State Fire Marshall	1-916-262-1870
Department of Water Resources Flood Forecasting	1-916-574-2612
Department of Housing and Community Development(HCD) Division of Codes and Standards Manufactured Housing Section	1-916-445-3338
• HCD Northern Area Office 8911 Folsom Blvd. Sacramento 95826	1-916-255-2501
• HCD Southern Area Office	1-909-782-4420

Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Mutual Aid Region I — 1-562-795-2900
Encompasses the counties of San Luis Obispo Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles and Orange

- **Mutual aid Region II** — 1-510-286-0895
  Encompasses the counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Napa Marin, Solano, San Francisco, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Monterey, San Benito.

- **Mutual Aid Region III** — 1-510-286-0895
  Encompasses the counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Glenn, Butte, Sierra, Colusa, Sutler, Yuba.

- **Mutual Aid Region V:** 1-209-445-5672
  Encompasses the counties of Merced,
  Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern.

- **Mutual Aid Region VI:** 1-562-795-2900
  Encompasses the counties of Mono, Inyo,
  San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, Imperial

- Western Propane Gas Association 1-916-447-9742
  2131 Capitol Avenue, Suite 206
  Sacramento, California 95816

- **American Red Cross**
  Disaster Assistance Division 1-916-368-3130

- **Earthquake Preparedness Center of Expertise**
  Attn: CESPD-CO-EQ
  211 Main Street
  San Francisco, California 94105-1905 1-415-744-2809

- **Western Mobile Home Park Owners Assn.**
  1007 7th Street Suite 300
  Sacramento, California 95814 1-916-448-7002

- **California Mobilehome Resource & Action Association (CMRAA**
  3381 Stevens Creek Blvd., Suite 210
  San Jose, California 95117 1-408-244-8134

- **National Weather Service (NWS)**
  3310 El Camino Avenue, Room 226
  Sacramento, California 95821 1-916-979-3041