

Don't Panic **!** PREPARE

The City of Carpinteria's Guide to Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Survival



Mission Statement

The mission of “Don’t Panic! Prepare/¡No Te Asustes! Prepárate” is to create a self-sustaining program that prepares, educates and empowers all Carpinterians to help themselves and their neighbors through a community emergency or natural/man-made disaster.

Introduction

“Don’t Panic! Prepare/¡No Te Asustes! Prepárate” is a City of Carpinteria, Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District and Orfalea Fund Aware & Prepare Initiative emergency preparedness public education and awareness program whose long term goals include 1) reaching a critical mass of community knowledge so emergency preparedness becomes self-sustaining, 2) modifying residents’ behaviors in order for them to take more responsibility for their well-being, and 3) making emergency preparedness second nature—similar to using sunscreen and wearing a seatbelt.

“Don’t Panic! Prepare/¡No Te Asustes! Prepárate” emergency preparedness public education and awareness program creates and delivers an English/Spanish survival guide to every Carpinteria household, assists in developing neighborhood networks around emergency preparedness needs, presents emergency preparedness training for every neighborhood, and upon completion of the training, a starter Disaster Supply Kit is delivered to each household that participates in the training.



ACTION ITEM



USEFUL INFO



FILL FORM



CHECKLIST

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Personal Information

Decide who is the primary representative for your household and complete the form below. In an emergency it is important that information be available to officials who are on the scene to help.

FIRST NAME _____ MIDDLE _____ LAST _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

HOME PHONE _____ CELL PHONE _____ WORK PHONE _____

DRIVERS LICENSE _____ EMAIL _____

HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE LIVING HERE? _____

LIST HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: _____

In times of duress, it can be essential to have access to medical information and special needs for various members of your household. In some cases, different household members may have different needs than others and it’s important to record information separately. Use the table below to make a record of pertinent medical and special needs information.

FAMILY HEALTH INFORMATION	
NAME (FAMILY OR INDIVIDUAL)	
HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (HCP)	
HCP ADDRESS	
HCP PHONE	
BLOOD TYPE	
PAST & CURRENT MEDICAL CONDITIONS	
ALLERGIES	
MEDICATION & DOSAGE	
DOCTOR	

1

Call For Help

CALL 911

In times of emergency, it is most crucial for you and those depending on you to stay calm. Move to a place of safety first, then **CALL 911**.

Never assume someone else has called 911—even in a large scale disaster.

IMPORTANT! Check with your cell phone provider to make sure 911 can be called directly from your phone. For non-emergency or informational needs, call 211. Unnecessary calls to 911 overload the system and may delay emergency response.



LANDLINE OR CELL PHONE?

If possible, call 911 from a landline phone.

Landline calls to 911 immediately identify your location to the dispatcher.

Cell phone calls to 911 are routed through the California Highway Patrol and do not capture your location.

If reporting an emergency by cell phone, immediately give your cell phone number and location where the incident occurred in case the call is dropped.

REVERSE 911

Reverse 911 allows emergency services to quickly inform the public via telephone of a known hazard, such as a wildfire.

Be sure your telephone numbers, landline and cell, can receive Reverse 911 emergency calls. Visit www.sbsheriff.org or call 681-4100 to register all your phone number(s).



ICE

ICE stands for In Case of Emergency.

Put ICE by the names of people in your cell's phone book whom you want called during an emergency. ICE lets first responders reach those you want contacted if you can't make the call yourself.



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IMPORTANT NUMBERS & WEBSITES

USE VIDEO RELAY SERVICE (VRS) OR CALIFORNIA RELAY SERVICE (CRS) IF HARD OF HEARING OR DEAF.

CITY OF CARPINTERIA

Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District 684-4591
www.carpfire.com

Sheriff's Carpinteria Substation 684-4561
After Hours 692-5743
Non-Emergency Dispatch 683-2724
www.sbsheriff.org

Help Line 211 and Human Services 211
www.carpinteria.ca.us

City of Carpinteria 684-5405
www.carpinteria.ca.us

Animal Control, City of Carpinteria (M-F) 684-5405 x418
Weekends 684-5405 x413
Non-Emergency Dispatch 683-2724
www.sbsheriff.org

Carpinteria Children's Project at Main 566-1601
Head Start, Carpinteria Education Foundation, Main Family Resource Center and other services

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

County of Santa Barbara
(General Services) 568-2625
www.countyofsb.org

Animal Services Hotline
(for rescue and evacuation) 681-4332
www.sbcphd.org/as

Equine Evacuation Group
www.sbequineevac.org

American Red Cross
Santa Barbara County Chapter . . . 687-1331
www.redcross.org

Independent Living Resource Center
Voice 963-0595
TTY (866) 758-9565

MTD
(Metropolitan Transit District) . . . 963-3366
www.sbmttd.gov

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CalTrans 568-0858
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/disto5/>

California Highway
Patrol (non-emergency) . . (800) TELL-CHP
www.chp.ca.gov

CalEMA Regional Office . . . 549-3535
California Emergency Management Agency
www.calema.ca.gov

FEDERAL

NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration 966-7107
www.noaa.gov



IMPORTANT NUMBERS & WEBSITES

USE VIDEO RELAY SERVICE (VRS) OR CALIFORNIA RELAY SERVICE (CRS) IF HARD OF HEARING OR DEAF.

FEDERAL (CONT'D)

FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) . . . (202) 646-2500
www.fema.gov

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention . . . (800) 232-4636
www.bt.cdc.gov

AMTRAK (800) 331-0008
www.amtrak.com

Union Pacific Railroad Police (888) 877-7267


Emergency grade crossing blockages or damage . . . (800) 848-8715
www.uprr.com

EMERGENCY AND OUT-OF-AREA CONTACTS

Summarize your important contacts that may help you or your family in an emergency. Be sure to include two out-of-area contacts.*

ATTACH A PHOTO OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD HERE



NAME	PHONE	EMAIL	
*			
*			



UTILITY PHONE NUMBERS AND WEBSITES YOU NEED TO KNOW

USE VIDEO RELAY SERVICE (VRS) OR CALIFORNIA RELAY SERVICE (CRS) IF HARD OF HEARING OR DEAF.

Carpinteria Valley Water District - www.cvwd.net	684-2816
Carpinteria Sanitary District - www.carpsan.com	684-7214
Gas Company - www.socalgas.com	(800) 427-2200
High Pressure Gas Line Emergency Number	(800) 427-2000
Commercial and Industrial Customers	(800) 427-2000
Hearing Impaired, TDD/TTY	(800) 252-0259
Spanish Language	(800) 342-4545
Southern California Edison (electricity) - www.sce.com	(800) 655-4555
Cox Cable - www.cox.net	683-6651



ABOUT YOUR UTILITIES

- 1. Gas** - The Gas Company recommendation: Do not turn off your main gas line unless you smell gas (smells like rotten eggs) or you hear it. Turn off the gas at the main service shutoff valve by giving a quarter turn in either direction so that the valve runs crosswise to the pipe. The shutoff valve is typically located near the meter.

Be sure to keep a 12- to 15-inch adjustable pipe or crescent wrench by the valve. Call the Gas Company to turn the gas back on.
- 2. Electricity** - If possible, shut off your electricity. Typically, this can be done in a metal box on the side of the house where the lines from the pole connect to the house. Shut off all the individual circuits before shutting off the main circuit breaker. Reverse the process when turning the electricity back on.
- 3. Water** - If possible, turn off your water. The water main is typically near the curb in a concrete box below ground. There might be a secondary shut-off at the side of the house where the water meter is located.

FAMILY COMMUNICATION & REUNION PLAN

Disasters don't follow a schedule. When a disaster strikes there is no telling where family members might be—attending school, walking on the Bluffs, commuting to work, or playing at El Carro Park. Be ready! Do the following:

- If no adult is at home, make sure children know what to do and where to go.
- Decide family reunion locations.
- Identify an out-of-area contact and make sure each family member carries this contact information at all times. If family members are separated, an out-of-area contact can provide information to each family member as they check in.

IF REUNITING...	REUNION LOCATION	
...INSIDE THE HOME		
...OUTSIDE THE HOME		
...OUTSIDE OF CARPINTERIA		
...OTHER		

DRESSED FOR SURVIVAL SUCCESS

It is important to be as physically comfortable as possible during times of high stress, such as a disaster. Proper clothing ensures making the best of a tough situation. The following items are wardrobe basics for surviving a disaster:

- Jacket
- Leather Gloves
- Cotton Clothing (jeans, T-Shirt)
- Sturdy shoes or boots
- Dust Mask
- Goggles





BUILDING A FAMILY FRIENDLY DISASTER SUPPLY KIT

- ✓ **Every Carpinteria home needs a well-stocked, up-to-date Disaster Supply Kit.** Following is a list of basic supplies; adjust for the unique needs of your family. Be sure to date and replace perishable items like water, food, medication and batteries as needed. A smaller Disaster Supply Kit is perfect for your car and your workplace.



DISASTER SUPPLY KIT

- ☐ **Water for at least three days but preferably ten days** (one gallon per person per day, minimum). **Include animals in planning.**
- ☐ **Food for at least three days but preferably ten days** (food bars, canned goods, meals ready to eat)
- ☐ **Cash** (ATMs may not work or may be empty)
- ☐ **Flashlight**
- ☐ **Portable Radio** (battery or crank operated)
- ☐ **Extra batteries** (include hearing aid batteries)
- ☐ **First Aid Kit, including surgical or other protective gloves, and handbook**
- ☐ **Whistle** (to announce your location)
- ☐ **Emergency Blanket(s)**
- ☐ **Toilet Paper**
- ☐ **Female Protection Supplies and Other Personal Hygiene Supplies**
- ☐ **Multi-Purpose Utility Shut-Off Tool**
- ☐ **Fire Extinguisher**
- ☐ **Small Tools** (screwdriver, pliers, wrench, etc.)
- ☐ **Rope**
- ☐ **Insect Repellent**
- ☐ **Entertainment Pack/Comfort Items** (games, books, art supplies, coloring books, family photos)
- ☐ **List of emergency out-of-area contact phone numbers**
- ☐ **Copies of Personal Identification** (driver's license, work ID card, etc.)
- ☐ **Family Specific Items: prescription glasses, prescription medications**
- ☐ **Tarp, Plastic Sheeting and Tape**
- ☐ **Large Garbage Bags**

PREPAREDNESS PLANNING FOR ANIMALS

Animals are important members of many Carpinteria families. Knowing they are safe and cared for is one less thing to cause stress and worry during a disaster. Service animals provide needed assistance to their owners and need to accompany them during disasters.

Keep your animal emergency supplies ready to go. Make them a part of your family's Disaster Supply Kit.



PET AND SERVICE ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

1. Should pets be separated from family, identification will help ensure reuniting them with family.
2. Identification microchips are highly recommended.
3. Dogs and cats (if they'll allow it) should wear collars with securely fastened current identification. Add the phone number of a friend or relative outside the disaster area.
4. Dogs should have a City of Carpinteria license.
5. Have identification on pet carrier.
6. If entering a shelter be prepared to explain the need for your service animal.





HAVE A SAFE PLACE TO TAKE YOUR PETS

- Prepare a list of boarding facilities and veterinarians who could provide shelter and care in an emergency.
- Ask friends or relatives outside the affected area whether they could shelter the animals in the event of an emergency.
- Contact hotels and motels outside the immediate area to check policies on accepting pets and restrictions on number, size, and species. The law requires lodging to accept service animals.
- Service animals are permitted in shelters.
- If there is more than one pet, they may be more comfortable if kept together, but be prepared to house them separately.

VET & BOARDING FACILITY INFORMATION



PET NAME		TYPE		AGE	
VET/FACILITY					
ADDRESS					
PHONE					
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS					
PET NAME					
VET/FACILITY					
ADDRESS					
PHONE					
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS					

PLANNING AHEAD

Carpenterians love their community but home is where the heart is. Few things are more devastating than losing one's home, which includes not only the physical structure, like a child's growth chart ticked off on a pantry wall, but the entirety of memories, spirit, and love. Being prepared can make recovery easier should disaster strike.



ESCAPE LADDER

1. Residents of multi-level homes may want to purchase a home escape ladder.
2. Practice your escape plan.



DRAW YOUR FLOORPLAN

On a sheet of paper, draw or include a copy of the floorplan of your home. Fold in half and attach the finalized version on the back of this page. Include the following details:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Escape routes | 6. Emergency Supplies |
| 2. Flashlights | 7. Water Shut off |
| 3. First Aid Kits | 8. Circuit Breakers |
| 4. Fire Extinguishers | 9. Smoke Detectors |
| 5. Disaster Supply Kits | 10. Ladders |

CREATING A FLOOR PLAN

**ATTACH A COPY
OF YOUR FLOOR
PLAN HERE**

**FLOORPLAN EXAMPLE**

MAKING YOUR HOME SAFE

Natural disasters can be prepared for - but not necessarily prevented - yet, most accidents happen in the home and most of them CAN be prevented. Don't let the "World's Safest Beach" lull you into a false sense of security. Check your home inside and out for safety.



3



HOME SAFETY CHECKLIST

LIVING AREAS AND BEDROOMS

- ☐ Matches and lighters out of children's reach
- ☐ Smoke detectors outside of every room (batteries checked periodically and changed at least annually)
- ☐ Two exits available from every room (windows count; conduct exit drills regularly)
- ☐ No "octopus" outlets or overloaded circuits
- ☐ No extension cords under rugs or tacked to walls
- ☐ Fireplace screen in place, chimney cleaned periodically
- ☐ Operating space heaters never left unattended

BATHROOMS

- ☐ Medications and cleaners out of children's reach
- ☐ Infants supervised at all times

LAUNDRY AND UTILITY ROOMS

- ☐ Hot water heater set at 125 degrees (between low and medium)
- ☐ No flammable material within three feet of water heater or furnace
- ☐ Dryer vented outside and free from lint accumulation
- ☐ Dangerous cleaning agents out of children's reach

KITCHEN

- ☐ All stove and oven pilots lit
- ☐ Hood fan/broiler pan free from grease buildup
- ☐ Pan handles turned in on stoves
- ☐ ABC-rated fire extinguisher readily accessible

GARAGE

- ☐ No open containers of paints or solvents
- ☐ All gasoline in safety cans
- ☐ Oily rags in metal cans with lids
- ☐ ABC-rated fire extinguisher readily accessible
- ☐ Pesticides, poisons, and cleaners out of children's reach
- ☐ Safety equipment, goggles and gloves, present and in use
- ☐ Extension cords unplugged after each use

OUTSIDE

- ☐ Address numbers clearly visible from street
- ☐ No dry grass, weeds, combustible furniture, or rubbish near buildings
- ☐ Tree branches clear of electrical wires
- ☐ Spark arrestor on chimney (1/2-inch wire mesh)
- ☐ No leaves or pine needles on roofs or gutters
- ☐ Ten-foot clearance from chimney tops to trees
- ☐ Swimming pools and spas fenced and supervised when in use

JUST IN CASE



INSURANCE

1. Take digital photos of valuable items. Upload them to a host site (it can be as easy as sending an email to yourself).
2. Create a list of your belongings and submit it to your insurance company. Update as needed and make sure your coverage is current.
3. Keep a copy of your policy available with your important documents and upload a digital copy to a host site.
4. Research your insurance company's reputation and customer service track record. Consider increasing your insurance level.



SURGE PROTECTORS

Not only are extension cords temporary devices, they won't protect computers, televisions, or other appliances from power surges, which are a fairly common occurrence in Carpinteria. Power strips with surge protectors are recommended and often come with equipment replacement coverage in case of damage due to a surge. Battery Back-up systems can allow time for you to shut equipment off safely in the case of a power outage.

4

School Safety

GETTING HOME SAFELY

It is important for you to obtain a copy of your child's school's safety plan and staple or tape the information onto the following page. Use the checklist below to determine if the school's safety plan answers some important questions.



SCHOOL SAFETY CHECKLIST

- ☐ Do I know what precautions my school has taken to ensure my child's safety?
- ☐ Does the school provide and maintain a disaster and emergency supply kit adequate for all students?
- ☐ Does the school have a method to communicate with me during a disaster or emergency?
- ☐ Will the school keep me informed and let me know when I can pick up my child?
- ☐ If necessary, is there an evacuation plan?
- ☐ If so, do I know where my child will be evacuated? (In most cases, when children are evacuated to a safer location, that new location is where parents will pick them up when permitted.)
- ☐ If my child requires medications, can a short-term supply of these medications be kept in the school office for use during an emergency?

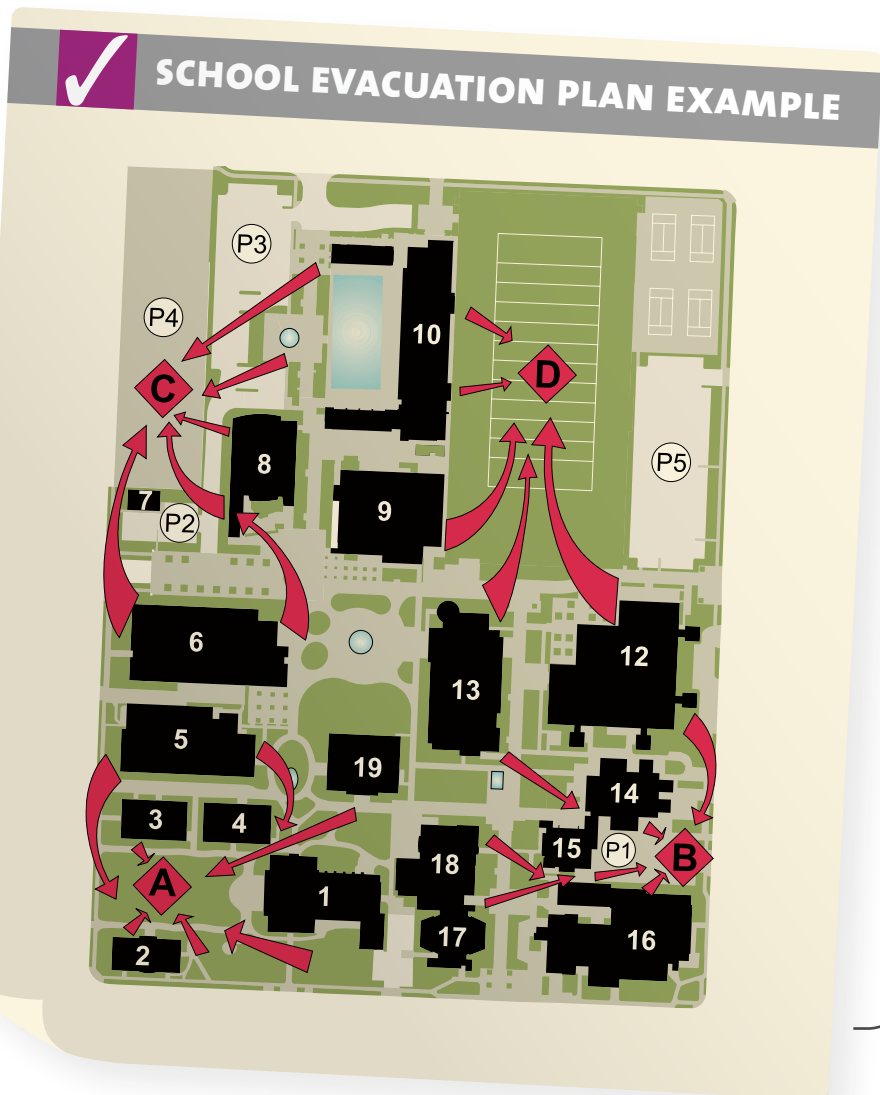


4



SCHOOL EVACUATION PLAN

**ATTACH A COPY OF YOUR
SCHOOL EVACUATION PLAN HERE**



GETTING HOME SAFELY



TELEPARENT EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

1. TeleParent, an automated method that allows every parent to be regularly updated during a disaster or emergency, is available at every Carpinteria Unified School District school. Please verify at your school office that the school has your current home phone number, cell phone number, and email address.
2. School staff will supervise the students until a time when they can safely reunite with their parents or guardians.

GETTING HOME SAFELY



FIVE UNIVERSAL RESPONSES AT ALL CUSD SCHOOLS TO AN EMERGENCY

1. Each school has a designated incident commander (the person in charge), usually the principal or designee. The incident commander (IC) will quickly determine the nature of the emergency which will lead to a course of action. IC will instruct a staff member to call 911.
2. Emergencies will be treated as a lock down first until information is available, which in the event of fire, earthquake, explosion, and others may require evacuation. Notification of emergency (i.e. bell, horn, intercom, etc.) will be campus-wide.



3. Teacher or staff member will lock down the classroom and place a green or red card in a window or under a door. Lights will be out and sound will be at a minimum. Each teacher will have a full accounting of all students under that teacher's supervision.
4. Campus IC will begin to gather information for arriving emergency services personnel. Designated staff member will contact school district office.
5. Campus IC works with emergency services personnel on what steps should take place next.

KNOW YOUR BUSINESS NEIGHBORS

An advantage to living in a community like Carpinteria is that we are all neighbors—and that includes businesses. Along with the charming restaurants and shops lining the streets, professional offices, light industrial, service, and other commercial enterprises call Carpinteria home.

Know the emergency plan at your workplace. It is a smart idea to keep a small emergency kit at your work location. Be aware of any emergency training opportunities available. If you have questions or concerns about workplace safety, contact the human resources department.

Businesses, large and small, have internal safety programs, as required by law. An example of this includes inspections by Cal/OSHA and other agencies. Part of the duties of the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District is to make regular and surprise visits to businesses who must comply with hazardous materials regulations.

Who are your business neighbors and what kind of business do they do? Where are they? Are they upwind, downstream, or across the street? Do they work with hazardous materials? If so, for more information on hazardous materials, see page 31.

To survive and thrive, businesses need to engage in solid disaster planning just as individuals do. By working together in our community we have a better chance to return to “normal” after a disaster.





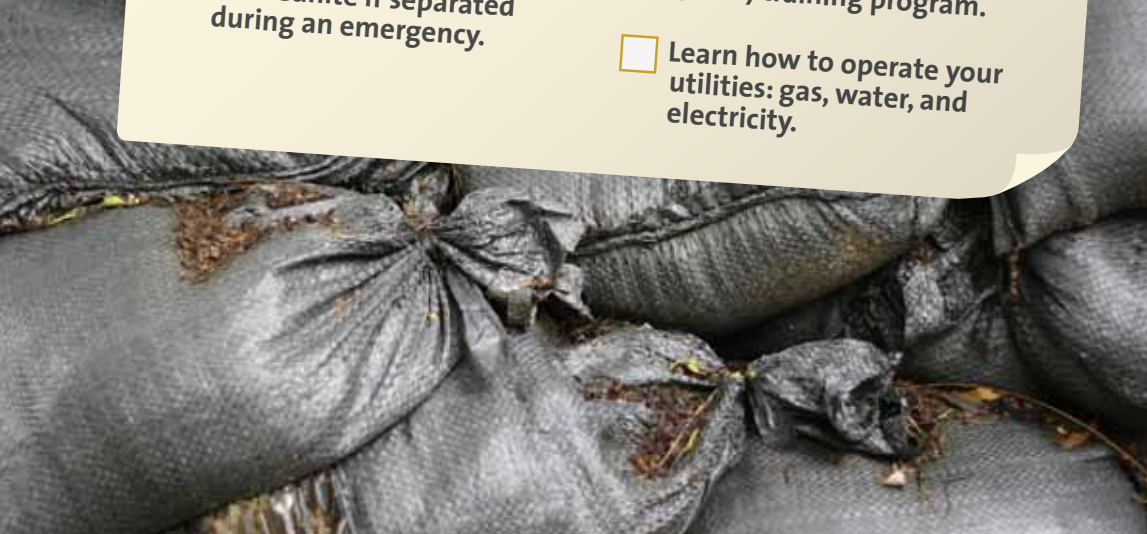
*A winter storm in January
1940 ruins a Sandyland home.*

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST

Carpinteria is an “all risk” community. Fires, floods, earthquakes ... we’ve had them all. Being prepared certainly can lessen their impact. The basics of preparedness apply to every type of disaster. Below is your preparedness checklist.



- ☐ Well-supplied Disaster Supply Kit – at least one for your home and one for your car.
- ☐ Know Community Safety Areas, temporary evacuation or meeting areas, and all evacuation routes.
- ☐ Make an emergency plan with your family and practice it. Prepare a communications plan with family and neighborhood. Who is contacting whom?
- ☐ Organize your family to be self-sufficient after a disaster.
- ☐ Decide how and where family will reunite if separated during an emergency.
- ☐ Learn First Aid, CPR, and take the Carpinteria Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training program.
- ☐ Learn how to operate your utilities: gas, water, and electricity.



Earthquakes - Before



Identify safe spots in each room of your house, such as under sturdy tables or desks, against interior walls. Identify danger spots, such as near windows, mirrors, hanging objects, fireplaces, and tall, unsecured furniture. Complete your evacuation plan on page 14 and conduct practice drills with your family and/or housemates so you'll all know how and where you will reunite if separated during an earthquake.



PREPARING FOR THE BIG ONE

1. **Make sure your house is bolted to its foundation. Check chimneys, roofs, walls, and foundations for stability.**
2. **Secure your water heater and major appliances as well as tall, heavy furniture, mirrors, hanging plants, and pictures frames (especially those over beds).**
3. **Keep breakables, heavy objects, and flammable or hazardous liquids such as paints, pest sprays, and cleaning products in secured cabinets or on lower shelves.**



The epicenter of the January 1941 earthquake (5.9 magnitude) was determined to be off the Carpinteria coast. The quake was felt as far south as Long Beach and as far north as San Luis Obispo. Phone service was interrupted and water mains were broken. In addition to lots of shattered windows and dishes in Carpinteria, 25 chimneys toppled and walls fell.

Earthquakes - During

- If indoors, stay there. Think “Drop, Cover, and Hold On.” Drop to the floor, take cover under a sturdy desk or table, and hold on to it firmly until the shaking stops. If you can’t take cover under a sturdy desk or table, protect your head with what is available.
- People with mobility issues need to have an alternative plan for protecting their head and neck.
- 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, bridges and underpasses. Stay inside 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.



Earthquakes - After

- Assess your situation. Am I hurt? How are my family and pets?
- Locate and assure the safety of family members. Make sure Disaster Supply Kits are available in case evacuation is necessary.
- Are the utilities working? Identify hazards such as damaged gas, water, sewage, and electrical lines. If there is damage, turn the utility off at its source. If you hear a hissing sound or smell a rotten egg odor that indicates a gas leak. Immediately remove yourself from the location, shut off the gas, and report it to the Gas Company. Do not attempt to relight the gas pilot until a thorough inspection of your gas lines has taken place.
- Turn on your portable radio for news reports and safety instructions. For your safety and the safety of the public, cooperate with public safety officials (police, fire, etc.) and follow their instructions. Do not attempt to use the telephone unless there is an immediate, life-threatening emergency.
- If possible, check your building—including roof, chimneys, and foundation—for cracks and damage.
- Do not use your vehicle unless there is an emergency. Keep the roads clear for emergency vehicles.
- Be prepared for aftershocks. Stay calm and lend a hand to others.
- If it is necessary to evacuate, use the plan you established in the front of this guide. Leave messages on the door, and, if possible, on answering machines and cell phones telling family members and others where you can be found. Connect with out-of-area contacts.



HAZARDOUS WEATHER (FLOODS, SLIDES, STORMS)

One year it is drought conditions with water rationing around the corner. The next year it could be nonstop rain for weeks at a time with overflowing creeks, saturated water tables, and landslides. The good news is, unlike an earthquake, hazardous weather typically comes with some warning.

Hazardous Weather - Before

Assess the safety of your home in relation to floods, slides, and storms. Do you live near a creek? How close are you to pounding 25-foot waves? Is your home perched above or below a hillside? Do you have to drive over a creek or bridge to get to a main road?

Consider buying flood insurance. Consult with your insurance agent to see if you are in or near a flood zone. Consider buying an emergency alert radio that receives government emergency information and emergency notifications (NOAA Weather Radio). Listen to weather reports, and check the National Weather Service website: www.nws.noaa.gov.

During large wave events, stay away from the city sand berm and other ocean walls. In extremely windy conditions, if driving, be alert for flying debris and downed power lines. Don't get out of your car if it is hit by a downed power line. Call for help.



In January 1940, a rainstorm with gale force winds pushed several Sandyland houses off their foundations causing them to tumble into the surf.



WEATHER PREP

1. Keep drains and gutters clean. Check on street drains in the neighborhood; if blocked, notify City of Carpinteria Public Works (684-5405 x411).
2. Maintain all slopes with appropriate planting, slope coverage, and drainage channels.
3. Have filled sandbags ready to divert water or mud, if necessary.

Hazardous Weather - During

- Keep family and animals inside and away from rapidly running water.
- Listen to the radio and watch television for information on the weather.
- Check drainage systems to ensure a safe situation and limit damage.
- Don't cross rapidly flowing streams or "play" in pools that heavy rain may have caused.
- Inform authorities and neighbors if you notice mud slippage above or below your home.



WHAT TO DO IN A POWER OUTAGE

1. Use battery-powered flashlights and lanterns, rather than candles, gas lanterns, or torches (to minimize the risk of fire).
2. Keep the refrigerator and freezer doors closed to keep food cold longer. If the power is out for less than 2 hours, then the food in your refrigerator and freezer should be safe to consume.
3. Check with local authorities to be sure your water is safe; water purification systems may not be functioning fully. Safe water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene includes bottled, boiled, or treated water. Boiling water for one minute, when practical, is the preferred way to kill harmful bacteria and parasites. When boiling water is not practical, treat water with chlorine tablets, iodine tablets, or unscented household chlorine bleach (5.25% sodium hypochlorite)—four drops of bleach per 1 quart, 16 drops per 1 gallon, and 1 teaspoon per 5 gallons. Let stand 30 minutes before drinking.



Hazardous Weather - After

- Check for water damage, slope movement, and settling.
- Drive slowly. Many roads may have mud, debris, holes, and washed-out areas. Downed trees and power lines are also hazards.
- Check with CalTrans (800) 427-7623 or www.dot.ca.gov/dist05 and the County of Santa Barbara, 681-5678 or www.countyofsb.org/pwd, to find out what roads are open and closed.
- Remember, many landslides occur as the soil dries after an extended wet period.

WILDLAND FIRE AND STRUCTURE FIRE

It seems that fire season is no longer limited to September and October—when the Santa Ana winds start blowing through the passes. More and more, it seems we have two seasons: fire season and rainy season.

On particularly hot and dry days, listen to the news on radio or TV for a Red Flag Warning. Red Flag weather conditions lead to a greater possibility for a wildland fire to start and to spread rapidly. These conditions generally exist when winds exceed 25mph and relative humidity falls below 15 percent for greater than six hours.

Wildland Fire and Structure Fire - Before

- Identify your home so firefighters can find it easily. Display your address with visible six-inch high numerals, minimum, on a contrasting background.
- Listen to the radio and watch television for information on the weather.
- Install smoke detectors in your home.
- Know how to disengage an automatic garage door.
- Have your home cleared of brush and create a defensible space of 100 feet. Defensible space is an area surrounding structures that allows firefighters and equipment the space to defend against an approaching wildfire.



With sparks from a pump house suspected as the cause, the Polo Fire burned 500 acres in March 1964. The freak firestorm-tornado destroyed two homes. Two residents and one firefighter were injured.



Wildfire and Home Fire - During

- If necessary, prepare for evacuation: park your car facing out and know where your car keys are. Disengage the garage door from the opener mechanism and open the door by hand. Place box of important documents, photos, and keepsakes inside your car. Keep pet carriers accessible.
- If evacuated: Keep drapes or other combustible window coverings open or remove them completely. Close all interior doors of the house. Close all windows and leave the lights on (as long as power remains, your home will be more visible to firefighters). Don't return to a burning building. Get out and stay out.



Wildfire and Home Fire - After

- Return home only after the area has been declared safe by authorities. Be careful about entering a damaged site; fires can rekindle. Contact the Red Cross for temporary housing and call your insurance company.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT)

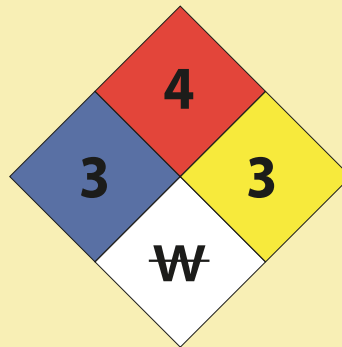
With various industrial operators located in Carpinteria, as well as trucks constantly traveling up and down the 101 and freight trains making daily hauls along the coastal route, the possibility exists for a hazardous materials spill in Carpinteria. A hazardous materials spill, also known as “hazmat,” is when a dangerous substance is released and the amount is significant. This could range from one gallon of bleach to an overturned railcar full of noxious gas.



NFPA 704 PANEL

This symbol, called a NFPA 704 panel, signifies hazardous material(s).

Red stands for fire hazard, blue stands for health hazard, yellow stands for reactivity, and white stands for a specific hazard. Numbers, 0 to 4, in the red, blue or yellow panels indicate the hazard level. Zero signifies no hazard, and 4 signifies a severe hazard. OXY (oxidizer), ACID, ALK (alkali), and COR (corrosive) are noted in the white panel. W (with a bar through it) or the radiation hazard symbol may also be present in the white panel.



This oil-covered Sandyland house is the result of a blow-out on Union Oil's Platform A six miles offshore in January 1969. An estimated 80,000 to 100,000 barrels of oil were released into the Santa Barbara Channel. The oil washed up and covered beaches from Goleta to Rincon and the northern Channel Islands.



Hazmat - Before

Familiarize yourself with the acronym RAIN. In the event of a hazmat spill, or if a spill is suspected, follow these important steps:

Recognize that an incident involving hazardous materials may exist.

Avoid approaching the incident.

Isolate the area to keep others from entering a potentially dangerous area.

Notify authorities — call 911.



REPORTING SPILLS

When calling 911 to report a hazardous material spill, be sure to report:

1. Where the spill occurred.
2. What material was spilled, if known.
3. The material's state: gas, liquid, solid.
4. If any of the material is escaping.



WHERE TO GO

Stay uphill, upwind, and upstream from any potential hazardous materials incident.

Hazmat - During

Hazardous materials are the most dangerous at the time of their release. Remove yourself from the immediate area. If necessary, prepare for evacuation and/or shelter in place. Wait for direction from the first responders. Sometimes it is preferable to shelter in place.

Hazmat - After

Return to work, school, or home only when authorities say it is safe. To provide ventilation, open windows and vents. Turn on fans. Follow decontamination instructions from authorities. Advise those who come in contact with you if you may have been exposed to a hazardous material.

TSUNAMI

Tsunamis are a potential hazard for any coastal community. For emergency management professionals, it isn't so much a matter of *if*, but *when*, a tsunami might strike. Their reasoning is based on potential earthquake activity and possible extreme undersea, near-shore landslide sources.

A tsunami is defined as a series of waves caused by an earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption, or meteorite impact. They typically begin in oceans but can occur in a lake or other large body of water. Tsunami waves can travel quickly and become very large, causing vast amounts of devastation and flooding. Unlike other waves, tsunami waves do not curl and break, but are more like a wall of water.



TSUNAMI FACT

MYTH: The Channel Islands will protect Carpinteria from a tsunami.

FACT: A tsunami surge can be trapped by the islands and the mainland creating a bathtub effect, which increases the size of the waves.

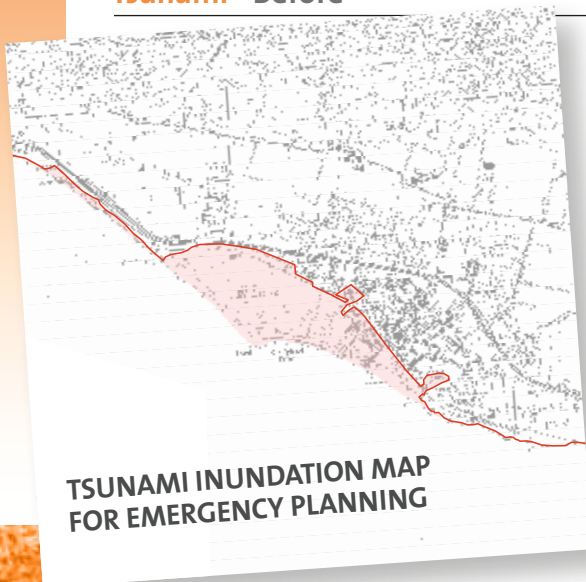


6



Tsunami breaking over Pier No. 1 in Hilo Harbor, Hawaii. The man in the foreground became one of the 159 fatalities in the Hawaiian Islands from the tsunami.

Tsunami - Before



This tsunami inundation map was prepared to assist cities and counties in identifying their tsunami hazard.
http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geologic_hazards/Tsunami/Inundation_Maps/SantaBarbara/Pages/SantaBarbara.aspx

Depending on the location of the event causing the tsunami, there could be seconds or hours to brace for significant water to hit Carpinteria. Look and listen for emergency broadcasts and be ready to evacuate, if necessary.

Mother Nature's warnings of a tsunami include ocean roar, water receding, and ground shaking for more than 15 seconds. If you notice these sudden changes, immediately head for higher ground. Make sure you evacuate to at least 50 feet above sea level or on the mountain side of the 101 freeway.

Tsunami - During

Don't go to the beach! Don't assume you can outpace a tsunami. It is tempting to watch the wrath of Mother Nature; don't do it. If you can see the wave, you are too close to escape it.

Tsunami - After

Because a tsunami is a series of waves, which can continue for hours (surges can last 10 hours or more), wait for clearance from authorities to return home.



TERRORISM

The U.S. Department of Justice defines terrorism – domestic and foreign – as the unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group or individual against a person or property to intimidate or coerce a government or the civilian population in order to further a political or social cause.

Terrorism can result in mass casualties, loss of resources, disruption to the economy, and individual and mass panic, among other consequences.

Are there likely targets in our area for terrorism? Yes. They are our food supply, water supply, key industries, transportation facilities, and utilities.



Terrorism - Before

Know your community and be aware of your surroundings. If something looks out of place or does not seem right, leave the area and contact authorities. If someone is acting in a suspicious manner or appears dangerous, call 911.



TERRORIST THREAT LEVELS

Know the “Terrorist Threat Levels” as assigned by Homeland Security.

Green/Low: Low risk of an attack

Blue/Guarded: General risk of an attack

Yellow/Elevated: Significant risk of an attack

Orange/High: High risk of an attack

Red/Severe: Severe risk of an attack, or has already occurred



Terrorism - During

- Follow the advice of public safety officials.
- Radio, television, and Internet will provide news and instructions.

Terrorism - After

- Stay tuned to media for instructions from authorities.

7

Evacuate or Shelter-in-Place?

Often during an emergency, the decision whether to evacuate or shelter-in-place must be made. If time and location allow, public authorities will dictate the course of action.

EVACUATE

When evacuation is necessary, local officials provide information to the public through the media, Reverse 911, and door-to-door. If feeling threatened or endangered, do not wait for an evacuation order, move to a safer area.

According to the Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services, an Evacuation Order means that residents are being directed to leave their homes immediately. An Evacuation Warning means that residents should be prepared to leave immediately if their area is upgraded to an Order. Not evacuating is putting yourself and others at risk.



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Evacuate - Before

- Have Disaster Supply Kit ready.
- Keep a full tank of gas in your car.
- If you do not own a car, make transportation arrangements with family or friends.
- Secure your home.
- Let others know where you are going.

In January 1969, the Santa Barbara News-Press described 1,000 people fleeing homes in Carpinteria amidst "a morass of deep and slippery mud and debris." Of the \$5 million in county losses and \$2 million in private losses, Carpinteria High School sustained \$100,000 in damages and the tab for Carpinteria streets was \$100,000.

Evacuate - During

- Take your Disaster Supply Kit with you. Always follow recommended evacuation routes. Shortcuts may be closed or dangerous.
- Do not drive into flooded areas or fast moving water; stay away from downed power lines.
- Have transportation options in mind. Sometimes roads are jammed and biking or walking may be a better way to leave.

Evacuate - After

- Wait for clearance from authorities to return home.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE



Shelter-in-place means staying inside your home, business, school, other facility, or seeking shelter in the nearest available building. It is a valid strategy for chemical or hazardous material emergencies where air quality may be threatened. Notification to shelter-in-place may come from police or fire authorities, Reverse 911, or the media.

Shelter-in-Place - Before

- Have Disaster Supply Kit ready.
- Choose an interior room large enough for family or co-workers. A room with a toilet, water, phone and few or no windows is best.

Shelter-in-Place - During

- Bring Disaster Supply Kit to room.
- Lock doors and windows. Seal openings or cracks with duct tape, plastic sheeting, or wet towels.
- Shut off heating and air conditioning systems. Close ventilation systems.
- If necessary, cover face and mouth with a wet cloth.
- Check the radio, television, or the Internet for instructions from local officials. Stay inside until advised it is safe to leave.
- Use the phone only for emergencies.



SHELTERING-IN-PLACE SURVIVAL TIPS

1. Don't try to pick up children from school unless notified by authorities it is OK. Schools have emergency procedures in place.
2. Don't go outside until given clearance from local authorities.
3. Don't risk your life to save your pet.

Shelter-in-Place - After

- If directed, ventilate building by opening all doors and windows, turning on all ventilation systems.





*The inside of a demolished greenhouse
on Via Real near Santa Monica Creek.
The January 1969 flooding covered the
greenhouse with logs and shrubbery.*

MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

After surviving a disaster comes the difficult task of picking up the pieces. Clean up may include the physical rebuilding of damaged property or replacing goods, and, for many of us and our loved ones, recovering from psychological trauma and shock.

Q: Where can I get food and water following a disaster?

A: Your Disaster Supply Kit should have a three-day to five-day supply of food and water. There may be sources of water in your home, too, for example: your hot water heater. 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. When possible, the American Red Cross and other volunteer agencies will provide food, water, and clothing at shelter locations. Follow the news on television and radio for their disaster set-up location.

Q: How can I make contact with my family?

A: The American Red Cross maintains a database to help find family members. To register for the Safe and Well list, go to www.disastersafe.redcross.org or call the local Red Cross, 687-1331, and they will help you register. The phone number for the Red Cross will be publicized during and after a disaster. Having an out-of-area contact whom family members know to call will help reconnect family members.

Q: What if my home is destroyed?

A: For immediate shelter, contact the American Red Cross or listen to local media to find an emergency evacuation center in your area.

Q: How do I apply for recovery assistance?

A: The local office of the American Red Cross provides immediate emergency assistance and can help guide in the recovery process. Media will give out public telephone numbers and locations of local assistance centers.



MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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

A: People who lose their jobs because of a disaster may apply for Disaster Unemployment Assistance. DUA provides weekly benefits. Call the Employment Development Department in Santa Barbara at 568-1280; the office is located at 130 E. Ortega St.

Q: What if I think I need legal help?

A: You may get information at a disaster recovery center set up after the president declares a major disaster. One local resource is the Legal Aid Foundation of Santa Barbara County. Their phone number is 963-6754; the office is located at 301 E. Canon Perdido St. in Santa Barbara.

Every person is different and so is their response to a disaster or crisis. After the shock of the event wears off, you may find yourself behaving in ways you find troubling. That is not unusual and may last weeks or even months. Don't discount the effectiveness of speaking to a mental health professional.

BE AWARE OF SOME OF THE COMMON RESPONSES TO DISASTERS. THEY CAN INCLUDE:

- Irritability and anger
- Fatigue
- Loss of appetite
- Inability to sleep
- Nightmares
- Sadness
- Headaches
- Nausea
- Hyperactivity
- Lack of concentration
- Hyperalertness
- Increased drug or alcohol consumption

If you are experiencing any of the above symptoms, seek help.



HELPING EACH OTHER

Neighborhood Networks provide a way for neighbors to communicate with each other in the event of a disaster. Thanks to the CERT (Carpinteria Community Emergency Response Team) training program, Carpinteria already has organized some neighborhoods. To find out if your neighborhood is making an emergency preparedness plan, call the coordinator of emergency services, at City Hall, 684-5405. If your neighborhood is not organized you can be the one to start developing it now.

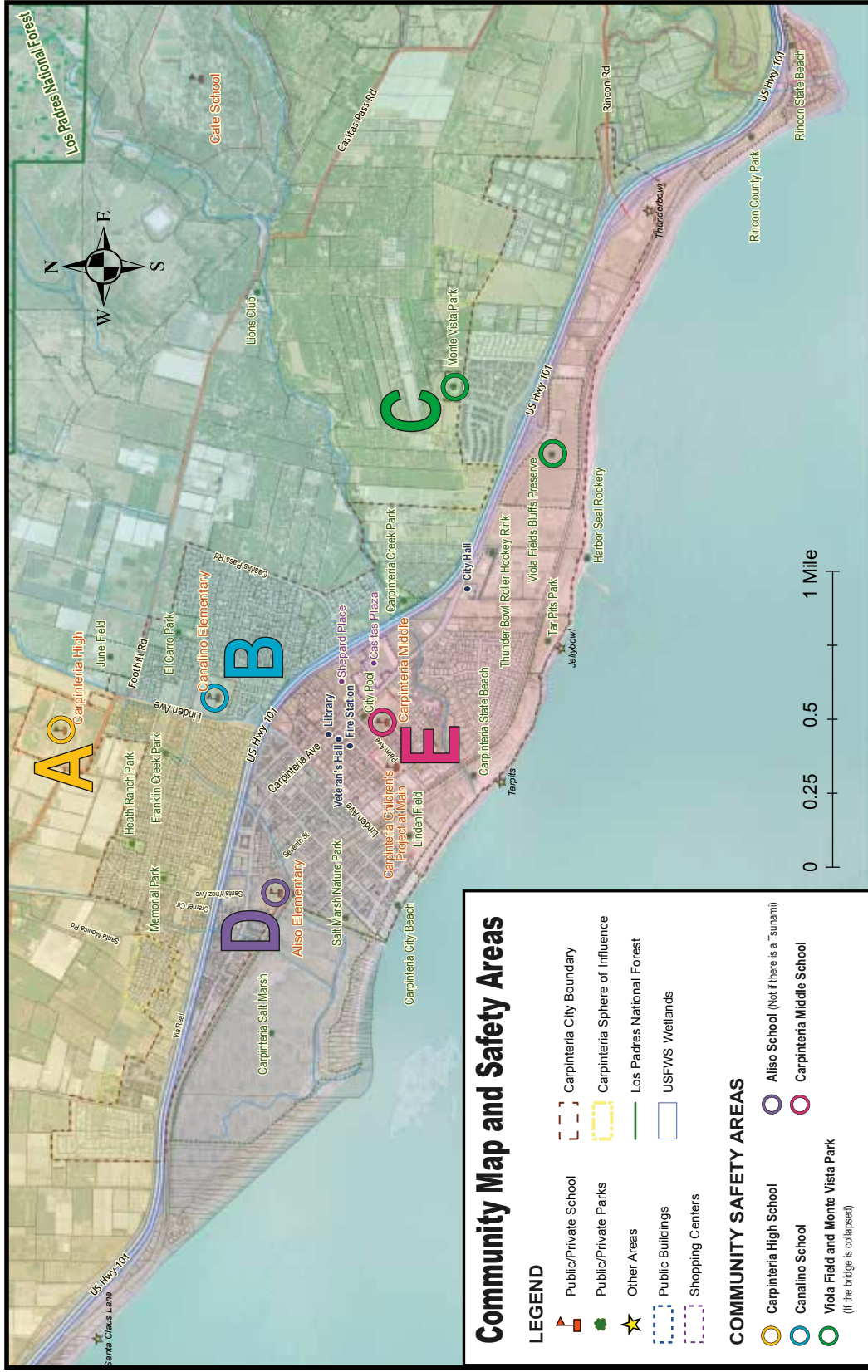
See below for some disaster preparedness ideas and plans resulting from Neighborhood Network strategizing.



PREPAREDNESS IDEAS

1. Assist children and people with mobility limitations or other disabilities.
2. Develop a pet rescue plan.
3. Create a neighborhood phone directory and email list.
4. Know where your utilities are located. Learn how to turn them on and off.
5. Use the buddy system to arrange to turn off utilities in an emergency.
6. Complete First Aid and CPR classes.
7. Take CERT training.
8. Cooperate to create neighborhood Disaster Supply Kits.
9. People with disabilities using personal assistants need a plan for continuing service when a disaster occurs.





For emergency response personnel, the City of Carpinteria and adjacent unincorporated areas are divided into easily identified zones. Each zone contains one or more community safety areas. Use this map to locate community safety areas closest to your home.

A: PARKS AND FLOWERS

This neighborhood includes Franklin Creek Park, Heath Ranch Park, and Memorial Park, along with a tract of houses with street names of flowers, such as Camellia and Begonia. Nurseries dedicated to flower growing dot the western and northern perimeter. It is sandwiched between Foothill Road and the 101 freeway with Linden Avenue on one side and the Sandpiper Mobile Home Park on the other.

B: FIELDS AND GROVES

The playing fields of El Carro Park, Girls Inc., and Canalino School are in this neighborhood. Avocado groves reach to Carpinteria Creek, and Linden Avenue is the western border. Foothill Road and the 101 freeway form the northern and southern borders.

C: MONTE VISTA AREA

This neighborhood lies in a triangle bordered by Carpinteria Creek, the 101 freeway, and the Carpinteria Industrial Park. The mobile home parks of Rancho Granada, San Roque, and Vista de Santa Barbara are in this area, as well as the Casitas Village and Villa del Mar condominium complexes.

D: OLD TOWN AREA

Salt Marsh Nature Park and downtown Carpinteria, west of Linden Avenue, are in this neighborhood. The 101 freeway and the beach serve as northern and southern borders. The area reaches to the west end of Carpinteria Avenue.

E: BUNGALOW DISTRICT AND CONCHA LOMA

The Concha Loma housing tract and downtown Carpinteria, east of Linden Avenue, are in this neighborhood. The area reaches to the east end of Carpinteria Avenue. The 101 freeway and the beach function as northern and southern borders.





CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (CALEMA):

At the state level, CalEMA ensures the state is ready and able to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of emergencies that threaten lives, property, and the environment. CalEMA also coordinates the activities of all state agencies relating to the preparation and implementation of the State Emergency Plan.

CERT (CARPINTERIA COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM): A community based disaster preparedness program designed to teach residents to be self-sufficient in a man-made or natural disaster and to promote partnering efforts between emergency responders and the people they serve.

COMMAND POST (ICP): A term used by emergency response personnel. Also called an Incident Command Post. A location at which primary incident command functions are executed, usually in the same place as the Incident Base.

COMMUNITY SAFETY AREA: A temporary area designated for individuals to find refuge should they need to evacuate. This is not a shelter but an approved, open, safe space to congregate and wait for further instructions.

CRS (CALIFORNIA RELAY SERVICE): A telephone service providing trained operators to facilitate conversation between people who are Deaf or hard of hearing and those who are hearing. For individuals with disabilities whose speech is difficult to understand, STS (speech to speech) relay service is available.

DISASTER SUPPLY KIT: A pre-assembled group of critical items that will greatly improve the health and safety of individuals during a disaster.

DISTRICT OPERATIONS CENTER (DOC): A term used by public agencies to identify a predesignated facility established by a special district or department to coordinate the response to an emergency or disaster.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC): A term used by emergency management personnel to identify a predesignated facility established by public agencies to coordinate the overall response to and support for an emergency.

EMERGENCY SHELTER: These facilities are usually pre-identified and are designed to shelter individuals in the event of a disaster. Usually operated by the Red Cross, Emergency Shelters are typically located away from the affected disaster area.

EVACUATION CENTER: A temporary facility or location where people displaced by a disaster can go until a more permanent solution is established or they can return to their homes. In most cases, the American Red Cross will manage Evacuation Centers.

EVACUATION ORDER: A directive by law enforcement to evacuate a designated area immediately for individual safety and the safety of others. Failure to follow this order may result in endangerment to the lives of others, personal injury, or death.

EVACUATION REFUSAL: Failure to evacuate an area following a lawful evacuation order by authorities. This act is a violation of Section 409.5 of the California Penal Code. Persons who violate this law are subject to arrest and prosecution.

FEMA: The Federal Emergency Management Agency is an independent agency of the United States government responsible for Disaster Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Planning. It provides a single point of accountability for all federal emergency preparedness and mitigation response activities.

FIRST RESPONDERS: The individuals (such as fire and police personnel) who are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, and the environment during a disaster.

HAZMAT: Short for Hazardous Materials, hazmat is any item (biological, chemical, physical) which has the potential to cause harm to humans, animals, or the environment, either by itself or through interaction with other factors. The term also refers to Hazardous Materials team.

INDEPENDENT LIVING RESOURCE CENTER (ILRC): A non-residential, information and advocacy organization assisting people with access and functional needs. ILRC's mission is to support people with disabilities who want to live more independently in the community.

LOCK DOWN: An emergency protocol to protect people in a facility until the emergency or disaster has subsided.

NEIGHBORHOOD NETWORK: A group of residents, usually organized by street, who come together to devise a plan of action in the event of a disaster. The plan may include the rescue of pets, turning off utilities, retrieving items of value or sentiment, caring for children or neighbors in need of special assistance, and making sure everyone is safe in the Neighborhood Network area.

NIXLE: Free online communication service to which residents can subscribe, similar in capacity to Reverse 911. NIXLE provides updates in emergency situations.

NOAA ALERT LEVELS: NOAA's (National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration) weather program includes giving emergency alerts. A "warning" is issued when a hazardous weather or hydrologic event is occurring, imminent or likely. It means weather conditions pose a threat to life or property. People in the path of the storm need to take protective action. Far less serious than a warning, an "advisory" is issued when hazardous weather or hydrologic event is occurring, imminent or likely. A "watch" means that hazardous weather is possible. People should have a plan of action and listen for more information and possible warnings.

RADIO READY: The Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services, the Orfalea Fund Aware & Prepare Initiative and California Concern (a local citizens group) have partnered with designated local radio stations using satellite communications to broadcast timely OES emergency information. Local participants include:

KTMS 990 AM

KTYD 99.9 FM

KIST 1490 AM

KSBL 101.7 FM

KIST 107.7 FM Spanish

KCSB 91.9 FM

KSPE 94.5 FM Spanish

REVERSE 911: A communication system allowing emergency services to contact members of a community or organization with emergency information.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO): A member of the Incident Command staff responsible for interacting with the public and media or with other agencies requiring information directly from the incident.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (SBC OES): A department within the County Executive Office that is responsible for emergency planning and coordination for the Santa Barbara County Operational Area.

SCHOOL SHELTER: A school that students will be transferred to or remain in that will shelter them. School staff will supervise the students until a time when they may be reunited with their parents or guardians.

SERVICE ANIMAL: Animals trained to assist people who need medical or functional assistance. Service animals are allowed in shelters. These animals are also used by law enforcement for search and rescue.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE: In some disasters, it is safer for individuals to shelter in their homes or other locations rather than risk evacuation.

STAGING AREA: A location where disaster response personnel and equipment are assigned so they can be deployed immediately.

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT: A geographical location determined by law enforcement to control access and entry to the area of an emergency incident.

VRS (VIDEO RELAY SERVICE): A telecommunication service allowing people who are Deaf, or hard of hearing, to communicate with hearing people through the use of a certified sign language interpreter.

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