GREATER LAKE SHASTINA
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
HANDBOOK

GREATER LAKE SHASTINA FIRE SAFE COUNCIL

The mission of the Greater Lake Shastina Fire Safe Council is to promote the safety of individuals and minimize the destruction of property from wildfires through the education, fire fuel reduction, and the identification and mitigation of wildfire hazards.

WWW.CALIFORNIARESOURCECENTER.ORG
Dear Neighbor,

As our Mission Statement says, the Greater Lake Shastina Fire Safe Council is dedicated to promoting fire safety throughout our area through such things as fire-fuel abatement programs, chipper days, community education, etc. But we also recognize that, although our greatest threat may be from wildfire, we face other threats as well. This Emergency Preparedness Handbook has been developed to help us all prepare for, and survive, whatever emergency situation we may face in our wildland urban interface (WUI) area. Because some information contained in this handbook could be subject to change, it should be considered a living document. Updates will be issued as needed and appropriate.

In addition to wildfire survival and how to make your house fire “safer” through defensible space practices, this handbook includes information on what to do before, during, and after such potential emergency situations as winter storms, power outages, flooding, earthquakes, hazardous spill conditions, and even volcanic eruptions. It covers such things as preparing for evacuations and what to do when the evacuation is lifted. Additionally, it shares information on important resources and emergency contacts. Having all of this information contained in one convenient handbook will make it easier to access in emergencies. But, we urge you to review the information and take the necessary actions recommended to prepare well in advance of an emergency. Those preparations could help keep you and your loved ones safe when disaster strikes.

Other important information included is how to register for the County’s rapid emergency notification service called CodeRED®. This program provides notification of emergency situations/threats directly to any phone, cell phone, or email registered. Also, if you or a loved one may need assistance in an emergency situation, information is provided on the County’s Medically Fragile Registry, as well as the You Are Not Alone (YANA) program for residents in the Lake Shastina developments.

We encourage you to join with us in making our area safer for all of us. We welcome you to attend our monthly Council meetings and find out more about how you can help. Meeting dates are posted in the events/calendar sections of our local newspapers. The educational and fire prevention efforts of our Greater Lake Shastina Fire Safe Council are not without costs. Although we are always looking for grants and other means of financial support to cover these costs, individual contributions are an important part of our funding as well. Your support is needed and greatly appreciated. Because the Greater Lake Shastina Fire Safe Council is a non-profit organization, your donations may be tax-deductible. As always, check with your accountant to confirm this. Contributions/checks should be made out to NCRC/Greater Lake Shastina Fire Safe Council and should be sent to: Northern California Resource Center, In Care Of: Greater Lake Shastina Fire Safe Council, P.O. Box 342, Fort Jones, CA 96032.

To contact the Greater Lake Shastina Fire Safe Council, call John McPhee at (530) 938-2789, email mepheford@gmail.com, or write to us at 16320 Everhart Drive, Weed, CA 96094

BE PREPARED, BE SAFE

COVER PHOTO BY TOM WETTER: HOY FIRE, LAKE SHASTINA
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INTRODUCTION

Disaster can strike quickly and without warning. It can force you to evacuate your neighborhood or confine you to your home. What would you do if basic services, such as water, gas, electricity, or telephones were cut off? Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone right away. And in rural communities such as ours, where resources and methods of communication are limited, assistance could be delayed even further. Families can, and do, cope with disaster by preparing in advance and working together as a team. Knowing what to do is your best protection and your responsibility.

Natural disasters such as fire, flood, earthquake, and winter storms affect thousands of people every year. You should know what your risks are and prepare to protect yourself, your family, and your community. Recognizing an impending hazard and knowing what to do to protect yourself and your family will help you take effective steps to prepare beforehand and aid recovery after the event. Additionally, we are occasionally affected by man-made emergencies, such as power outages and hazardous spills. We need to be prepared to deal with the impacts of these as well.

Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected, such as assembling a supply kit and developing a family emergency plan, are the same for all types of hazards. However, each emergency is unique and knowing the actions to take for each threat will impact the specific decisions and preparations you make. By learning about these specific threats, you are preparing yourself to react in an emergency.

The purpose of this handbook is to provide information on some of the risks we face, what we can do to protect our families and properties (to the extent possible) before an emergency occurs, as well as what actions need to be taken during and after emergency situations. It contains important information, guidelines and resources to help protect your family and property in the event of an emergency. Please review the handbook and file it in a binder, or other safe place, where it will be easily accessible when disaster strikes. Pages 24-25 in the Additional Resources and Information section is an Emergency Preparedness Checklist. It summarizes much of the detailed information contained in this handbook.

BE READY
MAKE A PLAN

WHAT TO DO BEFORE AN EMERGENCY OCCURS

Adequate preparation is the first defense in any emergency situation. There are actions you can take now that will prepare you for calm, quick action when a disaster strikes and can help to reduce the impact to both your family and your property.

Developing a Family Emergency/Communication Plan:

Your family may not be together when a disaster strikes. It’s important to plan in advance how you will get to a safe place, how you will contact one another, how you will get back together, and what you will do in different situations. Discuss how to prepare and respond to emergencies that are most likely to happen where you live,
learn, work and play. Identify responsibilities for each member of your household and plan to work together as a team:

- **Plan what to do in case you are separated during an emergency:**
  - Choose two places to meet:
    - Right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, such as a fire
    - Outside of your neighborhood, in case you cannot return home or are asked to evacuate
  - Complete a Family Emergency Plan Information form and contact card for each family member. Have them keep these cards handy in a wallet, purse or briefcase, etc. Additionally, complete contact cards for each child in your family. Put the cards in their backpack or book bag. Pages 26 and 27 of this handbook are examples of a Family Emergency Plan information form and wallet cards. Use these to make copies for use by your family, or design your own.
  - Identify a contact, such as a friend or relative, who lives out of the area (or even out of state) for household members to notify that they are safe. It may be easier to make a long-distance call than to call across town. So, an out of town contact may be in a better position to communicate among separated family members. Make sure to tell your family and friends that you’ve listed them as emergency contacts.
  - Be sure every member of your family knows the phone number of the contact and has the means to call them; a cell phone, coins, a pre-paid phone card, etc. If you have a cell phone, program that person as “ICE” (In Case of Emergency) in your phone. If you are in an accident, emergency personnel will often check your ICE listings in order to get hold of someone you know.
  - Teach family members how to use text messaging (also known as SMS or Short Message Service). Text messages can often get around network disruptions when a phone call may not be able to get through.

- **Plan what to do if you have to evacuate:**
  - Decide where you would go and what route you would take to get there. Remember that, in the event of an actual evacuation, emergency personnel may direct you to an alternate route. Always follow directions given by emergency personnel. You may choose to go to a hotel/motel, stay with friends or relatives in a safe location, or go to an evacuation shelter if necessary. When an emergency or disaster strikes, the Siskiyou County Department of Health and Human Services, working with organizations such as the Red Cross and the Salvation Army, will determine the need for establishing public shelters. These could include such locations as churches, schools, or even the County fairgrounds. Exact locations will be determined based on the actual emergency, where it is occurring, the extent of the need, etc.
  - Practice evacuating your home twice a year. Drive your planned evacuation route and plot alternate routes on your map in case roads are impassable.

- **Plan ahead for your pets.** Keep a phone list of pet-friendly hotels/motels and animal shelters that are along your evacuation routes. Pages 35 - 36 have more information on emergency preparedness for your pets. Additionally, it provides information on local animal resources and on pet-friendly hotels and motels in the area.

- **Subscribe to alert services.** (See CodeRED® and Wireless Emergency Alerts information on Pages 3 and 4)

- **Ask about plans at the places where your family spends the most time:** work, school and other places you frequent. If none exist, consider volunteering to help develop one. You will be better prepared to safely reunite your family and loved ones during an emergency if you think ahead, and communicate with others in advance.
Emergency/Disaster Supplies Kit:

Put together your emergency supplies kit (or kits) long before an emergency occurs. Keep it easily accessible so you can take it with you when you have to evacuate. Plan to be away from home for an extended period of time. If possible, prepare a kit for each family member, with individual needs in mind. Backpacks work great for storing items; except for food and water. **Pages 32 - 33** is a detailed list of recommended items to include in your kit/s. But keep the six “Ps” in mind:

- People and pets
- Papers, phone numbers, and important documents
- Prescriptions, vitamins, and eyeglasses
- Pictures and irreplaceable memorabilia
- Personal computer hard drives and disks
- Plastic (credit cards, ATM cards) and cash

CodeRED®:

Siskiyou County has instituted a rapid emergency notification service called CodeRED®. This system will distribute emergency messages via telephone or email to targeted areas or the entire county at a rate of 1,000 calls per minute. This service can be used in case of fires, chemical spills, evacuations, lock-downs, downed power lines, lost individuals, natural disasters, abductions, water system problems, bomb threats, or other emergencies. Calls can be geographically targeted for localized messaging. If widespread, the entire community could be called within 20 to 30 minutes. The system also reports who did not get a call so that they may be contacted by other means.

Siskiyou County residents can sign up for CodeRED® notification by going to the Office of Emergency Services page on the County’s website and clicking on the CodeRED® icon, or by going to www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/codered-emergency-alert-system. Residents in the Lake Shastina developments may also register by completing the form on **Page 28** in this handbook. Completed forms should be turned into the Lake Shastina Police/Fire Department, 16309 Everhart Drive. You can, and should, register both home and cell phone numbers, as well as any email addresses you have.
Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs), From the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

During an emergency, warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. FEMA Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs), made available through the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) infrastructure, are just one of the ways public safety officials can quickly and effectively alert and warn the public about serious emergencies. The WEA service allows alerting authorities to send geographically targeted text-like alerts to the public via their cell phones and other mobile devices. The types of alerts include:

- Alerts from the National Weather Service: Receive severe weather alerts for up to five locations across the U.S. and see information about how to stay safe.
- Disaster Reporter: Upload and share photos of damage and recovery efforts.
- Custom emergency safety information: Save a custom list of the items in your family’s emergency kit, as well as the places you will meet in case of an emergency.
- Maps of disaster resources: Locate and receive driving directions to open shelters and disaster recovery centers.
- Safety tips: Learn how to stay safe before, during, and after over 20 types of hazards, including floods, hurricanes, tornadoes and earthquakes.
- Apply for assistance: Easily access DisasterAssistance.gov to apply for federal disaster assistance.
- Information in Spanish: The app defaults to Spanish language content for smartphones that have Spanish set as their default language.

To determine if your device is capable of receiving these alerts, contact your provider. To download the app to an alert-capable device, visit the appropriate app store for the device:

You can also download the app via text messaging:

- If you have an Apple device: Text APPLE to 43362 (4FEMA)
- If you have an Android device: Text ANDROID to 43362 (4FEMA)
- If you have a Blackberry device: Text BLACKBERRY to 43362 (4FEMA)

If you use text messaging, standard message and data rates apply.
Medically Fragile:

The Lake Shastina Police and Fire Departments sponsor the “You Are Not Alone” (YANA) program for residents of the Lake Shastina developments who are medically fragile or who may need occasional assistance. The YANA program is coordinated by a LSDPS volunteer who can assist with a variety of activities. Residents interested in participating in the YANA program should complete the YANA application on Page 29 of this handbook. Completed forms should be turned into the LSPD office.

For residents of the greater Lake Shastina area who do not live within one of the Lake Shastina developments, Siskiyou County maintains a “Medically Fragile” database of County residents who may need assistance in the event of an emergency condition or evacuation. Pages 30 -31 is a copy of the application for the Medically Fragile program. Completed applications should be dropped off at the Siskiyou County Health Department at: 810 South Main Street, Yreka, CA 96097. Or, they can be faxed to 530-841-4092.

Protecting Your Property:

There is no doubt that the number one risk we face in this area is from wildfire. Maintaining a perimeter of defendable space around your home is essential in improving the chances of your home surviving a wildfire. It’s the buffer you create between a building on your property and the grass, trees, shrubs, or any wildland areas that surround it. This space is needed to slow or stop the spread of wildfire and it protects your home from catching fire; either from direct flame contact or from radiant heat. Defensible space is also important for the protection of the firefighters defending your home:

ZONE 1 – Extends 30 feet out from buildings, decks, and other structures:
1. Remove all dead plants, grass and weeds.
2. Remove all dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof and rain gutters.
3. Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.
4. Remove dead branches that hang over your roof. And keep branches 10 feet away from your chimney.
5. Relocate wood piles into Zone 2.
6. Remove or prune flammable plants and shrubs near windows.
7. Remove vegetation and items that could catch fire from around and under decks.
8. Create a separation between trees, shrubs and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, swing sets, etc.

ZONE 2 – Extends 30 to 100 feet from buildings and other structures:
9. Cut or mow annual grass down to a maximum height of 4 inches.
10. Create horizontal spacing between shrubs and trees. See diagram below.
11. Create vertical spacing between grass, shrubs and trees. See diagram below.
12. Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. However, they may be permitted to a depth of 3 inches if erosion control is an issue.

BOTH ZONES – 0 to 100 feet from buildings and other structures:
13. Mow before 10 a.m., but never when it’s windy or excessively dry.
**Plant and Tree Spacing:** The spacing between grass, shrubs, and trees is crucial to reduce the spread of wildfires. The spacing needed is determined by the type and size of brush and trees, as well as the slope of the land. For example, a property on a steep slope with larger vegetation requires greater spacing between trees and shrubs than a level property that has small, sparse vegetation.

**Horizontal Spacing:** Horizontal spacing depends on the slope of the land and the height of the shrubs or trees. Check the chart below to determine spacing distance.
**Vertical Spacing:** Remove all tree branches at least 6 feet from the ground. Allow extra vertical space between shrubs and trees. Lack of vertical space can allow a fire to move from the ground to the brush to the tree tops like a ladder. To determine the proper vertical spacing between shrubs and the lowest branches of trees, use the formula below.

![Minimum Vertical Clearance Diagram]

*Example:* A five foot shrub is growing near a tree. $3 \times 5 = 15$ feet of clearance needed between the top of the shrub and the lowest tree branch.

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**POTENTIAL RISKS**

Although it would be impossible to capture information on every potential hazard or emergency condition we might encounter, the following are some of the most likely risks we face:

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**Wildfire:**

Wildfires often begin unnoticed. These fires are frequently triggered by lightning or accidents. They spread quickly, igniting brush, trees and homes. Reduce your risk by preparing now:

- **Before a wildfire:**
  - Design and landscape your home with wildfire safety in mind. Select materials and plants that contain fire rather than fuel it. Consider:
    - Box in eaves
    - Use non-wood siding
    - Use non-wood roof shingles
  - Regularly clean roof and gutters.
o Inspect chimneys at least twice a year. Clean them at least once a year. Keep the dampers in good working order. Equip chimneys and stovepipes with a spark arrester that meets requirements of National Fire Protection Association Standard 211.

o Install a dual-sensor smoke alarm on each floor of your home, especially near bedrooms. Test monthly and change the batteries at least once a year.

o Teach each family member how to use a fire extinguisher and show them where it’s kept.

o Clear items that will burn from around your house; including wood piles, lawn furniture, barbecue grills, etc. Move them outside of your defensible space.

o Keep a garden hose that is long enough to reach any area of the home and other structures on the property.

o Make sure that fire vehicles can get to your home. Clearly mark all driveway entrances and display your address.

o Report hazardous conditions that could cause a wildfire.

o Follow local burning laws.

• During a wildfire:

  o If advised to evacuate, **do so immediately.**

  o Follow the emergency plan you have prepared by letting your emergency contact know when you left and where you are going. Also update them when you arrive.

  o Take your disaster/emergency supply kit and follow directions given by emergency personnel.

  o If you see a wildfire and haven’t been told to evacuate yet, call 911. Don’t assume someone else has already called.

  o If caught in a vehicle: You can survive a firestorm if you stay in your car. This is much less dangerous than trying to run from a fire on foot:

  ▪ Roll up windows and close air vents. Drive slowly with headlights on. Watch for other vehicles and pedestrians. Don’t drive through heavy smoke.

  ▪ If you have to stop, park away from the heaviest brush and trees. Turn headlights on and ignition off. Roll up windows and close air vents.

  ▪ Get on the floor and cover up with a coat or blanket.

  ▪ Stay in the vehicle until the main fire passes.

  o If you are trapped at home, stay inside and away from outside walls. Close doors, but leave them unlocked. Keep your entire family together and remain calm.

• After a wildfire:

  o Returning Home

  ▪ Return home only when authorities say it is safe.

  ▪ For several hours after the fire, maintain a "fire watch." Check and re-check for smoke, sparks or hidden embers throughout the house, including the roof and the attic.

  ▪ Use caution when entering burned areas as hazards may still exist, including hot spots, which can flare up without warning. Evacuate immediately if you smell smoke.

  o Cleaning Your Home

  ▪ Wear a NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) certified-respirator (dust mask). Wet debris down to minimize breathing dust particles.

  ▪ Discard any food that has been exposed to heat, smoke or soot.

  ▪ Do NOT use water that you think may be contaminated to wash dishes, brush teeth, prepare food, wash hands, or to make ice or baby formula.

  ▪ Photograph damage to your property for insurance purposes.
Thunderstorms and Lightning:

All thunderstorms are dangerous. Every thunderstorm produces lightning. While lightning fatalities have decreased over the past 30 years, lightning continues to be one of the top three storm-related killers in the United States. Other associated dangers of thunderstorms include strong winds, hail and flash flooding. Flash flooding is responsible for more fatalities – more than 140 annually – than any other thunderstorm-associated hazard. Dry thunderstorms that do not produce rain that reaches the ground are most prevalent in the western United States. Falling raindrops evaporate, but lightning can still reach the ground and can start wildfires.

- **Before a thunderstorm**, you should do the following:
  - Remove dead or rotting trees and branches that could fall and cause injury or damage during a severe thunderstorm.
  - Postpone outdoor activities.
  - Secure outdoor objects that could blow away or cause damage.
  - Get inside a home, building, or hard top automobile (not a convertible). Although you may be injured if lightning strikes your car, you are much safer inside a vehicle than outside.
  - Remember, rubber-soled shoes and rubber tires provide NO protection from lightning. However, the steel frame of a hard-topped vehicle provides increased protection if you are not touching metal.
  - Shutter windows and secure outside doors. If shutters are not available, close window blinds, shades or curtains.
  - Unplug any electronic equipment well before the storm arrives.

- **During thunderstorms and lightning**: If thunderstorm and lightning are occurring in your area, you should:
  - Avoid contact with corded phones and devices including those plugged into electric for recharging. Cordless and wireless phones not connected to wall outlets are OK to use.
  - Avoid contact with electrical equipment or cords. Unplug appliances and other electrical items such as computers and turn off air conditioners. Power surges from lightning can cause serious damage.
  - Avoid contact with plumbing. Do not wash your hands, do not take a shower, do not wash dishes, and do not do laundry. Plumbing and bathroom fixtures can conduct electricity.
  - Stay away from windows and doors, and stay off porches.
  - Do not lie on concrete floors and do not lean against concrete walls.
  - Avoid natural lighting rods such as a tall, isolated tree in an open area.
  - Avoid hilltops, open fields, the beach or a boat on the water.
  - Take shelter in a sturdy building. Avoid isolated sheds or other small structures in open areas.
  - Avoid contact with anything metal—lawn mowers, tractors, farm equipment, motorcycles, golf carts, golf clubs, golf shoes, and bicycles.
  - If you are driving, try to safely exit the roadway and park. Stay in the vehicle and turn on the emergency flashers until the heavy rain ends. Avoid touching metal or other surfaces that conduct electricity in and outside the vehicle.

- **After a thunderstorm or lightning strike**: If lightning strikes you or someone you know, call 911 for medical assistance as soon as possible. The following are things you should check when you attempt to give aid to a victim of lightning:
o **Breathing** - if breathing has stopped, begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

o **Heartbeat** - if the heart has stopped, administer CPR.

o **Pulse** - if the victim has a pulse and is breathing, look for other possible injuries. Check for burns where the lightning entered and left the body. Also be alert for nervous system damage, broken bones and loss of hearing and eyesight.

- **After the storm passes** remember to:
  o Never drive through a flooded roadway. Turn around, don’t drown!
  o Stay away from storm-damaged areas to keep from putting yourself at risk from the effects of severe thunderstorms.
  o Continue to listen to a NOAA Weather Radio or to local radio and television stations for updated information or instructions, as access to roads or some parts of the community may be blocked.
  o Help people who may require special assistance, such as infants, children and the elderly or those with access or functional needs.
  o Stay away from downed power lines and report them immediately.
  o Watch your animals closely. Keep them under your direct control.

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**Winter Storms and Extreme Cold:**

Winter storms can range from moderate snow over a few hours to a blizzard with blinding, wind-driven snow that lasts for several days. Many winter storms are accompanied by dangerously low temperatures and sometimes by strong winds, icing, sleet and freezing rain. One of the primary concerns is the winter weather's ability to knock out heat, power and communications services to your home or office, sometimes for days at a time. Heavy snowfall and extreme cold can immobilize an entire region. The National Weather Service refers to winter storms as the “Deceptive Killers” because most deaths are indirectly related to the storm. Instead, people die in traffic accidents on icy roads and of hypothermia from prolonged exposure to cold. It is important to be prepared for winter weather before it strikes:

- **Before Winter Storms and Extreme Cold:** To prepare for a winter storm you should do the following:
  o Before winter approaches, add the following supplies to your emergency kit:
    ▪ Rock salt or more environmentally safe products to melt ice on walkways.
    ▪ Sand to improve traction.
    ▪ Snow shovels and other snow removal equipment.
    ▪ Sufficient heating fuel. You may become isolated in your home and regular fuel sources may be cut off. Store a good supply of dry, seasoned wood for your fireplace or wood-burning stove. (Also see section on Carbon Monoxide, **Page 12**)
    ▪ Adequate clothing and blankets to keep you warm.
  o Make a Family Communications Plan. Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to know how you will contact one another, how you will get back together and what you will do in case of an emergency.
  o Sign up in advance to receive notifications from your local emergency services. (See section on CodeRED® in this handbook, **Page 3**)
  o Minimize travel. If travel is necessary, keep a disaster supplies kit in your vehicle.
  o Bring pets/companion animals inside during winter weather.
  o Winterize your vehicle:
    ▪ Check or have a mechanic check the following items on your car:
- **Antifreeze levels** - ensure they are sufficient to avoid freezing
- **Battery and ignition system** - should be in top condition and battery terminals should be clean
- **Brakes** - check for wear and fluid levels.
- **Exhaust system** - check for leaks and crimped pipes and repair or replace as necessary. Carbon monoxide is deadly and usually gives no warning.
- **Fuel and air filters** - replace and keep water out of the system by using additives and maintaining a full tank of gas. A full tank will keep the fuel line from freezing.
- **Heater and defroster** - ensure they work properly.
- **Lights and flashing hazard lights** - check for serviceability.
- **Oil** - check for level and weight. Heavier oils congeal more at low temperatures and do not lubricate as well.
- **Thermostat** - ensure it works properly.
- **Windshield wiper equipment** - repair any problems and maintain proper washer fluid level.
- **Install good winter tires** - Make sure the tires have adequate tread. All-weather radials are usually adequate for most winter conditions. However, some jurisdictions require that to drive on their roads, vehicles must be equipped with chains or snow tires with studs.

  - Update the emergency kits in your vehicles to include such things as:
    - a shovel
    - windshield scraper and small broom
    - flashlight
    - battery powered radio
    - extra batteries
    - water
    - snack food
    - matches
    - extra hats, socks and mittens
    - first aid kit with pocket knife
    - necessary medications
    - blanket(s)
    - tow chain or rope
    - road salt and sand
    - booster cables
    - emergency flares
    - fluorescent distress flag

  - Winterize your home:
    - Extend the life of your fuel supply by insulating walls and attics, caulking and weather-stripping doors and windows, and installing storm windows or covering windows with plastic from the inside to keep cold air out.
    - Winterize your house, shed or any other structure that may provide shelter for your family, neighbors, pets or equipment. Clear rain gutters; repair roof leaks and cut away tree branches that could fall on a house or other structure during a storm.
    - Maintain heating equipment and chimneys by having them cleaned and inspected every year.
    - Insulate pipes and outside faucets with insulation or newspapers and plastic and allow faucets to drip a little during cold weather to avoid freezing. Running water, even at a trickle, helps prevent pipes from freezing.
    - All fuel-burning equipment should be vented to the outside and kept clear.
- Keep fire extinguishers on hand, and make sure everyone in your house knows how to use them. House fires pose an additional risk, as more people turn to alternate heating sources without taking the necessary safety precautions.
- Learn where water valves are located and how to shut off them off (in case a pipe bursts).
- Hire a contractor to check the structural ability of the roof to sustain unusually heavy weight from the accumulation of snow - or water, if drains on flat roofs do not work.

  - Know the terms: Know the terms used to describe changing winter weather conditions and what actions to take. These terms can be used to determine the timeline and severity of an approaching storm. (Advisory / Watch / Warning). The National Weather Service (NWS) also issues advisories and warnings for other winter weather, including blizzards, freezes, wind chill, lake effect snow, and dense fog. Be alert to weather reports and tune in for specific guidance when these conditions develop.
    - **Freezing Rain** - Rain that freezes when it hits the ground, creating a coating of ice on roads, walkways, trees and power lines.
    - **Sleet** - Rain that turns to ice pellets before reaching the ground. Sleet also causes moisture on roads to freeze and become slippery.
    - **Wind Chill** - Wind chill is the temperature it “feels like” when you are outside. The NWS provides a Wind Chill Chart to show the difference between air temperature and the perceived temperature and the amount of time until frostbite occurs.
    - **Winter Weather Advisory** - Winter weather conditions are expected to cause significant inconveniences and may be hazardous. When caution is used, these situations should not be life threatening. The NWS issues a winter weather advisory when conditions are expected to cause significant inconveniences that may be hazardous. If caution is used, these situations should not be life-threatening.
    - **Winter Storm Watch** - A winter storm is possible in your area. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, local radio, or television for more information. The NWS issues a winter storm watch when severe winter conditions, such as heavy snow and/or ice, may affect your area but the location and timing are still uncertain. A winter storm watch is issued 12 to 36 hours in advance of a potential severe storm. Monitor alerts, check your emergency supplies, and gather any items you may need if you lose power.
    - **Winter Storm Warning** - A winter storm is occurring or will soon occur in your area.
    - **Blizzard Warning** - Sustained winds or frequent gusts to 35 miles per hour or greater and considerable amounts of falling or blowing snow (reducing visibility to less than a quarter mile) are expected to prevail for a period of three hours or longer.
    - **Frost/Freeze Warning** - Below freezing temperatures are expected.

  - Carbon Monoxide: **Caution**: Each year, an average of 430 Americans die from unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning, and there are more than 20,000 visits to the emergency room with more than 4,000 hospitalizations. Carbon monoxide-related deaths are highest during colder months. These deaths are likely due to increased use of gas-powered furnaces and alternative heating, cooking, and power sources used inappropriately indoors during power outages:
    - Never use a generator, grill, camp stove or other gasoline, propane, natural gas or charcoal-burning devices inside a home, garage, basement, crawlspace or any partially enclosed area. Locate unit away from doors, windows and vents that could allow carbon monoxide to come indoors. Keep these devices at least 20 feet from doors, windows, and vents.
    - The primary hazards to avoid when using alternate sources for electricity, heating or cooking are carbon monoxide poisoning, electric shock and fire.
• Install carbon monoxide alarms in central locations on every level of your home and outside sleeping areas to provide early warning of accumulating carbon monoxide.
• If the carbon monoxide alarm sounds, move quickly to a fresh air location outdoors or by an open window or door.
• Call for help from the fresh air location and remain there until emergency personnel arrive to assist you.

Power Outages:

Power outages are not uncommon in our area. This is particularly true in hot summer months when our power grids experience heavy demand, and winter months when storm conditions, or heavy demand from electrically heated homes, can damage transformers, etc.:

• **Before a Power Outage:**
  o Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.
  o Make sure you have alternative charging methods for your phone or any device that requires power. Charge cell phones and any battery powered devices.
  o Know where the manual release lever of your electric garage door opener is located and how to operate it.
  o Purchase ice or freeze water-filled plastic containers to help keep food cold during a temporary power outage.
  o Keep your car’s gas tank full; gas stations rely on electricity to power their pumps. If you use your car to re-charge devices, do NOT keep the car running in a garage, partially enclosed space, or close to a home, this can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.
  o If you rely on anything that is battery-operated or power dependent, like a medical device, determine a back-up plan.

• **During a Power Outage: Safety Tips**
  o Use flashlights for emergency lighting; candles can cause fires.
  o Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed. Most food requiring refrigeration can be kept safely in a closed refrigerator for several hours. An unopened refrigerator will keep food cold for about 4 hours. A full freezer will keep the temperature for about 48 hours.
  o Take steps to remain cool if it is hot outside. In intense heat when the power may be off for a long time, consider going to a movie theater, shopping mall or “cooling shelter” that may be open in your community. If you remain at home, move to the lowest level of your home, since cool air falls. Wear lightweight, light-colored clothing. Drink plenty of water, even if you do not feel thirsty.
  o Put on layers of warm clothing if it is cold outside. Never burn charcoal for heating or cooking indoors. Never use your oven as a source of heat. If the power may be out for a prolonged period, plan to go to another location (the home of a relative or friend, or a public facility) that has heat to keep warm.
Turn off or disconnect appliances and other equipment in case of a momentary power “surge” that can damage computers and other devices. Consider adding surge protectors.

- If you are considering purchasing a generator for your home, consult an electrician or engineer before purchasing and installing.
- Only use generators away from your home and NEVER run a generator inside a home or garage, or connect it to your home's electrical system.

**After a Power Outage:**

- Throw away any food that has been exposed to temperatures 40° F (4° C) or warmer for 2 hours or more or that has an unusual odor, color or texture. When in doubt, throw it out!
- If food in the freezer is colder than 40° F and has ice crystals on it, you can refreeze it.
- Contact your doctor if you’re concerned about medications having spoiled.
- Restock your emergency kit with fresh batteries, canned foods and other supplies.

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**Floods:**

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States. However, not all floods are alike. Some floods develop slowly, while others (such as flash floods) can develop in just a few minutes. Overland flooding, the most common type of flooding event, occurs when waterways overflow. But, it can also occur when rainfall or snowmelt exceeds the capacity of underground pipes, or streets and drains designed to carry flood water away. We may also be at greater risk for flooding after wildfires. Normally, vegetation absorbs rainfall, reducing runoff. However, wildfires leave the ground charred, barren, and unable to absorb water, creating conditions ripe for flash flooding and mudflow. Flood risks remain significantly higher until vegetation is restored; up to five years after a wildfire. It’s also important to remember that even burst pipes in a home can cause flooding that may require you to leave your home.

**Basic Safety Tips:**

- Turn Around, Don’t Drown! ®
- Avoid walking or driving through flood waters.
- Just 6 inches of moving water can knock you down, and 2 feet of water can sweep your vehicle away.
- If there is a chance of flash flooding, move immediately to higher ground. Flash floods are the #1 cause of weather-related deaths in the US.
- If floodwaters rise around your car but the water is not moving, abandon the car and move to higher ground. Do not leave the car and enter moving water.
- Avoid camping or parking along streams, rivers, and creeks during heavy rainfall. These areas can flood quickly and with little warning.

**Flood watch:** Flood Watch = “Be Aware.” Conditions are right for flooding to occur in your area.

- Steps to take:
  - Turn on your TV/radio. You will receive the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.
• Know where to go. You may need to reach higher ground quickly and on foot.
• Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit. Include a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.
  o Prepare Your Home:
    ▪ Bring in outdoor furniture and move important indoor items to the highest possible floor. This will help protect them from flood damage.
    ▪ Disconnect electrical appliances and do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water. You could be electrocuted.
    ▪ If instructed, turn off your gas and electricity at the main switch or valve. This helps prevent fires and explosions.

• **Flood warning:** Flood Warning = "Take Action!" Flooding is either happening or will happen shortly.
  o Steps to Take:
    ▪ Move immediately to higher ground or stay on high ground.
    ▪ Evacuate if directed.
    ▪ As stated above, avoid walking or driving through flood waters. Turn Around, Don’t Drown! Just 6 inches of moving water can knock you down and 2 feet of water can sweep your vehicle away.

• **After a flood:**
  o Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
  o Be aware of areas where floodwaters have receded and watch out for debris. Floodwaters often erode roads and walkways.
  o Do not attempt to drive through areas that are still flooded.
  o Avoid standing water as it may be electrically charged from underground or downed power lines.
  o Photograph damage to your property for insurance purposes.

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**Earthquakes:**

Earthquakes happen along cracks in the earth's surface, called fault lines, can be felt over large areas, and usually last less than one minute. Although scientists are working on it, at this time earthquakes cannot be predicted. All 50 states and 5 U.S. territories are at some risk for earthquakes. Earthquakes can happen at any time of the year. We do not live on or very near an active fault line. But, it is important to understand that we could still be impacted by a major earthquake.

• **Before An Earthquake:**
  o Look around places where you spend time. Identify safe places such as under a sturdy piece of furniture or against an interior wall in your home, office or school so that when the shaking starts, you **Drop** to the ground, **Cover** your head and neck with your arms, and if a safer place is nearby, crawl to it and **Hold On**.
  o Practice how to “Drop, Cover, and Hold On! To react quickly you must practice often. You may only have seconds to protect yourself in an earthquake.
Before an earthquake occurs, secure items that could fall and cause injuries (e.g., bookshelves, mirrors, light fixtures).

Store critical supplies (e.g., water, medication) and documents. (See Pages 24-25)

Plan how you will communicate with family members, including multiple methods by making a family emergency communication plan. (See Pages 26-27)

When choosing your home or business, check if the building is earthquake resistant per local building codes.

**During An Earthquake:**

- If you are inside a building:
  - Stay where you are until the shaking stops. Do not run outside. Do not get in a doorway as this does not provide protection from falling or flying objects, and you may not be able to remain standing.
  - Drop down onto your hands and knees so the earthquake doesn’t knock you down. Drop to the ground (before the earthquake drops you!)
  - Cover your head and neck with your arms to protect yourself from falling debris.
  - If you are in danger from falling objects, and you can move safely, crawl for additional cover under a sturdy desk or table.
  - If there is low furniture or an interior wall or corner nearby, and the path is clear, these may also provide some additional cover.
  - Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as light fixtures or furniture.
  - Hold on to any sturdy covering so you can move with it until the shaking stops. Stay where you are until the shaking stops.
  - If getting safely to the floor to take cover won’t be possible: Identify an inside corner of the room away from windows and objects that could fall on you. The Earthquake Country Alliance advises getting as low as possible to the floor. People who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices should lock their wheels and remain seated until the shaking stops. Protect your head and neck with your arms, a pillow, a book, or whatever is available.
  - If you are in bed when you feel the shaking: Stay there and Cover your head and neck with a pillow. At night, hazards and debris are difficult to see and avoid; attempts to move in the dark result in more injuries than remaining in bed.

- If you are outside when you feel the shaking: Move away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires. Once in the open, “Drop, Cover, and Hold On.” Stay there until the shaking stops. This might not be possible in a city, so you may need to duck inside a building to avoid falling debris.

- If you are in a moving vehicle when you feel the shaking: Stop as quickly and safely as possible and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires. Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that the earthquake may have damaged.

**After an Earthquake:**

- When the shaking stops, look around. If there is a clear path to safety, leave the building and go to an open space away from damaged areas.

- If you are trapped, do not move about or kick up dust.

- If you have a cell phone with you, use it to call or text for help.

- Tap on a pipe or wall or use a whistle, if you have one, so that rescuers can locate you.
Once safe, monitor local news reports via battery operated radio, TV, social media, and cell phone text alerts for emergency information and instructions.

Be prepared to “Drop, Cover, and Hold on” in the likely event of aftershocks.

**Volcanoes:**

Although less likely to occur than other disasters, we need to remember that we live in the shadow of Mt. Shasta and very near Medicine Lake, active volcanos. Volcanic Eruptions can be quiet or explosive. There may be lava flows, flattened landscapes, poisonous gases, and flying rock and ash that can sometimes travel hundreds of miles downwind. Volcanic eruptions can be accompanied by other natural hazards, including earthquakes, mudflows and flash floods, rock falls and landslides, acid rain, fire, and (under special conditions) tsunamis. The danger area around a volcano covers approximately a 20-mile radius. However, some danger may exist 100 miles or more from a volcano.

- **Before a Volcanic Eruption:** The following are things you can do to protect yourself, your family and your property in the event of a volcanic eruption.
  - Build an Emergency Supply Kit, which includes items like non-perishable food, water, a battery-powered or hand-crank radio, extra flashlights and batteries. You may want to prepare a portable kit and keep it in your car in case you are told to evacuate. This kit should also include a pair of goggles and disposable breathing masks for each member of the family.
  - Make a Family Emergency Plan. Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to know how you will contact one another, how you will get back together and what you will do in case of an emergency. *(See Pages 26-27)*

- **During a Volcanic Eruption:**
  - Follow the evacuation order issued by authorities and evacuate immediately from the volcano area to avoid flying debris, hot gases, lateral blast and lava flow.
  - Be aware of mudflows. The danger from a mudflow increases near stream channels and with prolonged heavy rains. Mudflows can move faster than you can walk or run. Look upstream before crossing a bridge and do not cross the bridge if a mudflow is approaching.
  - Avoid river valleys and low-lying areas.
  - Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance - infants, elderly people and people with access and functional needs.

- **After a Volcanic Eruption:** It is important to understand that following a volcanic eruption, it could be a long time before you can re-enter the area. And, it could be years before the area can be lived in again:
  - Go to a designated public shelter if you have been told to evacuate or you feel it is unsafe to remain in your home.
  - Local authorities may not be immediately able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However, you should listen to NOAA Weather Radio, watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet often for official news and instructions as they become available.
Hazardous Materials Incidents:

Many products containing hazardous chemicals are used and stored in homes routinely. These products are also shipped daily on the nation's highways, railroads, waterways and pipelines. Hazards can occur during production, storage, transportation, use or disposal. We can be placed at risk if a chemical is used unsafely or released in harmful amounts into the environment where we live, work or play. Although we have not experienced a spill in our immediate area, many can remember the impacts of a spill that occurred in Dunsmuir.

- **Before a Hazardous Materials Incident:**
  - Build an Emergency Supply Kit, which includes items like non-perishable food, water, a battery-powered or hand-crank radio, extra flashlights and batteries. You should add plastic sheeting, duct tape and scissors to the kit in order be better prepared for a hazardous materials incident. You may want to prepare a portable kit and keep it in your car in case you are told to evacuate.
  - Make a Family Emergency Plan. Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to know how you will contact one another, how you will get back together and what you will do in case of an emergency. *(See Pages 26-27)*

- **During a Hazardous Materials Incident:** Listen to local radio or television stations for detailed information and instructions. Follow the instructions carefully. You should stay away from the area to minimize the risk of contamination. Remember that some toxic chemicals are odorless.
  - If you are asked to evacuate:
    - Do so immediately.
    - Stay tuned to a radio or television for information on evacuation routes, temporary shelters, and procedures. *(See Page 38)*
    - Follow the routes recommended by the authorities--shortcuts may not be safe. Leave at once.
    - If you have time, minimize contamination in the house by closing all windows, shutting all vents, and turning off attic fans.
    - Take pre-assembled emergency supplies.
    - Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance--infants, elderly people and people with access and functional needs.
  - If you are caught outside:
    - Stay upstream, uphill, and upwind! In general, try to go at least one-half mile (usually 8-10 city blocks) from the danger area. Move away from the accident scene and help keep others away.
    - Do not walk into or touch any spilled liquids, airborne mists, or condensed solid chemical deposits. Try not to inhale gases, fumes and smoke. If possible, cover mouth with a cloth while leaving the area.
    - Stay away from accident victims until the hazardous material has been identified.
  - If you are in a motor vehicle: Stop and seek shelter in a permanent building. If you must remain in your car, keep car windows and vents closed and shut off the air conditioner and heater.
If you are requested to stay indoors/shelter in place:

- Bring pets inside.
- Close and lock all exterior doors and windows. Close vents, fireplace dampers, and as many interior doors as possible.
- Turn off air conditioners and ventilation systems. In large buildings, set ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the building. If this is not possible, ventilation systems should be turned off.
- Go into the pre-selected shelter room. This room should be above ground and have the fewest openings to the outside.
- Seal gaps under doorways and windows with wet towels or plastic sheeting and duct tape.
- Seal gaps around window air conditioning units, bathroom and kitchen exhaust fans, and stove and dryer vents with duct tape and plastic sheeting, wax paper or aluminum wrap.
- Use material to fill cracks and holes in the room, such as those around pipes.
- If gas or vapors could have entered the building, take shallow breaths through a cloth or a towel. Avoid eating or drinking any food or water that may be contaminated.

**EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS**

As is true of most rural communities, we have few methods of communication in the event of an emergency or disaster condition. Television and radio media provide limited communications, at best. The Greater Lake Shastina Fire Safe Council, in partnership with the LSFD, is investigating future options for emergency notification. These could include such methods as alarms, whistles, community radio, etc. Until then, current methods being used are the County’s CodeRED® notification system; emergency (police, fire, sheriff, etc.) personnel and LSFD Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers going door-to-door; and social media outlets such as the LSFD Facebook page and the Lake Shastina NextDoor website. Additionally, local radio stations may provide information, as well as ongoing updates, on emergency conditions. Residents with access to emergency agency scanner frequencies could also receive information that way. Additionally a list of NOAA Weather scanner frequencies and local radio stations can be found on Page 38.

**EVACUATIONS**

Evacuations are more common than many people realize. In some circumstances, local officials decide that the hazards are serious and require mandatory evacuations. In others, evacuations are advised or households decide to evacuate to avoid situations they believe are potentially dangerous. When community evacuations become necessary, local officials may provide information to the public through the media. In some circumstances, other warning methods, such as sirens (where available), text alerts, emails or telephone calls are used. The
amount of time you have to leave will depend on the hazard. If the event is a weather condition, you might have a day or two to get ready. However, many disasters allow no time for people to gather even the most basic necessities, which is why planning ahead is essential. Plan how you will assemble your family and supplies and anticipate where you will go for different situations. Choose several destinations in different directions so you have options in an emergency and know the evacuation routes to get to those destinations.

- **Types of evacuations:** The terms “advisory/voluntary” and “mandatory” are used to describe evacuation orders. However, local jurisdictions may use other terms such as “precautionary” or “immediate threat”. These terms are used to alert you to the significance of the danger. For your safety, all evacuation instructions should be followed immediately:
  - Advisory/Voluntary: A warning to persons within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued this type of warning or order are not required to evacuate, but it would be to their advantage to do so.
  - Mandatory: A warning to persons within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists and individuals MUST evacuate in accordance with the instructions of local officials.
  - Shelter in Place: Take immediate shelter where you are—at home, work, school, or in between. It is important to listen to TV or radio to understand whether the authorities wish you to merely remain indoors or to take additional steps to protect yourself and your family.
  - Safe Zones: Certain areas may be designated “safe zones”. These will be areas within the community that allow people to gather, away from immediate danger. Usually they will be large, open areas such as schoolyards, parking lots, parks, golf courses, ranch grazing areas, etc. In the Lake Shastina development, these might include Hoy Park and the Lake Shastina Golf Resort. In the Rancho Hills development, residents may be directed to the Seldom Seen Ranch, north of the community. Depending on the nature of the emergency (as well as accessibility of roads, etc.), emergency personnel may identify and direct you to a safe zone location.

- **What to Do When Evacuation Occurs:** There may be situations where you will decide to leave, or you may be ordered to leave. Even if the evacuation is designated as “advisory/voluntary”, it may be in your best interest to leave. This may be what is safest for you and your family. **Always follow the directions of emergency personnel:**
  - Basic Evacuation Guidelines:
    - Plan places where your family will meet, both within and outside of your immediate neighborhood. Use your family emergency plan to decide these locations before a disaster.
    - If you have a car, keep a full tank of gas in it if an evacuation seems likely. Keep a half tank of gas in it at all times in case of an unexpected need to evacuate. Gas stations may be closed during emergencies and unable to pump gas during power outages. Plan to take one car per family to reduce congestion and delay.
    - Become familiar with alternate routes and other means of transportation out of your area. Choose several destinations in different directions so you have options in an emergency.
    - Leave early enough to avoid being trapped by severe weather.
    - Follow recommended evacuation routes. Do not take shortcuts; they may be blocked.
    - Be alert for road hazards such as washed-out roads or bridges and downed power lines. Do not drive into flooded areas.
    - If you do not have a car, plan how you will leave if you have to. Make arrangements with family, friends or your local government.
• Take your emergency supplies kit unless you have reason to believe it has been contaminated.
• Listen to a battery-powered radio and follow local evacuation instructions.
• Take your pets with you, but understand that only service animals may be permitted in public shelters. Plan how you will care for your pets in an emergency.

  o If time allows:
    • Call or email the out-of-state contact in your family communications plan. Tell them where you are going.
    • Secure your home by closing and locking doors and windows.
    • Unplug electrical equipment such as radios, televisions and small appliances. Leave freezers and refrigerators plugged in unless there is a risk of flooding. If there is damage to your home and you are instructed to do so, shut off water, gas and electricity before leaving.
    • Wear sturdy shoes and clothing that provides some protection such as long pants, long-sleeved shirts and a cap.
    • Check with neighbors who may need a ride.

  o Guidelines for Sheltering in Place: There may be situations when emergency personnel determine it's simply best to stay where you are and avoid any uncertainty outside. There may be circumstances when staying put and creating a barrier between yourself and potentially contaminated air outside, a process known as "sealing the room," is a matter of survival. Use common sense and available information to assess the situation and determine if there is immediate danger. If you see large amounts of debris in the air, or if local authorities say the air is badly contaminated, you may want to take this kind of action. The process used to seal the room is considered a temporary protective measure to create a barrier between you and potentially contaminated air outside. It is a type of sheltering in place that requires pre-planning:
    • Bring your family and pets inside.
    • Lock doors, close windows, air vents and fireplace dampers.
    • Turn off fans, air conditioning and forced air heating systems.
    • Take your emergency supply kit unless you have reason to believe it has been contaminated.
    • Go into an interior room with few windows, if possible.
    • Seal all windows, doors and air vents with 2-4 mil. plastic sheeting and duct tape. Consider measuring and cutting the sheeting in advance to save time.
    • Cut the plastic sheeting several inches wider than the openings and label each sheet.
    • Duct tape plastic at corners first and then tape down all edges.
    • Be prepared to improvise and use what you have on hand to seal gaps so that you create a barrier between yourself and any contamination.
    • Local authorities may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. However, you should watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet often for official news and instructions as they become available.

• Evacuation Routes:
The two major routes out of the greater Lake Shastina area are via Big Springs Road (North/South) and Jackson Ranch Road (East/West). Access to these roads is fairly straight forward for much of the area. However, because of the many dead-ends and cul-de-sacs, within the Lake Shastina developments access to exits can be more complicated. The map below highlights Big Springs and Jackson Ranch
roads, as well as the routes that terminate onto them. A full page copy of this map can be found on Page 37.

Remember: This map is for informational purposes only. In the event of an actual emergency, ALWAYS follow the directions given by emergency personnel. They will have the most current information on emergency conditions and will be able to direct you to the fastest, safest route out of the area:
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The following pages contain a wealth of information and resources that will be invaluable in the event of an emergency. Please familiarize yourself with this information, take the recommended actions, and keep the information somewhere that it will be easy to find and reference. It could make the difference when it comes to protecting you and your family when disaster strikes:

- Emergency Preparedness Checklist
- Family Plan Emergency Information Form and Wallet Cards
- CodeRED® Enrollment Information and Form
- YANA/Medically Fragile Enrollment Form
- Siskiyou County Medically Fragile Enrollment Form
- Emergency Supplies Kits
- Example Of a Personal Evacuation Plan
- Emergency Preparedness for Pet Owners
- Escape Routes Map: Lake Shastina Developments
- NOAA Weather Radio Frequencies and Local Radio Stations
- Contacts
-Sources for Additional Information
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST

Preparations Always In Place: (Also see “Emergency Supplies Kit” information, Pages 32-33)
- Copies of important documents
- Essential Items for evacuation in suitcases for all family members
  - Emergency box of food, water, toiletries
- Pet essentials
- Auto: 1/2 tank gas, flashlight, 1st aid, blankets
- Pre-arranged contact person/place for evacuation (safe meeting place)
- Identify propane turn off valves
- Clear a defensible space around home
- Inventory of home contents and exterior (photos)
- Get to know your neighbors, so you can help each other

Notification Methods:
- CODE RED
- Fire, Police, Sheriff, CERT- neighborhood door to door
- Next Door Community Web site (requires enrollment to the website)
- LSFD Facebook Page
- Radio, TV

Attire and Equipment:
- Wear only cotton or wool clothes
- Proper attire includes long pants, long sleeved shirt or jacket, and boots
- Carry gloves, a handkerchief to cover your face, water, and goggles
- Keep a flashlight and portable radio with you at all times
- Follow directions of official fire and police personnel

Family Members and Pets:
- If possible, evacuate all family members and pets not essential to preparing house for wildfire
- Relay plans to contact person

Vehicles/ Evacuation:
- Pack essentials in car
- Place vehicles in garage, pointing out with keys in ignition
- Roll up windows
- Close garage door. In the case of a power outage, disconnect electric opener, so that it can be opened manually
- Do not park extra vehicles on golf course; it may be needed for emergency vehicles or helicopters
- Leave when officially asked. Time spent convincing you holds up evacuation efforts and endangers you and other people’s lives.
- When leaving, do not bottleneck exits. It impedes emergency vehicle access.
- Follow given directives for leaving the area for shelter.
Essential Items:
- Important documents (Social Security Card, Bank, Trust, IRS, Investment, Home Title, Insurance Policies, Birth Certificates, Medical Records)
- Credit and ATM Cards
- Medications, Health Insurance Cards
- Prescription glasses, dentures, hearing aids, medical devices
- Driver’s License
- Photo ID’s of each family member and pets
- Passport
- Computer Backup Files, Personal Computer and Charger
- Cell Phone and Charger
- Address Book
- Personal Toiletries (soaps, TP, towels)
- Changes of Clothing, Extra Shoes (not sandals)
- Children’s needs (clothes, baby food, diapers, toys, books)
- Family Photo Albums and videos
- Family Heirlooms
- First Aid Kit
- Flashlight
- Bedding, Camping gear

Inside the House:
- Close all interior doors
- Leave a light on in each room
- Remove lightweight, non-fire resistant curtains and other combustible materials from around windows
- Close fire-resistant drapes, shutters, and venetian blinds
- Turn off all pilot lights

Outside the house:
- Place Combustible Patio Furniture in the house or garage
- Shut off propane at the tank or natural gas at the meter
- Close all exterior vents if possible
- Prop a ladder against the house to provide firefighters with easy access to the roof
- Make sure that all garden hoses are connected to faucets and attach nozzles set on spray
- Close all exterior doors and windows
- Leave exterior doors locked
- Turn on outside lights
- Wet down wood shake or shingle roofs before leaving
- Fill trash cans and buckets with water and place where firefighters can find them

*Before you leave, check on your neighbors.*

Be Prepared! Stay Calm, Encourage Cooperation
Remember... We Are All in This Together
Family Emergency Plan

Make sure your family has a plan in case of an emergency. Before an emergency happens, sit down together and decide how you will get in contact with each other, where you will go and what you will do in an emergency. Keep a copy of this plan in your emergency essentials kit or another safe place where you can access it in the event of a disaster.

Out-of-Town Contact Name:  
E-mail:  
Telephone Number:  
Cell Phone Number:  

Local Contact Name:  
E-mail:  
Telephone Number:  
Cell Phone Number:  

Neighborhood Meeting Place:  
Out-of-Town Meeting Place:  
Telephone Number:  
Telephone Number:  

Fill out the following information for each family member and keep it up to date.

Name:  
Date of Birth:  
Social Security Number:  
Important Medical Information:  

Name:  
Date of Birth:  
Social Security Number:  
Important Medical Information:  

Name:  
Date of Birth:  
Social Security Number:  
Important Medical Information:  

Name:  
Date of Birth:  
Social Security Number:  
Important Medical Information:  

Name:  
Date of Birth:  
Social Security Number:  
Important Medical Information:  

Name:  
Date of Birth:  
Social Security Number:  
Important Medical Information:  

Write down where your family spends the most time: work, school and other places you frequent. Schools, daycare providers, workplaces and apartment buildings should all have site-specific emergency plans that you and your family need to know about.

Work Location One
Address:  
Phone Number:  
Evacuation Location:  

School Location One
Address:  
Phone Number:  
Evacuation Location:  

Work Location Two
Address:  
Phone Number:  
Evacuation Location:  

School Location Two
Address:  
Phone Number:  
Evacuation Location:  

Other place you frequent
Address:  
Phone Number:  
Evacuation Location:  

Other place you frequent
Address:  
Phone Number:  
Evacuation Location:  

Important Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Important Information</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>Policy Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doctor(s):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other:</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmacist:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Insurance:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeowners/Rental Insurance:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinarian/Kennel (for pets):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dial 911 for Emergencies
Emergency Wallet Cards

Make sure your family has a plan in case of an emergency. Fill out these cards and give one to each member of your family to make sure they know who to call and where to meet in case of an emergency.

Family Emergency Plan

NEIGHBORHOOD EMERGENCY CONTACT:
PHONE
CELL
NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING PLACE:
PHONE:
OUT-OF-TOWN EMERGENCY CONTACT:
PHONE
CELL
OUT-OF-TOWN MEETING PLACE:
PHONE:
DIAL 911 FOR EMERGENCIES VISIT TEXASPREPARES.ORG

Family Emergency Plan

NEIGHBORHOOD EMERGENCY CONTACT:
PHONE
CELL
NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING PLACE:
PHONE:
OUT-OF-TOWN EMERGENCY CONTACT:
PHONE
CELL
OUT-OF-TOWN MEETING PLACE:
PHONE:
DIAL 911 FOR EMERGENCIES VISIT TEXASPREPARES.ORG

Family Emergency Plan

NEIGHBORHOOD EMERGENCY CONTACT:
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CELL
NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING PLACE:
PHONE:
OUT-OF-TOWN EMERGENCY CONTACT:
PHONE
CELL
OUT-OF-TOWN MEETING PLACE:
PHONE:
DIAL 911 FOR EMERGENCIES VISIT TEXASPREPARES.ORG

Family Emergency Plan

NEIGHBORHOOD EMERGENCY CONTACT:
PHONE
CELL
NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING PLACE:
PHONE:
OUT-OF-TOWN EMERGENCY CONTACT:
PHONE
CELL
OUT-OF-TOWN MEETING PLACE:
PHONE:
DIAL 911 FOR EMERGENCIES VISIT TEXASPREPARES.ORG
CODE RED ALERT

SELF ONLINE ENROLLMENT THROUGH SHERIFF’S OFFICE:

Go to: www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/page/sheriff-office

Under County Key Links, click, “Emergency Information”

Click “Code RED”

Follow Directions to complete form

COMMUNITY SERVICE ENROLLMENT: Fill out below and you will be enrolled through a DPS Volunteer. This will be set up for Emergency Notifications Only. (Return completed form to Lake Shastina Administration building, 16320 Everhart Drive)

Location Details

Address to be monitored ________________________________

City, Zip ________________________________

Contact Information

Name

Phone # 1
Landline or Cell

Phone # 2
Landline or Cell

Signature ________________________________ Date __________________

Enrollment Date ________________ Enrolled By ____________________________
LAKE SHASTINA
YANA/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE SUPPORT FOR MEDICALLY FRAGILE INDIVIDUALS

1. Name ___________________________ Phone # ___________________________
2. Address ___________________________ ___________________________
3. Date of Birth ___________________________ Age ___________________________
4. Do you have any medical disabilities/ conditions? Your level of independence?
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
5. Is there any special medical equipment that you are dependent on?
   ____________________________________________
6. What medications are you currently taking? ____________________________
   ____________________________________________
7. Physician/s phone #’s ____________________________
   ____________________________________________
8. Nearest emergency contact- Relative/friend and phone # ____________________________
   ____________________________________________
9. Contact #2 ____________________________
10. Do you have a vehicle to leave in, in the case of evacuation, or do you need transportation?
    ____________________________________________
11. Who can you rely on, if you need shelter? ____________________________
12. Do you have any household pets or a service animal? Type and how many?
    ____________________________________________
13. Source of heating/ cooling? ____________________________
14. Alarm systems, Emergency key location, firearms? ____________________________
    ____________________________________________
15. Drive way concerns in snowy/ icy weather? ____________________________
    ____________________________________________
16. Notes: ____________________________________________

Signature ____________________________ Date ____________________________

Intake ____________________________

(Return completed forms to the Lake Shastina Police Department, 16309 Everhart Drive)
Siskiyou County Public Health
Voluntary Registration Request for Medically Fragile Individuals
Emergency Response

I consent to have the below information given to Siskiyou County Public Health Department for the creation and maintenance of a crisis/emergency database. This information will only be used in the event of a crisis or disaster for location and evacuation purposes. The database will be updated annually.

Signature of Individual                       Date
Name: _______________________________ Spouse: _______________________________

Physical Address: _______________________________

City: ___________________________ Phone: ___________________________

Mailing Address (if different than above): _______________________________

Do you live in a mobile home? ________________, or an apartment? ________________

If yes, what is the complex name? _______________________________

Date of Birth: ___________________________ Age: _______

Check applicable medical disabilities:
☐ Legally Blind ☐ Deaf ☐ Terminal ☐ Paralysis

Specify other chronic medical disabilities: _______________________________

Are you:
☐ Self-ambulatory ☐ Ambulatory with Assist (walker, cane, arm)
☐ Confined to a wheelchair ☐ Non-ambulatory, bedridden

Check applicable special equipment that you are dependent on:
☐ Wheelchair ☐ Walker/Cane ☐ Crutches
☐ Life Support System ☐ Dialysis ☐ Insulin Dependent
☐ I V ☐ Feeding Tube ☐ Ostomy
☐ Oxygen: If yes, oxygen needed for ______ hours per day. Indicate liter flow: ______

Do you have a portable O2 tank? Yes ________ No ___________

Psychiatrist/Therapist’s Name: ___________________________ Phone#: ______________________
General Physician’s Name: ________________________ Phone#: ____________________

Home Health Care Provider: _______________________ Phone#: ____________________

Emergency Contact Person: _______________________ Phone#: ____________________

Do you have a reliable method of transportation? ______________

If no, check the appropriate transportation type needed:
☐ Standard Vehicle (bus, car) ☐ Wheelchair Equipped ☐ Ambulance

Will a caregiver or service animal accompany you to a shelter if needed? __________
Relationship of caregiver: __________________________________________________________

Do you have a household pet(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No How many? ______________

Medical Condition/Level of Independence:
AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE NEEDED: (check one)
☐ Bedridden
☐ Maximum assist – unable to feed self, walk alone
☐ Moderate assist – need help to do daily activities
☐ Minimal assist – only require small amount of help
☐ Independent

Type of Heating in home: (check one) Type of water source in home: (check one)
☐ Wood ☐ City or community system
☐ Gas (propane, diesel) ☐ Well
☐ Electric ☐ Natural spring water

Return completed forms to: Siskiyou County Health Department
810 South Main Street, Yreka, CA 96097 Fax: 841-4092

Katie Eastman: keastman@co.siskiyou.ca.us

Referring Agency __________________________
EMERGENCY SUPPLIES KIT/S

The first 72 hours after a major emergency or disaster are critical. Electricity, gas, water, and telephones may not be working. In addition, public safety services such as police and fire departments will be busy handling serious crises. You should be prepared to be self-sufficient, able to live without running water, electricity, and/or gas, for at least three days following a major emergency. Everyone should have a personal supplies kit. Keep them where you spend most of your time, so they can be easily reached. The kits will be useful for many emergencies; especially if you need to evacuate.

While there are many things that might make you more comfortable, think first about fresh water, food, and clean air. Put together two kits. In one, put everything you need to stay where you are for at least three days. The other should be a portable version you can take with you if you have to get away. Backpacks, or other small bags, are best for your kit so you can take them with you in the event of an evacuation. Use and replace perishable items like water, food, medications, and batteries on a yearly basis. Keep special medical or mobility equipment (ventilators, oxygen tanks, extra cane, etc.) where they can be easily reached.

Include such things as:

- **FOOD AND WATER:**
  - Water:
    - Keep at least a three-day supply of water for each person; each person will need a gallon each day.
    - Children, nursing mothers, and sick people may need more water.
    - Store water tightly in clean plastic containers.
  - Food:
    - Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food.
    - Select food that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking, and little or no water
    - Pack a manual can opener

- **HEALTH AND SAFETY:**
  - First Aid Kit, including such things as:
    - Sterile gloves
    - Sterile dressings
    - Scissors and tweezers
    - Soap and antibiotic towelettes
    - Antibiotic ointment
    - Burn ointment
    - Adhesive bandages in various sizes.
    - First Aid Handbook
    - Non-prescription drugs (aspirin, etc.)
    - Eye wash solution to flush eyes
  - Medications, prescription list, copies of medical cards, doctor’s names and contact information
  - Blankets or sleeping bags
  - Whistle (to signal for help)
  - Soap, toothbrush, toilet paper, and other personal care items
  - Fire extinguisher
  - Spare eyeglasses and/or contact lenses
  - Garbage bags or plastic ties for personal sanitation
• **ELECTRONICS:**
  - Flashlight
  - Battery powered, solar, or hand crank radio (NOAA weather radio, if possible)
  - Cell phone/s with chargers
  - Extra batteries

• **YOU SHOULD ALSO HAVE:**
  - Family and emergency contact information. See sample forms, **Pages 26-27**.
  - Paper plates and cups, and plastic utensils.
  - Multipurpose tool and wrench or pliers (to turn off utilities)
  - Important documents (or copies) such as passports, social security card, insurance cards, immunization records, home title, etc.
  - Extra cash and change
  - Maps of the area
  - Extra set of car keys and house keys, safe deposit box key
  - Matches in a waterproof container

• **IF YOU HAVE BABIES, CHILDREN, PETS, OR SOMEONE WITH SPECIAL MEDICAL NEEDS IN YOUR FAMILY, YOU SHOULD ADD** (as appropriate):
  - Medical supplies (e.g., hearing aids with batteries, glasses, contact lenses, syringes, cane, etc.)
  - Baby supplies (e.g., bottles, formula, baby food, and diapers)
  - Games and activities for children
  - Pet supplies (e.g., food and water, bowls, medications, litter box, leash, etc.)
  - Pet medications and vaccination records

• **PORTABLE KIT SHOULD INCLUDE, AT MINIMUM:**
  - Food (at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food)
  - Water (one gallon per day, per person)
  - Flashlight
  - Extra batteries
  - First aid kit
  - Whistle to signal for help
  - Dust mask or cotton t-shirt, to help filter air
  - Moist towelettes for sanitation
  - Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
  - Manual can opener
  - Unique family needs (daily medications, baby needs, important family documents)
  - Garbage bags with plastic ties for personal sanitation
PERSONAL EVACUATION PLAN

To prepare oneself for a catastrophic event that requires immediate evacuation, consider the following guidelines to help set up your home or business.

1. Take a few weeks to think about the items in your home or business that will give you the most discomfort if lost in a flood, fire, volcanic eruption, earthquake, etc. and write these items down until you feel your list is complete.
2. Make this list your 24-hour evacuation list.
3. From this list, break it down into a 1-hour list and a 30-minute list. This forces you to think hard about what really matters.
4. Next, purchase a couple of plastic containers and do a short practice run to see how much you can fit into one. See if you can carry it by yourself or with another person.
5. If the size is suitable, measure the interior of your vehicle. This will help you determine the number of containers to buy.
6. Place your containers in rooms or closets near areas of importance on your list. (See sample list below.) Attach your list to the groups of containers and have copies ready for each member of the family. Try to label each container with just the items that will fit into it.
7. Practice! Do a mock evacuation drill and time yourself. Repeat drill every 6 months to imprint the actions on your mind. The written lists help keep you focused and better able to control fear.
8. After a few practice runs and you’ve gained a level of comfort, then number the containers according to your list.

SAMPLE 30-MINUTE EVACUATION LIST:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICE</th>
<th>Box #’s 1-4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Files (label file drawers on the outside with a priority #)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Copy of computer hard drive or computer, laptop and power cords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rolodex or address book, lists of important contact numbers for bank, insurance, account numbers etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Checkbook, bills, extra cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Negatives and photos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Safe deposit keys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Insurance paperwork and valuable papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cell phone and chargers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MASTER BEDROOM/BATH</th>
<th>Box #’s 4-6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Evacuation Suitcase -1 for summer, 1 for winter (start with clothes headed to the thrift store)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Rx’s/Toiletries • Jewelry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pillows/Blankets, towels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Boots/heavy shoes, spare shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Work Clothes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KITCHEN</th>
<th>Box #’s 7-8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Favorite Recipe books or cards (use a bright colored label to catch your eye.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spare keys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pet Gear – Food, leashes, bowls, kennels (remember many shelters can’t take pets.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN FOR PETS

Just as we need to prepare ourselves and family for emergencies and evacuation, we need to prepare for our pets. Whether it becomes best to stay put or evacuate, having a specific plan in place helps reduce the panic and stress of trying to gather what you need. If you evacuate your home, DO NOT LEAVE YOUR PETS BEHIND! Pets most likely cannot survive on their own, and if by some remote chance they do, you may not be able to find them, when you return.

If you are going to a public shelter, it is important to understand that animals may not be allowed inside. Plan in advance for shelter alternatives that will work for both you and your pets; consider loved ones or friends outside of your immediate area who will be willing to host you and your pets in an emergency. Make a back-up emergency plan in case you cannot care for your animals yourself. Develop a buddy system with neighbors, friends, and relative to make sure that someone is available to care for or evacuate your pets, if you are unable to do so. Be prepared to improvise and use what you have on hand to make it on your own for at least three days.

PET PLAN:

It is important to identify a feasible shelter well in advance. As many shelters cannot accept pets, find out which motels and hotels are in the areas you may need to evacuate to, which do permits pets. Several local options are listed below. Include your local animal shelter’s number in your list of emergency numbers. A list of contact numbers for several local animal shelters, rescue organizations and pet-friendly motels is included below. They might be able to provide information concerning pets during a disaster. Most of the motels do charge a fee for animals. At the time of an emergency, contact them directly to determine availability and current fees.

Take pet food, bottled water, medications, veterinary records, cat litter/pan, dog waste bags, manual can opener, food and water dishes, first aid kit, bedding, and special toys. Make sure identification tags are up to date and securely fastened to your pet’s collar. If possible, attach address and/or phone number of your evacuation site. If your pet gets lost, his tag is his ticket home. Make sure you have a secure pet carrier, leash, or harness for your pet, so that if he panics, he cannot escape.

The behavior of your pet may change after an emergency. Normally quiet and friendly pets may become aggressive or defensive. Watch animals closely. Leash dogs and place them in a secure area with access to shelter and water.

ANIMAL SHELTERS/RESCUE ORGANIZATIONS:

Siskiyou County Animal Control  525 S. Foothill Drive, Yreka  530-841-4028
Cannot take animals for boarding. But, may be able to assist with lost or runaway animals.

Siskiyou County Sheriff’s Posse  posserescue@gmail.com
Animal recovery, rescue; including large farm animals

Siskiyou County Humane Society  1208 N. Mt. Shasta Boulevard, Mt. Shasta  530-926-4052

Mt Shasta Animal Control  530-926-7540
Cannot take animals for boarding. But, may be able to assist with lost or runaway animals. Additionally, in an emergency, will lend out cages if they have them available.

Rescue Ranch  Dogs Only  2216 Oberlin Rd., Yreka 96097  530-842-0829
Humanity for Horses
Can provide information and possibly assist with horses, goats, llama, and alpaca.

Siskiyou County Fairgrounds 1712 Old US 99, Yreka 530-842-2767
May be able to assist with large animals and livestock.

**PET FRIENDLY MOTELS:**

**DUNSMUIR:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motel</th>
<th>Accepts</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oak Tree</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>4000 Siskiyou Avenue</td>
<td>530-235-4100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MT SHASTA:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motel</th>
<th>Accepts</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mt Shasta Inn</td>
<td>Dogs Only</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>1121 S. Mt. Shasta Boulevard</td>
<td>530-926-3411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Inn</td>
<td>In emergency only</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>504 S. Mt. Shasta Boulevard</td>
<td>530-926-4617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Western Tree House</td>
<td>Dogs and Cats</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>111 Morgan Way</td>
<td>530-926-3101 or 800-545-7164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry Valley Inn</td>
<td>Dogs and Cats</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>1142 S. Mt. Shasta Boulevard</td>
<td>530-926-2052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finlandia Inn</td>
<td>Dogs and Cats</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>1612 S. Mt. Shasta Boulevard</td>
<td>530-926-5596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WEED:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motel</th>
<th>Accepts</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sis-Q Inn</td>
<td>Dogs Only</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>1825 Shastina Drive</td>
<td>530-938-4194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi Lo Motel</td>
<td>Dogs and Cats</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>88 S. Weed Boulevard</td>
<td>530-938-2731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motel 6</td>
<td>Dogs and Cats</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>466 N. Weed Boulevard</td>
<td>530-938-4101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfort Inn</td>
<td>Dogs and Cat</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>1844 Shastina Drive</td>
<td>530-938-1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Inn</td>
<td>Dogs and Cats</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>1830 Black Butte Drive</td>
<td>530-938-1308</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**YREKA:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motel</th>
<th>Accepts</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holiday Inn</td>
<td>Service dogs only</td>
<td></td>
<td>707 Montague Road</td>
<td>530-842-1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Inn</td>
<td>Limited # of rooms</td>
<td></td>
<td>306 N. Main Street</td>
<td>530-842-6835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Western Miners Inn</td>
<td>Dogs and Cats</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>122 E. Miner Street</td>
<td>530-842-4355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodeway Inn</td>
<td>Dogs and Cats</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>1235 S. Main Street</td>
<td>530-842-4412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfort Inn</td>
<td>Dogs and Cats</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>1804 Fort Jones Road</td>
<td>530-842-1612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baymont Inn</td>
<td>Dogs and Cats</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>148 Moonlit Oaks Avenue</td>
<td>530-842-1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super 8 Motel</td>
<td>Dogs and Cats</td>
<td>Fee</td>
<td>136 Montague Road</td>
<td>530-842-5781</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map is for informational purposes only. In the event of an actual emergency, ALWAYS follow the directions given by emergency workers. They will have the most current information on emergency conditions and will be able to direct you to the fastest, safest route out of the area.
NOAA WEATHER RADIO ALL HAZARDS (NWR)

Requires scanner. Operates on the following seven VHF Frequencies (MHz):

- 162.400
- 162.425
- 162.450
- 162.475
- 162.500
- 162.525
- 162.550

LOCAL RADIO STATIONS

- KSYC 103.9 FM, 1490 AM
- KZRO 100.1 FM
- KNYR 91.3 FM
- KLDD 91.9 FM
- KSIZ 102.3 FM
EMERGENCY CONTACTS

TO REPORT AN EMERGENCY: 911

LOCAL:
Lake Shastina Community Services District 530-938-3281 www.lakeshastina.com/lscsdinfo.htm
Lake Shastina Police Department 530-938-4113 Lake Shastina Fire Department 530-938-3161
Weed Fire Department 530-938-5030
Weed Police Department 530-938-5000 weedpd@ci.weed.ca.us

COUNTY:
Siskiyou County Sheriff 530-841-2900 (Services include: posse, search and rescue, Chaplains, snow rescue, water rescue and dive team.)
Siskiyou County Office Of Emergency Services 530-841-2155 www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/office-of-emergency-services
Public Safety Link www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/public/safety/link
Siskiyou County Health Department:
Main Office 530-841-2134 www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/public-health-division
800-442-2333
South County 530-926-4588 800-442-2333
Siskiyou County Animal Control 530-841-2900
Siskiyou County Amateur Radio users.cot.net/~n6mrx/ares/index-l.htm

HOSPITALS/CLINICS:
Fairchild Medical Center 530-842-4121 www.fairchildmeg.org
Mercy Medical Center:
Mount Shasta 530-926-6111 www.mercymtshasta.org
Lake Shastina Clinic 530-938-2297

STATE:
CAL FIRE:
North Region Headquarters 530-842-3516 www.fire.ca.gov
Weed Station 530-938-2322
Fire Info Line 530-842-2226

CHP Road Conditions m.chp.ca.gov
Caltrans Road Conditions 800-427-7623 www.dot.ca.gov/cgi-bin/roads.cgi
Mobile Site www.dot.ca.gov/cgi-bin/roadscell.cgi
Public Safety Radio 1610 AM

FEDERAL:
FEMA:
Grants Division 510-627-7121 Response Division 510-627-7251
Forestry Service www.fs.fed.us
Pacific Northwest Division www.fs.usda.gov/rogue-siskiyou/
Klamath National Forest www.fs.usda.gov/klamath
Shasta-Trinity National Forest 530-926-4511 www.fs.usda.gov/stnf

OTHER:
Red Cross of Northern California 530-673-1460 www.redcross.org/ca/yuba-city
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sources for Additional Information</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centers for Disease Control (CDC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Environmental Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incident Information System (InciWeb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Department of Public Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Fire Safe Councils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Fire Protection Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL FIRE: Fire Safety Education Fire Prevention Fire Preparedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Wildland Safety Coordinating Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildland Fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Weather Service (NWS)/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Flood Insurance Program (FEMA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake Country Alliance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disaster Assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern California Resource Center</td>
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<td>Northern California Geographic Area Coordination Center</td>
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DEVELOPED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH:

Greater Lake Shastina Fire Safe Council

Northern California Resource Center

U.S. Forest Service

KLAMATH AND SHASTA-TRINITY UNITS

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