

## Pre-Incident Preparation

- Have adequate clearance around structures of all flammable material. Minimum of 30 feet, (includes wood piles). Greater distances may be required based on the slope.
- Clear all leaves from gutters and roof. Trim back overhanging branches at least 10 feet from chimney.
- Replace roofing and siding with nonflammable or fire resistive materials.
- Reduce or remove flammable vegetation, including landscape plants, and replace with less flammable plants.
- Maintain greenbelt modification around developed areas.
- Have means of transporting livestock or pets readily available.
- Collect valuables, medications and other personal items in one place and be ready to evacuate if necessary.
- Provide information to POA office about any special needs for assistance during an evacuation.

## What Would Happen in the Event of an Evacuation

- **The Fire Department or Incident Commander may initially decide the areas to be evacuated and notify the occupants.** The area to be evacuated will depend upon where the fire or hazard is located, and any weather influencing its travel.
- **The Evacuation Branch Director will supervise law enforcement and volunteer resources.** Law enforcement and their volunteers will assist with the evacuation of disabled or non-ambulatory residents and the security of all areas evacuated.
- **A Safety Zone has been pre-selected for your area by emergency personnel. (See enclosed map)** You should proceed to your designated safety zone unless otherwise directed by emergency personnel during the evacuation process.
- **Red Cross will be responsible to establish and locate shelters for long term sheltering if needed.** Red Cross will have a representative in the Command Post.  
**If you are evacuated;** contact the Red Cross shelter, to provide information about your location, in the event family or friends are trying to contact you.
- **California Highway Patrol (CHP) and the TCSO will control traffic flow** and maintain access for emergency equipment.

**Public agencies will carry out duties and functional responsibilities to the best of their ability considering the extent of the emergency and available resources.**

## What to do if a Wildfire is Approaching

- Park your vehicle facing out. Put your valuables in the car. Place the car keys where you can find them.
- Secure pets and prepare them to be transported.
- Close shutters and heavy drapes.
- Leave your electricity on and
- Leave some inside lights on.

- Place a garden hose and buckets full of water around the house.
- Cover up by wearing long pants, long sleeved shirt, goggles or glasses, a baseball cap and a bandanna to cover your face. 100% cotton clothing is preferable.

Turn off gas or propane tank if possible.

## Primary Travel Routes During Evacuation

- Know the primary travel routes to get to the safety zones.
- Be prepared to be directed by law enforcement or traffic control personnel.  
**You must follow their directions.**

Drive the routes in advance so that you will be prepared for the confusion of an actual emergency.

- Have checklist and map ready with all the actions you will take prior to and during evacuation.
- If you become trapped by fire while evacuating in your car, park in an area clear of vegetation, close all vehicle windows and vents, cover yourself with a blanket or jacket and lie on the floor.

If you are trapped by fire while evacuating on foot, select an area clear of vegetation or lie face down in a ditch.

## If You Are Unable to Evacuate When a Fire or Hazard Approaches

- Stay inside your house away from outside walls.
- Keep all doors closed but leave them unlocked.
- Keep your entire family together and **REMAIN CALM**. Remember if it gets hot in the house, it is four to five times hotter and more dangerous outside.

### AFTER THE FIRE PASSES

- Check the exterior and roof immediately, extinguish all sparks and embers. If you must climb on the roof, use caution.
- Check inside the attic for hidden burning embers.
- Check your yard for burning woodpiles, trees, fence posts or other materials.

## How Will Citizens be Notified?

- Fire Personnel
- Home-to-home by Sheriff's Department or their volunteers.
- Emergency Alert System (EAS), alerting on radio and TV.

- **Local Radio Stations**
- **KFBK**            **1530**            **(AM)**
- **KTHU**            **100.7**            **(FM)**

- For a copy of this Emergency Plan, contact the Tehama County Sheriff's OES @ 529-7940 or Tehama County Fire/CDF @528-5199.
- Do not call local Fire Stations to report an emergency or for information, contact 9-1-1 to report all emergencies.
- CDF and Tehama County Fire need Volunteers Fire Fighters. For more information call 530-528-5199.

## When Can People Come Back into Their Homes?

The Incident Commander will determine when it is safe for citizens to move back into their homes. This will be done just as soon as possible. This will be announced through the media as well as on the Department's information lines, at roadblocks, safety zones, and relocation shelters.

For emergency information contact the Tehama County Sheriff's Office at **530-529-7900**

**WHERE TO KEEP THIS PLAN:** A few suggestions on locations are:

- Refrigerator Door
- Home Bulletin Board
- Vehicle Glove Box

## HOMELAND SECURITY, DISASTERS AND EMERGENCIES

If a major disaster hits an area it may affect the whole community, help may not come right away. Listen to local radio and television stations for possible Emergency Alert System announcements.

### Terrorism

In a Terrorist attack:

- Stay calm. Follow instructions from public safety personnel.
- Be ready for another attack.
- Do not spread rumors.

Be alert:

- When you go to a new building always look for other ways to leave quickly.
- If you find a strange package, do not touch it. Leave the area and **call 911**.

### Air Contamination

During serious air pollution, chemical, or radiation disasters, radio broadcasts may tell you to “shelter in place”.

**Here’s what to do:**

- Stay inside your home, building or car.
- Close windows and doors. Pull blinds, curtains, and drapes.
- Turn off air conditioning and ventilators that pull air into the building or vehicle.
- Block cracks around windows and doors with towels.
- Wait until emergency personnel or “Emergency Alert System” on radio or television gives you the OK to leave.

### Earthquake

During an earthquake:

- **Duck** under a table or big piece of furniture.
- **Cover** your head and neck with your arms.
- **Hold** on until the shaking stops.

**Wheelchair users:** Apply the brake; cover your head with your arms.

**Drivers:** Pull over. Do not block the street, stay in your car.

After the quake stops:

- Expect aftershocks.
- Watch for falling objects and power lines.
- Check your home utilities. If you smell gas, turn off the gas line and leave the building.

### Structure Fires – Home or Office

- Get out of any building involved in fire.
- Notify occupants, set off the fire alarms.
- If you are trapped by fire, close doors and windows to slow fire spread, stay near the floor and call for help.

**To Use a fire extinguisher, think PASS:**

**Pull the pin.**

**Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire.**

**Squeeze the handle.**

**Sweep foam from side to side.**

### If someone is injured

Do not move the victim unless there is immediate danger.

- **Call 911.** If the victim is bleeding or unconscious, tell the 911 operator.
- **Remain calm,** stay with the victim.

If the victim is bleeding:

- **Apply direct pressure to the wound. Raise the injured area.**
- **Do not let the victim’s blood touch your skin.**

### Power outages or emergencies

- Turn off all appliances and unplug computers.
- Leave one light on, to show when power has been restored.
- Do not use candles. Use flashlights.
- If you are cold, bring everyone into one room and close all doors to keep heat in.
- Check all appliances, when power is restored.

## Evacuation Advisories

- **EVACUATION NOTIFICATION:**

Residents will be advised of potential hazards and the possibility of evacuation. Residents should prepare for the following alternatives and will be given instructions as to travel routes and safe locations, as listed below.

- **PRECAUTIONARY:**

Areas under a "Precautionary Evacuation" are in the influence zone of the incident. While not immediately in danger, changes in weather and/or hazard conditions could rapidly cause a threatening situation to occur. (Only residents with proper identification will be allowed in the affected area.)

- **IMMEDIATE THREAT:**

An "Immediate Threat Evacuation" would be issued when the hazard conditions affect an area and there is an immediate threat to life and property. Whenever an area is under "Immediate Threat", all roads in the area will be closed to incoming traffic.

- **AREA CLOSURES:**

Whenever an area is under "Immediate Threat", roads in the area will be closed by the California Highway Patrol or the Sheriff's Department. Only residents with proper identification will be allowed to enter the affected area.

- **LIFTING OF EVACUATION ADVISORIES:**

Precautionary evacuation advisories may stay in effect for several days. However, "Immediate Threat" advisories should be rescinded when it is determined that the immediate threat is over. Road closures will be opened to residents with identification, only if a precautionary evacuation advisory still exists.

## Animals During an Emergency

During a disaster or emergency, the American Red Cross discourages people from bringing their Animals to the designated human shelters. People are recommended to:

- Prepare for the transportation of animals upon first notification of possible **evacuation**. Use of transportation crates or livestock trailers is best if you are to move small or large animals to a safety zone or animal shelter facility.
- Pack enough food and water to last for 48 hours. Feeding and drinking containers are a must.
- When required to "Shelter in Place", place your animals in their normal shelter area.
- If you are unable to provide transportation or safety of your animals as suggested above, turn them loose to seek safety on their own. **Keep in mind that in the event of a fire, irrigated pastures or well-grazed fields provide a safer environment for livestock than brush or open grasslands.**

## Sheltering Options

- **Shelter in Place:**

This would be for a low intensity fire where the structures have a good clearance and are made of fire resistant materials and the Fire Department felt it was safe to stay. Shelter-in-Place would also apply in a hazardous materials or air pollution incident.

- **Safety Zones:**

Temporary holding areas for smaller groups of people that provide a safe haven until shelter locations can be established. These locations are distributed throughout the community to provide safe areas that are a relatively short distance from their homes. A map of established safety zones is attached. Not all safety zones may be available based on the location of the incident.

- **Shelters:**

Red Cross establishes shelters for the immediate and short-term housing and care of evacuated residents.

- **Alternate Locations:**

Residents who do not wish to use Red Cross shelters should consider determining in advance alternative housing locations. If you choose not to go to a Red Cross shelter you are advised to contact the Red Cross to provide information about your location, in the event family or friends are trying to find you.

- **Planning Your Escape Route:**

The direction of your escape will be dictated by the location of the incident in relation to your home. The concepts on the *next page* will help you determine the safest travel route.