



***What would you and your family do
if you had only a short time to evacuate your home?***

- **The Need**
- **Develop a Family Disaster Plan**
- **Prepare a Disaster Supply Kit**
Protect Your Life, Your Health and Your Income
- **Protect Your Property**
- **Disaster-Proof Your Records**
- **Protect Your Loved Ones**

The Need

What would you and your family do if you had only a short time to evacuate your home?

Plan ahead.

It wasn't raining when Noah built the ark.

Whether natural or man-made, disasters usually strike quickly, often with little warning. The time to plan for the possibility of a disaster striking where you live is now, when there are steps you can take to avoid or reduce the likelihood of injury, death, property damage and financial crisis.

By taking the steps that follow, you'll be much better prepared to deal with the really important things if disaster does strike, like getting yourself and your loved ones to a place of safety.

- **Develop a Family Disaster Plan**
- **Protect Your Life, Your Health and Your Income**
- **Protect Your Property**
- **Disaster-Proof Your Records**
- **Protect Your Loved Ones**

Develop a Family Disaster Plan

A family disaster plan is your personal plan for how you and your family will deal with an emergency situation if one arises. It's important that every member of your family understands your family disaster plan and is ready to implement it, perhaps at a moment's notice.

Suggestions for your family disaster plan include:

- Understand the types of natural disasters that are most likely to strike the area where you live (fires, hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, flooding).
- Agree on what each family member will do in the event of one of those disasters.
- If you have to remain in your home, identify the safest places to stay.
- If you're advised to evacuate, plan your escape route in advance. Be prepared to listen to local radio for shelter locations.

What if family members are separated? Agree on two alternative meeting places, one near your home and the second outside your immediate area. Make sure your children know how and under what circumstances to call 9-1-1.

Have a plan to protect your property in the event of a disaster. For example, know where your utilities are and how to turn them off. Depending on the threat, remove small outdoor items, close window shutters, etc.

Request information on your employer's disaster plans, as well as those for your children's school and/or childcare center. Be sure they have your emergency contact information and you theirs. Identify a family member or friend living in another area. Have someone your children can call if the need arises.

Ensure that your home is safe: periodically test smoke alarms, carbon monoxide detectors and fire extinguishers to make sure they are working, identify any potential hazards and remove them, be certain that all family members know how to evacuate your home in the event of fire.

Prepare a disaster supply kit

see below.

Prepare a Disaster Supply Kit

Be prepared in advance by assembling a disaster supply kit, packed in sturdy, waterproof containers, such as duffel bags or backpacks.

Recommended contents of a disaster supply kit include:

- Enough water for three days, at the rate of one gallon of water per day per person.
- Canned or packaged food that doesn't spoil (do check freshness occasionally!), as well as a few plates and utensils.
- A change of clothing, shoes and bedding (or sleeping bags).
- Personal hygiene items.
- Battery-powered items, such as flashlights and radios, extra batteries.
- Basic tools, such as a can opener and pocket knife/multi-tool knife.
- Set of car and house keys.
- Either a reminder to take along prescriptions or a copy of prescriptions.
- An adequate amount of cash to cover your family's needs for three days.
- Remember your pets! Include some food and any medication for pets in your disaster supply kit, and don't forget their water needs.

For more information

Additional advice on your family disaster plan and disaster supply kit is available from:

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): 1-800-480-2520

or <http://www.fema.gov>

Department of Homeland Security: 1-800-237-3239 or <http://www.ready.gov>

American Red Cross: <http://www.redcross.org>

Thousand Oaks CA Disaster Preparation <https://www.toaks.org/departments/public-works/emergency>

Protect Your Life, Your Health and Your Income

Disaster preparedness involves protecting more than your and your family's physical well-being...it also includes taking steps to protect your and your family's financial well-being in the event of a life or health-threatening disaster.

Your Life – In a worst-case scenario, if you lost your life in a disaster, would your family be able to manage financially? An adequate life insurance program can help make the difference between financial security and financial disaster.

Your Health – You or a family member may be injured in an emergency. Do you have adequate health care insurance? Do you know what the coverage you do have covers and does not cover?

Your Income – What will happen to your income if you become sick or are hurt as a result of a disaster? It's strongly recommended that you accumulate an emergency fund equal to three to six months of your family expenses. Keep this money where it's easy to access, such as in a savings account or money market fund. Find out from your employer how long you can expect to be paid following a disaster. Will you be eligible for unemployment compensation? Also, does your employer provide any disability income benefits if you're injured in a disaster? You may also wish to purchase personal disability income insurance, which can help to replace your income if you are sick or hurt and unable to work.

Protect Your Property

When it comes to your property, the best plan is to take steps to help avoid or minimize disaster related damage. Everyone should periodically test items such as smoke alarms, carbon monoxide detectors and fire extinguishers. Beyond this, the steps you may wish to take depend, to some degree, on the types of disasters that are most likely to occur where you live.

For example:

Hurricanes/tornadoes: Install storm shutters, have a tornado safe room in your home, consult with professionals about such measures as anchoring your home to its foundation or strapping the roof to the frame of the building.

Flooding: Avoid buying or building a home in a flood plain or, alternatively, buy or build an elevated home. Consider moving furnaces and electrical panels from lower to upper levels in the house.

Earthquakes: Consult with professionals on earthquake-resistant construction. Bolt bookcases and tall/heavy furniture to walls. Keep cabinet doors shut with child-resistant latches.

Wildfires: Keep brush cleared away from your home. Use fire-resistant siding and roofing materials.

Regardless of your best efforts, ***you may still experience property damage as the result of a disaster***. Make sure you have homeowner's insurance and that you understand what your policy will and will not cover. You may need to purchase separate flood or earthquake coverage, depending on where you live. If you don't already have it, consider some type of replacement cost coverage. Also, be certain that the amount of your homeowners' coverage keeps pace with the current cost of replacing your home. Renters should consider purchasing renters' insurance to help pay for damaged, destroyed or stolen personal property.

Disaster-Proof Your Records

In most places, you can rent a safe deposit box at a bank for \$30 to \$40 a year. What a small price to pay when you consider what it would cost you in time, money and effort to replace your important documents!

Alternatively, consider use of a home safe (a good home safe!) to store your important documents, which include:

- Birth, death and marriage certificates, divorce decrees, child custody papers, adoption papers, passports, military records, Social Security cards.
- Mortgage papers, property deeds, stock and bond certificates, car titles.
- Insurance policies.
- Copies of estate planning documents, such as your will, any powers of attorney and/or living wills.
- Trust documents.
- Income tax information, such as copies of prior tax returns.
- Employee benefit information.
- Records of investment, bank and credit card accounts.

If you've organized your financial life on a computer, considering periodically storing a backup copy in your safe deposit box or home safe (portable flash drive).

NOTE: Since the bank may temporarily seal your safe deposit box at your death, it is not a good idea to keep the original of your will in a safe deposit box. **Instead, ask if your attorney's office maintains a safe deposit box for the purpose of storing their clients' wills. If so, keep the original of your will with your attorney and a copy both at home and in your safe deposit box.**

SUGGESTION: Consider making copies of your important documents, place the copies in a ziplock bag and then tape the bag to the inside of the container that holds your disaster supply kit. In this way, should you be forced to evacuate, you'll have copies of your important documents with you.

Protect Your Loved Ones

Show your family how much you love them by having a current estate plan in place in the event you are injured or killed in a disaster. The following are some basic estate planning needs:

Will – If you have dependents, regardless of how much you own, you need a will in order to distribute your estate according to your wishes and name a guardian for minor children. Without a will, the laws of the state where you live will determine who gets what at your death and the court will name a guardian for your minor children. Even if you don't have minor children, do your loved ones a favor...draft a will and make your wishes known!

Advance Directives – Have you communicated your medical care wishes in the event you suffer a catastrophic medical event? A Living Will states your preferences regarding the type of medical care you want to receive (or don't want to receive) if you are incapacitated and cannot communicate. You specify the treatment you want to receive or not receive in different scenarios. Have you named someone else, a spouse or other family member, to make medical decisions for you in the event you are incapacitated? Also known as a durable power of attorney for health care or a health care proxy, a Medical Power of Attorney names another person, such as your spouse, daughter or son, to make medical decisions for you if you are no longer able to make medical decisions for yourself, or you are unable to communicate your preferences.

Durable Power of Attorney – Who will pay your bills and manage your finances if you become incapacitated? A durable power of attorney names the person or other entity you wish to work on your behalf in this event.

Beneficiary Designations – The beneficiaries you designate in your life insurance policies, retirement plans and investment accounts will override your will, so make certain that your beneficiary designations are current and reflect your wishes.

**Don't wait until it rains to start building your ark...
plan ahead while the choices are still yours to make!**

See below for more pages to Get Prepared for Any Disaster!

Emergency Supplies

Stock up now on emergency supplies to add to your safety and comfort during and after an emergency.

To learn more, review a visual emergency supplies [checklist](#).

ESSENTIALS

(Store enough supplies for at least 72 hours).

- Water – One gallon per person per day for drinking. Additional water required for cooking and hygiene.
- Water purification kit (or household bleach and dropper).
- First Aid kit and manual.
- Food – Non-perishable, packaged, canned or dehydrated, and for special diets requiring minimal heat and water.
- Can opener (non-electric).
- Blankets or sleeping bags.
- Portable radio, flashlight, and spare batteries.
- Essential medications/prescriptions (four to seven day supply).
- Extra pair of eyeglasses, contact lenses, and solution.
- Food and water for pets, and include an unbreakable dish, veterinary records, a restraint (leash or carrier) and medication with instructions. Keep your pet's ID tag up-to-date.
- Extra set of house and car keys.
- Fire extinguisher – A-B-C type.
- Cash and change (bank services may be disrupted).
- Baby supplies: formula, bottle, pacifier, soap and baby powder, clothing, blankets, baby wipes, disposable diapers, canned food and juices.

Cooking Supplies

- Plastic knives, forks, spoons.
- Paper plates and cups.
- Paper towels.
- Pots and pans (preferably steel or cast iron).
- Heavy duty aluminum foil (better than dirtying pans).
- Barbeque or camping stove for outdoor cooking (caution: before using fire to cook, make sure there are no gas leaks; never use charcoal indoors).

Sanitation Supplies

- Large plastic trash bags with ties for waste; tarps and rain ponchos.
- Large trash cans.
- Medium-sized plastic bucket with tight lid.
- Disinfectant and household liquid chlorine bleach (no additives) or water purification tablets.
- Bar soap and liquid detergent.
- Shampoo, toothpaste, and toothbrushes.
- Feminine and infant supplies.
- Toilet paper, towelettes.
- Household bleach.
- Laundry line and clothes pins.

Safety and Comfort

- Sturdy shoes.
- Heavy work gloves for clearing debris.
- Candles (not to be used if gas leaks or electrical problems exist) and matches.
- Light sticks.
- Change of clothing.
- Knife or razor blades.
- Garden hose for siphoning and firefighting.
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- Communication kit: Paper, pens, stamps.
- Stress relievers – puzzles, games or books.

Tools and Miscellaneous

- Axe, shovel, broom.
- Adjustable wrench for turning off gas.
- Tool kit including a screwdriver, pliers, and hammer.
- Coil of 1/2-inch rope.
- Plastic tape, staple gun, and sheeting for window replacement.
-
- City map.

Finances

The banking system is highly automated and globally interconnected. Individuals should prepare for limited duration, localized failures of services.

Automatic Deposits

- Remember that your paycheck, social security, child support, etc., payments may depend upon automated systems. Be aware that funds may not be immediately available if there is a problem resulting from an emergency.

Cash

- Put some cash aside with your emergency supplies. Even if retailers accept credit cards, they still need power to operate and authorize purchases, and be willing to accept them. Debit cards will have the same liabilities as credit cards. Expect to use cash for most purchases.

Personal items/Issues of Concern

- Personal record keeping should be maintained in good order. Keep your own copies of receipts, warranties, documentation of all transactions, etc. You may not be able to rely on the records of those with whom you do business.
- Take photos and/or videos of your valuables. Make copies and keep them in another city or state.
- Create a flash drive with all your important documents and mark it "ICE" (in case of emergency), [click here](#) to see the types of documents to store on it.

VC Alert and Power Outages

The VC Emergency notification system is a valuable tool for notifying the public about local emergencies. Text "VCALERT" to 313131 on your cell phone and receive a text message on how to register or visit [VC Emergency](#) for more information.

Up-To-Date Local Emergency Information

For information on local emergencies, please visit VCemergency.com or [Ventura County Office of Emergency Services](#). Another local resource is the [National Weather Service](#).

VC Alert and Power Outages

The VC Alert is a notification system used for notifying the public about local emergencies. To learn about preparing for power outages, please [click here](#).

Fire Recovery Resources

The [VC Recovery Page](#) provides assistance to residents with recovery and rebuilding. Another good tool to use is the **HOMEOWNERS GUIDE FOR FLOOD, DEBRIS, AND EROSION CONTROL**

Identify Potential Hazards

The City has a [Hazard Mitigation Plan](#) that includes maps for flood zones, dam inundation areas and earthquake faults. The City's [Emergency Operations Plan](#) is also available for public review.

Key Emergency Service Providers

County Office of Emergency Services: The Cities and County of Ventura work together to ensure residents are prepared for emergencies. To learn more, please visit [Ready Ventura County](#).

State Office of Emergency Services: Use this [California Emergency Management](#) Agency website to discover the hazards that exist locally and learn how to reduce YOUR risk! Remember, the best way to recover from disasters is by reducing the risks before a disaster strikes.

California Great Shakeout: Ready for the next earthquake? Sign up to participate in the annual [Great California Shakeout](#) earthquake drill.

Thousand Oaks CERT: [The Community Emergency Response Team \(CERT\)](#) is a volunteer program that focuses on neighborhood preparedness. After a local emergency incident, public works, police, and fire first responders may not be able to

keep up with demand for public services. The purpose of CERT is to encourage individual and neighborhood preparedness. Be prepared!

Thousand Oaks DART: [The Disaster Assistance Response Team](#): (DART) is a volunteer group that assists the Police Department during local emergency incidents. Classes are held at the Thousand Oaks Police Department on a regular basis.

Emergency Radio Communications: During an emergency incident, cellular phones may not be available. The use of radio communication is essential. [Auxiliary Communications Service \(ACS\)](#) are trained volunteers who support the Cities and County of Ventura and are licensed Amateur Radio Operators.

Emergency Communications

Shelter Information

The number and location of shelter sites in Thousand Oaks or Ventura County depends on the type and size of the local emergency. For the most current information on shelter locations, please visit the [American Red Cross website](#) or [VC Emergency.com](#). Both of these sites will be updated on a regular basis.

Telephone

In any emergency, the central office of the telephone company can be completely overwhelmed with calls. Make only emergency calls. Do not call 911 or the police for general information. When you do pick up the receiver, you may not receive a dial tone immediately and may have to wait as long as 30 seconds to a few minutes — stay on the line. Do not click the receiver button, as this cuts you off each time and may delay your call. Depending upon the severity of the emergency, and assuming the phone lines are indeed working, telephone circuits into other areas may be overloaded and your call will receive only a fast busy signal or an “all circuits are busy” recording; hang up and try your call again. Remember, if you must make a call, make it as brief as possible as there will be thousand of others attempting to make calls also.

Television

In the event of general and backup power systems failure, plan for life with no television for the duration.

If you have young children, this may affect you more than those who don't. Prepare by having plenty of games available.

Radio

Radio is more likely to be available than television. Make sure you have a portable, battery-operated AM/FM radio with good reception. If your radio is battery-operated, make sure you have enough batteries for at least a week of continuous play. A list of [local utility providers](#) is provided.

For information regarding a locally declared emergency, tune in to the following stations:

Local Media

Radio

- [KCLU 88.3 FM](#) 805-493-3900
- [KVEN 1450 AM](#) (Emergency Alert Station) 805-642-8595
- [KHAY 100.7 FM](#) (Emergency Alert Station) 805-642-8595

Television

- [KEYT Channel 3](#) 805-882-3933

Newspapers

- [Ventura County Star](#) Local News
- [Los Angeles Times](#)

Earthquake Preparedness

In addition to storing the General Emergency Supplies listed below, the following tips may also be helpful in the event of an earthquake. View the [City's Emergency Operations Plan](#).

Before an Earthquake

- Set up your home, apartment or workplace so that you can quickly get under a sturdy desk, table, or other safe place for protection.
- Make sure every member of your family knows the location of “safe” spots in your home during a quake, as well as different escape routes from those areas.
- Keep your hallway clear. It is usually one of the safest places to be during an earthquake.
- Decide where and when to reunite your family should you be apart when an earthquake happens.
- Choose an out of state friend or relative that separated family members can call after the quake to report their whereabouts and conditions.
- Keep a list of emergency phone numbers. For quick reference, the front pages of the telephone directories give excellent guidelines for a variety of emergency situations.
- Locate the shutoff valves for water, gas, and electricity. Learn how to shut off the valves before a quake. If you have any questions on how to do this, contact your area utility service providers.
- Call your local Red Cross chapter and Office of Emergency Services to find out about their plans for emergency meeting places and temporary medical centers in case of such a disaster.
- Establish all possible ways to exit your house. Keep those areas clear.

During an Earthquake

- Stay calm.
- Stay where you are. If indoors, stay indoors; if outdoors, stay outdoors. Most injuries occur as people are entering or leaving a building.
- Stay away from kitchens and garages, which tend to be the most dangerous places because of the many items kept there.
- Stay away from heavy furniture, appliances, large glass panes, shelves holding objects, and large decorative masonry, brick or plaster, such as fireplaces.
- If you are indoors, move away from windows and get under a table, desk, or bench. As it moves, hold on and move with it.
- If you are outdoors, stay clear of buildings and utility wires. Stay in the open until the shaking stops.

- DO NOT run through or near buildings. The greatest danger from falling debris is just outside doorways and close to outer walls.
- DO NOT use candles, matches, or other open flames either during or after an earthquake.
- If you are in a moving vehicle, stop as quickly as safety permits, but stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, underpasses, or utility wires.

After an Earthquake

- Check for injuries. DO NOT attempt to move injured persons unless they are in danger of further injury.
- Check for gas leaks. If you smell gas, open windows and shut off main gas valve. Leave the building and report gas leakage to local authorities. NOTE: Do not turn off gas unless there has been a major quake or there is an obvious gas leak; otherwise, it may take days to get someone out to turn it back on.
- Check utility lines around, and connecting to, your home for damage. If electrical wiring is shorting out, shut off the current at the main box.
- If water pipes are damaged, shut off the supply at the main valve. Emergency water may be obtained from sources such as hot water tanks, toilet tanks (not bowls), and melted ice cubes. If water pipes are damaged, DO NOT drink contaminated water.
- Be prepared for additional earthquakes and/or aftershocks.
- Stay out of severely damaged buildings; aftershocks can shake them down.
- Stay off the telephone. Only use the phone to report an emergency. Tune to radio or television to get the latest emergency information.

Visit the following web sites for up-to-date earthquake information.

Recent Earthquake Information

- [Current Earthquakes in California](#)
- [Caltech Earthquake Information](#)(Up-to-date information – So. California)
- [ShakeMaps](#)– Earthquake Ground Shaking Maps
- [Did you feel it?](#)– Community Internet Intensity Maps

General Earthquake Information

- [Frequently asked Questions](#)
- [National Earthquake Information Center](#)(NEIC)
- [Office of Earthquake Programs](#)(Caltech Earthquake Information)
- [Information on Hazard Mapping & Earthquake Probabilities](#)

Local Earthquake Information

- [Southern California Earthquake Data](#)
- [Click here to see what a powerful earthquake would feel like where you live](#)

Free viewers are required for some of the attached documents.
They can be downloaded by clicking on the icons below.

[Acrobat Reader](#) [Flash Player](#) [Windows Media Player](#) [Microsoft Silverlight](#) [Word Viewer](#) [Excel Viewer](#) [PowerPoint Viewer](#)

Fire Preparedness

Being prepared saves lives. That dry brush is waiting to burn!

Several times since 1982, wildfires in California have resulted in either gubernatorial proclamations of a state of emergency or presidential declarations of a major disaster. Among the worst years in State history was 1993. Twenty-one separate fires raged in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties. Between October 26 and November 7, the blazes caused four deaths and 162 injuries, destroyed more than 1,200 structures, and consumed almost 200,000 acres. Are you prepared for the next fire, to learn more visit the [Ventura County Fire Department Ready Set Go Website](#).

To bring the blazes under control and prevent additional losses, more than 15,000 firefighters were deployed in the largest mutual aid call-out in California history.

Wherever you live, work, or play, use this information to help you reduce your risk to wildfires. If you would like a free Emergency Preparedness Guide, please email gwatts@toaks.org.

Outside Your Home

- Clear dry grass, brush and leaves as required by the fire code. Use ice plant and other fire-resistant plants to landscape whenever possible.
- Clear all debris from the roof, gutters, and spouts.
- Remove dead limbs located over roofs and all limbs within 10 feet of chimneys.
- Remove weak, dead, and leaning trees.
- Vary the heights of plants, shrubs, and trees, and provide adequate spacing between them.
- Prune the lower limbs within six feet of the ground on all trees 18 feet high or taller to keep ground fires from spreading to trees.
- Relocate firewood at least 30 feet from all structures and 10 feet from vegetation.
- Keep plants, shrubs, and trees away from power lines.
- Keep gas and propane tanks at least 30 feet from all structures and 10 feet from hazards.
- Replace wood shake and other combustible roofing materials with noncombustible materials.
- Cover chimneys and stovepipes with non-flammable screens with mesh one-half inch or less.
- Box and enclose roof eaves that extend beyond the exterior walls.
- Cover all attic and ridge vents with non-flammable half-inch mesh screens.
- Make sure the number of your house is clearly visible from the street.

Inside Your Home

Smoke Detectors

- Make sure smoke detectors are made and certified by an approved lab.
- Install smoke detectors on ceilings inside each bedroom and in the hallway on every level.
- Test detectors at least once per month.
- Change batteries every six months.

Fire Extinguishers

- Ensure that fire extinguishers are approved by an independent testing lab.
- Place fire extinguishers in easily accessible locations.
- Teach responsible family members where they are located and how to use them.
- Remember the word P-A-S-S:
 - Pull the pin.
 - Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire.
 - Squeeze the trigger.
 - Sweep the chemical from side-to-side to extinguish the fire.

Plan for Evacuation

- Develop and practice an evacuation plan for your home. Your plan should include:
 - A floor plan with all escape routes.
 - Easily accessible exits for young children, seniors, and persons with disabilities (Locate their rooms as close to exits as possible).
 - A list of valuables to take in an emergency (Store them together in one location, if possible).
 - A place to reunite after evacuation.
 - The location of the animal shelter or other sites that house pets.
- Practice drills.
- Work with neighbors to assist:
 - People with special needs.
 - People who need transportation to other sites.
- Work with local emergency officials to identify:
 - Several routes out of your neighborhood.
 - Likely evacuation sites.

What to Do When a Fire Occurs

If a fire occurs while you're inside, remember the following:

- Call 9-1-1; tell the dispatcher where you are.

- Feel the top and bottom of the door with the back of your hand before exiting. Cautiously open the door if it's cool. Do not exit if the door is hot. Try your alternate exit instead. Repeat this step at every closed door.
- Close doors behind you when evacuating to slow down flames, smoke, and heat.
- Help young children, seniors, and persons with disabilities to evacuate.
- Close the door and stay in the room if fire, smoke, or heat are blocking both escape routes.
- Keep smoke and fumes out by stuffing cracks around doors and vents with sheets, blankets, etc.
- Open a window if no smoke is entering the room; place a sheet or cloth outside to signal for help.

Storms and Flooding

Food Supply

Food and water are the main priorities in preparing for an emergency. During an emergency, we could experience shortages or store closures. Make an extra effort to pick up extra cans or packages each time you go to the store.

Planning your Purchases

- Choose foods that have a long shelf life, have a high water content, and can be stored at room temperature. Avoid foods packaged in syrup, those having a high salt (sodium) content, or that have alcohol or carbonation. Such foods tend to increase the body's demand for water.
- Build up your everyday stock of canned goods and other prepared foods until you have an adequate surplus.
- Rotate it periodically to maintain a supply of common foods not requiring special preparation, water, or cooking. Canned foods last a year at full quality.
- Buy a supply of bulk staples for longer term storage. Remember that dried foods will take extra water for cooking.

Consider Including

- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, and vegetables.
- Canned juices, milk, soup (if powdered or concentrated, store extra water).
- Sugar, honey.
- Ready-to-eat cereals and uncooked instant cereals (store in metal containers).
- Food for persons on special diets.
- High energy foods (peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix).
- Vegetable oils.
- Dried spices.
- Non-carbonated soft drinks.
- Bouillon products.

Storage

Choose a cool spot and use only food-grade containers. Plastic buckets with tight-fitting lids work well for bulk staples (restaurants often give these away).

Keep food covered at all times.

- Inspect all food containers for signs of spoilage before use.
Rotate the food stocks throughout the year by marking dates.

- Use Food in the Following Order if the Power is Off:
 - First, use perishable foods from the refrigerator.
 - Second, use the foods from the freezer. To minimize the number of times you open the freezer door, post a list of freezer contents on it. In a well-filled, well-insulated freezer, foods will usually still have ice crystals in the center (meaning foods are safe to eat) for at least three days.
 - Finally, begin to use non-perishable foods and staples.
- Once food has thawed, do not re-freeze after the power returns. [Click here](#) for safe food handling.

Preparation

- Do not use propane and kerosene stoves or charcoal grills indoors at any time. Store all fuel outside of buildings.
- Propane or kerosene stoves work fine for most stove top cooking.
- An outdoor charcoal or propane grill can do double duty, and so can your fireplace (if it is wood burning).
- You can also heat food with candle warmers, chafing dishes, and fondue pots.
- Canned food can be eaten right out of the can. If you heat it in the can, be sure to open the can and remove the label first. Remember, the can will be HOT!
- Camping supply stores have a variety of cooking devices, from solar to Sterno cans. Purchase products in advance as prices may rise, and availability may decrease.
- Consider using a pressure cooker to save on fuel.

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- Once food has thawed, do not re-freeze after the power returns. [Click here](#) for safe food handling.

Preparation

- Do not use propane and kerosene stoves or charcoal grills indoors at any time. Store all fuel outside of buildings.
- Propane or kerosene stoves work fine for most stove top cooking.
- An outdoor charcoal or propane grill can do double duty, and so can your fireplace (if it is wood burning).
- You can also heat food with candle warmers, chafing dishes, and fondue pots.
- Canned food can be eaten right out of the can. If you heat it in the can, be sure to open the can and remove the label first. Remember, the can will be HOT!
- Camping supply stores have a variety of cooking devices, from solar to Sterno cans. Purchase products in advance as prices may rise, and availability may decrease.
- Consider using a pressure cooker to save on fuel.

Hazard Mitigation Plan

ReadyVenturaCounty.org

Some of the things you can do to prepare for the expected, such as making an **emergency supply kit** and **developing a family communications plan**, are the same for both a natural or man-made emergency.

However, there are important differences among potential emergencies that will impact the decisions you make and the actions you take.

Learn more about the potential emergencies that could happen where you live and the appropriate way to respond to them.

Knowing what to do during an emergency is an important part of being prepared and may make all the difference when seconds count.

- [Ventura County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015](#)

Local Hazards in Ventura County

- [El Niño Winter Weather](#)
- [Biological Threat](#)
- [Chemical Threat](#)
- [Dam Failure](#)
- [Earthquake](#)
- [Explosion](#)
- [Fire](#)
- [Flood](#)
- [Hazardous Material](#)
- [Heat Emergency](#)
- [Landslide](#)
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- [Wildfire](#)

[Ver página en español.](#)

Hazardous Materials

Click one of the following links to make an appointment to drop off hazardous waste at the City's Household Hazardous Waste Facility in Newbury Park.

- [Residents](#)
- [Businesses](#)

Your home can become a hazardous materials (hazmat) site. Hazardous materials aren't restricted to the highway, local refinery, or manufacturing firms. Motor oil, paint, pool chemicals and other common household products could make your home a potential site for a mini-hazmat incident, particularly during an earthquake. Strong ground shaking could topple and break bottles and cans containing hazardous materials.

Hazardous Household Products

Hazardous products and substances are classified into four categories based on the property or properties they exhibit. Corrosive substances or vapors deteriorate or irreversibly damage body tissues that they come in contact with and erode the surface of other materials. Flammable substances are capable of burning in the air at any temperature. Toxic substances may poison, injure, or be lethal when they are eaten, absorbed through the mouth and stomach, absorbed through the skin, or inhaled into the lungs. Reactive substances can produce toxic vapors or explode when they react with air, water, or other substances.

CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES

- Abrasive cleaners, scouring powders*, Ammonia bleach-based cleaners*
- Car batteries
- Chlorine bleach
- Disinfectant & oven cleaners*
- Glass & window cleaners*
- Photographic & pool chemicals*
- Rug & upholstery cleaners**
- Toilet bowl cleaners**

FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

- Air fresheners· Coin, floor, furniture, or shoe polish*
- Enamel or oil-based paints*
- Engine cleaners & de-greasers*
- Furniture & paint strippers*
- Gasoline & diesel fuel*
- Hair spray, deodorant spray
- Kerosene*
- Motor oil & transmission fluid*

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

- Antifreeze· Artist & model paint
- [Batteries](#)
- Car wax containing solvents
- Chemical fertilizers
- [Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals](#)
- Fungicides, herbicides, weed killers, insecticides
- Latex, oil, or water-based paints
- Mothballs

REACTIVE SUBSTANCES

- Avoid mixing chemical products or cleaners· Mixing can cause toxic or poisonous reactions

CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES

FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

REACTIVE SUBSTANCES

- Paints & primers**
 - Rug & upholstery cleaners*
 - Rust paints*
 - Solvent-based glues*
 - Solvents for cleaning firearms*
 - Spot removers*
 - Stains & varnishes**
 - Wood preservatives
- Nail polish & nail polish remover
 - Pet products, flea collars, flea sprays
 - Rat, mouse, snail & slug poisons
 - Roach & ant killers

*Chemical also contains toxic properties.

** Chemical also contains flammable and toxic properties

Alternative Cleaning Products

Several non-hazardous materials are available for use in cleaning carpets, dishes, upholstery, windows, and other items, deodorizing sinks, as well as removing rust and stains. They include ammonia, baking soda, cornstarch, lemon juice, soap and water, steel wool and vinegar. For additional information, please visit [USEPA Environmental Preferable Purchasing](#).

Buying Household Products

- Read directions and health warnings
- Look for the least hazardous product
- Purchase child-resistant substances
- Use multipurpose cleaners
- Buy only what you need

Storing Household Products

- Use original containers for storage
- Regularly check containers for wear and tear
- Use larger, clearly marked containers to store leaking packages
- Store materials in a cool, dry place
- Separate incompatible products

Using Household Products

- Limit the amount of materials stored
- Isolate the products in enclosed cabinets and keep containers tightly covered
- Eliminate unused or unneeded supplies
- Separate incompatible materials
- Note and post the number of the local poison control center near the phone
- Read and follow directions carefully
- Use only the amount indicated
- Avoid mixing chemical products or cleaners
- Avoid splashing
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, a dust mask, and safety glasses
- Work in well-ventilated areas
- Take frequent breaks for fresh air
- Keep away from children, expectant mothers and pets

Disposing of Household Products

For more information on recycling or disposing of unwanted household hazardous products, visit our [Household Hazardous Waste \(HHW\)](#) web page, where you can make an appointment to drop off your HHW. Otherwise you may call (805) 376-5007.

Food Supply

Food and water are the main priorities in preparing for an emergency. During an emergency, we could experience shortages or store closures. Make an extra effort to pick up extra cans or packages each time you go to the store.

Planning your Purchases

- Choose foods that have a long shelf life, have a high water content, and can be stored at room temperature. Avoid foods packaged in syrup, those having a high salt (sodium) content, or that have alcohol or carbonation. Such foods tend to increase the body's demand for water.
- Build up your everyday stock of canned goods and other prepared foods until you have an adequate surplus.
- Rotate it periodically to maintain a supply of common foods not requiring special preparation, water, or cooking. Canned foods last a year at full quality.
- Buy a supply of bulk staples for longer term storage. Remember that dried foods will take extra water for cooking.

Consider Including

- Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, and vegetables.
- Canned juices, milk, soup (if powdered or concentrated, store extra water).
- Sugar, honey.
- Ready-to-eat cereals and uncooked instant cereals (store in metal containers).
- Food for persons on special diets.
- High energy foods (peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix).
- Vegetable oils.
- Dried spices.
- Non-carbonated soft drinks.
- Bouillon products.

Storage

Choose a cool spot and use only food-grade containers. Plastic buckets with tight-fitting lids work well for bulk staples (restaurants often give these away).

Keep food covered at all times.

- Inspect all food containers for signs of spoilage before use. Rotate the food stocks throughout the year by marking dates.
- Use Food in the Following Order if the Power is Off:
 - First, use perishable foods from the refrigerator.
 - Second, use the foods from the freezer. To minimize the number of times you open the freezer door, post a list of freezer contents on it. In a well-filled, well-insulated freezer,

foods will usually still have ice crystals in the center (meaning foods are safe to eat) for at least three days.

- Finally, begin to use non-perishable foods and staples.
- Once food has thawed, do not re-freeze after the power returns. [Click here](#) for safe food handling.

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CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES	FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES	TOXIC SUBSTANCES	REACTIVE SUBSTANCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abrasive cleaners, scouring powders* • Ammonia bleach-based cleaners* • Car batteries • Chlorine bleach • Disinfectant & oven cleaners* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air fresheners • Coin, floor, furniture, or shoe polish* • Enamel or oil-based paints* • Engine cleaners & degreasers* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antifreeze • Artist & model paint • Batteries • Car wax containing solvents • Chemical fertilizers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid mixing chemical products or cleaners • Mixing can cause toxic or poisonous reactions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Glass & window cleaners* · Photographic & pool chemicals* · Rug & upholstery cleaners** · Toilet bowl cleaners** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Furniture & paint strippers* · Gasoline & diesel fuel* · Hair spray, deodorant spray · Kerosene* · Motor oil & transmission fluid* · Paints & primers** · Rug & upholstery cleaners* · Rust paints* · Solvent-based glues* · Solvents for cleaning firearms* · Spot removers* · Stains & varnishes** · Wood preservatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <u>Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals</u> · Fungicides, herbicides, weed killers, insecticides · Latex, oil, or water-based paints · Mothballs · Nail polish & nail polish remover · Pet products, flea collars, flea sprays · Rat, mouse, snail & slug poisons · Roach & ant killers 	
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Several non-hazardous materials are available for use in cleaning carpets, dishes, upholstery, windows, and other items, deodorizing sinks, as well as removing rust and stains. They include ammonia, baking soda, cornstarch, lemon juice, soap and water, steel wool and vinegar. For additional information, please visit [USEPA Environmental Preferable Purchasing](#).

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- Read directions and health warnings
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- Use original containers for storage
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- Store materials in a cool, dry place
- Separate incompatible products

Using Household Products

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- Isolate the products in enclosed cabinets and keep containers tightly covered
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- Avoid splashing
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, a dust mask, and safety glasses
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Disposing of Household Products

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Health and First Aid

For emergencies, contact the [Los Robles Regional Medical Center](#)

For a basic Home First Aid kit here are some suggested supplies to include. You can obtain a basic First Aid manual from your local American Red Cross or any bookstore.

- Disposable/sterile burn blankets
- Adhesive tapes
- Hydrogen peroxide, Betadine
- 4×4 gauze pads (sterile and non-sterile), rolled gauze
- 8×10 gauze pads (sterile)
- Band-Aids (assortment)
- Ice packs
- Triangular bandages, ace bandages
- Eye pads
- Scissors
- Cotton balls/cotton swabs/cotton applicators (12 count)
- Tweezers
- Thermometer
- Penlight or flashlight
- Safety pins and sewing needles/thread (6 each)
- Antibacterial towelettes
- Compresses to control bleeding
- Burn ointment
- CPR shield
- Latex gloves
- Tri-biotic ointment
- Optional: over-the-counter pain medication and digestive aid

Emergency Medical and Dental Care

Contact the American Red Cross to get an updated list of places in Ventura County offering First Aid and CPR classes, and take both courses. Learn how to differentiate between life threatening and non-life threatening conditions. When in doubt, always err on the side of caution.

If ambulances cannot be contacted, you will need to transport the injured or ill person yourself, properly and safely. Make sure you know the location of the nearest emergency facilities, and try to contact them before you go there.

Medical Devices

If you or anyone you know is dependent upon medical devices, contact the manufacturer and get their assurance “in writing” that the device will function correctly and safely during an emergency.

Ask your physician what alternatives there are to electronic or electrical medical devices, or what you can do if the device fails or any reason.

Maintain a list of medications, allergies, special equipment, names and numbers of doctors, pharmacists, and family members at all times.

Anchor special equipment such as telephones and life support systems. Fasten tanks of gas, such as oxygen, to the wall.

Have walking aids nearby at all times. Place extra walking aids in different rooms of the house.

Pets

Do you have a family pet emergency preparedness plan? Visit [Community Animal Response and Evacuation Group](#) for valuable information on keeping your pets safe and comfortable when a disaster happens.

Visit [Ventura County Animal Regulation's](#) website for more information on disaster planning for livestock, pets and other small animals.

Planning for an Emergency

- Store enough food and water to last for 72 hours, preferably for one week.
- Manual can opener and plastic lid.
- Litter/litter box.
- Plastic bags for cat litter disposal and dog clean-up.
- Blankets or towels.
- Recent photos of your pet.
- Prepare a shelter or evacuation kit for your pet, including an unbreakable dish, current vaccination records, a restraint (sturdy leash or pet carrier) and medication with instructions.

Prepare a first aid kit for your pet and include large and small bandages, elastic tape, scissors, tweezers, cotton swabs, antibiotic ointment, hydrogen peroxide (to induce vomiting or to clean deep wounds), eye wash (saline), ear cleaning solutions (chlorhexidem, epi-otic), and any special medication prescribed by your veterinarian.

Keep your pet's license current and make sure that a collar and identification tag are worn at all times.

During an Emergency

The primary emergency contact for Thousand Oaks residents regarding their pets is the Agoura Shelter, 29525 Agoura Road, Agoura Hills. During an emergency, special information regarding the care and rescue of animals may be obtained by calling (818) 991-0071. If telephone lines are busy due to an emergency, visit the shelter personally.

Residents searching for pets that have been lost due to an emergency should also contact or visit Ventura County Animal Regulation at 600 Aviation Drive in Camarillo. The telephone number is (805) 388-4341.

In case of an evacuation, Red Cross shelters do not accept pets. Prepare a list of back-up arrangements, such as homes of friends and family, hotels that allow pets, boarding facilities, vet hospitals, and/or animal shelters.

It is generally not recommended that you leave your pet behind in an emergency, but if you must, follow these guidelines to help ensure your pet's safety: Post a highly visible sign in a window to alert rescue workers as to how many pets were left behind; leave plenty of clean water in a large open container that cannot be tipped over; leave food in timed feeders (available at pet stores); do not tie or cage your pet – chances of survival are greater if it can escape easily.

Power Outages & Cooling Centers

Power Outages

Extended power outages may impact the whole community and the economy. A power outage is when the electrical power goes out unexpectedly. A power outage may:

- Disrupt communications, water, and transportation.
- Close retail businesses, grocery stores, gas stations, ATMs, banks, and other services.
- Cause food spoilage and water contamination.
- Prevent use of medical devices.

PROTECT YOURSELF DURING A POWER OUTAGE:

- Keep freezers and refrigerators closed. [Check with the FDA](#) for food safety handling.
- Only use generators outdoors and away from windows.
- Do not use a gas stove to heat your home.
- Disconnect appliances and electronics to avoid damage from electrical surges.
- Have alternate plans for refrigerating medicines or using power-dependent medical devices.
- If safe, go to an alternate location for heat or cooling.
- Check on neighbors.

Please visit [SCE-PSPS](#) for more information.

What is a Red Flag Warning?

A Red Flag Warning is issued by the [National Weather Service \(NWS\)](#) when humidity is very low, temperatures elevated, and strong winds are present. This warning is intended to heighten public awareness about elevated conditions that may ignite a fire.

What happens when a Red Flag Advisory or Warning is issued?

- The local [National Weather Service](#) advises public safety officials, and the local media that a Red Flag Advisory or Warning has been issued.
- Burn permits may be cancelled, and all burning countywide may be banned.
- The [Ventura County Fire Department](#) may increase patrols and personnel in high fire hazard areas throughout the County.
- The City Public Works Department, [Conejo Recreation and Park District](#), [Conejo Valley School District](#) and Thousand Oaks Police Department are notified and may initiate additional protection measures.
- Under extreme heat and/or wind conditions public events may be closed and fire closures issued on public property.

What should I do if a Red Flag Advisory or Warning is issued in Thousand Oaks?

- Review your Family Emergency Response Plan with your family. Refer to the [Ready, Set, Go Brochure](#) for details and review contingency plans for power outages at your home or work.
- Identify two evacuation routes in your neighborhood and make sure all family members are aware of them.
- Confirm you have an out of state emergency contact in case local phone service is interrupted.
- Make sure your Family Emergency Go Bag is up to date and ready in case you need to evacuate. Be prepared for a power outage. To learn more, please visit [Family Emergency Tips](#).
- Register yourself and family on [VC Alert](#), so that you are notified of a local emergency. Stay informed through local media outlets, social media and [com](#). Please do not call 911.
- If you have an automatic garage door, consider parking your vehicles in the driveway.
- Be sure to have at least ½ a tank of fuel in your vehicles as gas stations may be closed since most do not have back-up generators.
- Have cash in hand and be sure to purchase essential items in advance of a scheduled power outage. Confirm you have a battery-powered radio.
- Residents that are reliant on Oxygen should make sure they have a back-up cylinder
- Stop any activities that have the potential to start a fire (camp fires, mowing, chain-sawing).
- Comfort pets and pack their supplies so that you can load them into your vehicle if you need to evacuate quickly.
- Make sure your vehicle is fueled and have your driver's license for proof of residence available for possible road closures
- Move vehicles parked on narrow roads off the street to improve access and use of public safety vehicles and to facilitate a possible evacuation.
- Park in your driveway facing out to keep roads accessible to emergency equipment.
- Communicate with your neighbors to make sure they are aware of the Red Flag Alert Advisory or Warning and the increased fire threat.
- Be aware of suspicious vehicles or people. Write down information, but please do not call 911. Remember **A RED FLAG ADVISORY OR WARNING MEANS TO BE PREPARED, NOT TO PANIC.**

Get ready for the Heat!

With summer in full swing and hot weather on the way, we wanted to remind you, heat is the #1 weather-related killer in the United States. On average, 130 people die each year, and countless more are hospitalized as a result of it. Please see the links below for more extreme heat information.

[Extreme Heat Information](#)
[Heat Safety Tips & Resources](#)

Thousand Oaks Area Cooling Centers

If it's hot and you need a local area to cool off, consider going to a local cooling center:

[Thousand Oaks Alex Fiore Teen Center](#)

1375 E. Janss Road (located off the 23 Freeway Janss exit, just east of the freeway).
(Ages 12-17 Only)

Hours of Operation:

School Holiday & Summer Hours

Mon-Thu: 11:00AM – 9:00PM

Fri-Sat: 11:00AM – 10:00PM

Sun: 1:00PM – 5:00PM

[Thousand Oaks Goebel Adult Community Center](#)

1385 E. Janss Road (located off the 23 Freeway Janss exit, just east of the freeway).

Hours of Operation:

Mon-Thu: 8:30AM – 9:00PM

Fri: 8:30 am – 5:00PM

Sat: 12 pm – 4:00PM

Sun: closed

[Thousand Oaks Grant R. Brimhall Library](#)

1401 E. Janss Road (located off the 23 Freeway Janss exit, just east of the freeway).

Hours of Operation:

Mon – Thursday 11AM to 8PM

Friday 10AM to 6PM

Sat 10AM to 5PM

Sun 12PM to 5PM

[Newbury Park Branch Library](#)

2331 Borchard Road (located off the 101 Freeway at the Borchard exit, south of the Freeway)

Hours of Operation:

Monday- Wednesday: Noon – 8PM

Thursday-Friday: 10AM – 6PM

Saturday: 10AM – 5PM

Sunday: Closed

Oaks Mall

344 W. Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks (located off the 101 Freeway between Lynn Road and Moorpark Road).

Hours of Operation:

Mon-Thu: 10AM – 9PM

Sat: 10 am – 8PM

Sun: 11 am – 7PM

Utility Service Providers

Electricity Service

Southern California Edison

3589 Foothill Drive

Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

For emergency electrical service repairs/outages or to report a street light outage or problem, call SCE directly at (800) 655-4555 or click on online reporting. Visit Rotating Power Outages Information for current status of rotating outages.

Website: <http://www.sce.com/>

For information on SCE bill-assistance programs, please visit [Residential Assistance](#)

To see information about SCE's summer savings tips, visit their website [SCE Summer Savings Tips](#)

Natural Gas

Southern California Gas Company

Regional Headquarters

9400 Oakdale Avenue

Chatsworth, CA

Telephone: (800) 427-2200

Website: www.socalgas.com or <http://socalgas.com/safety/>

Energy Savings Assistance Program: <http://socalgas.com/for-your-home/assistance-programs/>

[Learn more about the SoCalGas proposed rate increases.](#)

Water Service Providers ([Map](#))

Calleguas Municipal Water District

Water supplier to public and private agencies within Ventura County

2100 Olsen Road

Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

Telephone: (805) 526-9323

Website: www.calleguas.com

City of Thousand Oaks

2100 Thousand Oaks Boulevard

Thousand Oaks, CA 91320

Water Bills: (805) 449-2201

All Others: (805) 449-2100

California American Water Company

2439 W. Hillcrest Drive

Newbury Park, CA 91320

Village District: (805) 498-1266

Website: www.calamwater.com

California Water Service

2524 Townsgate Road, Suite A

Westlake Village, CA 91361-2633

Telephone: (805) 497-2757

Website: www.calwater.com

Camrosa Water District

7385 E. Santa Rosa Road

Camarillo, CA 93010

Telephone: (805) 482-4677

Website: www.camrosa.com

Ventura County Waterworks #38 (Lake Sherwood area)

7150 Walnut Canyon Road

Moorpark, CA 93021

Telephone: (805) 584-4829

Oak Park Water Service (Oak Park area)

1001 Partridge Drive, Suite 150

Ventura, CA 93003

Telephone: (800) 613-0901

Website: [Oak Park Water Service](#)

Wastewater Service Providers

City of Thousand Oaks

2100 Thousand Oaks Boulevard

Thousand Oaks, CA 91320

Wastewater Bills: (805) 449-2201

All others: (805) 449-2100

Triunfo Sanitation District

(Serves Westlake, Lake Sherwood, part of North Ranch)

1001 Partridge Drive, Suite 150

Ventura, California 93003-0704
Telephone: 805-658-4605
Website: www.triunfosanitationdistrict.com

Ventura Regional Sanitation District

1001 Partridge Drive, Suite 150
Ventura, CA 93003
Telephone (805) 658-4674
Website: www.vrsd.com

Trash/Recycling Collection Services

Conejo Valley Disposal (G.I. Industries)

(Thousand Oaks/Westlake area)
Telephone: (805) 522-9400
After hours: (805) 527-5413
[Trash – Blue; Yard Trimmings – Green; Recycling – Gray]
Website: [WM GI Industries](http://www.WMGIIndustries.com)

Newbury Disposal (E. J. Harrison Industries)

Residential service provider for Newbury Park area.
5275 Colt Street
Ventura, CA 93003
Telephone: (800) 418-7274
Website: www.ejharrison.com

Commercial Trash/Recycling

G.I. Industries

(Westlake/Thousand Oaks/Newbury Park)
[Trash – Green; Yard Trimmings – Tan; Recycling – Blue]
Telephone: (805) 522-9400

Emergency Incident Information

For information on local emergencies, please visit:

VCemergency.com or Ventura County Office of Emergency Services. Please make sure your family are registered for [VC Alert](#). The [VC Alert](#) is a notification system used for notifying the public about local emergencies. Another local resource is the [National Weather Service](#).

If you need some assistance with preparing an emergency supplies kit, [click here](#). If another wildfire hits the area and you have to evacuate, are you ready in a [flash](#)? To be included in the enewsletter mailing list, please [click here](#).

Power Outages

Extended power outages may impact the whole community and the economy. A planned or unplanned outage may:

- Disrupt communications, water, and transportation.
- Prevent use of medical devices.
- Close retail businesses, grocery stores, gas stations, ATMs, banks, and other services.
- Cause food spoilage and water contamination.

To learn more about these Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS), please [click here](#).