

evacuations. There was a lack of traffic control equipment such as reader boards, traffic cones, and signage.

- Need for more effective communication during emergency – there were inconsistencies in direction given by personnel providing traffic control and working the roadblocks. ODOT and Law Enforcement communications could be better.
- Complications of emergency response during COVID – there was a shortage of PPE in the field and most Law Enforcement did not have access to proper PPE for the fire.
- Insufficient staffing levels – the fact that the Police Department was understaffed made it difficult to operate an Emergency Operations Center or participate in the Law Command Post.
- Transportation of evacuees – the distance to transport evacuees to the shelter made rapid transportation difficult.

The City's EOP designates the Chief of Police as the City's Emergency Manager. The City Recorder can also play an important role in helping to disseminate information to the public. To provide some context to the confusion on the day of the fire, the City's Chief of Police at the time was scheduled to retire two days after the fire (the current Chief of Police was serving as a Lieutenant on that day and assisting with evacuation and traffic control but not in charge) and the City Recorder had only started with the City the day before.

ACT – WHAT WE ARE DOING

After the fires were out the focus was on assessment and safety of the burned areas. What needed to be done for residents to start returning to their community. Efforts immediately started on planning how this could happen as quickly as possible. The power utility was called in to begin restoring electricity, Avista was onsite repairing damage and creating a plan to restore the natural gas utility, Rogue valley Sewer was in town doing an assessment of damages and beginning repairs to the sanitary system. Public Works was focused on returning pressure to the City's water distribution system and taking samples to make sure the water would be safe to drink, while also removing debris from roads and other access points to facilitate the other projects that were going on in Talent. Law enforcement had their hands full in maintaining order during the evacuation and the many looters that came soon after. The ending result from all of these efforts was a quick return for many of Talent's residents, with order being restored to a level that Talent's elected officials could begin the work that would need to be done in bringing the remaining displaced residents from Talent home.

While we all celebrate that there were not any lives lost in Talent, reflecting back on that day and the days following, we must also consider lessons learned. Below is a list of items directly from staff when asked about what we could do better, as well as some comments from community members.

Staff has been making effort to better position Talent if a similar event, or any natural disaster was to occur. The following list contains items that have been done or are planned to be completed to address the lessons learned during the Almeda Fire.

Actions Taken to Date

- Efforts are being made to improve public information and training on the disaster registry, citizen alert and the newly developed evacuation map and checklist.

- Engagement in regional efforts by Chief of Police and Councilor Pastisso.
- Ongoing communication between County Emergency Coordinator and Chief of Police – the current Chief of Police has met with the Jackson County Emergency Manager, Fire and Law Enforcement representatives to provide input on standardized alert messaging scripts in the Everbridge system. This will allow for quick drop-down menus to select messaging to send out to alerts during an event. Prior to Alameda the County had two people available to send out the alerts. There will now be an opportunity to train designated city employees to be able to send alerts pertaining to emergencies within Talent. The Emergency Manager also informed the City she will restart quarterly emergency coordinator meetings in the future.
- Provide information and begin trainings in disaster response for all city staff, City Commissioners and City Council.
- WIFI hotspots have been purchased to be placed in the Police Department Community Center and Public Works for continuity of operations during an event.
- Provide more information to the public, including distribution of information to residents, posting information in City facilities and on sandwich boards around town, and hosting this town hall.
- The use of social media and the city website for community updates following an event. Using social media and developing the city website to be more user friendly and informative.
- Training for city department heads to have the ability to activate the Citizen Alert.
- Public Works Fleet to be outfitted with radio communications, sirens, and PA systems for evacuation purposes.
- Grant funding is being sought and applied to enable the City's Emergency Operations Centers to be fully functional in an emergency.
- Equipment has been assessed, with purchase to follow, that will allow for a quick stand up of a Talent based Emergency Operations Center at the Community Center.
- Acquire sufficient supplies for Public Works to route traffic during evacuations and post disaster. (Traffic Cones, Barricades, reader boards etc.)
- Prepare standard templates for public notification during emergency events.
- Utilize grant funding for the opportunity to work with a consultant for further assessment, suggestion, and training.
- The City has stepped up fire suppression efforts, including vegetation management and code enforcement of sites not managing potential fire hazards.
- Developing an evacuation plan – started late 2020 and recently finalized and posted on the City's website.
- Improve communications and community engagement – providing interpretation at public meetings and translated materials on the City's website.
- All Police Department staff have been trained in FEMA Incident Command Courses and National Incident Management courses. All other City staff, council and mayor who have not completed the trainings are in the process of completing it.
- The Chief of Police is working with the City Recorder in providing information on Citizen

Alert information to the public via social media, Flash Articles.

- Police Officers handed out Citizen Alert, Evacuation levels and preparedness information at the Talent Artisans Market. The City has secured a booth for the remainder of the summer and will continue this public outreach along with the Fire Department and other community partners.
- During the week of June 7th Officer Carnighan provided Citizen Alert and Evacuation procedures to residential communities by going door to door or providing the materials to management to distribute to tenants at various locations throughout Talent. Several managers also agreed to make this paperwork part of new tenant's orientation paperwork when they move in:
 - Candlewood Park / 355 Colver Road
 - Parkside Apartments / 220 W Rapp Road
 - Anjou Club Apartment / 100 N Pacific Hwy
 - Talent Mobile Estates/ 460 Arnos Road
 - Mountain View Estates/ 333 Mountain View Drive
 - Shady Brook Mobile Home Park/ 236 Talent Avenue

This initial assessment by staff has brought valuable considerations to the table that have already begun to be implemented. Staff feels that there is still a need to seek further assessment and training that will help standardize emergency operations in the future. This will be done by utilizing existing training programs and through the collaboration with Consultants to update and fine tune the City's Emergency Operation Plan.

The city participated in the Jackson County After Action Report and Improvement Plan and learned many takeaways from those meetings and that report. The recently released report identified strengths and areas for improvement, but the primary recommendations were: (1) increase regional planning, training, and exercising; (2) institutionalize processes and procedures; and (3) fully staff the County Emergency Management Department.

The Interim City Manager recently participated in the FEMA Peer-to-Peer meeting with city, county, and regional staff working on wildfire recovery for the Paradise (CA) wildfire on June 16, 2021. Some of the great ideas included counseling for staff given that staff who worked on the day of the fire have their own trauma and those currently working with fire survivors are experiencing people's secondary trauma.

City planning and sub regional planning has started in the event of any future disasters. Conversations have been initiated with Phoenix to coordinate Emergency Operation Centers in the event city facilities are not available in the one another's jurisdiction.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

The City needs to continue the activities that are underway and update the EOP. The City has already taken the step of allocating resources in the recently adopted Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Budget to hire a consultant to update the City's 2012 EOP.

It would be erroneous to assume that the obligation to personal safety can be provided entirely by City staff and policies. This burden also belongs to each individual to be plan and stay informed of what can be done to prepare for a large-scale event. Below is a list of things to consider putting into practice that could save time, feelings of panic and even your life.

- Sign up for the Citizen Alert Program
- Find your location on the evacuation map. Learn all potential routes to safety.
- Make sure your vehicle always has plenty of fuel.
- Keep a go bag ready, or in your vehicle always.
- Keep drinking water and snacks in your vehicle.
- Stay informed, knowing what to do before a disaster will help reduce panic during. Attend trainings, watch the weather and be ready to go.

Ongoing Concerns

- Funding will ebb & flow – while the City is being position to receive up to \$23 million in grant funding for wildfire recovery and resiliency, this will all be specifically targeted and time-limited funding. The City needs to be mindful of ensuring that funds are spent in accordance with their agreements and to be prepared to transition after funding expires.
- All systems will go down at some point or depending on disaster – phones, visibility, etc.
- There is no perfect solution – communication is of no value if no one is responding on the other end, so equipment and training needs to be conducted.
- Don't over-correct by neglecting to continue to do the things that worked in resulting in no loss of human life in the catastrophic wildfire.

ATTACHMENTS

- Additional detail on the staff activities on September 8, 2020.

2.1b



Town Hall – Emergency Preparation Plan – What the City Did

The following is a summary provided by the Chief of Police and Public Works Director, who were both present and active on the day of the fire. At that time, the current Chief of Police was serving as a Lieutenant and did not become the Interim Chief of Police until two days after the Alameda Fire.

The Chief of Police and Public Works Director provided the following on some of the activities that occurred on the day of and shortly after the fire.

As you are all aware, the Alameda fire devastated our community, leaving many with only memories. On a positive note, I am happy to see the community coming together, helping others, and filling a void where so much need was evident. People taking care of each other, as a caring community. We will get through this together. When reflecting on this event almost a year later without the chaos and anxiety of that day, it is easy to look back on the things that could have been done better and should be done better in the future if faced with similar circumstances. What does not come as easily to mind is what was done right and the ultimate reality that, as tragic as the fire was for Talent, there was not a single life lost. This report will focus on staff's perspective of what was done right during that day, lessons learned and what staff is doing that will improve response in the future.

I want to thank the Jackson County Sheriff's Office (JCSO), Medford Police Department (MPD), Ashland Police Department (APD), Phoenix Police Department (PHXPD), Jacksonville Police Department (JVPD), Central Point Police Department (CPPD), Eagle Point Police Department (EPPD), Department of Veterans Affairs Police, Fire personnel, City of Talent Staff, Public Works, and Utility workers, for the assistance with personnel and resources. I also extend my appreciation for the citizens who stepped forward during the evacuations.

The following are the extraordinary efforts made by Talent Police, Talent Public Works and many other Public Safety Agencies and Citizens. The fire came out on the radio at approximately 11:07 AM. At this time, Ashland Police and the Fire Department were called to respond. Due to weather conditions that included high winds, the fire quickly spread. Other agencies quickly began to join and assist. It was clear, the fast-spreading fire was going to be a major incident.

Due to a lack of staffing shortages on that day, I was the officer on shift and when the fire broke out I was in Medford waiting to testify for Grand Jury. I responded to the area of South Valley View Road and Hwy 99 and immediately began assisting with evacuations around 1140 am. When it became clear that the fire was out of control due to the high winds, I requested that Public Works assist officers evacuating residents in Talent.

Former Chief Doney and I along with many other agencies coordinated and worked together to make this happen.

Corporal Rogers, Officer Bates, and Officer Carnighan were called to report for Duty. Their quick response to the city made a difference.

The fire continued to move fast heading into the City of Talent. Corporal Rogers drove into the City and began evacuating Mountain View Estate around 1230 PM. APD and JCISO arrived shortly to assist him going door to door using a PA speaker to notify people throughout the park. Due to the lack of resources, Corporal Rogers recruited neighbors to help by providing transportation to those who could not drive. Corporal Rogers physically assisted many of the residents to their vehicles so they could escape the fire.

I assisted with door-to door evacuations, coordinating transportation for those who had none and providing transportation to the evacuation center (Expo), At one point I had loaded up about 7 adults who were stranded off of I-5 and provided them transport to a safer location. At 1:00 Pm A request was made to Laidlaw to assist in evacuation of Suncrest Assisted Living community and many hours of traffic control and small fire spot fire suppression throughout the night. I was in the Oak Valley subdivision doing door-to door evacuations at 1:18 PM. Around 3:30 PM is when the fire hit Oak Valley.

During the emergency, Corporal Rogers also handled a menacing case where a male pulled a knife and threatened a citizen. He continued to work tirelessly until approximately 3:30 AM. After about an hour and a half of sleep and no ability to shower or put on a change of clothes, he returned to work.

Officer Bates arrived in the city and immediately assisted with evacuations of neighborhoods, starting with Oak Valley. While in Oak Valley, Officer Bates assisted several seniors to their vehicles, helped pack essential belongings and carried an elderly gentleman with severe dementia to a vehicle. After Oak Valley was evacuated, Officer Bates assisted evacuating Holiday Gardens where he gave several citizens rides to a safe area. Officer Bates continued to evacuate neighborhoods well into the night. Officer Bates worked throughout the night, working 22 hours straight. He returned to his home for rest and was back to work the same day.

Officer Carnighan, who was at the time, was a resident of Talent left home immediately and began evacuating multiple neighborhoods on the south end of Talent. This is a large area; he had a lot of ground to cover. As he moved north, he came to a business that was fully engulfed in flames. Officer Carnighan, along with help from others, began cutting away a fence to provide access for fire personnel. Officer Carnighan gave several citizens rides to a safe location outside of the evacuation areas. Officer Carnighan worked non-stop for 18 hours and returned to duty the same day.

As the fire spread north, Talent assisted other agencies evacuating citizens living outside of the City of Talent. Talent Police and other agencies made multiple sweeps through evacuated neighborhoods as the fire closed in. Picking up stragglers along the way. The support we received from outside agencies was greatly appreciated.

Although we are all saddened by the devastation of this fire, I could not be prouder of Team Talent and the work that was done to ensure all persons were evacuated and able to leave the area safely. This great feat could only be accomplished by the dedication of all personnel

involved. I am proud of my officers and the actions they made to save this community. Their dedication, sacrifice, commitment, helped to save many lives.

Following the fire, I attended daily Fire briefings and was involved in the Law Command post that was set up by Jackson County Sheriffs Department. The command post was staffed 24 hours a day and they coordinated extra patrol coverages for our community utilizing several different agencies, coordination of roadblocks and reopening of roads, providing escorts into the closed areas for residents, a citizen hotline, and meals for police and public works staff that worked many long hours and days in a row.

The assistance provided by JCSO as well as number of agencies to include, Medford PD, Central Point PD, Veterans Affairs PD, Ashland PD, Phoenix PD, Eagle Point PD, Oregon State Police, National Guard, and many other agencies that traveled from out of the area to assist.

After the fires were out the focus was on assessment and safety of the burned areas. What needed to be done for residents to start returning to their community. Efforts immediately started on planning how this could happen as quickly as possible. The power utility was called in to begin restoring electricity, Avista was onsite repairing damage and creating a plan to restore the natural gas utility, Rogue valley Sewer was in town doing an assessment of damages and beginning repairs to the sanitary system. Public Works was focused on returning pressure to the City's water distribution system and taking samples to make sure the water would be safe to drink, while also removing debris from roads and other access points to facilitate the other projects that were going on in Talent. Law enforcement had their hands full in maintaining order during the evacuation and the many looters that came soon after. The ending result from all of these efforts was a quick return for many of Talent's residents, with order being restored to a level that Talent's elected officials could begin the work that would need to be done in bringing the remaining displaced residents from Talent home.



Town Hall – Emergency Preparedness

What You Can Do to Prepare

While the City is working to prepare for a future emergency, you also have a role in providing for your safety and the safety of your loved ones.

It is critical for families, individuals, communities and businesses to make an emergency plan, and communicate the plan before, during and after emergencies.

Below is a list of things to consider putting into practice that could save time, feelings of panic and even your life.

- Sign up for the Citizen Alert Program
- Find your location on the evacuation map and learn all potential routes to safety.
- Make sure your vehicle always has plenty of fuel.
- Keep a go bag ready, or in your vehicle always.
- Keep drinking water and snacks in your vehicle.
- Stay informed, knowing what to do before a disaster will help reduce panic during. Attend trainings, watch the weather and be ready to go.
- Have a place to go. Pre-planning for a safe place to go is important.

Below are some links to help you and your neighbors make sure you are prepared in the case of an emergency.

- [FEMA-Preparing for Disaster](#)
- [Oregon Emergency Management \(OEM\)](#)
- [OEM-Individual-Preparedness](#)
- [OEM-Business-Preparedness](#)
- [OEM-Community-Preparedness](#)
- [Jackson Co-Fire Response](#)
- [Active Shooter Response](#)



Town Hall – Emergency Preparation

What To Do in an Emergency

There are different types of emergencies, and the appropriate response can differ based on the type. There are also different levels of emergencies with regards to evacuation.

Types of Emergencies

Below are examples of what these types of emergencies might be and what can be done to prepare for each. The types of emergency include:

- Fire
- Earthquake
- Hazardous material spills
- Infectious diseases
- Active shooter

Levels of Emergencies

In the event of an emergency in your area, you may be asked to evacuate. It is important to understand the different levels of evacuation and what they mean for you, your family, your pets and your home. Entry to evacuated areas may be denied until conditions are safe. Local TV and radio stations have been asked to broadcast periodic updates. Incident information is also available at: www.jacksoncountyor.org/emergency

ATTACHMENTS

- How to prepare based on type of emergency
- Levels of emergencies



Response Based on Type of Emergency

Emergency preparation includes individual preparedness. The appropriate response to protect the safety of you and your family is based in part on the type of emergency.

For most of these items, more information available at: www.jacksoncountyor.org/emergency

Wildfire

- **Be informed-** Know your evacuation route.
- **Be ready to evacuate** – know the Levels 1 through 3.
- **Evacuate when asked to** – remember, your life is more valuable than possessions.

Earthquakes

Be informed- In Oregon, winter storms, floods, heat waves and earthquakes threaten residents. Monitor all types of media – newspapers, websites, radio, TV, mobile and land phones, and amateur radio are all good sources of information about disasters. Check out www.ready.gov for the latest preparedness information.

Build an Emergency Kit- A disaster can happen anywhere you live and work. Once it happens, it may take days or even weeks for responders to reach you, and you may have to go without food, water, or electricity. Build an emergency kit with two weeks supply of food, water, and other necessary supplies. The American Red Cross has a recommended list of [emergency kit items](#).

Make an Emergency Plan- Talk with your family and friends about what you'll do if an emergency happens, including if you're not together when it occurs. Discuss how you'll contact each other, where you'll meet, and what you'll do in different situations. Read how to develop a [family disaster plan](#) and make your own.

Be 2 Weeks Ready!- You're more prepared than you think. Being prepared to be self-sufficient for [two weeks](#) is an important and achievable goal. Being prepared is not just having two weeks of food and water, but thinking about the many things you already do to make you better able to bounce back after a disaster.

You can get there over time; you don't have to get there today. Start small and work toward the two-week goal. Pick up a couple items every payday and check out garage sales and thrift stores for tools and gear.

- Check the garage, shed, storage unit and junk drawer for emergency kit items before adding to your shopping list. You probably have many of the things already, such as flash lights and leather gloves.
- Get creative – everyone's kit will look a little different.
- Think about it. Talk about it.

Hazardous Materials

This includes the presence of hazardous materials in both your home and community.

- While the United States has a body of law governing the safe handling, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials, accidents can and do occur throughout the country on a regular basis.
- A wide variety of hazardous materials are transported through, stored, or used in Jackson County, from flammable gases to highly toxic materials. Most hazardous materials are transported into and out of Jackson County by truck or rail, and some are stored and used locally at area businesses. Common hazardous materials sites include high tech facilities, commercial gas stations, propane distributors, fertilizer plants, feed and garden stores and public swimming pools. Once hazardous materials are on site at industrial storage and manufacturing facilities, strict fire and building codes mandate double- and triple-redundancy safety systems to reduce the impact of human error or mechanical failures.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

In 1985, the Oregon Legislature passed the Oregon Community Right to Know (CR2K) and Protection Act. The purpose of this law is to provide first responders and the public with information about hazardous substances in their response areas and neighborhoods. The law directs the Office of State Fire Marshal to survey business and government facilities for information about the presence of hazardous substances and to collect information about incidents involving hazardous substances.

To learn more: http://www.oregon.gov/osp/sfm/pages/cr2k_home.aspx

WHAT CAN I DO TO DECREASE MY RISK OF EXPOSURE?

While there is no way to predict hazardous materials accidents, certain areas are at some degree of risk, including those located near interstate highways, railways, manufacturing, storage, or disposal facilities. Prevention of accidents, rather than prediction, is central to avoiding potential damage, loss, or contamination from hazardous materials.

- All producers of hazardous material substances are required to describe the hazards on the product label. Always read the labels carefully and follow directions completely when purchasing, using, or storing these products. Whenever possible, store substances in original containers. Bulk items, such as gasoline for your power mower, should be stored only in approved containers.
- Around the house, remember the acronym LIES:
- **Limit** - limit the amount of hazardous materials stored to the absolute minimum.
- **Isolate** - store hazardous materials in a separate, locked cabinet whenever possible.
- **Eliminate** - get rid of hazardous materials as soon as they are no longer needed.
- **Separate** - do not store potential reactants together - for example, oxidizers with flammables, or bleach with ammonia.

HOW WILL I KNOW WHAT TO DO IF THERE IS AN EMERGENCY?

During a hazardous materials incident in your neighborhood, emergency personnel will tell you what to do. They may evacuate you to a safe area until the spill is cleaned up, or they may ask you to shelter in place until it is safe to go outside.

- If you witness a hazardous materials transportation accident, spill, or leakage, distance

yourself from the site to minimize risk of contamination - stay uphill, upwind, or upstream. Try to go at least one-half mile (about 10 city blocks) from the danger area. Call 9-1-1. Your local fire department will isolate the area, investigate the situation, and may call in the regional hazardous materials response team, if needed.

- In the event of a hazardous materials release in your community:
- Tune to your local radio or television stations for further information. In Jackson County, all radio and major network television stations broadcast emergency information.
- If you're in the affected area, follow all instructions from public officials.
- Be sure to sign up in **Jackson County Citizen Alert** to receive emergency alerts from county officials.

Infectious Disease Outbreaks / Public Health Emergencies

Health emergencies can vary in size from an outbreak of food poisoning at a community event to a pandemic illness. Sometimes you cannot see, touch or smell diseases the same way that you can smell the smoke from a wildfire or see the flood waters rising, but the appropriate response is important to keep you and your family as safe as possible.

Understanding the Terminology (from the World Health Organization):

Epidemic - A group of cases of a specific disease or illness clearly in excess of what one would normally expect in a particular geographic area.

Outbreak - a sudden start or increase of fighting or disease.

Pandemic - the worldwide spread of a new disease.

Community Mitigation/Social Distancing

If a lot of people are sick, public health officials may implement something called "community mitigation strategies." Community mitigation strategies (also called social distancing) are ways that members of the community can work together to limit the spread of disease until a vaccine or a cure is available. This can be done in a number of ways:

- Closing schools, daycares and after-school programs;
- Cancelling public gatherings;
- Asking businesses to have workers work from home (telecommuting); or
- Asking businesses to increase their leave policies.

Public health officials may ask that people to follow isolation and quarantine guidelines. Isolation is when a person who is sick is asked to stay home for a specified period of time. This helps to ensure that the person doesn't infect others with the disease. Quarantine is when people who may have been exposed to the disease are asked to stay home for a specified period of time. In some cases, a person can spread an illness before they even know they are sick. In order for community mitigation strategies to work, community members must follow the instructions from Public Health Officials. It's important for everyone's safety!

Additional Resources

- Oregon Health Authority
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention

HOW TO RESPOND TO AN ACTIVE SHOOTER

Quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life. Remember that customers and clients are likely to follow the lead of employees and managers during an active shooter situation.

1. **Evacuate if there is an accessible escape path**, attempt to evacuate the premises. •
Have an escape route and plan in mind
 - Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow
 - Leave your belongings behind
 - Help others escape, if possible
 - Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be
 - Keep your hands visible
 - Follow the instructions of any police officers
 - Do not attempt to move wounded people
 - Call 911 when you are safe
2. **Hide if evacuation is not possible**, find a place to hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you. Your hiding place should:
 - Be out of the active shooter's view
 - Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., an office with a closed and locked door)
 - Not trap you or restrict your options for movement
 - To prevent an active shooter from entering your hiding place:
 - Lock the door
 - Blockade the door with heavy furniture
 - Turn off any source of noise (i.e., radios, televisions) and silence your cell phone
 - Hide behind large items (i.e., cabinets, desks)
 - Remain quiet If evacuation and hiding out are not possible:
 - Remain calm
 - Dial 911, if possible, to alert police to the active shooter's location
 - If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to listen
3. **Take action against the active shooter** - as a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter by:
 - Acting as aggressively as possible against him/her
 - Throwing items and improvising weapons
 - Yelling
 - Committing to your actions.

Homeland Security Website: https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/active_shooter_booklet.pdf



Town Hall – Emergency Preparation

Levels of Emergencies

In the event of an emergency in your area, you may be asked to evacuate. It is important to understand the different levels of evacuation and what they mean for you, your family, your pets and your home. Entry to evacuated areas may be denied until conditions are safe. Local TV and radio stations have been asked to broadcast periodic updates.

BE READY

- Make a plan and be sure everyone in your family understands it.
- Assign tasks to each family member for what to do during Level 1 (Ready), Level 2 (Set) and Level 3 (GO!) evacuations.
- Have an evacuation plan for your pets and livestock. If it isn't safe for you, it's not safe for them.
- Designate a meeting place – this could be a friend or family member's house, or an evacuation shelter.
- Choose an out-of-the-area contact person to relay information about your welfare to family and friends and to keep your phone lines open. House Preparation
- Make sure house numbers are visible from the street.
- Make sure driveways are wide enough for emergency vehicles to enter (10-12 feet wide).
- Prepare your defensible space. Emergency Kits - keep them ready at all times in your home and vehicle.
- Include supplies for you and everyone who lives in your home or visits regularly.
- Include supplies for your pets.
- Include copies of important documents, phone contact lists, family photos, household inventory lists, and any portable valuables.
- Keep your vehicles filled with gas.

BE SET

- Keep pets and livestock ready to go in case you need to evacuate in a hurry.
- Be sure to have your photo ID or something showing your current address in case you need to access an evacuated area.
- Monitor local television and radio stations for updates.
- Move propane BBQ appliances away from structures (during wildfires).

GO

- Leave house lights on and windows closed.
- Let your emergency contact and/or family members know where you are going.

Incident information is also available at: www.jacksoncountyor.org/emergency