

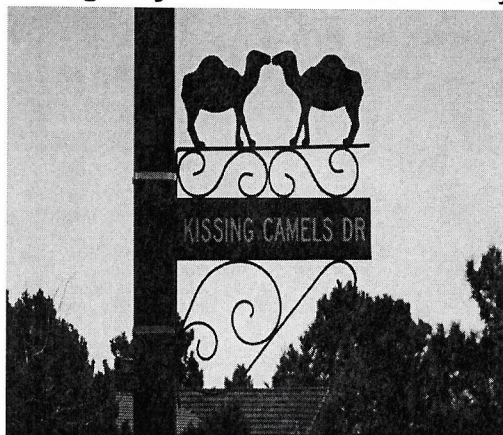
**EMERGENCY EVACUATION AND  
SURVIVAL INFORMATION MANUAL  
for  
KISSING CAMELS**

**Dedicated to the 1<sup>st</sup> Responders who fight so vigorously to  
save properties, rebuild and move forward.**

# EMERGENCY EVACUATION & SURVIVAL MANUAL

**2nd Edition** February 2024

The purpose of this guide is to help everyone in Kissing Camels **survive a community-wide emergency**. While a wildfire may



not be the only reason to evacuate, it remains the most likely scenario for us, and therefore is the subject of a significant portion of this survival manual.

This manual outlines procedures for planning, practicing, and evacuating, and it explains the **roles and responsibilities** of residents and others.

We live in a beautiful area "minutes away, worlds apart", but we also live near a "Wildland/Urban Interface" fire region. In the event of a community-wide emergency, this document can help. But **you are ultimately responsible** for acting in a prudent manner -- before, during, and after an emergency -- to ensure the survival of yourself, your loved ones, and your possessions.

Success of the local emergency management system in the region is built on an all-hazards approach and strong partnerships within the emergency management community. This community consists of federal, state, and local partners; volunteer and other non-governmental and community-based organizations; surrounding military facilities; and the private sector, such as large retailers and medical services providers.

The Pikes Peak Regional Office of Emergency Management (PPROEM) is responsible for providing mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and coordination for large-scale emergencies and disasters for the purpose of saving lives and preventing property damage. PPROEM proactively plans for hazards, works to reduce threats, and prepares the community to respond to and recover from a disaster.

## READINESS

Prevention and mitigation activities are designated to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. PPROEM develops and updates plans to establish a blueprint for new and existing programs, processes, and procedures to continuously reduce the impacts of hazards in the region.

This guide can help you in an emergency, but ultimately it is *your responsibility* to follow the three R's – Readiness, Response and Recovery.

## Response

Emergency response is the immediate action taken by first responders and emergency coordinators to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. During a large disaster, PPROEM provides overall coordination for regionwide response efforts. This can involve activation of the Emergency Coordination Center, which becomes a single coordination point for representatives from emergency response and partner agencies. These representatives facilitate resource coordination, mutual aid, public information, and policy decisions. Response also includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery.

## Recovery

Recovery activities continue beyond the initial emergency to restore critical functions. PPROEM assists in the coordination of both short-term and long-term recovery efforts. Short-term recovery begins during or immediately following an emergency or disaster to restore basic services and stabilize the affected community. Long-term recovery involves collaborative efforts to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the health, social, economic, and environmental fabric of the community.



## **Preparation**

Individuals and households play an important role in the overall emergency management strategy of a community. Community members can contribute by:

- Learning about possible emergency events in your community.
- Enrolling in personal safety and emergency response training courses.
- Being aware of the outdoor environment and related activities.
- Preparing emergency supply kits and household emergency plans.
- Reducing hazards in and around their residences.
- Monitoring emergency communications carefully.
- Volunteering with an established organization.

## **EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS**

Before, during and after an emergency event, the timely and accurate distribution of Information is essential in protecting and assisting community members. People need to understand what is happening, what actions they should take, how urgent their actions are, and what to expect. In the Pikes Peak region, there are a variety of ways that emergency communications are provided to community members, including the Emergency Alert System, Emergency Notification System, weather radios, the National Weather Service at [www.weather.gov](http://www.weather.gov) local television, radio, social media, and print media.

During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs) made available through the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) infrastructure, is just one way safety officials can quickly and effectively alert and warn the public about serious emergencies.

WEAS look like a text message but are designed to get your attention and alert you with a unique sound and vibration. The message will only be issued when an imminent threat requires specific action to be taken by the public for its safety. WEAs are not more than 90 characters and will include the type and time of the alert as well as the action that should be taken. Mobile users are not charged with receiving WEAs and there is no need to subscribe. Most new smartphones are WEA capable and are set up to receive these messages, but it is important to ensure that this feature, often called "emergency alerts" in the notification section of mobile device settings, is turned on or



enabled.

## **Emergency Alert System**

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a nationwide method of alerting the public to emergency events and disasters. In Colorado, the EAS is comprised of 15 geographic areas with individual plans. Current Federal Communications Commission regulations require all television broadcast stations and cable systems to participate in EAS tests and activations. During an emergency, the public will see an EAS message scroll across television screens.

## **Emergency notification system**

Peak Alerts are notifications sent through a software called Everbridge by public safety agencies in El Paso and Teller Counties. Peak Alerts notify you of emergency situations that are a threat to life or property and are deemed dangerous by public safety officials. Examples of emergency situations may include but are not limited to, natural or man-made disasters, hazardous materials incidents, missing persons, law enforcement activity impacting the public, evacuation notices, and more. Peak Alerts notify you of emergencies that happen near your registered address(es) or current location (if you are using the Everbridge app). To sign up for these alerts, you must create an account with your contact information to include your address and at least one contact method. The information you provide is protected and will not be used for any other purpose. You choose how you want to receive these messages. Messages can be sent via text, phone call, email, mobile app, fax, and more. When you confirm receipt of a message, the system will stop attempting to contact you. If you do not confirm the message, the system will continue to attempt to reach your other registered contact methods. It is important to note that during an emergency, you should use as many forms of communication as possible to stay informed. Stay tuned to news broadcasts, radio stations, social media, websites, weather radios, etc. It is recommended that you sign up as an individual rather than a household as notifications will stop once a user confirms receipt of the message.

It is recommended that you sign up as an individual rather than a household as notifications will stop once a user confirms receipt of the message.

If at any time, you feel you are in danger, you should take whatever action you feel is necessary to get yourself to safety. Receive push-alerts to your mobile device anytime you travel into an area of an active incident. You can download the Everbridge app here: <https://www.everbridge.com/app/>

Emergency Notification System: To receive early warning notification calls related to emergency events happening in your area via cell phone, register your number with PeakAlerts to be added to the database at [www.peakalerts.org](http://www.peakalerts.org).

### **How will I recognize a Peak Alert message?**

Peak Alerts can be sent by any of the 911 centers that make up the El Paso-Teller County 911 System. Since the messages are geographically specific, they should come from your local public safety agency. Here are some of the numbers that may appear on your caller ID:

Colorado Springs Police Dept: 719-309-4135

Cripple Creek Police Dept: 719-323-6532

El Paso County Sheriff's Office: 719-426-2457

Fort Carson Emergency Communication Center: 719-694-3527

Teller County Sheriff's Office: 719-387-7223

Woodland Park Police Dept: 719-354-2703

Text messages are delivered using the short code 88-911

### **What might prevent a message from being delivered?**

- Power outages, cordless phones, computers, and VoIP equipment needs electricity to work. You should register both landline and cell phones as well as email and text for the best chance to get
- A message delivered during an emergency.
- Telephone numbers that have a solicitation blocker (Requires you to enter your phone number before the line rings), or an answering attendant, may prevent calls from being delivered to that phone number.
- If you have moved or your telephone number has changed, and you have not updated your account in Peak Alerts.
- If you have registered mobile devices and there is no service coverage at the attempted time of delivery.

### **If I don't answer, will it leave me a voicemail?**

Yes. The system is configured to leave a message on any phone line where voicemail service or an answering machine is detected.

### **I have a TTY/TDD device. will I still be able to receive alerts?**

Yes. TTY/TDD machines are automatically detected.

### **I have more questions. Whom can I contact?**

You can email [peakalerts@elpasoteller911.org](mailto:peakalerts@elpasoteller911.org) or call 719-785-1900 Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

### **How to text 911**

Open your text message app on your mobile phone

1. Enter the numbers 911 in the "To" field
2. Text the address and the emergency
3. Push the "Send" button

4. Be clear – Send a short text message without abbreviations, slang or emojis

5. Stay calm – Answer questions and follow instructions from the 911 call taker. If text to 911 is not available, you will receive a bounce back text message asking you to make a voice call.

#### **Important considerations**

1. A text or data plan is required to text 911
2. Group and picture messaging is not supported
3. Do not abuse Text to 911. It is for emergency use only.
4. Do not text and drive.

### **National weather service**

The local National Weather Service (NWS) office provides forecasts, warnings, and other meteorological information to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation community, and other customers. Serving as the nerve center for official government weather services across much of Southern Colorado, the staff at the NWS ensures the delivery of timely information on critical weather. By accessing the NWS website at [www.nws.noaa.gov](http://www.nws.noaa.gov), you can receive the local seven-day forecast, current weather conditions, radar and satellite images, and the latest information on any current or expected hazardous weather conditions.

### **Weather radios**

National Weather Radio is an “All Hazards” radio network, making it your single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. In conjunction with Federal, state and local emergency managers, and other public officials, warning and post- event information is broadcast for all types of hazards – including natural, environmental, and public safety.

Weather radios receive weather and public service announcements from the National Weather Service and the Emergency Alert System. National Weather Radio broadcasts



official NWS warnings, watches, forecasts, and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

## **Emergency Planning**

Disasters and emergencies of all types can happen anytime and anywhere. When an emergency strikes, there may not be much time to respond. Proactive planning and preparation can be the key to surviving an emergency.

Basic items should be stocked in every home: water, food, clothing, bedding, first aid kit, tools and supplies, and items for other needs. See the checklist in the back of this guide for suggestions. Put items in airtight plastic bags. Keep items most likely needed during an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container. Possible containers include a large covered storage bin, backpack or duffel bag. Store the emergency kit in a convenient place known to all family members.

Keep a kit in your vehicle as well. Evaluate contents of the kit and family needs at least once a year, and observe expiration dates. Replace items as needed.

### **MEET AND DISCUSS AS A FAMILY:**

1. Evacuation procedures
2. Individual roles

### **PLAN HOW THE FAMILY WILL STAY IN CONTACT IF SEPARATED BY DISASTER:**

3. Decide on two meeting places – one outside of the home and one outside of the neighborhood.
4. Give everyone a written copy of important phone numbers.
5. Choose an out-of-state friend or relative who will act as a point of contact for everyone.

### **MEET WITH NEIGHBORS:**

6. Plan how everyone will work together.
7. Consider how to help neighbors with disabilities or access and functional needs.
8. Make plans for children if parents can't return to the area where the children are located.
9. Use the PPROEM Ready and Resilient Neighborhoods planning tool to organize your community.

### **COMPLETE THESE STEPS:**

1. Post emergency phone numbers, give everyone a hard copy of the list, and program the numbers into cell phones.
2. Know how and when to shut off water, electricity, and gas at main controls.
3. Install smoke and carbon monoxide alarms on each level of your home and near

bedrooms.

4. Make arrangements for animals. Public shelters may not accept them.

### **PERSONAL SAFETY SHOULD BE THE HIGHEST PRIORITY:**

1. During an evacuation, immediately follow instructions from fire, police, and emergency officials. They will let you know when to evacuate, and when to shelter in place.
2. Learn several alternate ways out of the neighborhood in case one path of egress is blocked. Plan and rehearse an escape plan.
3. Please see the attached plan to aid you in determining the best locations for exit.
4. Be sure you know how to get your vehicle out of the garage if the power is out.
5. Make a list of items to take with you. Remember, you may only have a few minutes to evacuate.
6. If told to evacuate immediately, take only essential items:
  1. Medications/prescriptions
  2. Identification
  3. Eyeglasses, dentures, hearing aids
  4. Financial resources – cash, credit cards, checks, bank cards
  5. Emergency evacuation kit for your household.

### **Evacuation Planning**

#### **If You Have Time**

If you become aware of a developing emergency, but your area is not yet directly affected, you may have time to take some action to increase your home's survivability.

1. Attach garden hoses to reach around the entire house.
2. Fill sinks, tubs, etc.
3. Place a ladder against the house away from the fire.
4. Close windows and doors.
5. Turn lights on.
6. Move furniture to the interior.

#### **Emergency Kit – Plan For At Least 72 Hours**

Following a disaster, emergency workers may not be able to respond to your needs right away. Officials recommend that families stock enough supplies to last at least three days.

The emergency kit should be individually tailored to meet the basic survival needs of your family for three days to a week. Take into consideration any special needs such as infants and elderly, persons with disabilities or access and functional needs, and pets. It is recommended that you store your emergency supplies in one location that is relatively safe, yet easily accessible and portable if evacuation is required. Rethink your kit and family needs at least once a year and replace items as needed.

## Children's Activity Survival Kit

You may have to leave your home during a disaster. It's smart to put together your own Children's Activity Survival Kit so they will have things to do and share with other children. You may want to pack:

7. A few favorite books.
8. Crayons and pencils.
9. Plenty of paper.
10. Scissors and glue.
11. A few favorite toys.
12. Board games.
13. A favorite stuffed animal.
14. Pictures of family pets.
15. A favorite blanket/pillow.

## Emergency Supply Evacuation Bags

1. Wallet card with emergency and family phone numbers
2. Electronic copies of important papers, which can be stored on a small usb flash drive
3. Identification for each person
4. A change of clothes for each person
5. First aid kit
6. Medications with prescription directions
7. Glasses, hearing aid batteries, or necessary items for other medical devices
8. Batteries for cell phones and other items
9. Face masks
10. Toiletries including toothbrush and toothpaste
11. Hand sanitizer
12. Plastic bags
13. Blankets
14. A non-electric can opener
15. Canned dog or cat food if you have pets
16. Good quality painting drop cloths (shelter-in-place)
17. Duct tape

## WATER SOURCES

### HOW TO STORE WATER

Store your water in thoroughly washed plastic, glass, fiberglass, or enamel-lined metal containers. Never use a container that has held toxic substances. You can also purchase food-grade plastic buckets or drums. Seal water containers tightly, label them



and store in a cool, dark place. Rotate water every six months.

### **HIDDEN WATER SOURCES IN YOUR HOME**

If a disaster catches you without a stored supply of clean water, you can use the water in your water heater tank, pipes, and ice cubes. Place a container under the lowest faucet in your house, and open the faucet. Then open a faucet at the highest level of the house to allow water in your pipes to drain downward. To use the water in your water heater tank, be sure the electricity or gas is off, and open the drain at the bottom of the tank. Start the water flowing by turning off the water intake valve and turning on a hot water faucet. Be cautious as tank water may be very hot. Turn off the gas or electricity fuel source to the water heater when the tank is empty.

### **WATER TREATMENT METHODS**

In addition to having a bad odor and taste, contaminated water can contain microorganisms that cause diseases such as dysentery, typhoid, and hepatitis. You should treat all water of uncertain purity before using it for drinking, food preparation or hygiene.

There are many ways to treat water. None is perfect. Often the best solution is a combination of methods. Two easy treatment methods are outlined below. These measures will kill most microbes but will not remove other contaminants such as heavy metals, salts, and many other chemicals. Before treating, let any suspended particles settle to the bottom, or strain them through layers of paper towel or clean cloth.

**Boiling:** Boiling is the safest method of treating water. Bring water to a rolling boil for 3-5 minutes, keeping in mind that some water will evaporate. Let the water cool before drinking. Boiled water will taste better if you put oxygen back into it by pouring the water back and forth between two clean containers.

**Disinfection:** You can use household liquid bleach to kill microorganisms. Use only regular household liquid bleach that contains 5.25 percent sodium hypochlorite. Do not use scented bleaches, colorsafe bleaches, or bleaches with added cleaners. Add 8-16 drops of bleach per gallon of water stir and let stand for 30 minutes. The only agent used to treat water should be unscented household liquid bleach. Other chemicals, such as iodine or water treatment products sold in camping or surplus stores that do not contain 5.25 percent sodium hypochlorite as the only active ingredient, are not recommended and should not be used.

## FOOD SUPPLIES

### **WHEN FOOD SUPPLIES ARE LOW**

If activity is reduced, healthy people can survive on half their usual food intake for an extended period and without any food for many days. Food, unlike water, may be rationed safely, except for food to children and pregnant women. If your water supply is limited, try to avoid foods that are high in fat and protein, and don't stock salty foods, since they will make you thirsty. Try to eat salt-free crackers, whole grain cereals, and canned foods with high liquid content.

You don't need to go out and buy unfamiliar foods to prepare an emergency food supply. You can use the canned foods, dry mixes, and other staples on your cupboard shelves. In fact, familiar foods are important. They can lift morale and give a feeling of security in time of stress. Also, canned foods won't require cooking, water, or special preparation. Following are recommended short-term food storage plans.

### SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

As you stock food, take into account your family's unique needs and tastes. Try to include foods that they will enjoy and that are also high in calories and nutrition. Foods that require no refrigeration, preparation, or cooking are best.

Individuals with special diets and allergies will need particular food items, as will babies, toddlers, and elderly people. Nursing mothers may need liquid formula in case they are unable to nurse. Canned dietetic foods, juices, and soups may be helpful for ill or elderly people.

Make sure you have a manual can opener and disposable utensils. Don't forget foods for your pets.

### **FOOD STORAGE TIPS**

1. Keep food in a dry, cool spot – a dark area if possible.
2. Keep food covered at all times.
3. Open food boxes or cans carefully so that you can close them tightly after each use.
4. Wrap cookies and crackers in plastic bags, and keep them in tight containers.
5. Empty opened packages of sugar, dried fruits, and nuts into screw-top jars or airtight cans to protect them from pests.
6. Inspect all food for signs of spoilage before use.
7. Use foods before they go bad, and replace them with fresh supplies. Mark all items with the date. Place new items at the back of the storage area and older ones in front.

### **NUTRITION TIPS**

1. It is vital that you maintain your strength during and right after a disaster.
2. Eat at least one well-balanced meal each day.
3. Drink enough liquid to enable your body to function properly (two quarts a day).

4. Take in enough calories to enable you to do any necessary work.
5. Include vitamin, mineral, and protein supplements in your food storage to assure adequate nutrition.

#### SHELF LIFE OF FOODS FOR STORAGE

(These are general guidelines for rotating common emergency foods. Observe label expiration dates on all items.)

#### **USE WITHIN SIX MONTHS:**

6. Powdered milk (boxed)
7. Dried fruit
8. Dry, crisp crackers
9. Dried or powdered potatoes

#### **MAY BE STORED INDEFINITELY** (in proper containers and conditions):

10. Wheat, soybeans, white rice
11. Vegetable oils
12. Dried corn
13. Salt, baking powder, bouillon products
14. Dry pasta
15. Instant coffee, tea and cocoa

## **EMERGENCY FINANCIAL FIRST AID KIT**

Compile and review your Emergency Financial First Aid Kit (EFFAK) before a disaster. Below are few suggestions from the complete planning kit available at [ready.gov/financial-preparedness](http://ready.gov/financial-preparedness).

#### **Assess and Compile:**

Gather your important financial documents and contacts.

1. Complete and date all the forms in the EFFAK.
2. If you do not have an original version of a document, contact the appropriate company or agency to obtain a copy.
3. If you receive paper payroll or benefit checks, replace them with direct deposit or prepaid debit cards.
4. Print or download statements of any bills that you pay automatically.
5. Take photographs or record a video of the rooms in your home and any valuable belongings, as well as the important documents listed in your EFFAK.
6. Keep some cash in the same safe location as your EFFAK in case ATMs are not functioning, or banks are closed.



**Review:**

Review your insurance policies and financial paperwork to be sure that they are still accurate and current.

7. Ensure that homeowners and auto insurance coverage is sufficient, or update renter's insurance and be sure your rental agreement reflects your current rent.
8. Visit [www.usa.gov/property-insurance](http://www.usa.gov/property-insurance) for additional tips

**Safeguard:**

Store paper and electronic copies of all files in safe locations.

9. Consider storing paper or electronic copies of important documents at home in a fireproof and waterproof box or safe, in a bank safe deposit box, or with a trusted friend or relative.
10. If you bank or pay your bills electronically, print account records and/or download your bank's banking app to keep track of statements from your phone.
11. File living wills and advanced directives with hospitals and primary care doctors.
12. Provide lawyer, financial advisor, or other trusted person with sealed copy of your EFFAK, with instructions to open only with your approval or the approval of someone whom you have chosen in the event you cannot make decisions on your own.

**Update:**




Revisit and update your EFFAK regularly. Updates are especially important when significant changes in your life occur.

1. Review your EFFAK at least annually
2. Update or change information as soon as possible when:
  1. Changing insurance provider, address, or marital status.
  2. Purchasing a home or entering new rental agreement.
  3. Opening or closing bank accounts.
  4. Children change schools.
  5. Retirement planning.
  6. There is a death in your household.

Garden of the Gods Rd

RowCal management office

LEGEND

-  KCPOA Properties
-  KCE Greenspace
-  Garden of the Gods Club

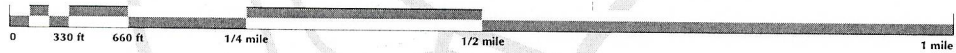
Glen Eyrie Reservoir

GCC Recreation Center

129 North

Missing Camels Dr

6th South



# KCPOA & Garden of the Gods Club properties

Property boundaries from the El Paso County Assessor's GIS database

Revised Jan-5-2024



# Action Checklist for Individuals with Disabilities or Access and Functional Needs

People often have needs that require more detailed planning in the event of a disaster. Consider the following actions as you prepare:

- In case of power outages, know how to connect and start a backup power supply for essential medical equipment.
- Consider getting a medical alert system that will allow you to call for help if you are immobilized in an emergency. Most alert systems require a working phone line, so it is a good idea to have a backup plan, such as a cell phone.
- Have a manual wheelchair for backup if you use an electric wheelchair or scooter.
- Teach those who may need to assist you in an emergency how to operate necessary equipment. Label equipment and attach laminated instructions for equipment use.
- Store backup equipment (mobility, medical, etc.) at your neighbor's home, or your school or workplace.
- Have your personal support network (PSN) to check on you in an emergency. Let your PSN know if you go on vacation or in the hospital.
- Plan ahead for your PSN to convey essential emergency information to you if your disability makes you unable to use the technology.
- If you use a personal care attendant from an agency, check to see if that agency has special provisions for emergencies (e.g., providing services at another location should an evacuation be ordered).
- If you live in an apartment, ask the management to identify and mark accessible exits and access to all areas designated for emergency shelter or safe rooms. Ask about plans for alerting and evacuating those with disabilities.
- Learn about devices and other technology available (local emergency notification system, weather radios with digital display, social media, etc.) to assist you in receiving emergency instructions and warnings from local officials.
- Be prepared to provide clear, specific, and concise instructions to rescue personnel. Practice giving these instructions (verbally, preprinted phrases, word board, etc.) clearly and quickly.
- Prepare your personal support network to assist you with anticipated reactions and emotions associated with disaster and traumatic events (such as: confusion, thought processing and memory difficulties, agitation, fear, panic, and anxiety).
- You do not have to be the only one prepared. Encourage others to be prepared and consider volunteering or working with local authorities on disability and access and functional needs preparedness efforts.
- Add supplies for your service animal into your emergency kit. Familiarize your service animal with your PSN in case it needs to receive care from someone other than you.
- Practice evacuating from your home, office, or school with your PSN to mitigate any obstacles during an emergency.



# Important Phone Numbers

## Fire Departments

**In an Emergency call ..... 911**

### **Non-Emergency Fire Department Contacts:**

Colorado Springs Fire Department .....	719-385-5950
Air Force Academy Fire & Emergency Services .....	719-333-2051
Big Sandy Fire Protection District .....	719-541-2883
Black Forest Fire Protection District .....	719-495-4300
Broadmoor Fire Protection District .....	719-633-1069
Calhan Fire Protection District .....	719-347-3057
Cascade Volunteer Fire Department .....	719-684-9549
Cheyenne Mountain A.F.S. Fire Department .....	719-474-3030
Cimarron Hills Fire Department .....	719-591-0960
Colorado Centre Metropolitan District Fire Department .....	719-390-7000
Crystal Park Volunteer Fire Department.....	719-685-9729
Edison Volunteer Fire Department.....	719-478-2200
Ellicott Volunteer Fire Department.....	719-683-7211
Falcon Fire Protection District .....	719-495-4050
Fort Carson Fire & Emergency Services .....	719-526-5615
Fountain Fire Protection District .....	719-382-7800
Green Mountain Falls - Chipita Park Fire Protection District.....	719-684-2293
Hanover Fire Department .....	719-683-3473
Manitou Springs Fire Department .....	719-685-1444
Palmer Lake Fire Department.....	719-481-2902
Peterson Air Force Base Fire & Emergency Services.....	719-556-7354
Peyton Fire Protection District.....	719-749-2255
Security Fire Department .....	719-392-7121
Southwest Highway 115 Volunteer Fire Department .....	719-527-6762
Stratmoor Hills Fire Protection District .....	719-576-1200
Tri-County Volunteer Fire Department .....	719-478-2345
Tri-Lakes Monument Fire Protection District.....	719-484-0911
Donald Wescott Fire Protection District.....	719-488-8680

### **Utility Contacts**

Colorado Springs Utilities .....	719-448-4800
Mountainview Electric Coop .....	1-800-388-9881
CORE Electric Coop (formerly IREA) .....	1-800-332-9540
Black Hills Energy.....	1-888-890-5554
Southeast Colorado Power Association.....	719-384-2551
Propane Education and Research Council.....	202-452-8975