

Resilient Resourceful Responsible.



YOUR GUIDE TO EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS



City of Laguna Beach Emergency Management
(949) 497-0389 // www.lagunabeachcity.net



PLEASE KEEP FOR YOUR REFERENCE

Can you identify these icons?

We use icons to help communicate messages to the public. Icons are useful because they can convey a meaning very quickly and universally. Test your knowledge—do you know the icons below?



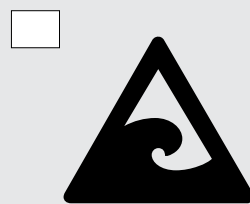
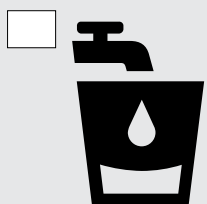
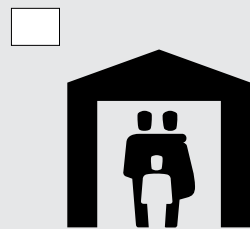
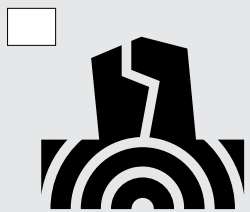
- A. SHELTER
- B. DRINKING WATER AVAILABLE
- C. GO TO NEAREST SHELTER



- D. EARTHQUAKE
- E. TSUNAMI WARNING
- F. EXIT



- G. DROP, COVER AND HOLD



WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM THIS GUIDE



Before emergencies

- 5 Get informed**
 - 5 Sign-up for alerts
 - 7 About Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS)
- 10 Create a family emergency plan**
- 15 Build your emergency kit**
- 19 Set up your home**
 - 19 Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms
 - 21 Defensible space, defensible home (wildfire preparedness)
- 27 Get Involved**

During emergencies

- 29 What to do when disaster strikes**
 - 29 Communicate with your neighbor
 - 29 Potential water issues
 - 31 Here's our city contact information
- 32 Be informed**
 - 32 Why should you evacuate?
 - 32 Types of evacuation orders
 - 33 Emergency notifications
- 35 Responding to the hazards**
 - 35 Wildfire
 - 39 Earthquake
 - 43 Active shooter
 - 47 Tsunami

After emergencies

- 51 What to do after a disaster**
- 55 How to assess your home and belongings**
 - 55 Six legal tips after a disaster
- 59 Where to get help and cope**

YOUR TOOLKIT

- 63 Hazard flyers, evacuation maps and preparedness checklists



AlertOC

AlertOC is a mass notification system designed to keep Orange County residents and businesses informed of emergencies and certain community events. By registering with AlertOC:

- Time-sensitive voice messages from the County or City in which you live or work, may be sent to your home, cell or business phone.
- Text messages may also be sent to cell phones, e-mail accounts and hearing impaired receiving devices.



Register for Alert OC: www.alertoc.com

Sign Up

Create Your Account

All fields are required unless indicated as "optional"

First Name Last Name

Username Username must be a minimum of 4 acceptable characters. Acceptable characters are: uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, period, dash (-), underscore (_), and at symbol (@). No other characters or symbols are permitted at this time.

Password Show Password must be at least 8 characters long and contain at least one letter and one number. Special characters are limited to: ! @ # \$ % ^ & * ()

Security Question
What is the city or town of your birth?

Answer

LOCATION INFORMATION

Location Name

Address

Apt/Suite/Unit (Optional)

City (Optional) State/Province (Optional)

Postal Code (Optional) Country

CONTACT INFORMATION

Email Address

Primary Text # (Optional)
United States Example (201) 555-0123

Primary Mobile # (Optional)
United States Example (201) 555-0123

I accept the [Terms of Use](#)



Get informed.



Sign-up for alerts

Public safety officials use timely and reliable systems to alert you and your family in the event of natural or man-made disasters. During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. Sign-up before a disaster happens so you will be in the system ready to access and receive critical information.



BEFORE AN OUTAGE...

- ❑ Make sure you are registered in AlertOC and enter your cell phone number, text number, and email addresses at www.alertoc.org—see page 4.
- ❑ Register to receive advanced warnings and PSPS alerts from your power companies by visiting www.prepareforpowerdown.com.
- ❑ Develop an emergency plan and build or purchase a supply kit with a radio, food, water, flashlights, batteries, first-aid supplies and cash. Visit www.lagunabeachcity.net/cityhall/police/emergprep.
- ❑ Prepare for all medical needs, including alternative ways to power devices that require electricity or store medications that need to be refrigerated.
- ❑ Keep your gas tank at least half full at all times. Gas stations pumps do not work during power outages.
- ❑ Identify backup charging methods for phones and keep hard copies of important documents or save them in the cloud.



DURING AN OUTAGE...

- ❑ Pay attention to food safety. Without power, refrigerators remain cold for about four (4) hours, while freezers maintain their temperature for about 48 hours. Discard any perishable food items that have been exposed to temperature about 40 degrees Fahrenheit for two (2) hours or more.
- ❑ Turn off or disconnect electronics to prevent damage if the power suddenly returns in a “surge” or “spike”.
- ❑ In the event of high temperatures, keep an eye on children, older adults and pets, who may be more vulnerable to extreme heat. Check for local Cooling Centers by visiting: www.lagunabeachcity.net
- ❑ Be cautious when driving. If the traffic lights are out at an intersection, treat it as though it has four-way stop signs.



TEAR BOOKLET HERE

YOUR FAMILY'S EMERGENCY PLAN

step 1: your family's name in this box

step 2: your family information

ADDRESS _____

 MAIN LANDLINE PHONE _____

NAME _____
 PHONE _____ CELL _____
 EMAIL _____
 OTHER # or SOCIAL MEDIA _____

NAME _____
 PHONE _____ CELL _____
 EMAIL _____
 OTHER # or SOCIAL MEDIA _____

NAME _____
 PHONE _____ CELL _____
 EMAIL _____
 OTHER # or SOCIAL MEDIA _____

NAME _____
 PHONE _____ CELL _____
 EMAIL _____
 OTHER # or SOCIAL MEDIA _____

NAME _____
 PHONE _____ CELL _____
 EMAIL _____
 OTHER # or SOCIAL MEDIA _____



Create a family emergency plan



Make a plan today. Your family may not be together if a disaster strikes, so it is important to know which types of disasters could affect your area. Know how you'll contact one another and reconnect if separated. Establish a family meeting place that's familiar and easy to find.

Consider specific needs in your household. As you prepare your plan tailor your plans and supplies to your specific daily living needs and responsibilities. Discuss your needs and responsibilities and how people in the network can assist each other with communication, care of children, business, pets, or specific needs like the operation of durable medical equipment. Create your own personal network for specific areas where you need assistance. Keep in mind some these factors when developing your plan:

- Different ages of members within your household
- Responsibilities for assisting others
- Locations frequented
- Dietary needs
- Medical needs (prescriptions and equipment)
- Disabilities or access and functional needs (including devices and equipment)
- Languages spoken
- Cultural and religious considerations
- Pets or service animals
- Households with school-aged children



step 3: list your family's meeting locations

LOCATION #1 _____

 Instructions: _____

LOCATION #2 _____

 Instructions: _____

LOCATION #3 _____

 Instructions: _____

step 4: local contacts

NAME _____	DOCTOR #1 _____
ADDRESS _____	PHONE _____
PHONE _____	DOCTOR #2 _____
EMAIL _____	PHONE _____
NAME _____	DOCTOR #3 _____
ADDRESS _____	PHONE _____
PHONE _____	VET _____
EMAIL _____	PHONE _____

keep important numbers and information

Disaster/Emergency Information Phone Line:
 911 for **EMERGENCIES** 949-715-0826 for **INFORMATION**

Website: www.lagunabeachcity.net/cityhall/police/emergprep/storm_and_disaster_updates.htm

Police: 949-497-0701 **Fire:** 949-497-0700

Twitter and Facebook:
 @LagunaBeachPD; @Lagunabeachgov; @LagunabeachFD

step 5: out-of-area contacts

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 PHONE _____
 EMAIL _____

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 PHONE _____
 EMAIL _____

step 6: insurance info

HOMEOWNER/RENTAL POLICY #1

 CONTACT _____
 ACCT.# _____

AUTO POLICY COMPANY #1

 CONTACT _____
 ACCT.# _____

AUTO POLICY COMPANY #2

 CONTACT _____
 ACCT.# _____

FAMILY MEDICAL INSURANCE #1

 CONTACT _____
 ACCT.# _____

FAMILY MEDICAL INSURANCE #2

 CONTACT _____
 ACCT.# _____

FAMILY MEDICAL INSURANCE #3

 CONTACT _____
 ACCT.# _____

BASIC DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT



Water: one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation



Food: at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food



Radio: battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert



Flashlight



First-aid kit



Extra batteries



Whistle to signal for help



Dust mask: to help filter contaminated air



Bags: moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation



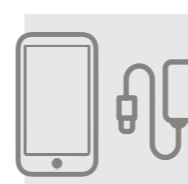
Wrench: or pliers to turn off utilities



Can opener (manual)



Local maps and compass



Cell phone with chargers

For a complete list of supplies, visit:
www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/90354



Setup your home



Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms

In the event of a fire, properly installed and maintained smoke alarms will provide an early warning alarm to your household. These alarms could save your own life and those of your loved ones by providing early notification and a chance to escape. Smoke alarms are one of the best safety devices you can purchase and install to protect yourself, your family and your home from the threat of fire.

Where to put smoke alarms?

Smoke alarms should be installed on every level of your home to detect rising smoke from a fire. They should be placed inside or directly outside of each bedroom and common areas, and in laundry rooms and kitchens where fires can originate. To reduce false alarms when cooking, consider installing smoke alarms at least 10 feet away from any kitchen appliances. If you have a larger home, you'll want to consider more alarms, that are situated in hallways and stairways.

How long will my smoke alarm last?

Most smoke alarms installed today have a life span of approximately 10 years. After this time, the entire unit should be replaced. When installing a new device, it is a good idea to write the date of purchase with a marker on the inside of your alarm so you will know when to replace it.

How do I know if my smoke alarm is working?

We recommend checking your smoke alarms two times a year. When the clocks change for daylight savings, check your smoke alarms as well. Simply press the "test" button on the device and you will hear the alarms activate. If you hear the device making intermittent noises, or chirping, it might be time to replace the device.

I am a **smoke** alarm

I USE **LIGHT** TO DETECT SMOKE IN THE AIR



I am a **carbon monoxide** alarm

I **SMELL** FOR CARBON MONOXIDE IN THE AIR



“Free Smoke Alarm” Program

The Laguna Beach Fire Department offers free batteries, smoke alarms and installation for Laguna Beach residents. These alarms are intended for property owners of residential properties, not apartment and/or income properties. Management of these units have an obligation to rent units with working smoke alarms in place.

A representative from the Fire Department will contact you and schedule an appointment when we can come out and install the smoke alarms. The firefighters will make a determination on how many detectors are needed in the residences and install them accordingly. This program is not intended to install a detector in each room, only to provide one on each floor. To participate in this program please complete the “Free Smoke Alarm” sign up at: www.lagunabeachcity.net/cityhall/fire/fire_prevention/fresmkalrm.htm or call 949-497-0700.



Defensible space, defensible home



By following these suggestions, a buffer can be made to slow or halt the spread of wildfire to a structure, provide adequate time for residents to evacuate, and provide safety for firefighters protecting the building.

ZONE 1

WITHIN THE FIRST 30 FEET FROM THE STRUCTURE...

Be sure to:

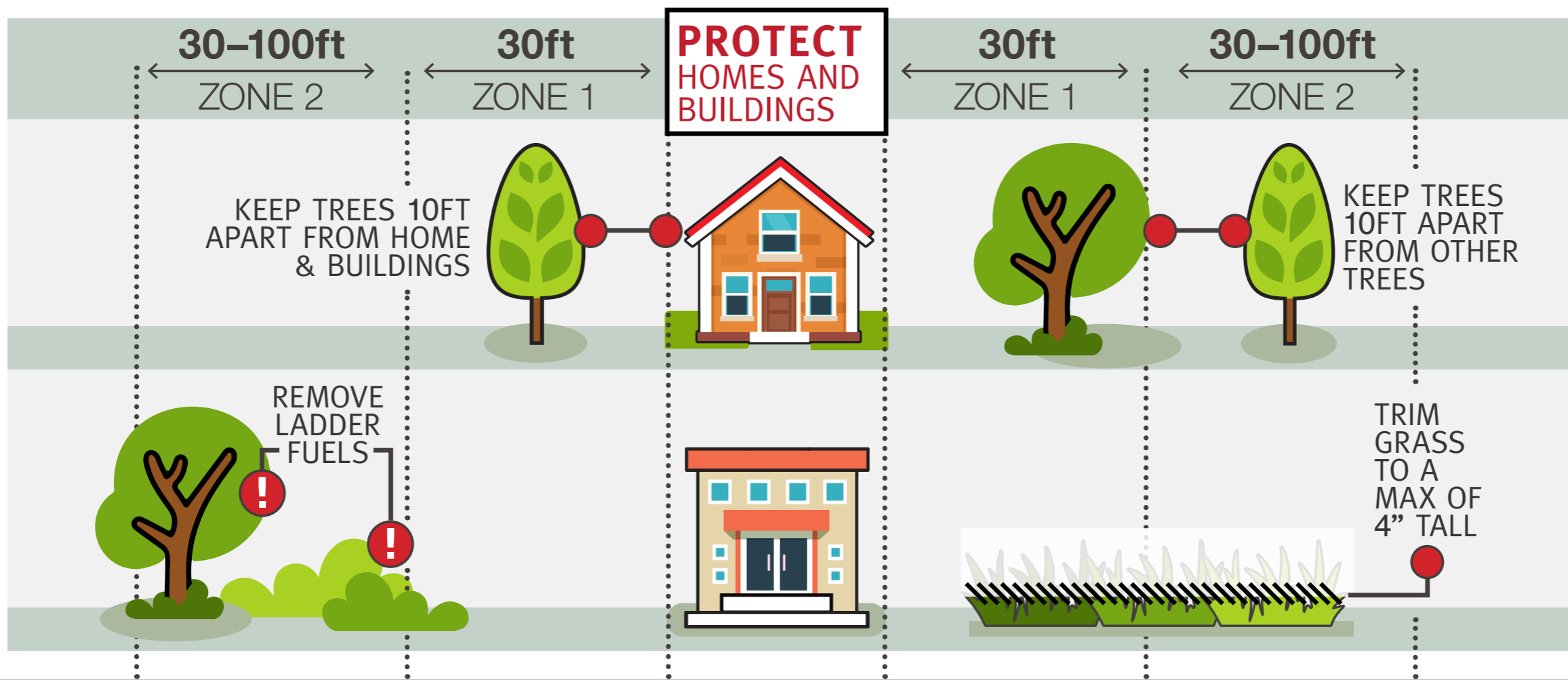
- **Remove** all dead or dying vegetation.
- **Trim** tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from structures and other trees.
- **Remove** leaf litter (dry leaves/pine needles) from yard, roof and rain gutters.
- **Relocate** woodpiles or other combustible materials into Zone Two.
- **Remove** combustible material and vegetation from around and under decks.
- **Remove** or **Prune** vegetation near windows.
- **Remove** “ladder fuels” (low-level vegetation that allows the fire to spread from the ground to the tree canopy). Create a separation between low-level vegetation and non-vegetative materials such as patio furniture, wood piles, swing set, etc., from tree branches. This can be done by reducing the height of low-level vegetation and/or trimming low tree branches.

ZONE 2

WITHIN 30–100 FEET FROM THE STRUCTURE...

Be sure to:

- **Remove** “ladder fuels.”
- **Remove** surface litter, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. If erosion control is an issue, keep at a max of 3 inches deep.
- **Cut** or **Mow** annual grass down to a maximum height of 4 inches.
- **Trim** tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.





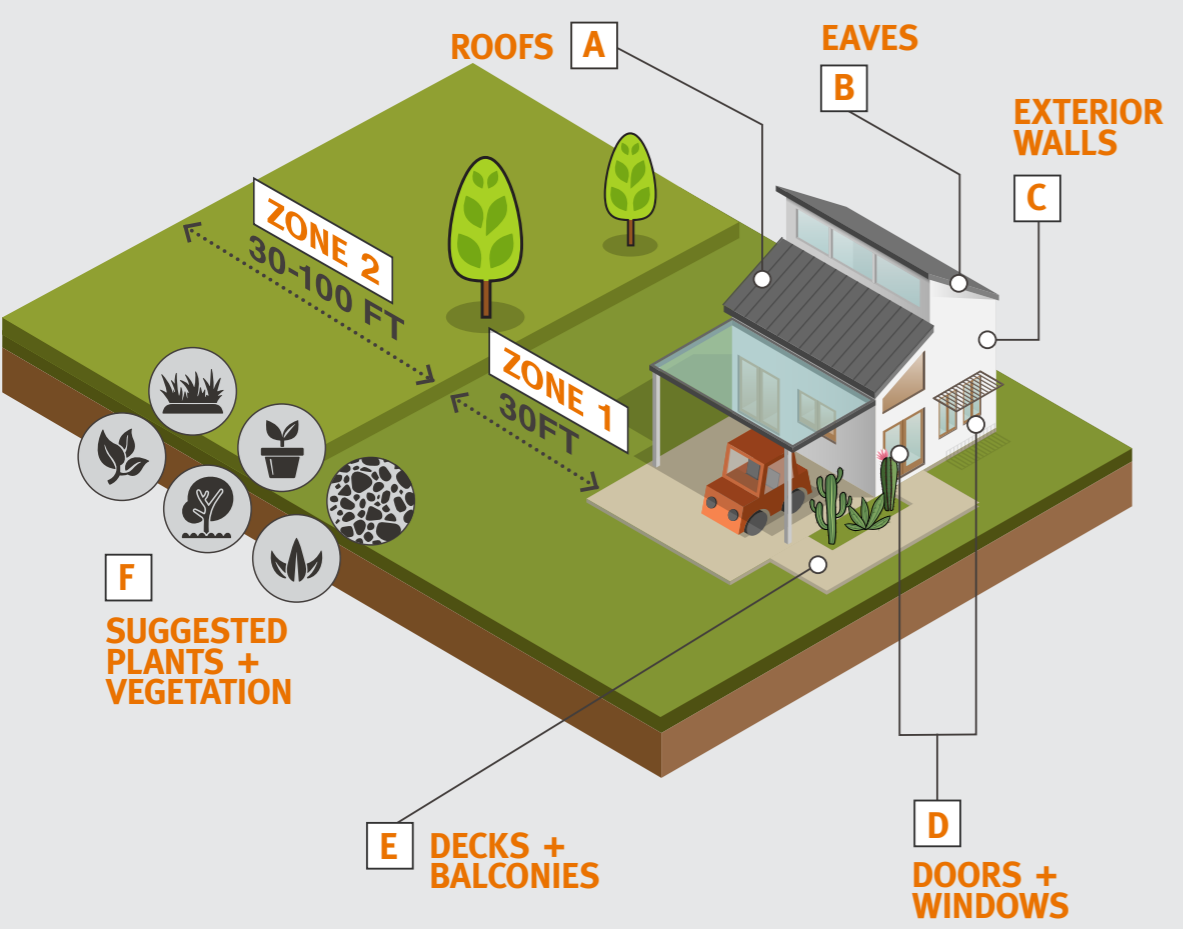
CONSIDER THESE CHOICES WHEN BUILDING OR UPGRADING.

- A Roofs** can be covered with ignition resistant materials such as composition, metal or tile.
- B Eaves** can be protected by enclosing them with stucco or cement siding to prevent ignition.
Vent openings can be covered with 1/8" to 1/4" metal mesh to stop ember intrusion. Do not use fiberglass or plastic mesh because they can melt and burn.
- C Exterior walls** can be covered with non-combustible siding or stucco, with no large openings for embers to get in.
- D Windows and doors** will better stop embers from gaining access if all gaps are sealed. To reduce the chance of glass breakage from heat during a fire, use double pane glazing with at least one pane tempered.
- E Balconies and decks** within 10 feet of the building can be built with ignition resistant or non-combustible materials.

F Laguna Beach Fire Department's Suggestions for Plants and Vegetation

SHRUBS	TREES	GROUNDCOVER
<p>Avoid using: Sage, Sagebrush, Buckwheat,</p> <p>Suggested: California Sunflower, California Lilac, Dwarf Coyote Bush, Matilija Poppy, Monkeyflower, Deerweed, Ca Fuchsia,</p>	<p>Avoid using: Quail Bush, Acacia, Toyon, Lemonade Berry.</p> <p>Suggested: Chaparral Bush Mallow, Evening Primrose, California Four-O'clock, Golden Yarrow, Bladderpod, Showy Penstemon.</p>	<p>Avoid using: Iceplant, Hot N Tot Fig, Periwinkle, Algerian Ivy.</p> <p>Suggested: Rye / Fescue Turf, Kentucky Bluegrass, St. Augustine, Dichondra, Bermuda Grass, Clover.</p>

GRASSES	SUCCULENTS	PERENNIALS
<p>Avoid using: Deer Grass, Fountain Grass, Pampas Grass, Bamboo, Brazilian Pepper, Giant Reed.</p> <p>Suggested: Wild Rye, Foothill Needlegrass, Purple Needlegrass, Melic Grass.</p>	<p>Suggested: Prickly Pear Cactus, Cholla, Chaparral Yucca, Dudleya, Agave.</p>	<p>Avoid using: Artichoke Thistle, Russian Thistle, Castor Bean, Mustard.</p>
		<p>DECORATIVE GROUNDCOVER</p> <p>Suggested: Crushed Rock, Pea Gravel, Beaded Glass, Decomposed Granite or other Non-Combustible Material</p>





WHEN YOU BECOME A CERT MEMBER...

Graduates of the program will have the opportunity to join the City of Laguna Beach’s Community Emergency Response Team. When a disaster strikes, CERT volunteers take action by:

- Checking on neighbors
- Suppressing small fires
- Conducting light urban search and rescue
- Providing emergency first aid and comfort
- Helping to organize and direct spontaneous volunteers along with disaster shelter operations

For more information visit:
www.lagunabeachcity.net/cityhall/police/emergprep/cert.htm
or call (949) 497-0389.



Get involved



Join our **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)**, which is an organized and trained group of volunteers ready to assist in case of a disaster. The Laguna Beach Police Department offers CERT training to its residents and businesses periodically throughout the year. The program covers: disaster preparedness, fire safety, disaster medical operations, light search and rescue, CERT organization, disaster psychology, CERT and terrorism, traffic control and scene management.

- The CERT program consists of 25 hours of classroom and hands-on training and is free of charge however, requires a time commitment because you must attend all sessions to complete the program.
- Applications are open to individuals at least 16 years old who live or work in the City of Laguna Beach, and have no felony convictions. LBPD reviews all applications and selects each CERT class.



Your Neighborhood Contact List

Write names of your neighbors around you and those who may need extra help during disasters. If safe to do so, check on neighbors or contact 911.

HOUSE OR UNIT #

ADULT NAME(S): _____

CHILDREN'S NAMES(S): _____

BEST PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

KIND(S) OF PET(S): _____

SPECIAL NEEDS? _____

HOUSE OR UNIT #

ADULT NAME(S): _____

CHILDREN'S NAMES(S): _____

BEST PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

KIND(S) OF PET(S): _____

SPECIAL NEEDS? _____

HOUSE OR UNIT #

ADULT NAME(S): _____

CHILDREN'S NAMES(S): _____

BEST PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

KIND(S) OF PET(S): _____

SPECIAL NEEDS? _____

HOUSE OR UNIT #

ADULT NAME(S): _____

CHILDREN'S NAMES(S): _____

BEST PHONE: _____

EMAIL: _____

KIND(S) OF PET(S): _____

SPECIAL NEEDS? _____

Here's our city's contact information.

Disaster/Emergency Information Phone Line

911 **FOR EMERGENCIES** 949-715-0826 **FOR INFORMATION**

Website for Disaster Information

http://www.lagunabeachcity.net/cityhall/police/emergprep/storm_and_disaster_updates.htm

Public Safety (non-emergency)

Police Department

(949) 497-0701

Fire Department

(949) 497-0700

Utilities

Public Works (roads, signs, parks, etc.)

(949) 497-0711

Water Quality (sewer spills and water quality issues)

(949) 497-0342

LAGUNA BEACH COUNTY WATER DIST. (949) 494-1041

SOUTH COAST WATER DISTRICT (949) 499-4555

Social Media

Twitter

@LagunaBeachPD; @Lagunabeachgov;
@LagunabeachFD

Facebook

LagunabeachPD; Lagunabeachgov



BE INFORMED



Why should you evacuate?

Public Safety Officials use Immediate Evacuation Order as a protective action in certain emergencies to help save the lives of residents, visitors, and first responders. Upon receiving an Immediate Evacuation Order, you should leave as quickly as possible. Evacuation routes become severely congested during evacuations.

Types of evacuation orders

Immediate Evacuation Order

Immediate Evacuation Order means there is an imminent threat to life and property. People and their pets in the Immediate Evacuation Order area should evacuate now, without delay. Law enforcement personnel will clearly state failure to evacuate may result in physical injury or death, a future opportunity to evacuate may not exist, and resources to rescue them may not be available.

Potential Evacuation Order

During events with notice or other slowly unfolding incidents where advance warning is available, there may be situations where Potential Evacuation Orders are warranted. Potential Evacuation Order means that there is a potential threat to life and property and preparations should be made should an Immediate Evacuation Order be issued. Individuals with access or functional needs should consider leaving now. If at any time you feel threatened, action should be taken to leave for a safe area.

Emergency notifications

We use two primary notification systems for emergency information. AlertOC is our **emergency** alert system. Nixle is our **community** alert system, a city sponsored alert system which offers community information, traffic, and city-wide emergency information—see pages 4 and 6 for instructions to register.



Here is an example of an AlertOC message:

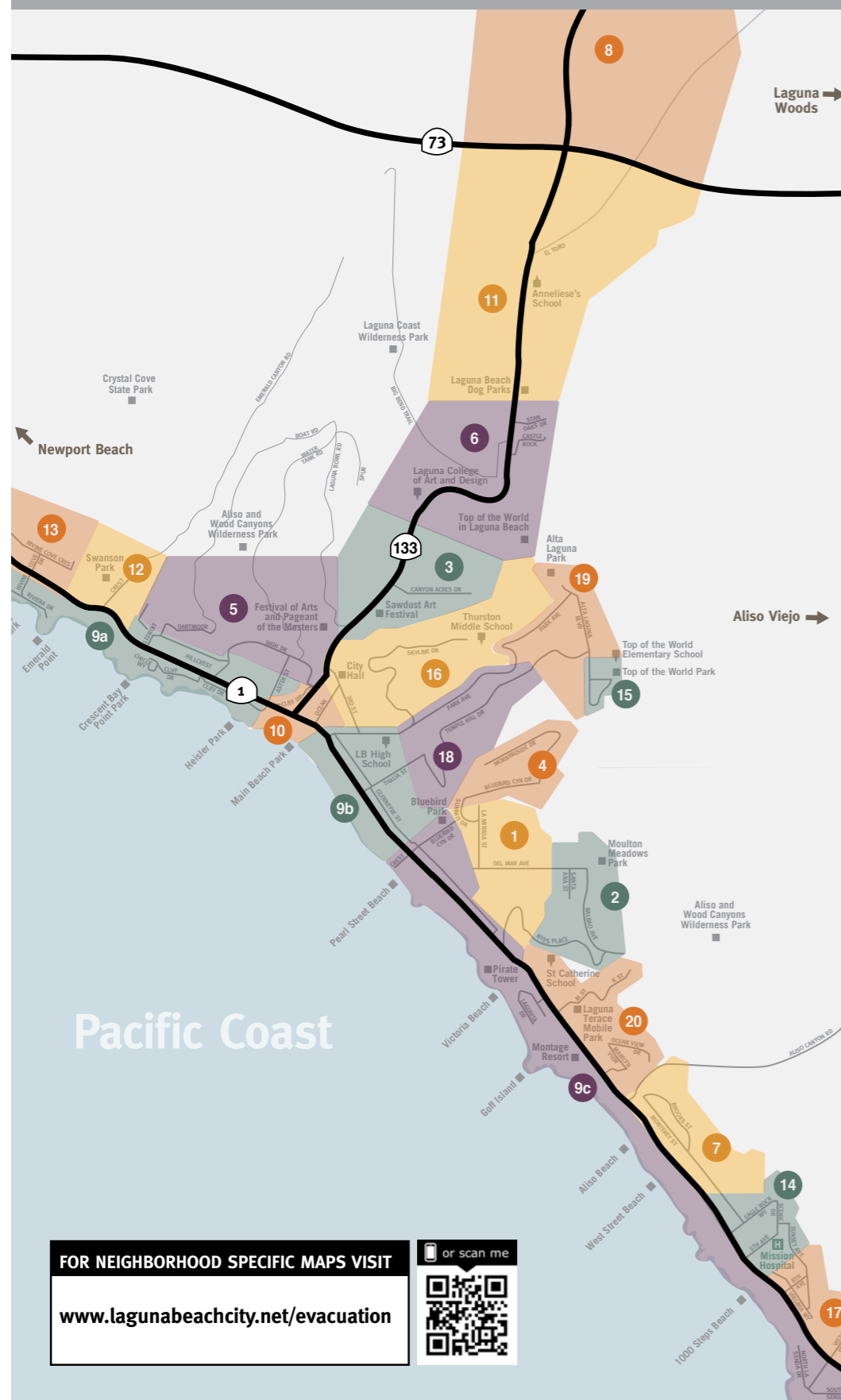
This is the Laguna Beach Police Department with an emergency message on Date/Time. The Laguna Beach Police Department has issued an Immediate Evacuation Order for your area (detailed location information will be provided).

Immediate Evacuation Order means that there is an imminent threat to life and property. People and their pets in the Immediate Evacuation Order area should evacuate now, without delay.



Know your way out

FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD FIRE ZONE



FOR NEIGHBORHOOD SPECIFIC MAPS VISIT
www.lagunabeachcity.net/evacuation



RESPONDING TO HAZARDS



Wildfire

FIRE IS FAST: In less than 30 seconds a small flame can turn into a major fire. It only takes minutes for thick black smoke to fill a house or for it to be engulfed in flames.

FIRE IS HOT: Heat is more threatening than flames. Room temperatures in a fire can be 100 degrees at floor level and rise to 600 degrees at eye level. Inhaling this super-hot air will scorch your lungs and melt clothes to your skin.

FIRE IS DARK: Fire starts bright, but quickly produces black smoke and complete darkness.

FIRE IS DEADLY: Fire is deadly: Smoke and toxic gases kill more people than flames do. Fire produces poisonous gases that make you disoriented and drowsy. Asphyxiation is the leading cause of fire deaths, exceeding burns by a three-to-one ratio.

Know your way out. Familiarize yourself with your neighborhood fire zone.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Arch Beach Heights | 10 Downtown |
| 2 Balboa Nyes | 11 El Toro |
| 3 Canyon Acres | 12 Emerald Bay |
| 4 Bluebird Canyon | 13 Irvine Cove |
| 5 Boat Canyon | 14 Mar Vista |
| 6 Big Bend | 15 Old Top of the World |
| 7 Ceanothus | 16 Park Avenue |
| 8 Club Laguna | 17 Sunset |
| 9a North Coast | 18 Temple Hills |
| 9b Central Coast | 19 Top of the World |
| 9c South Coast | 20 Wesley |

Ready, set, go.

Many residents do not fully understand the impact that could result from wildfire. There may not be a lot of time to figure out who is home, what to take, where or when to go. Take personal responsibility and learn what you can do today.



READY...

Create a DEFENSIBLE SPACE. By following these suggestions a buffer can be made to slow or halt the spread of wildfire to a structure, and provide adequate safety for firefighters protecting the building.

- Remove all dead vegetation, including leaf litter, from yard, roof and rain gutters.
- Trim trees to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from structures and other trees.
- Remove combustible material and vegetation from around and under decks.
- Remove or prune vegetation near windows.
- Remove “ladder fuels” (low-level vegetation that allows the fire to spread from the ground to the tree canopy).

Create a DEFENSIBLE HOME. There are measures that can be taken to safeguard a home from wildfire. Each of them will increase the home’s, and possibly your family’s, safety and survival during a wildfire.

- Roofs covered with composition, metal or tile.
- Eaves protected by enclosing them with stucco or siding.
- Vent openings covered with 1/8” to 1/4” metal mesh.
- Exterior walls covered with non-combustible siding or stucco.
- Windows and door glazing of double pane with at least one pane tempered.
- Balconies and decks built with ignition resistant or non-combustible materials.



SCAN THE QR CODE FOR MORE DETAILS



SET...

A family plan is only useful if it’s completed well before a wildfire occurs. Your plan should address the needs of every member of your family or household, including pets. An escape route is a preplanned route designed to help your family get to a safe area during a wildfire. It’s important to

map out several in case roads are blocked or unsafe for travel.

Emergency kits should contain enough supplies and belongings for every member of your household for at least 3 days. Your to-go bag holds items needed to help you evacuate quickly and safely.



GO.

Leave early!

Knowing when to leave, what to take, where to go, and how to get there will prevent you and your family from being caught in smoke, fire, or road congestion while evacuating during a wildfire.

location. Have several travel routes in case one route is blocked by the fire or by emergency vehicles and equipment. Choose the route away from the fire.

Don’t wait to be told by authorities. If you are advised to leave, don’t hesitate. Leave to a predetermined

Take your emergency kit containing your family and pets’ necessary items.



Shelter in place

If trapped by a wildfire, know when and how to shelter in place. Shelter away from outside walls. Patrol inside your home for spot fires and extinguish them. Wear long sleeves and long pants made of natural fibers such as cotton. Stay hydrated. Ensure you can

exit the home if it catches fire (remember that if it’s hot inside the house it is four to five times hotter outside) Check your roof and extinguish any fires, sparks, or embers. Check inside the attic for hidden embers. Patrol your property and extinguish small fires.



Know the fault lines in your area

THERE ARE 500+ ACTIVE FAULTS IN CALIFORNIA
MOST CALIFORNIANS LIVE WITHIN 30 MILES OF AN ACTIVE FAULT



Earthquake

Before the next big earthquake in your area, do what you can to get prepared so you will survive and recover quickly. These 7 steps contain basic recommended actions for how to prepare wherever you are.

PREPARE

1 Secure your space



Earthquake shaking can move large or heavy items. Imagine your home or workplace being picked up and shaken sideways—what would be thrown around? How can you prevent it?

- Move furniture like bookcases away from where people sit, sleep, or spend a lot of time. Move heavy objects to lower shelves and away from doors.
- Identify heavy items that will move like televisions, computers, bookcases, refrigerators, water heaters, etc. and anchor them to wall studs using straps. Hang mirrors and pictures on closed hooks. Prevent smaller objects from falling by using museum putty or wax. Install latches on kitchen cabinets.

2 Make a plan



Before the next earthquake plan what each person in your family or household will do before, during and after.

- Ensure your emergency plan includes evacuation and reunification plans and an out-of-state contact person's name and number for everyone to check in.
- Practice “drop, cover, and hold on.”
- Identify safe spots in each room at home, work, and school, such as under sturdy desks and tables.
- Plan templates available at: www.lagunabeachcity.net/getprepared



3 Get disaster supplies

Everyone should have a personal disaster supply kit to sustain them for at least 1 week. Keep them where you spend most of your time so they can be reached even if your building is badly damaged.

- Include food, water, flashlights, portable radios, extra batteries, first aid kit, sturdy shoes, change of clothes, toiletries, cash, extra medications, etc.
- Keep one kit at home, another in your car, and a third kit at work. Backpacks or small bags are best so you can take them with you if you evacuate.
- In addition to your disaster supply kits, store disaster supplies in an easily accessible location that can be used if you're asked to shelter in place for 1 week or more.
- Assume the power will be out for an extended period of time. Ensure you have battery, solar, or crank powered devices and a generator to provide power for medical devices or other necessary equipment.



4 Protect your finances

Minimize financial hardship by organizing important documents, strengthening your property, and considering insurance.

- Organize important documents in a go-kit that include:
 - + Copies of identification, insurance cards, etc.
 - + List of emergency contact numbers
 - + Photos/videos of belongings in your home.
 Create a spreadsheet of valuable items with estimated value and serial numbers, if applicable. This will help you file an insurance claim. Put them on a thumb drive if possible.



SURVIVE

5 Drop, Cover, and Hold On

Taking the proper actions can save lives and reduce the risk of injury. Everyone, everywhere, should learn and practice what to do during an earthquake, whether at home, work, school or traveling.

In MOST situations, you will reduce your chance of injury if you:

- Drop where you are, onto your hands and knees. This position protects you from being knocked down and allows you to stay low and crawl to shelter if nearby.



- Cover your head and neck with one arm and hand.
 - + If a sturdy table or desk is nearby, crawl underneath it for shelter.
 - + If no shelter is nearby, crawl next to an interior wall (away from windows).
 - + Stay on your knees; bend over to protect vital organs.
- Hold on until shaking stops.
 - + Under shelter: hold on to it with one hand; be ready to move with your shelter if it shifts.
 - + No shelter: hold on to your head and neck with both arms and hands.
 - + If you are in a wheelchair: LOCK your wheels. COVER your head and neck with your arms, a book, or a pillow. Bend over and HOLD ON until the shaking stops.

6 Improve safety

Improve safety immediately after an earthquake by evacuating if necessary, helping the injured and preventing further injuries or damage.

- Check for injuries that need immediate attention and use any training in first aid to assist those in need.
- Identify new hazards like leaking gas lines, damage to the building, water or electric lines, or other things that may be dangerous, especially if there are aftershocks.
- Evacuate only if there is damage to the building or the surrounding area is unsafe. If the building is undamaged, it can be safe to remain, even if the power is out.

RECOVER

7 Reconnect and Restore

After the next big earthquake, your recovery and that of the city may take weeks to months or even longer. While earthquakes can be a traumatic experience, it's critical to take actions that will help you, your family, and your community get back on your feet.

- In the days and weeks that follow a big earthquake, your family, friends and neighbors can come together to start the process of recovery.



Run.

Hide.

Fight.



TURN OFF YOUR MOBILE PHONE OR SET IN AIRPLANE MODE
 Phones that buzz or ring will bring attention to places of hiding.

Active shooter

An active shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area, typically through the use of firearms.

RUN

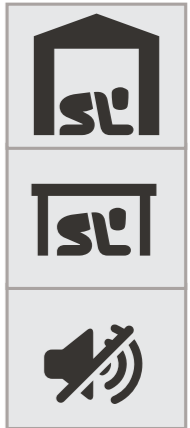


Find an escape route and try to leave the premises if there is an accessible path.

Be sure to:

- practice escape routes with friends
- learn different pathways
- don't linger or try to convince others to follow you
- leave your belongings behind
- only when possible, try to help others
- do not attempt to move wounded people
- prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be
- keep your hands visible
- follow the instructions of any police or deputies
- call 911 when you are away from the danger area

HIDE



Hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you.

Your hiding place should:

- be out of the active shooter's view (like an office with a closed and locked door)
- provide protection if shots are fired in your direction
- your hiding place should not trap you or restrict your options for movement

To prevent an active shooter from entering your hiding place:

- lock doors, turn off lights, close blinds/curtains
- blockade the door with heavy furniture

If the active shooter is nearby:

- lock the door
- shut down your cell phone or put in airplane mode
- silence any source of noise like phones, radios, televisions, etc. and remain quiet
- hide behind large items—cabinets, desks, etc.)



FIGHT

As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt or incapacitate the active shooter by:

- acting as aggressively as possible against the shooter
- throwing items and improvising weapons
- yelling
- committing to your actions



WHAT TO EXPECT FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT

1 Provide Information

When you are in a safe place, provide the following information to law enforcement or 911 operator:

- location of the active shooter
- number of shooters, if more than one
- physical description of shooter(s)
- number and type of weapons held by the shooter(s)
- location of victims

2 Purpose

Law enforcement's purpose is to stop the active shooter as soon as possible. Officers will go directly to the area where the last shots were heard.

- Officers usually arrive in teams
- Officers may wear regular patrol uniforms or external bulletproof vests, Kevlar helmets, and other tactical equipment
- Officers may be armed with guns
- Officers may use pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation
- Officers may shout commands, and may push individuals to the ground for their safety

3 Arrival

The first officers to arrive on scene will not stop to help injured people or set up a staging area.

- Rescue teams that include officers and emergency medical personnel will follow the initial officers and will treat and remove any injured people. They may also call upon you, if you are able, to help remove the wounded from the premises.

4 Your Response

When law enforcement arrives:

- try to remain calm
- follow officers' instructions
- do not carry anything in your hands, including bags, jackets, books, etc.
- keep hands visible at all times—raise your hands and spread your fingers
- avoid making quick movements toward officers such as holding on to them for safety
- avoid pointing, screaming and yelling
- do not stop to ask officers for help or directions for evacuating; just proceed in the direction the officers are entering the premises

GETTING IN TOUCH WITH FAMILY.

Once you have reached a safe location or an assembly point, you will likely be held in that area by law enforcement until the situation is under control.

All witnesses will be identified and questioned.

Do not leave until law enforcement authorities have instructed you to do so.

REPORT THREATS AND SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY.

ALL THREATS AND SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY MUST BE REPORTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. Laguna Beach takes threats seriously and will investigate.

To submit a tip or lead.

Laguna Beach Police Department
 Emergency or Crime in Progress: 911
 Non-Emergency Dispatch:
 (949) 497-0701

Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)
<https://tips.fbi.gov/>
 Major Case Contact Center:
 1-800-CALLFBI (225-5324)

OC Crime Stoppers
 1-855-TIP-OCCS (847-6227)
<http://occrimestoppers.org/submit-a-tip/>





Know your alert system

SEEK MORE INFORMATION

AlertOC

AlertOC is a mass notification system designed to keep Orange County residents and businesses informed of emergencies and certain community events. By registering with AlertOC:

- Time-sensitive voice messages from the County or City in which you live or work, may be sent to your home, cell or business phone
- Text messages may also be sent to cell phones, e-mail accounts and hearing impaired receiving devices.

Nixle Alert System

Nixle is our Community Alert System, a city sponsored alert system which offers community information, traffic, and layers in emergency information. However, AlertOC is our emergency alerts system.

Register now at: **text 92651 to 888-777**

You may also register on the Nixle website where you can customize the types of alerts you would like to receive, including the option to receive email alerts: <https://local.nixle.com/register/>

Register your cell phone, email addresses, and text numbers at: www.alertoc.com

Siren/Speaker System

Laguna Beach has speakers located at three locations. These speakers may be activated for ANY impending emergency and are NOT specific to any one emergency.



Tsunami

How you prepare will affect how you recover not only for earthquakes and tsunamis but for all scenarios of disasters, including flooding, fire and landslides.

LEARN what the recommended tsunami evacuation routes are in your city. Identify safety zone(s) near you, and decide on your primary and secondary evacuation routes.

LEAVE and get off the beaches and sand. Seek higher ground and avoid low-lying areas. Head north of Aster Street or south of Legion.

GET A NOAA WEATHER RADIO with the public alert feature for your home and office, if you live or work in a tsunami hazard zone. It will alert you even if turned off.

ASSEMBLE a small evacuation kit with essential documents, medications, a flashlight, a portable NOAA weather radio and batteries, water, snacks, and warm clothes. Keep your evacuation kit by the door so you can “grab & go”.

DECIDE on the best strategy for protecting your pets.

WALK YOUR ROUTE and consider what you would do at night or in stormy weather.

MAKE A REUNIFICATION PLAN with your loved ones. Decide when and where you will meet if you are separated.

MAKE PLANS for how to address any functional needs or disabilities you might have. If you need help evacuating, prearrange assistance from neighbors including transport of mobility devices and durable medical equipment. If you are mobility impaired, account for the extra time that you may need.

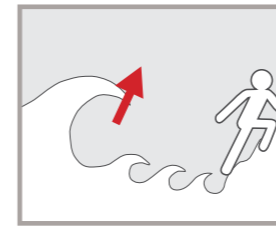


Your tsunami evacuation map

FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH EVACUATION ROUTES, LANDMARKS, AND FLOOD AREAS. PLAN SECONDARY ROUTES AS BACKUP.



WHAT YOU SHOULD DO DURING A TSUNAMI EMERGENCY



GO.

Protect yourself during the earthquake. If indoors, **DROP** under a sturdy table or object, **COVER** your head and neck, and **HOLD ON**. If outdoors, move to a clear area if you can safely do so—away from trees, beach cliffs, signs, and other hazards—and **DROP** to the ground. If you have mobility impairments that prevent you from getting up on your own, do not drop to the ground but do cover your head and neck and

hold on. **Move** to high ground. Avoid downed power lines and weakened overpasses. Use them to guide you to a safe area. **Stay there.** Remain on high ground. Waves from a tsunami may arrive for eight hours or longer. Return to the coast only when officials have announced that it is safe to do so.



LISTEN.

Listen to public officials through emergency alerting systems explained on the first page. **Follow** evacuation instructions and listen to your car radio for additional information and updates as you evacuate.



BE READY.

Take your 3-day emergency kit that you have already assembled when you evacuate. Keep the items that you would most likely need for evacuation in a backpack, duffel bag or a wheeled cooler in an easily accessible location.



Be safe

Make sure you are safe when you are inspecting your home after a disaster.

Natural Gas

If you smell gas or hear a hissing or blowing sound, open a window and leave immediately. Turn off the main gas valve from the outside, if you can. Call the gas company from a neighbor's house or ask for their help in shutting the gas off. If you shut off the gas supply at the main value, you will need a professional to turn it back on. Do not smoke or use oil, gas lanterns, candles, or torches for lighting inside a damaged home until you are sure there is no leaking gas or other flammable materials present.

Sparks, broken or frayed wires

Check the electrical system, do not check it if you are wet, standing in water, or unsure of your safety. If possible, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If the situation is unsafe, leave the building and call for help. Do not turn on the lights until you are sure they're safe to use. You may want to have an electrician inspect your wiring.

Roof, foundation, and chimney cracks

If it looks like the building may collapse, leave immediately.



WHAT TO DO AFTER A DISASTER



First responder agencies will be working to assess damages throughout the city and determine which areas are most severely impacted. They will begin to clear disaster routes so emergency vehicles can get through to help where they are most needed. Utilities and transportation routes will be restored more slowly as they perform assessments and prepare to serve the needs of residents and emergency responders.

What you should do

Immediately after a disaster, listen to local media for advisories and instructions from local officials. Instructions will vary according to the disaster.

After an earthquake, check for injuries then assess your building for obvious hazards and dangerous situations. Once you and your family are safe, activate your telephone call tree to locate and notify family members about your circumstances. Limit your phone calls to emergency only, and try to use text messages whenever possible, they use less data and keep the phone lines open.



#2. KNOW WHO TO CONTACT: Unfortunately, disasters can have a way of impacting all facets of our lives—personally, financially and legally. So we’ve compiled a list of websites and phone numbers to help with different situations. It’s not all-inclusive, but hopefully gives you a place to start.

- FEMA: 1-800-621-3362
www.fema.gov
- DISASTER ASSISTANCE: 1-800-621-3362
www.disasterassistance.gov
- REPLACING VITAL DOCUMENTS: 1-844-872-4681
www.usa.gov/replace-vital-documents
- GETTING BACK ON YOUR FEET FINANCIALLY:
www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/0379-dealing-weather-emergency-getting-back-your-feet-financially

#3. LOOK OUT FOR SCAMS: Many times after a disaster, it’s possible that price gouging, refinancing schemes or home repair scams will pop up. To help guard against these incidents, make sure you:

- Don’t pay any money without reviewing and signing a contract.
- Ask for references, proof of insurance and licensing as required by your city and/or state.
- Resist any pressure to make quick or uninformed financial decisions.

#4. PROTECT AGAINST IDENTITY THEFT: If your home was severely damaged, your belongings misplaced or you were required to leave your residence, you may be at risk for identity theft. You may want to consider placing a fraud alert on your credit report so creditors will follow specific procedures before opening new accounts in your name or making changes to existing accounts. To activate a fraud alert, call one of the three main nationwide reporting companies at the numbers listed below.

- EQUIFAX: 1-800-525-6285
- EXPERIAN: 1-888-EXPERIAN (397-3742)
- TRANSUNION: 1-800-680-7289

A fraud alert is a federal right for victims of identity theft, and there’s no cost to you to activate one. It allows creditors to get your report information as long as they take steps to verify your identity.

To place an initial fraud alert, contact one of three credit bureaus and let them know you believe you’re a victim of identity theft. Confirm that the bureau you speak to will share the alert with the other two (it’s the law that they do) and know that the initial alert will be active for 90 days.



Children and older adults are of special concern in the aftermath of disasters. Even individuals who experience a disaster “second hand” through exposure to extensive media coverage can be affected. Contact local faith-based organizations, voluntary agencies, or professional counselors for counseling. Additionally, FEMA and state and local governments of the affected area may provide crisis counseling assistance. As you recover, it is a good idea to make sure that you have updated your family disaster plan and replenished essential disaster supplies just in case a disaster happens again. You will always feel better knowing that you are prepared and ready for anything. Signs of Disaster-Related Stress should seek counseling if you or a family member are experiencing disaster-related stress.

RECOGNIZE SIGNS OF DISASTER-RELATED STRESS: When adults have the following signs, they might need crisis counseling or stress management assistance:

- Difficulty communicating thoughts.
- Difficulty sleeping.
- Difficulty maintaining balance in their lives.
- Low threshold of frustration.
- Increased use of drugs/alcohol.
- Limited attention span.
- Poor work performance.
- Headaches/stomach problems.
- Tunnel vision/muffled hearing.
- Colds or flu-like symptoms.
- Disorientation or confusion.
- Difficulty concentrating.
- Reluctance to leave home.
- Depression, sadness.
- Feelings of hopelessness.
- Mood-swings and easy bouts of crying.
- Overwhelming guilt and self-doubt.
- Fear of crowds, strangers, or being alone.

HELPING KIDS COPE WITH DISASTER: Disasters can leave children feeling frightened, confused, and insecure. Children may respond to disaster by demonstrating fears, sadness or behavioral problems. Younger children may return to earlier behavior patterns, such as bed-wetting, sleep problems and separation anxiety. Older children may also display anger, aggression, school problems or withdrawal. Some children who have only indirect contact with the disaster but witness it on television may develop distress. Suggestions to help reassure children include the following:

- Contact is reassuring. Hug and touch your children.
- Calmly provide factual information about the recent disaster and current plans for insuring their safety along with recovery plans.
- Encourage your children to talk about their feelings.
- Spend extra time with your children (e.g. at bedtime).
- Re-establish your daily routine for work, school, play, meals, and rest.
- Involve your children by giving them specific chores to help them feel they are helping to restore family and community life.
- Praise and recognize responsible behavior.
- Understand that your children will have a range of reactions to disasters.
- Encourage your children to help update your a family disaster plan.


If you have tried to create a reassuring environment by following the steps above, but your child continues to exhibit stress, if the reactions worsen over time, or if they cause interference with daily behavior at school, at home, or with other relationships, it may be appropriate to talk to a professional. You can get professional help from the child’s primary care physician, a mental health provider specializing in children’s needs, or a member of the clergy.

How you can use the maps in this toolkit

Grab a pen, or a few colored pens—one for each member of the family.

- Identify a prime location on the maps: your home.
- If applicable, also find some other important places, these can include your kids' schools, your office, your partner's office, the homes of other family members, and any other buildings or areas that are important to you.
- Mark each of them in a different color, and note what each color stands for in the table on the left of this page.
- From each location start tracing your evacuation route, using the same color as what you used to mark the location. If the routes overlap, then simply place the lines next to each other.

You can also copy the map, or print it out again. It's a good idea to practice your route. You can do this by walking, biking, running or by car.

Color	Place	Color	Place
	my home	<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	



HAZARD FLYERS, EVACUATION MAPS AND CHECKLISTS



The following pages can be torn off and includes all the information specific to a hazards in Laguna Beach or a preparedness checklist.

This toolkit includes:

Flyers and evacuation information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WILDFIRE • EARTHQUAKE • ACTIVE SHOOTER • TSUNAMI • NUCLEAR SAFETY

Preparedness information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEFENSIBLE SPACE, DEFENSIBLE HOME • WILDFIRE HOME RISK ASSESSMENT

Your neighborhood fire information



City of Laguna Beach
www.lagunabeachcity.net

PLEASE KEEP FOR YOUR REFERENCE

How prepared are you?

Did you know that 88% of Laguna Beach is within the “Very High Fire Severity Zone”? Take personal responsibility and prepare long before the threat of a wildland fire so your home and family are ready.

Why should you evacuate?

Public Safety Officials use Immediate Evacuation Order as a protective action in certain emergencies to help save the lives of residents, visitors, and first responders. Upon receiving an Immediate Evacuation Order, you should leave as quickly as possible. Evacuation routes become severely congested during evacuations.

TYPES OF EVACUATION ORDERS

Immediate Evacuation Order

Immediate Evacuation Order means there is an imminent threat to life and property. People and their pets in the Immediate Evacuation Order area should evacuate now, without delay. Law enforcement personnel will clearly state failure to evacuate may result in physical injury or death, a future opportunity to evacuate may not exist, and resources to rescue them may not be available.

Potential Evacuation Order

During events with notice or other slowly unfolding incidents where advance warning is available, there may be situations where Potential Evacuation Orders are warranted. Potential Evacuation Order means that there is a potential threat to life and property and preparations should be made should an Immediate Evacuation Order be issued. Individuals with access or functional needs should consider leaving now. If at any time you feel threatened, action should be taken to leave for a safe area.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Notifications from **AlertOC** are targeted to areas with an imminent threat to life and safety rather than the entire city. Notifications from **Nixle** are sent to

anyone registered regardless of where the incident is in the city. Register for AlertOC by visiting www.alertoc.com and Nixle by texting 92651 to 888-777. **Both are important!**

Don't wait. Plan now.

Quick facts about fire

Fire is fast: In less than 30 seconds a small flame can turn into a major fire. It only takes minutes for thick black smoke to fill a house or for it to be engulfed in flames.

Fire is hot: Heat is more threatening than flames. Room temperatures in a fire can be 100 degrees at floor level and rise to 600 degrees at eye level. Inhaling this super-hot air will scorch your lungs and melt clothes to your skin.

Fire is dark: Fire starts bright, but quickly produces black smoke and complete darkness.

Fire is deadly: Smoke and toxic gases kill more people than flames do. Fire produces poisonous gases that make you disoriented and drowsy. Asphyxiation is the leading cause of fire deaths, exceeding burns by a three-to-one ratio.

PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFF PROGRAM

During elevated wildfire conditions, your power company may turn off power in some areas for safety. This is called a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS). All Californians could be impacted by these emergency events and need to be prepared. For more information, visit: www.prepareforpowerdown.com.

Ready, Set, Go.

MANY RESIDENTS DO NOT FULLY UNDERSTAND THE IMPACT THAT COULD RESULT FROM WILDFIRE. THERE MAY NOT BE A LOT OF TIME TO FIGURE OUT WHO IS HOME, WHAT TO TAKE, WHERE OR WHEN TO GO. TAKE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND LEARN WHAT YOU CAN DO TODAY.



READY...

Create a DEFENSIBLE SPACE. By following these suggestions a buffer can be made to slow or halt the spread of wildfire to a structure, and provide adequate safety for firefighters protecting the building.

- Remove all dead vegetation, including leaf litter, from yard, roof and rain gutters.
- Trim trees to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from structures and other trees.
- Remove combustible material and vegetation from around and under decks.
- Remove or prune vegetation near windows.
- Remove “ladder fuels” (low-level vegetation that allows the fire to spread from the ground to the tree canopy).

Create a DEFENSIBLE HOME. There are measures that can be taken to safeguard a home from wildfire. Each of them will increase the home's, and possibly your family's, safety and survival during a wildfire.



SCAN THE QR CODE FOR MORE DETAILS

- Roofs covered with composition, metal or tile.
- Eaves protected by enclosing them with stucco or siding.
- Vent openings covered with 1/8” to 1/4” metal mesh.
- Exterior walls covered with non-combustible siding or stucco.
- Windows and door glazing of double pane with at least one pane tempered.
- Balconies and decks built with ignition resistant or non-combustible materials.



SET...

A family plan is only useful if it's completed well before a wildfire occurs. Your plan should address the needs of every member of your family or household, including pets. An escape route is a preplanned route designed to help your family get to a safe area during a wildfire. It's important to map out several

in case roads are blocked or unsafe for travel.

Emergency kits should contain enough supplies and belongings for every member of your household for at least 3 days. Your to-go bag holds items needed to help you evacuate quickly and safely.



GO.

Leave early!

Knowing when to leave, what to take, where to go, and how to get there will prevent you and your family from being caught in smoke, fire, or road congestion while evacuating during a wildfire.

Don't wait to be told by authorities. If you are advised to leave, don't hesitate. Leave to a predetermined location. Have several travel routes in case one route is blocked

by the fire or by emergency vehicles and equipment. Choose the route away from the fire.

Take your emergency kit containing your family and pets' necessary items.



Shelter in place

If trapped by a wildfire, know when and how to shelter in place. Shelter away from outside walls. Patrol inside your home for spot fires and extinguish them. Wear long sleeves and long pants made of natural fibers such as cotton. Stay hydrated. Ensure you can exit the home if it catches fire (remember that if it's hot inside the house it is four to five times hotter outside) Check your roof and extinguish any fires, sparks, or embers. Check inside the attic for hidden embers. Patrol your property and extinguish small fires.



Know your way out.

FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD FIRE ZONE



- 1 Arch Beach Heights
- 2 Balboa Nyes
- 3 Canyon Acres
- 4 Bluebird Canyon
- 5 Boat Canyon
- 6 Big Bend
- 7 Ceanothus
- 8 Club Laguna
- 9a North Coast
- 9b Central Coast
- 9c South Coast
- 10 Downtown
- 11 El Toro
- 12 Emerald Bay
- 13 Irvine Cove
- 14 Mar Vista
- 15 Old Top of the World
- 16 Park Avenue
- 17 Sunset
- 18 Temple Hills
- 19 Top of the World
- 20 Wesley

FOR NEIGHBORHOOD SPECIFIC MAPS VISIT

www.lagunabeachcity.net/evacuation

or scan me



Your earthquake safety information



City of Laguna Beach
www.lagunabeachcity.net/cityhall/police



PLEASE KEEP FOR YOUR REFERENCE

Don't wait. Plan now.

Before the next big earthquake in your area, do what you can to get prepared so you will survive and recover quickly. These 7 steps contain basic recommended actions for how to prepare wherever you are.

Prepare. Survive. Recover.



PREPARE

1 Secure your space

Earthquake shaking can move large or heavy items. Imagine your home or workplace being picked up and shaken sideways—what would be thrown around? How can you prevent it?

- Move furniture like bookcases away from where people sit, sleep, or spend a lot of time. Move heavy objects to lower shelves and away from doors.
- Identify heavy items that will move like televisions, computers, bookcases, refrigerators, water heaters, etc. and anchor them to wall studs using straps. Hang mirrors and pictures on closed hooks. Prevent smaller objects from falling by using museum putty or wax. Install latches on kitchen cabinets.

2 Make a plan

Before the next earthquake plan what each person in your family or household will do before, during and after.

- Ensure your emergency plan includes evacuation and reunification plans and an out-of-state contact person's name and number for everyone to check in.
- Practice "drop, cover, and hold on."
- Identify safe spots in each room at home, work, and school, such as under sturdy desks and tables.
- Plan templates available at:
www.lagunabeachcity.net/getprepared

3 Get disasters supplies

Everyone should have a personal disaster supply kit to sustain them for at least 1 week. Keep them where you spend most of your time so they can be reached even if your building is badly damaged.

- Include food, water, flashlights, portable radios, extra batteries, first aid kit, sturdy shoes, change of clothes, toiletries, cash, extra medications, etc.
- Keep one kit at home, another in your car, and a third kit at work. Backpacks or small bags are best so you can take them with you if you evacuate.
- In addition to your disaster supply kits, store disaster supplies in an easily accessible location that can be used if you're asked to shelter in place for 1 week or more.
- Assume the power will be out for an extended period of time. Ensure you have battery, solar, or crank powered devices and a generator to provide power for medical devices or other necessary equipment.

4 Protect your finances

Minimize financial hardship by organizing important documents, strengthening your property, and considering insurance.

- Organize important documents in a go-kit that include:
 - + Copies of identification, insurance cards, etc.
 - + List of emergency contact numbers
 - + Photos/videos of belongings in your home.Create a spreadsheet of valuable items with estimated value and serial numbers, if applicable. This will help you file an insurance claim. Put them on a thumb drive if possible.

This information could save your life! Share it with your family, neighbors and friends.

Know the fault lines in your area

THERE ARE 500+ ACTIVE FAULTS IN CALIFORNIA

MOST CALIFORNIANS LIVE WITHIN 30 MILES OF AN ACTIVE FAULT



SURVIVE

5 Drop, Cover, and Hold On

Taking the proper actions can save lives and reduce the risk of injury. Everyone, everywhere, should learn and practice what to do during an earthquake, whether at home, work, school or traveling. In MOST situations, you will reduce your chance of injury if you:

- Drop where you are, onto your hands and knees. This position protects you from being knocked down and allows you to stay low and crawl to shelter if nearby.
- Cover your head and neck with one arm and hand.
 - + If a sturdy table or desk is nearby, crawl underneath it for shelter.
 - + If no shelter is nearby, crawl next to an interior wall (away from windows).
 - + Stay on your knees; bend over to protect vital organs.
- Hold on until shaking stops.
 - + Under shelter: hold on to it with one hand; be ready to move with your shelter if it shifts.
 - + No shelter: hold on to your head and neck with both arms and hands.
 - + If you are in a wheelchair: LOCK your wheels. COVER your head and neck with your arms, a book, or a pillow. Bend over and HOLD ON until the shaking stops.

6 Improve safety

Improve safety immediately after an earthquake by evacuating if necessary, helping the injured and preventing further injuries or damage.

- Check for injuries that need immediate attention and use any training in first aid to assist those in need.
- Identify new hazards like leaking gas lines, damage to the building, water or electric lines, or other things that may be dangerous, especially if there are aftershocks.
- Evacuate only if there is damage to the building or the surrounding area is unsafe. If the building is undamaged, it can be safe to remain, even if the power is out.

RECOVER

7 Reconnect and Restore

After the next big earthquake, your recovery and that of the city may take weeks to months or even longer. While earthquakes can be a traumatic experience, it's critical to take actions that will help you, your family, and your community get back on your feet.

- In the days and weeks that follow a big earthquake, your family, friends and neighbors can come together to start the process of recovery.

Get connected.



Website: www.lagunabeachcity.net/cityhall/police

Nixle Alert: Register now by texting 92651 to 888777
<https://local.nixle.com/register/>

AlertOC: www.alertOC.org

Twitter: [@lagunabeachpd](https://twitter.com/lagunabeachpd)



Your “Active Shooter” Safety Information



City of Laguna Beach
www.lagunabeachcity.net/cityhall/police



PLEASE KEEP FOR YOUR REFERENCE

Preparing together.

What is an active shooter?

An active shooter is an individual or individuals actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a populated area.

Run. Hide. Fight.



RUN

Find an escape route and try to leave the premises if there is an accessible path.

Be sure to:

- practice escape routes with friends
- learn different pathways
- don't linger or try to convince others to follow you
- leave your belongings behind

- only when possible, try to help others
- do not attempt to move wounded people
- prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be
- keep your hands visible
- follow the instructions of any police or deputies
- call 911 when you are away from the danger area



HIDE

Hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you.

Your hiding place should:

- be out of the active shooter's view (like an office with a closed and locked door)
- provide protection if shots are fired in your direction
- your hiding place should not trap you or restrict your options for movement

To prevent an active shooter from entering your hiding place:

- lock doors, turn off lights, close blinds/curtains
- blockade the door with heavy furniture

If the active shooter is nearby:

- lock the door
- shut down your cell phone or put in airplane mode
- silence any source of noise like phones, radios, televisions, etc. and remain quiet
- hide behind large items—cabinets, (c.)

TURN OFF YOUR MOBILE PHONE OR SET IN AIRPLANE MODE
Phones that buzz or ring will bring attention to places of hiding.



FIGHT

As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt or incapacitate the active shooter by:

- acting as aggressively as possible against the shooter
- throwing items and improvising weapons
- yelling
- committing to your actions



What to expect from law enforcement.

1 Provide Information

When you are in a safe place, provide the following information to law enforcement or 911 operator:

- location of the active shooter
- number of shooters, if more than one
- physical description of shooter(s)
- number and type of weapons held by the shooter(s)
- location of victims

2 Purpose

Law enforcement's purpose is to stop the active shooter as soon as possible. Officers will go directly to the area where the last shots were heard.

- Officers usually arrive in teams
- Officers may wear regular patrol uniforms or external bulletproof vests, Kevlar helmets, and other tactical equipment
- Officers may be armed with guns
- Officers may use pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation
- Officers may shout commands, and may push individuals to the ground for their safety

3 Arrival

The first officers to arrive on scene will not stop to help injured people or set up a staging area.

- Rescue teams that include officers and emergency medical personnel will follow the initial officers and will treat and remove any injured people. They may also call upon you, if you are able, to help remove the wounded from the premises.

4 Your Response

When law enforcement arrives:

- try to remain calm
 - follow officers' instructions
 - do not carry anything in your hands, including bags, jackets, books, etc.
 - keep hands visible at all times—raise your hands and spread your fingers
 - avoid making quick movements toward officers such as holding on to them for safety
 - avoid pointing, screaming and yelling
- do not stop to ask officers for help or directions for evacuating; just proceed in the direction the officers are entering the premises



Getting in touch with family.

Once you have reached a safe location or an assembly point, you will likely be held in that area by law enforcement until the situation is under control.

All witnesses will be identified and questioned.

Do not leave until law enforcement authorities have instructed you to do so.



Report threats and suspicious activity

ALL THREATS AND SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY MUST BE REPORTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT.
LAGUNA BEACH TAKES THREATS SERIOUSLY AND WILL INVESTIGATE.

To submit a tip or lead.

Laguna Beach Police Department
Emergency or Crime in Progress: 911
Non-Emergency Dispatch:
(949) 497-0701

Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)
<https://tips.fbi.gov/>
Major Case Contact Center:
1-800-CALLFBI (225-5324)

OC Crime Stoppers
1-855-TIP-OCES (847-6227)
<http://occrimestoppers.org/submit-a-tip/>



This information could save your life!
Share it with your family, neighbors and friends.

Your Neighborhood Tsunami Information



City of Laguna Beach
www.lagunabeachcity.net/cityhall/police



PLEASE KEEP FOR YOUR REFERENCE

MOBILE PHONES AND THE INTERNET MAY BE OVERWHELMED DURING AN EVACUATION.

Don't wait. Plan now.

HOW YOU PREPARE WILL AFFECT HOW YOU RECOVER NOT ONLY FOR EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS BUT FOR ALL SCENARIOS OF DISASTERS, INCLUDING FLOODING, FIRE AND LANDSLIDES.

LEARN what the recommended tsunami evacuation routes are in your city. Identify safety zone(s) near you, and decide on your primary and secondary evacuation routes.

GET A NOAA WEATHER RADIO with the public alert feature for your home and office, if you live or work in a tsunami hazard zone. It will alert you even if turned off.

ASSEMBLE a small evacuation kit with essential documents, medications, a flashlight, a portable NOAA weather radio and batteries, water, snacks, and warm clothes. Keep your evacuation kit by the door so you can "grab & go".

DECIDE on the best strategy for protecting your pets.

WALK YOUR ROUTE and consider what you would do at night or in stormy weather.

MAKE A REUNIFICATION PLAN with your loved ones. Decide when and where you will meet if you are separated.

MAKE PLANS for how to address any functional needs or disabilities you might have. If you need help evacuating, prearrange assistance from neighbors including transport of mobility devices and durable medical equipment. If you are mobility impaired, account for the extra time that you may need.

Know your alert systems

SEEK MORE INFORMATION

AlertOC

AlertOC is a mass notification system designed to keep Orange County residents and businesses informed of emergencies and certain community events. By registering with AlertOC:

- Time-sensitive voice messages from the County or City in which you live or work, may be sent to your home, cell or business phone
- Text messages may also be sent to cell phones, e-mail accounts and hearing impaired receiving devices.

Register your cell phone, email addresses, and text numbers at: www.alertoc.com

Siren/Speaker System

Laguna Beach has speakers located at three locations. These speakers may be activated for ANY impending emergency and are NOT specific to any one emergency.

Nixle Alert System

Nixle is our Community Alert System, a city sponsored alert system which offers community information, traffic, and layers in emergency information. However, AlertOC is our emergency alerts system.

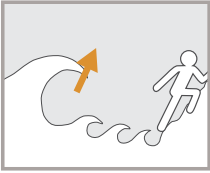
Register now at:
text 92651 to 888-777

You may also register on the Nixle website where you can customize the types of alerts you would like to receive, including the option to receive email alerts:
<https://local.nixle.com/register/>

LOCATIONS OF SIRENS ARE INDICATED BELOW



What you should do during a tsunami emergency



Protect yourself during the earthquake. If indoors, **DROP** under a sturdy table or object, **COVER** your head and neck, and **HOLD ON**. If outdoors, move to a clear area if you can safely do so—away from trees, beach cliffs, signs, and other hazards—and **DROP** to the ground. If you have mobility impairments that prevent you from getting up on your own, do not drop to the ground but do cover your head and neck and hold on. **Move** to high ground. Avoid downed power lines and weakened overpasses. Use them to guide you to a safe area. **Stay there**. Remain on high ground. Waves from a tsunami may arrive for eight hours or longer. Return to the coast only when officials have announced that it is safe to do so.



Listen to public officials through emergency alerting systems explained on the first page. **Follow** evacuation instructions and listen to your car radio for additional information and updates as you evacuate.



Take your 3-day emergency kit that you have already assembled when you evacuate. Keep the items that you would most likely need for evacuation in a backpack, duffel bag or a wheeled cooler in an easily accessible location.

Be prepared.



Know if you are in the tsunami zone and how to get to high ground. This information could save your life! Share it with your family, neighbors and friends.

Your tsunami evacuation map

FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH EVACUATION ROUTES, LANDMARKS, AND FLOOD AREAS. PLAN SECONDARY ROUTES AS BACKUP.



Your nuclear safety information



City of Laguna Beach
www.lagunabeachcity.net/



PLEASE KEEP FOR YOUR REFERENCE

Get inside. Stay inside. Stay tuned.

Why now?

This guide is to help educate Laguna Beach residents on what to do in a nuclear event or attack by a nation-state or terrorist group. There is absolutely no immediate threat, however as with every natural or man-made hazard, education and preparedness are essential. This guide provides the necessary basic steps and resources needed to prepare.

3 STEPS YOU AND YOUR FAMILY SHOULD TAKE TO GET PREPARED:

1) GET A KIT

Have enough food, water and essential supplies to last three days. Include:

- medicine and copies of prescriptions,
- flashlights and extra batteries
- blankets and appropriate seasonal clothing
- first aid supplies and personal hygiene items
- important documents
- battery operated or crank radio, a weather radio, cell phones and chargers
- cash and other supplies your family may need

2) MAKE A PLAN

Decide how your family members should contact each other if:

- you're apart when the disaster occurs
- where you will go if you need to leave home
- where you will gather inside the home (e.g., a safe room or basement)

Establish an out-of-town contact and have a list of important phone numbers:

- family, schools and employers
- care providers and doctors
- take a video of your home
- insurance agents, etc.

Practice your plan.

3) STAY INFORMED

Learn about disasters that could occur where you live (earthquakes, fires, etc.) and how to prepare for them. Preparedness should account for all types of disasters—both natural and man-made.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT: WWW.READYOC.ORG

Know your alert systems

SEEK MORE INFORMATION

AlertOC

AlertOC is a mass notification system designed to keep Orange County residents and businesses informed of emergencies and certain community events. By registering with AlertOC:

- Time-sensitive voice messages from the County or City in which you live or work, may be sent to your home, cell or business phone
- Text messages may also be sent to cell phones, e-mail accounts and hearing impaired receiving devices.

Register your cell phone, email addresses, and text numbers at: www.alertoc.com

Siren/Speaker System

Laguna Beach has sirens located at three locations. These sirens may be activated for ANY impending emergency and are NOT specific to any one emergency.

Nixle Alert System

Nixle is our Community Alert System, a city sponsored alert system which offers community information, traffic, and layers in emergency information. However, AlertOC is our emergency alerts system.

Register now at:
text 92651 to 888-777

You may also register on the Nixle website where you can customize the types of alerts you would like to receive, including the option to receive email alerts:
<https://local.nixle.com/register/>

LOCATIONS OF SIRENS ARE INDICATED BELOW



Get inside. Stay inside. Stay tuned.

MOBILE PHONES AND THE INTERNET MAY BE OVERWHELMED DURING AN EMERGENCY.
USE TEXTING, CAR RADIO, HAM RADIO OR EMERGENCY RADIO FROM YOUR KIT AS A WAY TO COMMUNICATE

The three factors for protecting oneself from radiation and fallout are distance, shielding and time:

- 1) Distance:** The more distance between you and the fallout particles, the better. An underground area such as a home or office building basement offers more protection than the first floor of a building.
- 2) Shielding:** The heavier and denser the materials—thick walls, concrete, bricks, books and earth—between you and the fallout particles, the better.
- 3) Time:** Fallout radiation loses its intensity fairly rapidly. In time, you will be able to leave a fall-out shelter. Radioactive fallout poses the greatest threat to people during the first two weeks, by which time it has declined to about 1% of its initial radiation level.

KINDS OF HAZARDS

Nuclear Blast

A nuclear blast is an explosion with intense light and heat, a damaging pressure wave, and widespread radioactive material that can contaminate the air, water, and ground surfaces for miles around. A nuclear device can range from a weapon carried by an intercontinental missile, to a small portable nuclear device transported by an individual. All nuclear devices cause deadly effects when exploded.

Hazards of Nuclear Devices

The danger of a massive strategic nuclear attack on the United States is predicted by experts to be less likely today. However, terrorism by nature, is unpredictable.

POTENTIAL TARGETS INCLUDE:

- Los Angeles
- The Port of Long Beach/Los Angeles
- Military Bases such as Seal Beach Naval Weapons Stations and Camp Pendleton
- San Onofre Nuclear Generator Station



GET INSIDE

If you are indoors, stay indoors, and well away from windows. Move as close as possible to the interior of the house/building. **If you are outdoors,** seek immediate shelter in a building preferably a concrete structure such as a commercial building or parking structure. **If you are driving,** pull safely to the side of the road and seek shelter in a nearby building or lie flat on the ground.

- DO NOT look at the flash of light. Light generated by the blast will blind you.

- Surviving the immediate effects of a nuclear detonation (blast, shock, thermal radiation, initial nuclear radiation) requires sheltering in residential structure.
- You may have only minutes to take protective action—take immediate action without delay.
- There are no designated blast or fallout shelters in Laguna Beach.



STAY INSIDE

Remain sheltered until you are told it is safe to leave or two weeks (14 days) have passed, whichever comes first. You may be advised that it is safe to leave your shelter for short periods of time to locate food, water and medical care. Electrical, water and other utilities may be severely disrupted or unavailable.

- Following the detonation, sheltering from radioactive fallout for up to 14 days is critically important.
- Public may need to briefly leave their shelters to locate essential supplies and equipment.
- Emergency Management will assess residual radiation levels and advise when sheltering can be discontinued.

Find a good place to shelter

THE MORE DENSE MATERIAL BETWEEN YOU AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD, THE BETTER.



STAY TUNED.

Local AM/FM broadcast radio (93.5 FM) is most survivable and may be useful in advising the public post-detonation.

Other communication technologies may be damaged by weapons effects such as an Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP).



Laguna Beach Emergency Management
(949) 497-0389 // www.lagunabeachcity.net

Create a defensible space and defensible home



City of Laguna Beach
www.lagunabeachcity.net



PLEASE KEEP FOR YOUR REFERENCE

Defensible space

By following these suggestions a buffer can be made to slow or halt the spread of wildfire to a structure, and provide adequate safety for firefighters protecting the building.

ZONE 1

WITHIN THE FIRST 30 FEET FROM THE STRUCTURE...

Be sure to:

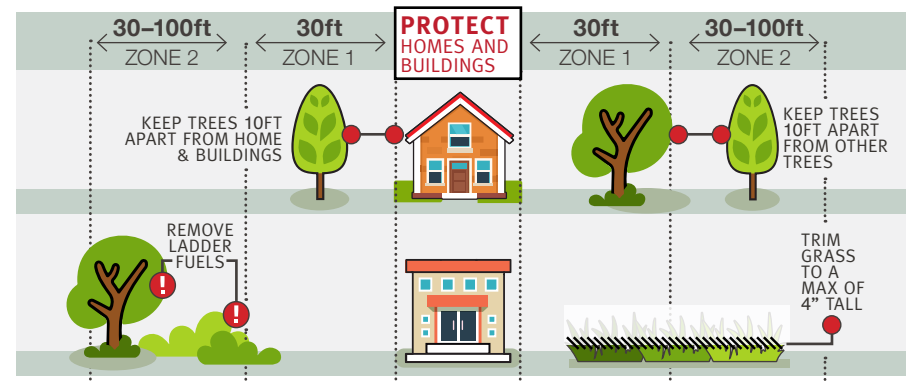
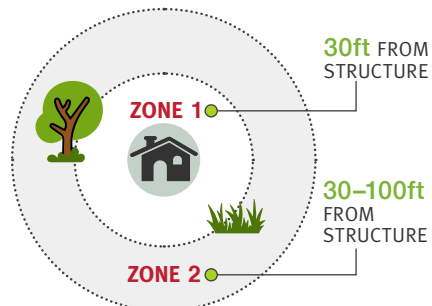
- Remove all dead or dying vegetation.
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from structures and other trees.
- Remove leaf litter (dry leaves/pine needles) from yard, roof and rain gutters.
- Relocate woodpiles or other combustible materials into Zone Two.
- Remove combustible material and vegetation from around and under decks.
- Remove or Prune vegetation near windows.
- Remove "ladder fuels" (low-level vegetation that allows the fire to spread from the ground to the tree canopy). Create a separation between low-level vegetation and non-vegetative materials such as patio furniture, wood piles, swing set, etc., from tree branches. This can be done by reducing the height of low-level vegetation and/or trimming low tree branches.

ZONE 2

WITHIN 30-100 FEET FROM THE STRUCTURE...

Be sure to:

- Remove "ladder fuels."
- Remove surface litter, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. If erosion control is an issue, keep at a max of 3 inches deep.
- Cut or Mow annual grass down to a maximum height of 4 inches.
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.

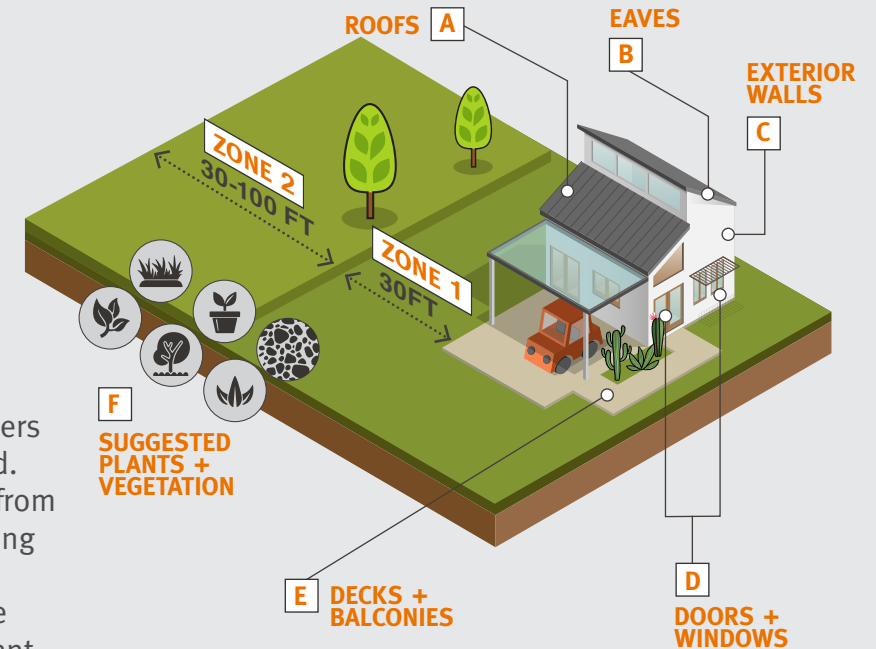


Defensible home

There are measures that can be taken to safeguard a home from wildfire. While you may not be able to accomplish all the measures listed below, each will increase the home's, and possibly your family's, safety and survival during a wildfire.

CONSIDER THESE CHOICES WHEN BUILDING OR UPGRADING.

- A Roofs** can be covered with ignition resistant materials such as composition, metal or tile.
- B Eaves** can be protected by enclosing them with stucco or cement siding to prevent ignition. **Vent openings** can be covered with 1/8" to 1/4" metal mesh to stop ember intrusion. Do not use fiberglass or plastic mesh because they can melt and burn.
- C Exterior walls** can be covered with non-combustible siding or stucco, with no large openings for embers to get in.
- D Windows and doors** will better stop embers from gaining access if all gaps are sealed. To reduce the chance of glass breakage from heat during a fire, use double pane glazing with at least one pane tempered.
- E Balconies and decks** within 10 feet of the building can be built with ignition resistant or non-combustible materials.



F Laguna Beach Fire Department's Suggestions for Plants and Vegetation



SHRUBS

- Avoid using:** Sage, Sagebrush, Buckwheat, Quail Bush, Acacia, Toyon, Lemonade Berry.
- Suggested:** California Sunflower, California Lilac, Dwarf Coyote Bush, Matilija Poppy, Monkeyflower, Deerweed, Ca Fuchsia, Chaparral Bush Mallow, Evening Primrose, Lilac, Dwarf Four-O'clock, Golden Yarrow, Bladderpod, Showy Penstemon.



TREES

- Avoid using:** Eucalyptus, Melaleuca, Pine, Italian Cypress, Juniper, Calif. Bay, Fan Palm, Camphor.
- Suggested:** Sycamore, Live Oak, Western Redbud, Holly Leaf Cherry.



GROUNDCOVER

- Avoid using:** Iceplant, Hot N Tot Fig, Periwinkle, Algerian Ivy.
- Suggested:** Rye / Fescue Turf, Kentucky Bluegrass, St. Augustine, Dichondra, Bermuda Grass, Clover.



GRASSES

- Avoid using:** Deer Grass, Fountain Grass, Pampas Grass, Bamboo, Brazilian Pepper, Giant Reed.
- Suggested:** Wild Rye, Foothill Needlegrass, Purple Needlegrass, Melic Grass.



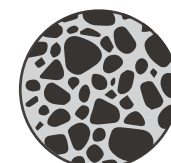
SUCCULENTS

- Suggested:** Prickly Pear Cactus, Cholla, Chaparral Yucca, Dudleya, Agave.



PERENNIALS

- Avoid using:** Artichoke Thistle, Russian Thistle, Castor Bean, Mustard.



DECORATIVE GROUNDCOVER

- Suggested:** Crushed Rock, Pea Gravel, Beaded Glass, Decomposed Granite or other Non-Combustible Material

* CONSULT WITH THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PRIOR TO CHANGING YOUR HOME OR LANDSCAPE AS IT MIGHT REQUIRE A PERMIT OR DESIGN REVIEW





Wildfire Home Risk Assessment

Are You READY?

READY! SET! GO!

Home

Condition found	Recommendation
The home has all non-combustible siding (brick, stucco, metal)	
The home has some vinyl siding	Replace siding with non-combustible material
The home has some wood siding	
The roof material is non-combustible (metal, composition, tile) with no areas for fire embers to intrude (i.e. has bird stops, flashing at valleys, and blocking)	
The roof has wood shakes or areas for fire embers to intrude	Replace wood shake with Class A roof assembly with approved "blocking" material. Eliminate intrusion areas
All chimneys have spark arresters	
Some chimneys do not have spark arresters	Install spark arresters with 1/4" non-combustible mesh ¹
All gutters and roof are clear of combustible debris	
Some gutters and/or roof have combustible debris present	Clear all combustible debris from roof and gutters. Install screens on gutters to reduce the accumulation of combustible debris ¹
All eaves are boxed to prevent ember collection underneath	
Some eaves are not boxed	Plug openings in open-eave areas with durable caulk. Install a non-combustible covering over blocking to eliminate openings
All windows are dual pane with durable frame (one pane is tempered).	
Some windows are single pane or have wood frames or do not have any tempered glass	Replace with dual pane windows with a durable frame. One pane should be tempered
All eave and cornice vents are baffled. All other vents are protected with 1/8" non-combustible mesh	
Some eave vents and cornice vents are present and are not baffled or some vents are not protected by 1/8" non-combustible mesh	Replace eave and cornice vents with approved baffled vents. Protect all other vents with 1/8" non-combustible mesh. Keep the areas around the vents clear of vegetation
Patio cover is constructed or covered with non-combustible material (brick, stucco, metal) or is not within 10' of home	
Patio cover is constructed with uncovered combustible material and is within 10' of home	Replace with non-combustible material or cover with non-combustible material (brick, stucco, metal)
All balconies are constructed or covered with non-combustible material (brick, stucco, metal, tile, etc.). Undersides are protected to prevent ember accumulation	
Some balconies are constructed with combustible material or combustible material is exposed or undersides are unprotected	Replace with non-combustible material or cover with non-combustible material. Protect undersides
All decks are constructed with non-combustible material (composite, tile, brick, etc.)	
Some decking is constructed with combustible material (un-approved vinyl, wood, etc.)	Replace with non-combustible material or cover with non-combustible material
The undersides of all raised decks are constructed or covered with non-combustible material (brick, stucco, metal, tile, etc.)	
The undersides of some raised decks are constructed with combustible material and not covered with non-combustible material (brick, stucco, metal, tile, etc.)	Replace with non-combustible deck or cover with non-combustible material (brick, stucco, metal, tile, etc.)
All fences, gazebos, and trellis's are 10' or more from the home or are constructed with non-combustible material	
Some fencing, gazebos or trellis's are less than 10' from the home and constructed with combustible material	Replace fencing, gazebo or trellis with non-combustible material within 10' from the house

Landscape

Condition found	Recommendation
All vegetation is green and well watered (not annual grasses) and/or drought resistant	
Some vegetation is dead or not drought or fire resistant	Remove ALL dead vegetation and replace with fire resistant planting material. Visit www.lagunabeachcity.net/cityhall/fire for recommendations
Some shrubs are within 5' of structures	
	Replace shrubs with low lying vegetation or thin shrubs to 50% density
All overhanging limbs are at least 10' above roofs and at least 10' away from structures	
Some overhanging limbs are less than 10' from roofs and structures	Remove all limbs within 10' from structures ¹
All taller vegetation is pruned and separated from underbrush and separated from trees. Separation between shrubs and trees is at least 3 times height of shrubs. Separation between low lying vegetation and shrubs is at least 3 times height of low lying vegetation. Spacing between shrubs is at least three times width of shrubs	
Some taller vegetation hangs over underbrush creating a "fuel ladder" that can carry fire up and toward the home	Provide separation between low lying vegetation and shrubs. Provide separation between shrubs and trees.
All outbuildings and secondary structures are at least 20' from the home or constructed with non-combustible material	
Some outbuildings and secondary structures are within 20' of the home and constructed with combustible material	Replace with non-combustible material or cover with non-combustible material

Perimeter

Condition found	Recommendation
Home has at least 100' of brush clearance around it or is protected by a formal and compliant "fuel modification" program	
Home has 30' - 100' of defensible space	Remove dead or dying vegetation within 100' of homes. Remove native vegetation within 30' of home. Thin native vegetation 50% density within 30' to 100' of home ¹
Home has less than 30' of defensible space	
All firewood and other combustible materials are stored at least 30' from the home	
Some firewood or other combustible materials are stored against or within 30' of home	Move firewood and other combustible storage at least 30' away from home ¹
Consultation Performed by:	
Name: _____	
Phone: _____	
Date: _____	

For additional information, please visit the Laguna Beach Fire Department page at www.lagunabeachcity.net/cityhall/fire and the State Fire Marshal's wildfire planning page at www.readyforwildfire.org

¹ For some homeowners, these recommendations may be requirements of the fire code.

Revised 09.23.2019

This guide was designed to meet low-vision standards where possible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Laguna Beach Police Department

Jordan Villwock, Emergency Coordinator

Laguna Beach Fire Department

Mike Garcia, Fire Chief

Patrick Cary, Fire Engineer/Paramedic

Chapman University and The Design Network For Emergency Management

Claudine Jaenichen, Professor of Design



CITATION AND CONTENT CREDIT

Arag® contributed to the “Six Legal Tips After a Disaster”

Dr. LuAn K Johnson “Map Your Neighborhood” Program

Ready.gov contributed to “Where to Get Help to Cope”

The Guemil Project by Rodrigo Ramirez (www.guemil.info)

