



CITY OF
LAGUNA BEACH
**Emergency
Preparedness
Guide**



City of Laguna Beach Emergency Management

lagunabeachcity.net/GetPrepared



FROM US, TO YOU...



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Sign Up For Emergency Alert Systems



AlertOC



AlertOC is a mass notification system designed to keep residents and businesses informed of emergencies. Alerts may be geotargeted and sent to the impacted area rather than the entire city. Register with AlertOC to receive:

- Time-sensitive voice messages will be sent to your home, cell or business phone.
- Text messages will be sent to cell phones, e-mail accounts and hearing impaired receiving devices. **Register for AlertOC:** alertoc.com

Nixle Alert System



Nixle is a city-sponsored community alert system that sends emergency information to everyone signed up. You may 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. **Register for Nixle:** local.nixle.com/register. You may also register by texting 92651 to 888777

Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA)

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, are text messages that alert and warn the public of emergencies and threats. With no sign-up or subscription required, WEAs are an integral part of the greater Emergency Alert System.

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

Emergency Alert System is a county wide alert system that provides emergency messages on your television and AM/FM radio station. You do not need to sign up for this service.

Outdoor Warning System

The city has speakers and sirens placed strategically throughout the city that can be activated to provide emergency alerts and instructions for the impacted area.



Sign Up For Emergency Alert Systems



VISIT THE CITY OF LAGUNA
BEACH WEBSITE:
lagunabeachcity.net



TUNE INTO THE
RADIO STATION:
KXFM 104.7

Follow Local Response Agencies on Social Media

Laguna Beach Police
Department

 [@LagunaBeach
PoliceDepartment](https://www.facebook.com/LagunaBeachPoliceDepartment)

 [@LagunaBeachPD](https://www.instagram.com/LagunaBeachPD)

 [@LBPD_PIO_45](https://twitter.com/LBPD_PIO_45)

Laguna Beach Fire
Department

  [@LagunaBeachFD](https://www.facebook.com/LagunaBeachFD)

 [@laguna_beach_
fire_department](https://www.instagram.com/laguna_beach_fire_department)

Laguna Beach Marine
Safety Department

 [@LagunaBeachLifeguards](https://www.instagram.com/LagunaBeachLifeguards)

South Coast Water District

  [@SouthCoastWater](https://www.instagram.com/SouthCoastWater)

 [@SouthCoastWD](https://www.facebook.com/SouthCoastWD)

Southern California Edison

   [@SCE](https://www.facebook.com/SCE)

City of Laguna Beach

   [@LagunaBeachGov](https://www.facebook.com/LagunaBeachGov)

SoCal Red Cross

  [@SoCalRedCross](https://www.facebook.com/SoCalRedCross)

 [@SoCal_RedCross](https://twitter.com/SoCal_RedCross)

Laguna Beach Animal Shelter

 [@LagunaBeachAnimalShelter](https://www.instagram.com/LagunaBeachAnimalShelter)

 [@CityofLagunaBeach
AnimalShelter](https://www.facebook.com/CityofLagunaBeachAnimalShelter)

Laguna Beach County
Water District

 [@LagunaBeachWater](https://www.facebook.com/LagunaBeachWater)

 [@lbcwd](https://www.instagram.com/lbcwd)

 [@LagunaBeachH2O](https://twitter.com/LagunaBeachH2O)

San Diego Gas and Electric

  [@SDGE](https://www.instagram.com/SDGE)

 [@SanDiegoGasandElectric](https://www.facebook.com/SanDiegoGasandElectric)

SoCalGas

   [@SoCalGas](https://www.facebook.com/SoCalGas)



Make an Emergency Preparedness Kit

Why an Emergency Preparedness Kit is needed

Having an Emergency Preparedness Kit in your home is a critical component of effective Emergency Preparedness. With a stored supply of necessary items, you provide your family with a safety net to weather out an emergency.



Include a kit in your **home,**



...in each **car** in your household,



...and in any **recreational** vehicles.

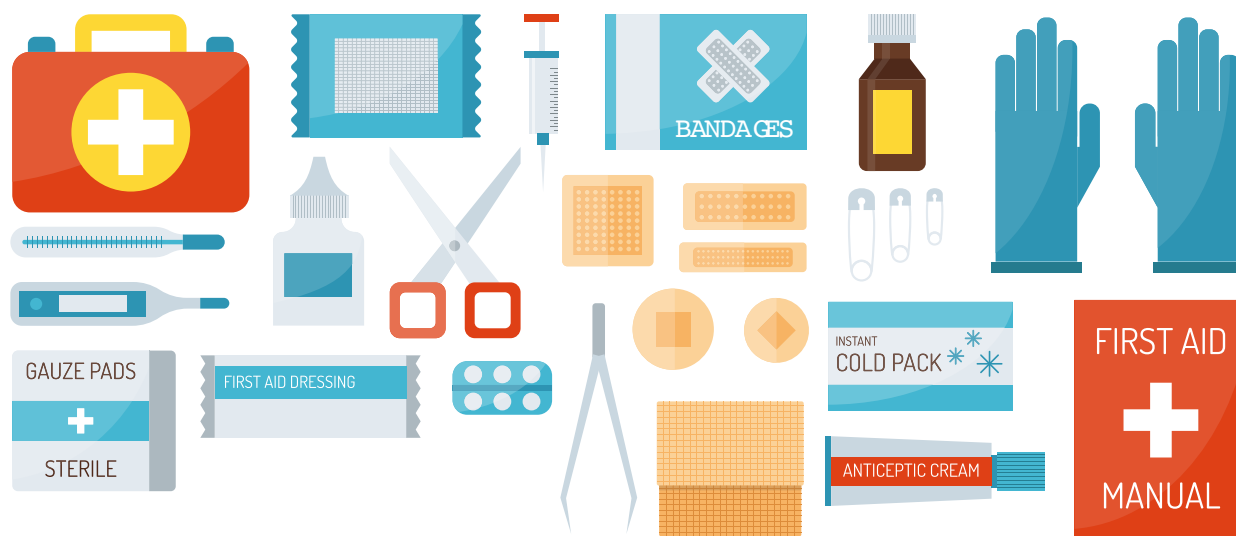
Supplies

- ❑ **Flashlight** Keep several LED flashlights at home and in your vehicles, with a stockpile of extra batteries. Glow sticks or lanterns are options as well.
- ❑ **Radio** Communication is vital in all emergencies. Store multiple radios in your house that have manual/solar charging capabilities. One NOAA Weather Radio is recommended as well.
- ❑ **Clothing** Pack durable, versatile, and comfortable clothes in your emergency preparedness kit. Pack for seasonal weather.
- ❑ **Trash bags** Store enough large and small size trash bags to last at least 2 weeks during an emergency.
- ❑ **Money** Keep cash on hand in small bills such as 5, 10, and 20 dollar bills. Having \$1000 in cash at home is recommended. Depending on the needs of your household, the amount may be more or less than the recommended.
- ❑ **Prescriptions** Store a 1-week supply of necessary personal medications, with an additional weeks supply of non-prescription medications.
- ❑ **Emergency device chargers** that are solar powered or can store power ahead of time (like a power bank).
- ❑ **Local area maps** in case online maps are not working.

Make an Emergency Preparedness Kit

Supplies (continued...)

- ❑ **Toiletries** Pack toothpaste, soap, toilet paper, hand sanitizer, feminine products, and all other necessary toiletries in your emergency kit.
- ❑ **Water** Store at least one gallon of water per day for each person and pet for drinking and more for sanitation and cooking. At a minimum, a 7-day supply of water is recommended.
- ❑ **Nonperishable food** Store at least a 7-day supply of nonperishable food for your household, including pets. Remember any special dietary needs and avoid foods that will make you thirsty or require special preparation.
- ❑ **Utensils** Ensure you have a can opener for use on non-perishable foods as well as eating utensils.
- ❑ **Personal documents** Copies of documents such as birth certificates, passports, driver's licenses, social security cards, and other critical documents in a waterproof bag.
- ❑ **First aid kits** are necessary to treat injuries and ailments at home. There are numerous pre-packed first-aid kits online and in store that work well in your emergency preparedness kit.
- ❑ **All purpose tool** or wrench to turn off utilities.



Make an Emergency Preparedness Kit

Containers



Trash bags



Duffel bag



Bucket

For a complete list of supplies, visit: readyoc.com/getakit

Supplies



Flashlight



Radio



First-aid kit



Clothing



Local Area Maps



Trash bags



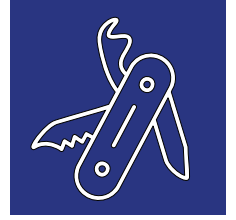
Toiletries



Water



Can opener



Multi-Purpose Tool



Personal documents



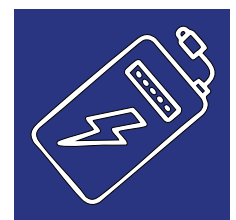
Nonperishable food



Money



Prescriptions

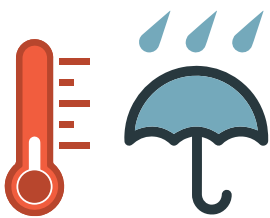


Emergency Device Charger

Maintain Disaster Kits

How to maintain your disaster kit

Once you've put together your emergency kit, you can pat yourself on your back knowing that you'll be prepared for the unexpected. That said, you can only rest easy until it's time to update your kit, which you should do every six months. But here's the good news: keeping that kit ready in the future takes much less time than putting it together in the first place.



Emergency kit maintenance involves four simple steps:

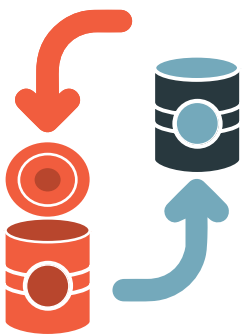
1. Store your kit in a cool, dry place that's out of direct sunlight.

Heat, moisture and UV rays can all reduce the shelf life of perishable items in your kit.



2. Do a six-month check: Set up a calendar reminder for every six months. When that time arrives, check and replenish all expired food, water, medicines and other perishable supplies; also replace items that will expire within the next six months. An easy way to remember is to check your kits when the time changes.

3. Do a more thorough yearly check: Reassess what's in your kit and your emergency plan; update as needed to address changing household needs. Inspect all your gear to be sure everything is in working order. Make sure your clothing and shoes still fit.



4. Replenish your kit as needed: If you ever take items out of your kit for any reason, promptly replace those supplies afterward—replace bandages taken out of a first-aid kit, for example.

Animal Preparedness

SMALL ANIMALS

- Sheltering** Before the emergency, make arrangements at two separate locations to shelter your pets in case one location is inaccessible.
- Collar** Be sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars with securely fastened current identification, including your telephone phone number and address.
- Training** Train both dogs and cats to feel comfortable entering and remaining in a crate for fast transportation during a disaster.
- Outdoor pets** Always bring pets indoors at the first sign or warning of a disaster. Pets can become disoriented and wander away from home in a crisis.
- Service Animals** A service animal is any dog that is individually trained to perform a task directly related to a person's disability. Service animals are allowed to be with their person at emergency shelters.
- Pet Kit and Storage** Keep emergency pet supplies that are clearly labeled in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.)

Supplies



- Name tags and phone numbers for collars and harnesses.
- Leashes, harnesses, gloves, and carriers to transport pets safely and securely.



- Current photos of your pets in case they get lost.
- Supplies like bowls, cat litter and pans, manual can opener, foil or plastic lids for cans.



- 7 day supply of medications. Medical records stored in a waterproof container.

- Keep information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and number of your vet in case you have to board your pets.

- First Aid Kit (including large/small bandages with elastic tape, scissors, tweezers, Q-tips, antibiotic ointment, saline eyewash, and hydrogen peroxide).

- Water and food for 7 days.

Set Up Your Water Storage




WATER STORAGE

- ❑ **How much?** It is recommended to store one gallon of water per person per day for drinking. Children, nursing mothers and others may need more. You'll also need water for sanitation and cooking.
 - Have enough water for at least 7 days.
 - Consider water storage for your pets.
 - Very hot temperatures can double the amount of water needed.
- ❑ **Where to store?** Store water in thoroughly washed plastic, glass, or enamel-lined metal containers.
- ❑ **Do not drink** water from pools, spas, toilet reservoirs, and similar sources. These can be used for sanitary purposes only. Water from these sources contain toxic chemicals and have a high potential of causing diarrhea and dehydration.

DRINKING WATER

How to purify water with bleach:

Eight drops of pure unscented regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water will reduce the contaminants in the water. Bleach will contain 6% or 8.25% sodium hypochlorite.

1 QUART OF WATER	1 GALLON OF WATER	1 GALLON OF WATER
2 drops of bleach	8 drops of bleach that has 6% sodium hypochlorite	6 drops of bleach that has 8.25% sodium hypochlorite
		

If water is murky or has an odor, add 1/8th teaspoon (8 drops) of regular, unscented liquid household bleach for each gallon of water, stir it well, and let it stand for 30 minutes before you use it.

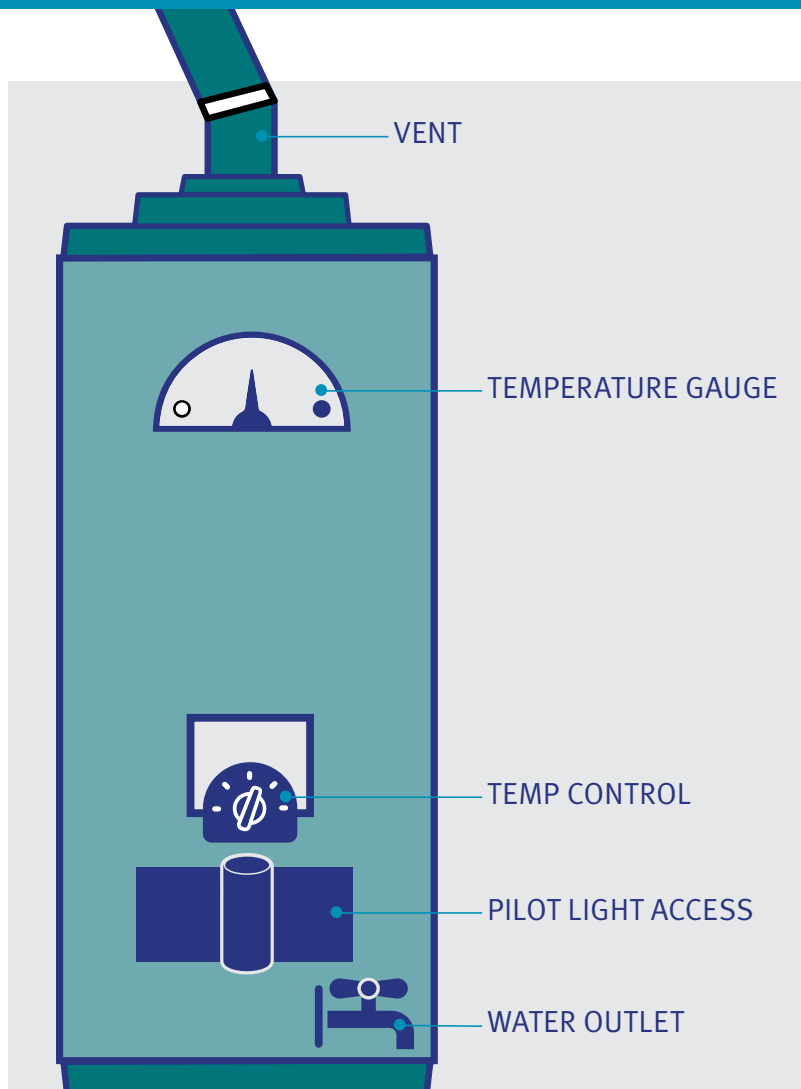
Setup Your Water Storage



Water from water heater tank may be boiling hot.

In an emergency you can use water already in your water heater tank, plumbing, and in ice cubes.

- Use** extreme caution. Let the water cool.
- Turn off** cold water supply to the tank.
- Open** the drain valve near the bottom.



ACCESSING RESERVES IN YOUR WATER HEATER:

- Remember** some sediment at the bottom of the tank may flow at first. Continue to drain the water until it becomes clear.
- Don't forget** to clean and sanitize your food and water containers before using them. Wash with soap and water, then fill them with a 10% unscented bleach solution. After 5 min empty the bleach solution and let air dry.
- Dirty water** should be first strained through a coffee filter, cheesecloth, or a paper towel to remove suspended matter.

Know Your Utilities



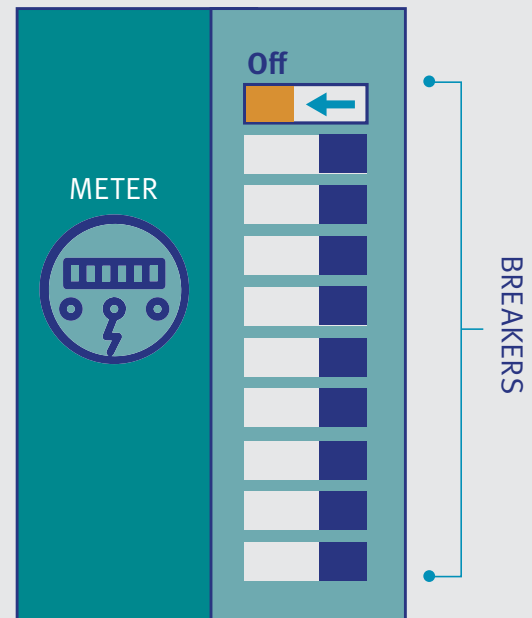
Walk carefully around your property; look for downed power wires, water or gas leaks, and damage to the structure(s). DO NOT enter severely damaged buildings, especially alone. Wait for help and use safety gear.

TURN OFF YOUR ELECTRICITY

❑ Electrical panel

Know where your electrical panel is and which breakers control power to your home (be aware of sub panels in your garage or basement).

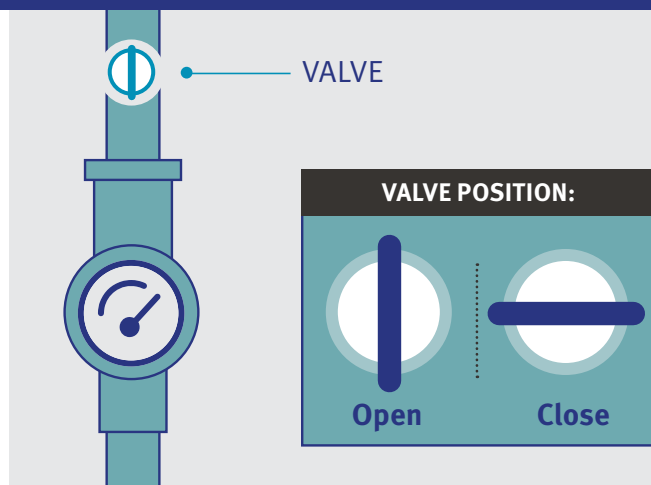
- ❑ **Do not** operate any electrical switches if a gas leak is suspected.
- ❑ **STEP 1: Turn off** individual breakers **first**, then the main switch.
- ❑ **STEP 2: Turn on** the main switch **first**, then individual breakers.



TURN OFF YOUR WATER

❑ Locate the main valve

The **water shut off** valve is found where the water supply feeds the house.



Know Your Utilities

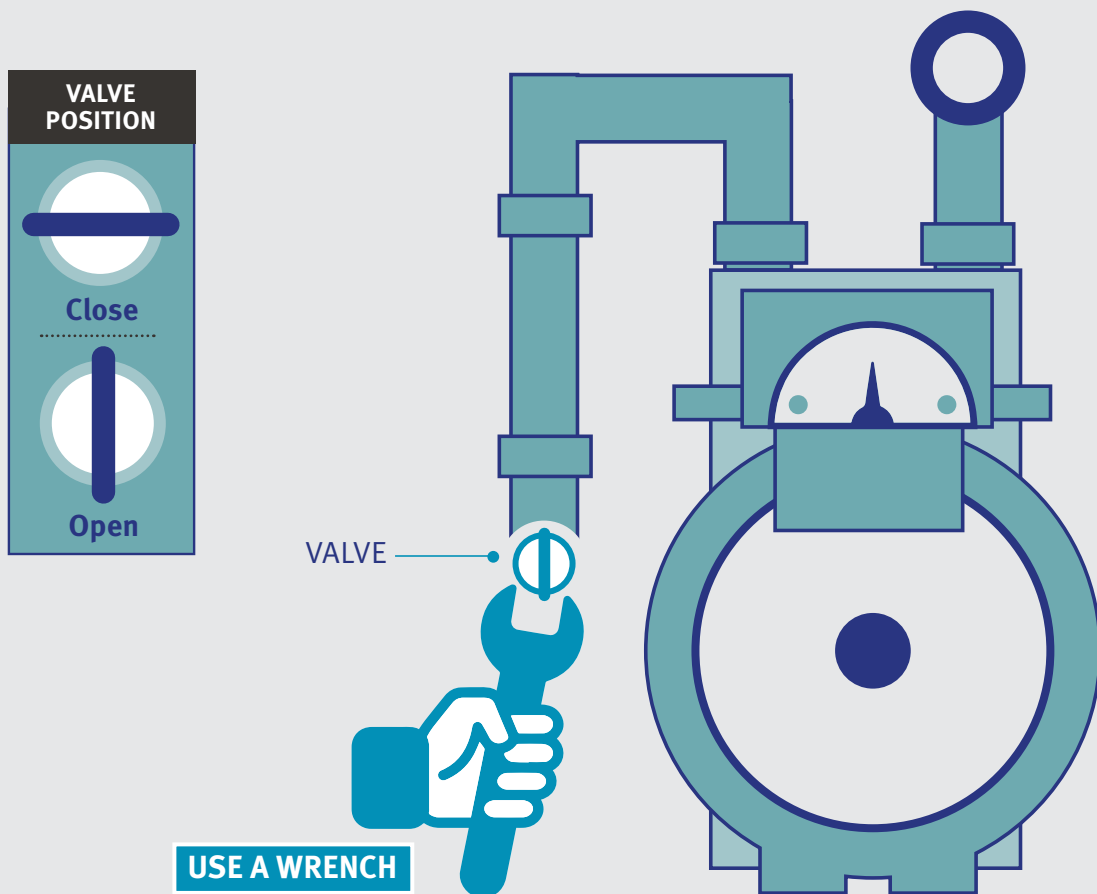
TURN OFF YOUR GAS

❑ **Locate your gas meter**

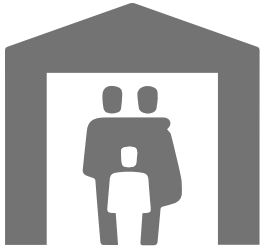
Learn the location of your gas meter and how to shut off the supply valve.

❑ **Do not** shut off the gas supply valve unless you smell or hear gas leaking.

❑ **Natural gas** If you have “Natural Gas” (a line from the street) the main shut-off valve is located next to your meter.



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 2 family meeting places: one in Laguna Beach and one outside of the city.

Consider specific needs in your household

Tailor your plans and supplies to your specific daily living needs and responsibilities. Discuss your needs and responsibilities and how people in your family network can assist one another with communication, care of children, business, pets, or specific needs like operation of durable medical equipment. Create your own personal network for specific areas where you need assistance. Keep in mind some of 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

Identify Individuals in Need of Assistance

Ensure that your Family Emergency Plan includes the unique needs of all members of your household. Consider your neighbors as part of your plan and work together. Evacuate early to ensure those with specific needs have more time.



- Pregnant
- Mobility Device
- Elderly
- Injured
- Hearing Impairment
- Temporary Disabilities
- Non-English Speakers
- No Access to Transportation
- Baby/Children

Disaster Related Stress

The following are common reactions to disasters:



- Nausea
- Headaches
- Sadness
- Insomnia
- Alcohol/Drug Consumption
- Anger/Irritation
- Loss of Appetite
- Anxiety
- Lack of Focus

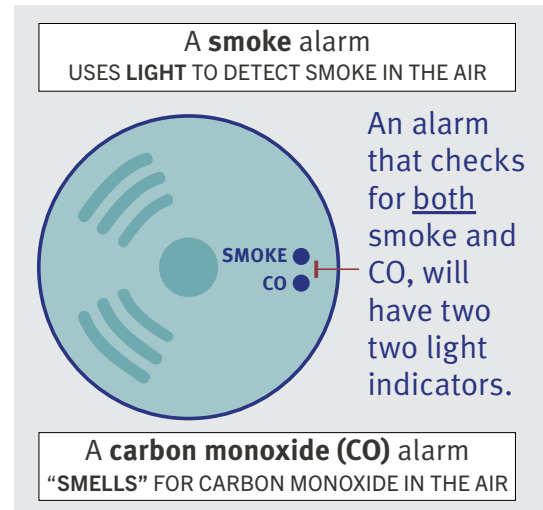
HOW TO COPE

- ❑ **Seek help** from professional counselors who deal with post-disaster stress.
- ❑ **Restock** your disaster supplies and update your family plan.
- ❑ **Maintain** a normal daily routine and spend time with your family and friends.
- ❑ **Take steps** to promote your own physical and emotional health by healthy eating, drinking plenty of water, rest, and exercising.
- ❑ **Plan** and prepare for future disasters.

Set Up 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 twice a year. An easy way to remember to check the alarms is when the clocks change for daylight saving time. 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.

Evacuation Checklist



Emergency Supply Kit



Important Documents

- social security card
- driver license
- passport
- medical card
- records of insurance

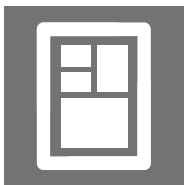


Cash and Credit Cards



Change of Clothing

for each family member



Family Photos and Heirlooms



Personal Hygiene

- toothbrush
- toothpaste
- shampoo
- feminine care
- soap
- lotion
- deodorant
- tissues



Completed Family Plan and Out-of-Area Contact List—see appendix



Fuel

Special considerations



Medical Needs

- wheelchair
- canes/walkers
- medicines
- hearing aids
- extra batteries



Baby

- diapers
- formula
- food
- clothing
- wipes



Pets

- identification/tags
- carrier/cage
- food and water
- muzzle
- leash

Evacuation Orders

Public Safety Officials use Evacuation Order as a protective action in certain emergencies to help save the lives of residents, visitors, and first responders. Upon receiving an Evacuation Order, you should leave as quickly as possible. Evacuation routes become severely congested during evacuations. Always know two ways out of your neighborhood in case one route is inaccessible.

Types of evacuation orders

Evacuation Order

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

Evacuation Warning

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

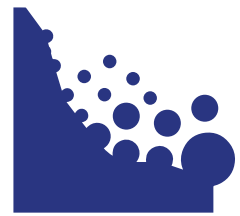


Know Your Evacuation Zone

The City of Laguna Beach is divided up into all hazard evacuation. It's important to know which zone you live, work, or spend time in. Know at least 2 routes out of the zone should you have to evacuate and your traditional route is closed or impassible.

Visit LagunaBeachCity.net/evacuation to find your evacuation zone.

Preparing for multiple hazards

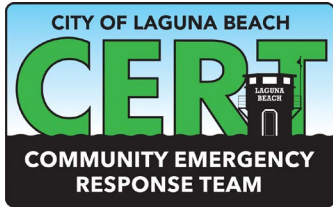


Planning ahead is vital to ensuring you can evacuate quickly and safely in an emergency. In Laguna Beach, the hazards requiring evacuations are typically due to “no-notice” emergencies including **fast-moving wildfires, flooding from severe storms, law enforcement activity, tsunamis, and catastrophic earthquakes**. It's important to know at least 2 evacuation routes out of your neighborhood and have emergency supplies packed in a portable bag so you're ready to evacuate quickly.



Community Training

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Academy



The program covers: Disaster preparedness, fire safety, disaster medical operations, light search and rescue, CERT organization, disaster psychology, terrorism, and scene management.

The CERT program consists of 25 hours of classroom and hands-on training and is free of charge.

The academy is taught by Laguna Beach Fire Department, Police Department and Emergency Management. You must attend all sessions to complete the academy. The academy is open to individuals age 13 years or older who live or work in the City of Laguna Beach.

AFTER YOU COMPLETE THE CERT ACADEMY...

When disaster strikes, CERT graduates take action in their neighborhood by:



Checking on neighbors



Providing emergency first aid and comfort



Conducting light search and rescue



Suppressing small fires



For more information
Visit: LagunaBeachCity.net/CERT



Basic First-Aid

In the event of a medical emergency, call 911 and perform the following steps...

Hands-On CPR



Call 9-1-1



Check if the person is alert.



Check breathing.



If needed, begin compressions.
Push hard and fast
in center of chest.



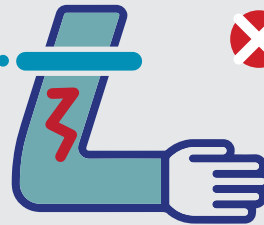
Continue
until help
arrives.

How to stop the bleeding

- Call 9-1-1**
- Apply** direct pressure
- Elevate** injured area
- Wrap** with bandage

- Use tourniquet** if needed.

Tightly tie a shirt, sheet, towels, etc. 2-4 inches above the wound.



Never apply directly on wound. Only use for limb injuries.

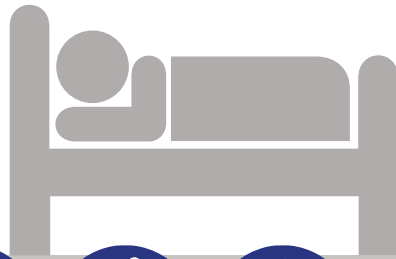
Prepare Your Neighborhood

Communicate with your neighbors

Use the HELP/OK cards (in the appendix) to let your neighbors know that you've evacuated or if you need help.

IF SAFE TO DO SO, CHECK ON YOUR NEIGHBORS OR CONTACT 9-1-1

Before the disaster: Put two band-aids in this booklet to be used for the HELP / OK cards and store under your bed (along with sturdy shoes, leather gloves, and hard hats).

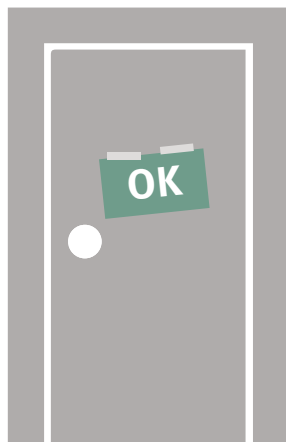


This **HELP / OK** card is located in the appendix

After the disaster: Use the band-aids to hang this card on the front door or window so it's visible from the street.

FIRST: If houses are safe to enter, check houses with "Help" cards displayed and houses that have no cards.

LATER: Check houses with "OK" cards to make sure they are fine.



What To Do When Disaster Strikes

First responder agencies will be working to assess damage 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, monitor local media for advisories and instructions from local officials. Instructions will vary according to the disaster.

Review Each Disaster For Specific “Before, During And After” Information:



Active Shooter Response



Disease Outbreak



Earthquakes



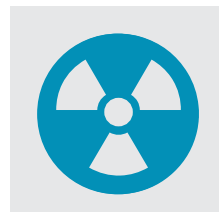
Hazardous Materials



Power Outages



Storms and Floods



Terrorism



Wildfires



Home Fires



Tsunami

Active Shooter Response



FIRST OFFICERS ON SCENE will **not stop** to help the injured. Their priority is to end the threat as fast as possible. **Rescue teams** will move in after the first officers and will treat and move the injured to safety.

RUN



- ❑ **Get away** That is your top priority!
- ❑ **Leave** behind any belongings that may slow you down.
- ❑ **Help** others if you can, but you must escape.
- ❑ **Warn** others to stay away from the area.

HIDE



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

- ❑ **Stay out** of the shooter's view.
- ❑ **Block** entrances and turn off lights.
- ❑ **Groups of people** should spread out when hiding.
- ❑ **Text 9-1-1** and text others to silently communicate.
- ❑ **Stay in place** until given the all-clear signal by public safety officials

FIGHT!



- ❑ **Commit** to your actions. **Fight.** Do not hesitate.
- ❑ **Rally** others and attack together.
- ❑ **Be prepared** to inflict severe injury to the shooter.
- ❑ **Throw** objects or improvise weapons (staplers, scissors, chairs).

Disease Outbreak

Have any nonprescription drugs and other supplies on hand, such as pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough and cold medicines and vitamins.

BEFORE...



- Store** two weeks worth of supplies.
- Refill** your prescription medications.
- Maintain** health records in a safe place.
- Consider** vaccinations.

Practice other good health habits. Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious food.

DURING



- Stay away** from others already sick.
- Cover** your cough.
- Keep** hands clean.
- Contact** your doctor for instructions if you are sick.

WHEN TO WEAR A FACE COVERING?



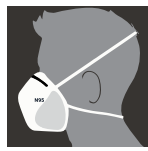
- If you are caring for someone who is sick**
- If you leave your home for essential errands**
- If you are ill, coughing, and/or sneezing**

Before putting on a face covering, **clean hands** with soap and water or rub your hands thoroughly with hand sanitizer. **Avoid touching** your face covering and make sure there are **no gaps** between your face and the covering.

Disease Outbreak

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MASKS

Quality of face masks vary—follow guidelines provided by the CDC.



N95 MASK

Tight fitting, **filters** at least 95% of large and small airborne particles



SURGICAL MASK

Loose-fitting, **only filters** out droplets —does not filter out airborne particles

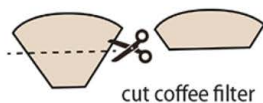


FACE COVERING

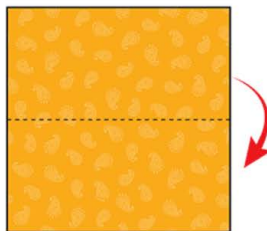
Loose-fitting, **contains** coughs and sneezes and prevents droplets to transmit to others

HOW TO MAKE A FACE COVERING

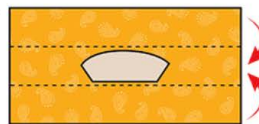
1.



2.



3.



Fold filter in center of folded bandanna.
Fold top down. Fold bottom up.

4.



Place rubber bands or hair ties about 6 inches apart.

5.

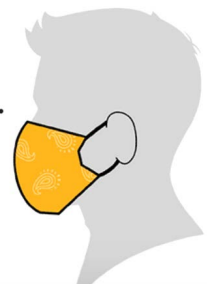


Fold side to the middle and tuck.

6.



7.



Visit these sites to learn about how to prevent the spread of disease.

OC Health Care Agency
ohealthinfo.com

Center for Disease Control (CDC)
cdc.gov

CDC's Influenza (Flu)
cdc.gov/flu

U.S. Dept of Health and Health Services
hhs.gov

Disease Outbreak

TERMS

- ❑ **Social distancing**, also called “physical distancing,” means keeping space between yourself and other people outside of your home. To practice social or physical distancing:
 - Stay at least 6 feet from other people
 - Do not gather in groups
 - Try and stay out of crowded places and avoid mass gatherings.
- ❑ **Quarantine vs. Isolation** **Quarantine** separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if they become sick. These people may have been exposed to a disease and do not know it, or they may have the disease but do not show symptoms. **Isolation** separates sick people with a contagious disease from people who are not sick.

WHEN AND HOW LONG TO STAY AT HOME

- ❑ **Safer-at-home order** generally means that citizens should make every effort to stay at home to limit the spread of a virus. In some jurisdictions a safer at home order allows non-essential businesses to remain open if they limit capacity or self-impose physical distancing in their store.
- ❑ **Stay-at-home order** tend to be more aggressive measures. Each city is different but most stay-at-home orders limit movement to essential activities (doctor visits, food, essential workers, etc.). Most states allow residents to go outside for exercise, but must maintain physical distancing.
- ❑ **Shelter-in-place order** is the most restrictive. According to the CDC, shelter in place orders usually mean you should stay inside a building, room, or vehicle until additional guidance is given. Despite the more stringent nature of these orders, not all jurisdictions are using them the same. In some locations, public transit continues to operate as well as other essential businesses like grocery stores and pharmacies.

Earthquakes

BEFORE...

- ❑ **Secure your place** by identifying hazards and securing movable items.
- ❑ **Plan to be safe** by creating a disaster plan and deciding how you will communicate in an emergency.
- ❑ **Organize disaster supplies** in convenient locations.
- ❑ **Minimize financial hardship** by organizing important documents, strengthening your property, and considering insurance.

DURING!

- ❑ **Drop, cover and hold on** when the earth shakes.
- ❑ **Improve safety** after earthquakes by evacuating if necessary, helping the injured, and preventing further injuries or damage.

AFTER.

- ❑ **Check areas** If it is safe, check for gas and water leaks, and broken electrical wiring or sewage lines. If there is damage, turn the utility off at the source and immediately report leaks or outages to your utility company.
- ❑ **Stay Clear** Stay away from downed power lines and warn others to stay away. **Avoid gas**, do not attempt to re-light the gas pilot yourself. Call SoCal Gas for assistance.
- ❑ **Public Safety** Cooperate fully with public safety officials and follow instructions; they are trained to ensure safety. **Avoid driving**, do not use your vehicle unless there is an emergency.
- ❑ **Aftershocks** Be prepared for aftershocks. Stay calm and help others. Notify contacts if you evacuate, leave a message at your home telling family members and others where you can be found.



Earthquakes

Building assessment after an earthquake

After a major earthquake, the City of Laguna Beach will evaluate damaged buildings for usage. Look for these notifications to determine if it is safe to enter any building.



WHERE ARE THE FAULT LINES?



Power Outages

BEFORE...

- ❑ **Build** or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.
- ❑ **Charge** cell phones and any battery powered devices. Also keep alternative charging methods at all times.
- ❑ **Learn** about the outages, preparedness, and safety. Visit sce.com or sdge.com.
- ❑ **Fuel up or Charge up** Maintain the proper fuel or charge for your vehicle. If you use your car to re-charge devices, do NOT keep the car running in a garage, partially enclosed space, or close to a home, as this can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.
- ❑ **Buy** ice or freeze water-filled plastic containers to help keep food cold during a temporary power outage.

DURING!

- ❑ **No flames** Open flames are dangerous during a power outage. Only use battery, crank, or solar powered flashlights for emergency lighting; candles can cause fires. Glow sticks or lanterns will work too.
- ❑ **Food** Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed. An unopened refrigerator will keep food cold for about 4 hours.
- ❑ **Power off** or disconnect all appliances and equipment in case of a momentary power “surge” that can damage computers and other devices. Consider adding surge protectors.
- ❑ **Purchase** If you are considering purchasing a generator for your home, consult an electrician or engineer before purchasing and installing. Make sure it remains outside of the house.
- ❑ **Dress** to prepare for the weather, if it’s cold outside layer clothing to stay warm and never use the oven as a source of heat. During a heatwave find places where it is cool, and avoid layering clothes.



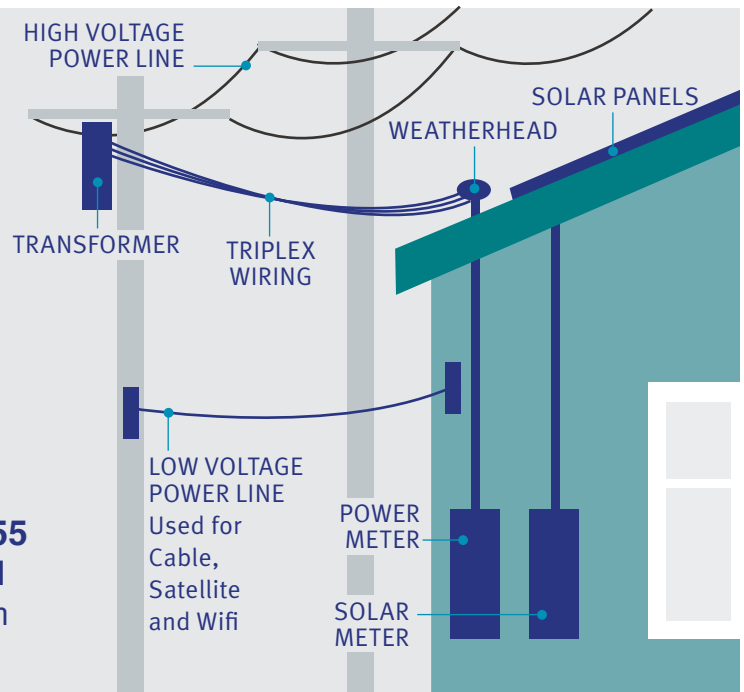
Power Outages

IDENTIFY YOUR POWER GRID

The City of Laguna Beach does not provide the electricity for the city; we rely on Southern California Edison (SCE) and San Diego Gas and Electric (SDGE) for electricity.

If electrical power lines are down, don't touch them. Keep your family and pets away. Report downed lines to 9-1-1.

SCE Customer Service: 1 (800) 655-4555
SCE Report an outage: 1 (800) 611-1911
SDGE Customer Service and to report an outage: 1 (800) 411-7343



AFTER.

- ❑ **Throw away** any food that has been exposed to temperatures 40° F (4° C) for 2 hours or more or that has an unusual odor, color or texture. When in doubt, throw it out!
- ❑ **Check** if food in the freezer is colder than 40° F and has ice crystals on it. If so, you can refreeze it.
- ❑ **Restock** your emergency kit with new batteries, canned foods and other supplies used.
- ❑ **Contact** your doctor or your local pharmacist if you're concerned about medications having spoiled.
- ❑ **Reset** Unplug any electrical appliances before resetting your circuit breaker to protect them from a power surge.
- ❑ **Information** Do not call 9-1-1 for information—call only to report a life threatening emergency. If you do need to make a call, use the 2-1-1 number or a designated hotline number instead for any additional information.

Storms and Floods

Flooding is a temporary overflow of water onto land that is normally dry. Floods are one of the most common hazards in the U.S. They can affect an area as small as a local neighborhood or community, to as large as an entire river basin and multiple states.

BEFORE...

- Assess** the safety of your residence and belongings.
- Clean** drains and gutters around the house.
- Maintain** all slopes in a safe manner.

DURING!

- Do not cross** rapidly flowing streams.
- Check** drainage systems at your home and driveways.
- Watch** for mudslides and adjust drainage to reduce mudslides.

AFTER.

- Return home** only after officials inform you it is safe to do so. Don't return to your flood damaged home if area is not safe.
- Sandbags** may help divert flood water, however they do not help when there is significant debris flow.
- Drive slowly** and carefully as many roads may have mud, debris, holes, and washed-out areas.
- Assess** damage; check hillsides, houses.

Storms and Floods

WHEN IT'S RAINING...

- ❑ **Plan** to arrive at your home or destination in a safe neighborhood. Remain there until well after the storm has ended.
- ❑ **Wait** This could be hours or sometimes even days after the rain has stopped. Be particularly alert when driving. Watch the road for collapsed pavement, mud, fallen rocks, and other hazards.
- ❑ **Watch** Bridges may be washed out, and culverts full or clogged. When you see water across a roadway, it may be difficult to see whether the road under the water has been washed away.

SAFETY TIPS FOR FLOODS



Have a plan in place before an evacuation is ordered.



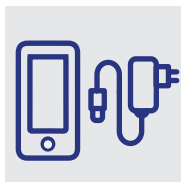
Avoid walking or driving through flood waters.



Talk to your neighbors about their plans, and encourage them to evacuate early.



If there is a chance of flash flooding, **move immediately** to higher ground.



Disconnect electrical appliances and do not touch electrical equipment.



Turn on your TV/radio to receive the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.

Terrorism

In Orange County, “If You See Something, Say Something™” provides guidance to the community on how to report questionable behavior or situations such as an unattended backpack in a public place or someone trying to break into a restricted area. Notably, the initiative does not promote spying on others, or making judgments based on beliefs, thoughts, ideas, expressions, associations or speech unrelated to criminal activity.

BEFORE...



SEE something, SAY something!

- ❑ **Observe surroundings** Terrorists look for high visibility targets such as sporting events, political conventions, international airports, and high-profile landmarks.
- ❑ **Report threats** Call or text to 911. To submit a tip, lead, or threat to the Orange County Intelligence Assessment Center, visit safeoc.com.
- ❑ **When traveling** keep track of your belongings—do not accept packages from strangers. Locate emergency exits and stairways for buildings, subways, and crowded public areas.



Preparing for terrorist attacks is the same as preparing for fires, earthquakes, and other emergencies.

- ❑ **Keep** emergency supply kits.
- ❑ **Train** in how to use fire extinguishers.
- ❑ **Practice** evacuation drills and procedures.
- ❑ **Get certified** in CPR and first aid.
- ❑ **Establish** a family meeting place and create an emergency communications plan.

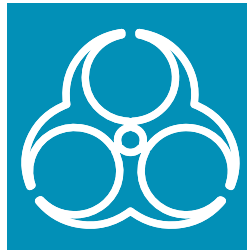
Terrorism

Report a tip, lead, or threat directly to the to Orange County Intelligence Assessment Center at: ociac.ca.gov

TYPES OF TERRORISM



Arson
atf.gov/arson



Bioterrorism
ready.gov/biohazard



Chemical attacks
eady.gov/chemical



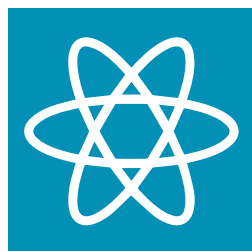
Cyberterrorism
ready.gov/cybersecurity



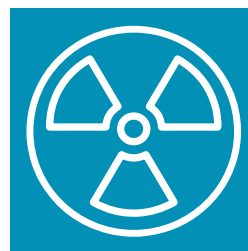
Mass Attacks
ready.gov/public-spaces



Suspicious packages
fbi.gov/file-repository/suspicious-package-indicators.pdf/view



Nuclear attacks
emm.hhs.gov/nuclearexplosion.htm



Radiological attacks
ready.gov/radiation

Tsunami

BEFORE...

- ❑ **Build a kit** and make a family communications plan.
- ❑ **Tourists** Familiarize yourself with local tsunami evacuation routes.
- ❑ **Organize disaster supplies** in convenient locations.
- ❑ **After an earthquake** Turn on your radio and listen for tsunami warnings.

DURING!

- ❑ **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, do not drop to the ground but do cover your head and neck and hold on. Prepare for a possible tsunami if you are near the ocean.
- ❑ **Move** to high ground. Avoid downed power lines and weakened overpasses. 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. Follow evacuation instructions and listen to the radio for additional information and updates as you evacuate.
- ❑ **Take** your emergency kit.

AFTER.

- ❑ **Return home** only after local officials tell you it is safe to do so. Go to a designated shelter if you evacuate or you feel it is unsafe to remain in your home.
- ❑ **Stay away** from debris in the water.



Tsunami

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

Familiarize yourself with evacuation routes, landmarks, and flood areas. Plan on secondary routes as backup.



Scan this QR Code to access the **Orange County Tsunami Hazard Areas:** conservation.ca.gov/cgs/tsunami/maps/orange



Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials can include explosives, flammable and combustible substances, poisons and radioactive materials. Emergencies can happen during production, storage, transportation, use or disposal.

BEFORE...

- ❑ **Build** an Emergency Supply Kit that includes plastic sheeting and duct tape.
- ❑ **Make** a Family Emergency Plan—see appendix.
- ❑ **Know** how to operate your home’s ventilation system.
- ❑ **Identify** an above-ground shelter room with as few openings as possible.
Read more about sheltering in place.

DURING!

- ❑ **Listen** to local radio or television stations for detailed information and follow instructions carefully. Remember that some toxic chemicals are odorless.
- ❑ **If you are asked to evacuate, do so immediately.** Stay tuned to the radio or television for information on evacuation routes, temporary shelters and procedures. If you have time, minimize contamination in the house by closing all windows, shutting all vents and turning off attic fans. Take pre-assembled disaster supplies. Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance—infants, elderly people and people with access and functional needs.
- ❑ **If you are caught outside, stay upstream, uphill and upwind.** In general, try to go at least a half mile (usually 8-10 city blocks) from the danger area. Do not walk into or touch any spilled liquids, airborne mists or condensed solid chemical deposits. Try not to inhale gases, fumes and smoke. If possible, cover mouth with a cloth or mask while leaving the area. Stay away from accident victims until the hazardous material has been identified.

Hazardous Materials

DURING!

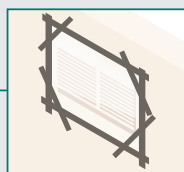
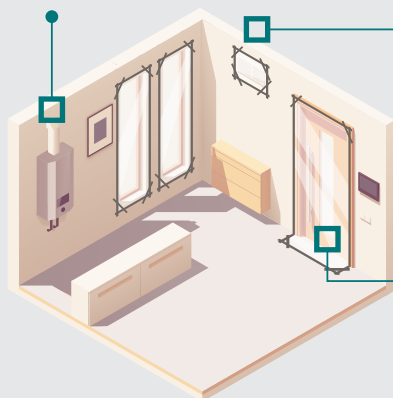
❑ **If you are in your car,** stop and seek shelter in a permanent building.

If you must remain in your car, keep car windows and vents closed and shut off the air conditioner and heater.

❑ **If you are asked to shelter-in-place**

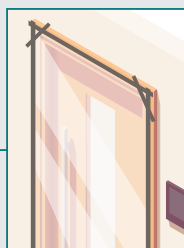
- Bring pets inside.
- Close and lock all exterior doors and windows. Close vents, fireplace dampers and as many interior doors as possible.
- Turn off air conditioners and ventilation systems, or set ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the building.
- If gas or vapors could have entered the building, take shallow breaths through a cloth or a towel.
- Avoid eating or drinking any food or water that may be contaminated.
- Go into your pre-selected shelter room.
- Seal gaps under and around the following areas with wet towels, plastic sheeting, duct tape, wax paper or aluminum foil:
 - Doorways and windows
 - Air conditioning units
 - Bathroom and kitchen exhaust fans
 - Stove and dryer vents with duct tape and plastic sheeting

Turn off all fans, heater or air conditioner.



Use duct tape

- around the windows and doors and make an unbroken seal.



Tape plastic over any windows in the room.

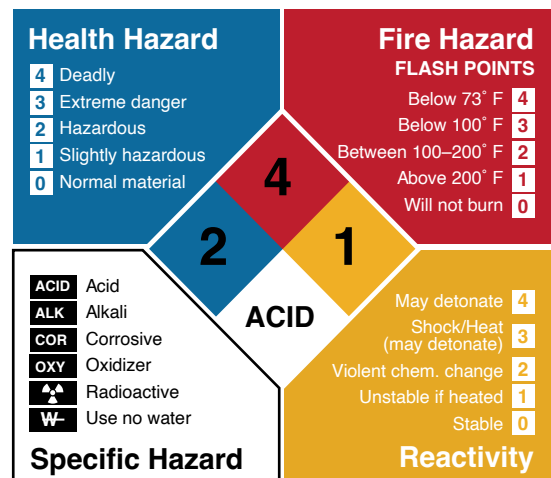
Hazardous Materials

AFTER.

- ❑ **Listen** to local radio or television stations for the latest emergency information.
- ❑ **Go** to a designated public shelter if you have been told to evacuate or you feel it is unsafe to remain in your home. Act quickly if you have come in to with or have been exposed to hazardous chemicals.
- ❑ **Follow** decontamination instructions from local authorities.
- ❑ **Seek** medical treatment for unusual symptoms as soon as possible.
- ❑ **Place** exposed clothing and shoes in tightly sealed containers.
- ❑ **Advise** everyone who comes in to contact with you that you may have been exposed to a toxic substance.
- ❑ **Return** home only when authorities say it is safe. Open windows and vents and turn on fans to provide ventilation.
- ❑ **Report** any lingering vapors or other hazards to your local emergency services office.
- ❑ **Find** out from local authorities how to clean up your land and property.

HAZARDOUS SIGNS

Warning labels were developed to standardize toxic material notifications for materials like fuel, oil, antifreeze, blood, IV bags and tubing. Use this chart to help you read and understand hazmat placards. Each number represents the severity of the hazard. The diamond shape in the center concludes with all 4 categories.



Home Fires

BEFORE...

SMOKE ALARMS

A working smoke alarm significantly increases your chances of surviving a deadly home fire by 50%.

- ❑ **Install** both ionization and photoelectric alarms in your home. You can also use dual sensor alarms which contain both ionization and photoelectric smoke sensors.
- ❑ **Test batteries monthly** to ensure they are working properly. Batteries should be replaced every 6 months (daylight savings can be used as a great reminder) unless your alarm has a 10-year lithium-ion battery.
- ❑ **Ensure** you have alarms installed in every bedroom, in the hallways outside the sleeping areas and on every level of your home.
- ❑ **Replace** your alarms every 8-10 years or according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- ❑ **Never** disable a smoke alarm....EVER!

SMOKE ALARM SAFETY FOR PEOPLE WITH ACCESS OR FUNCTIONAL NEEDS

- ❑ **Audible alarms** are available for visually impaired people. These alarms should pause with a small window of silence between each successive cycle so that they can listen to the instructions or voices of others.
- ❑ **Vibrating pads** or flashing light smoke alarms are available for the hearing impaired.
- ❑ **Use** smoke alarms with a strobe light outside the home to catch the attention of neighbors.

Home Fires

BEFORE...

- ❑ **Have a family plan** that identifies 2 ways out of every room in your home as well as a meeting place outside your home in case of an emergency.
- ❑ **Close before you doze.** Sleep with your bedroom doors closed to stay safe from a fire that could start while you are sleeping. Closed doors slow the spread of the fire and allow you more time to get out or shelter in place.
- ❑ **Crawl low and go.** If a fire occurs, stay low to the ground, and make your way to the closest exit.
- ❑ **Make digital copies** of valuable documents and records. Taking pictures of the contents of your home is also helpful should a home fire occur.
- ❑ **Consider** installing an automatic fire sprinkler system in your home.
- ❑ **Contact** your Laguna Beach Fire Department for additional information on fire extinguishers, smoke alarms, and home escape plans.

AFTER.

- ❑ **Get out and stay out.** Once you are outside, call 9-1-1 and never go back inside.
- ❑ **Reach out to** your local Red Cross or disaster relief service for temporary housing, food and medication.
- ❑ **If you are insured,** call your insurance company for detailed information on protecting your property, conducting inventory and fire damage restoration for your home. In you are NOT insured, contact a private organization for additional help and resources.
- ❑ **Notify** your mortgage company of the home fire.



Home Fires

AFTER.

- ❑ **Check** with the Laguna Beach Fire Department to ensure your residence is safe to enter. Discuss potential structural damage and ask for them to identify if utilities are safe to use. NEVER attempt to reconnect the utilities yourself.
- ❑ **Inventory** damaged property and household items. DO NOT THROW AWAY any damaged goods until your inventory is complete.
- ❑ **Save** receipts for any money you spend related to fire loss. These receipts may be used later by the insurance company and to verify losses claimed on your income tax.

PREVENT!

❑ **Cooking**

- USE a kitchen timer and check on your food often.
- STAY in the kitchen while you are cooking. If you must leave, even for a second, turn off the stove.
- KEEP your cooking area clean by removing food packaging, kitchen towels or other combustible items.
- PUT a lid or a fire extinguisher nearby when you are cooking.
- ENFORCE a “kid-free zone” of 3 feet around the stove.
- Wear close-fitting clothing or tightly rolled sleeves when cooking.
- BBQ grills should be placed a safe distance from the home, deck railings, tables, overhanging branches, and areas where people gather.
- NEVER use your stove for storage or to heat your home.



PREVENT!

❑ Smoking

- SMOKE OUTSIDE and completely stub-out butts in an ashtray or a can filled with sand.
- SOAK cigarette butts and ashes in water before throwing them away.
- NEVER toss hot cigarette butts or ashes in the trash can.
- NEVER smoke in a home where oxygen is being used, even if it is turned off. Oxygen can make the fire burn hotter and faster.
- BE ALERT—never smoke in bed! If you are sleepy, have been drinking or have taken medicine that makes you drowsy, put your cigarette out first.

❑ Electrical and Appliance Safety

- REPLACE all worn, frayed, old or damaged cords immediately.
- PLUG appliances directly into the wall, not into a power strip or surge protector.
- CALL an electrician if your outlets are cracked, discolored, hot to the touch or flickering.
- USE surge protectors when you can.
- PLUG items into the proper outlets, never overloading them or forcing them to fit in a space they shouldn't.
- NEVER run cords under rugs or furniture.

❑ Portable Space Heaters

- CREATE a 3-foot zone where you can safely place the space heater for use.
- ONLY USE space heaters that are UL certified and are equipped with an automatic shut off.
- UNPLUG your space heater when it is not in use and never leave it plugged in unattended.
- USE the heater in a well-ventilated room.

Home Fires

HOME FIRE SAFETY

Check the batteries in both smoke and carbon monoxide detectors twice a year in every room.

Approximately **75%** of chimney fires are caused by creosote buildup.

Space heaters account for about **1/3** of home heating fires.

Keep at least **3ft** free around any space heater.

Dryer and washing machines are involved in **1** out of every **22** US home fires.

Approximately **41%** of home fires start in the kitchen with **37%** from oil and grease buildup.

Always store a fire extinguisher within reach of the stove.

Make sure to store a fire extinguisher in the garage.

Wildfire Action Guide

The fire season is a year-round reality, requiring first responders and residents to be prepared for the threat of wildland fire. It is not a question of if, but when, the next major wildfire will occur. Through advanced planning, understanding, and preparation we can all be partners in the wildfire solution.

Ready: Year Round Readiness

❑ Create Defensible Space

Defensible space is the space between a structure and the wildland area that creates a buffer to slow or halt the spread of fire to a structure. You can create defensible space by removing weeds, brush, and other vegetation from around your property.

❑ Making Your Home Fire Resistant Harden Your Home

Construction materials and the quality of the defensible space surrounding the structure are what increases the chance of survival in a wildfire.

Tips

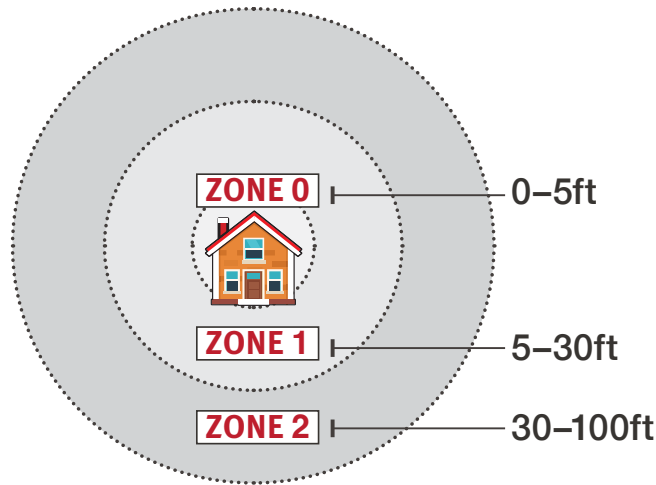
Consider the following tips for hardening your home:

- ❑ **Ensure** vegetation within 100 feet is well managed.
- ❑ **Use** of noncombustible construction materials for decks, patio covers, and fences.
- ❑ **Prune** tree branches within 10 feet away from your roof.
- ❑ **Clear** pine needles and leaves from your roof and gutters.
- ❑ **Keep** working fire extinguishers on hand.
- ❑ **Have** multiple garden hoses that are long enough to reach any area of your home and other structures on your property.
- ❑ **Create** a family emergency plan—See appendix.



Wildfire Action Guide

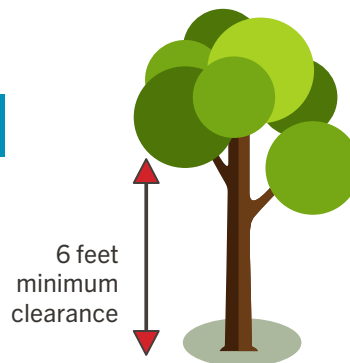
Zone spacing



Scan the QR Code for more fire prevention information

Vertical spacing

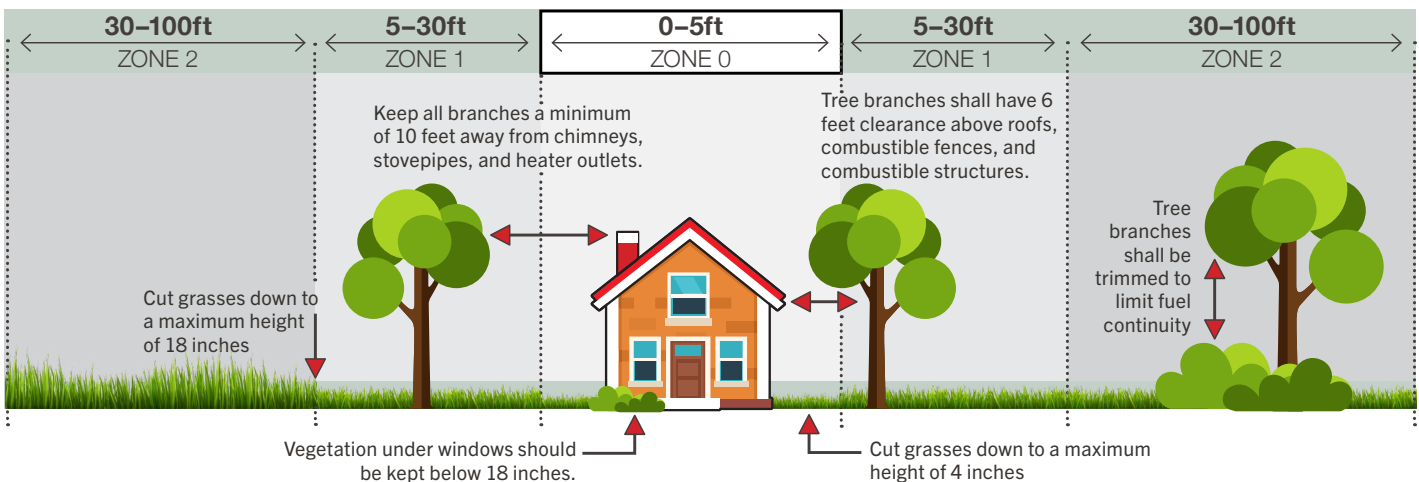
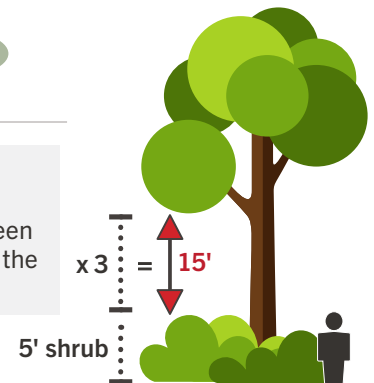
Remove all tree branches at least 6 feet from the ground. If shrubs are under trees, additional vertical space is needed. Lack of vertical space can allow a fire to move from the ground to the shrubs to the treetops like a ladder.



Minimum Vertical Spacing Between Trees and Shrubs. To determine the proper vertical space between shrubs and the lowest branches of trees, use the formula:

$$3 \times \text{HEIGHT OF SHRUB} = \text{MINIMUM VERTICAL SPACE}$$

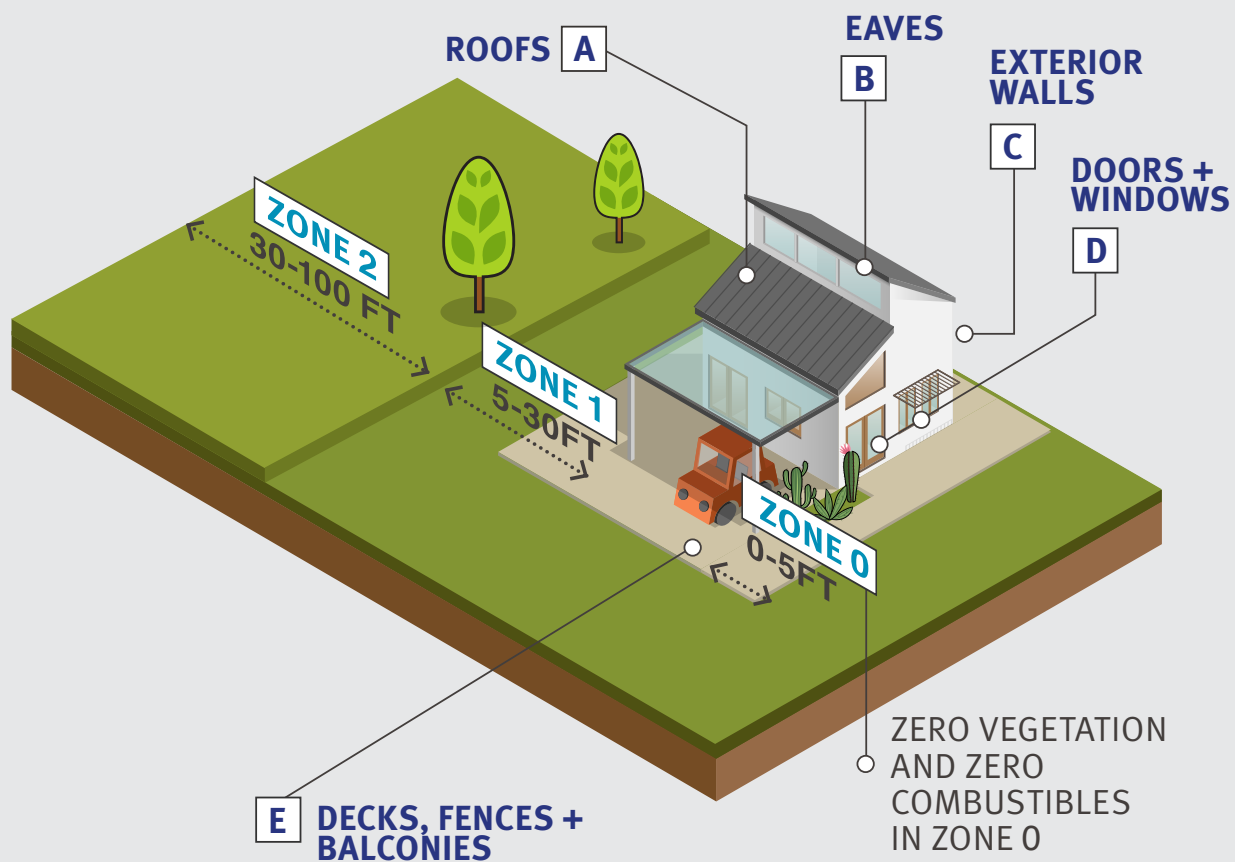
EXAMPLE
 $5' \text{ shrub} \times 3' = 15 \text{ feet}$
 clearance needed between the top of the shrub and the lowest tree branches.



Wildfire Action Guide

Harden your home to protect against embers.

- A Roofs** must be “Class A,” with ignition resistant materials such as fiberglass composition, shingles, metal, tile, clay, or cement.
- B Eaves** can be protected by enclosing them with stucco or cement siding to prevent ignition. **Vent openings** should be covered with 1/8” 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 gaps, cracks, or openings for embers to get in.
- D Weatherstripping** around windows and doors can stop embers from entering the home. Choose double pane, tempered glass windows to protect from breakage if exposed to heat.
- E Balconies, decks, and fences** attached to the building can be built with ignition resistant or non-combustible materials.



Wildfire Action Guide

Set: Be Prepared

- ❑ **Ensure** your 'Go-Kit' is packed and ready.
- ❑ **Sign up** for emergency alert systems. Know how to remain aware of the latest information associated with the threatening wildfire.
- ❑ **Know 2 routes** out of your neighborhood. Evacuate early.

Go! Act Early

- ❑ **Get** your 'Go-Kit' and leave well before the threat approaches. Utilize a planned route that is accessible.
- ❑ **Stay aware** of the situation and follow your action plan.
- ❑ **Cooperate** with local authorities during evacuation and re-entry processes.



Laguna Beach Fire and Police Departments work very closely to identify real-time evacuation routes and to provide as much lead time as possible.



Wildfires are dynamic and can be unpredictable. Therefore, being prepared, remaining informed, and evacuating early are important aspects of surviving a wildfire.



Scan the QR Code for more information on fire preparedness.

step1: your family's name in this box

step2: your family information

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZIP _____

PHONE _____ CELL _____

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 _____

step3: list your family's meeting locations

LOCATION #1 _____

Instructions: _____

LOCATION #2 _____

Instructions: _____

LOCATION #3 _____

Instructions: _____

step4: local contacts

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____

EMAIL _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE _____

EMAIL _____

DOCTOR #1 _____

PHONE _____

DOCTOR #2 _____

PHONE _____

DOCTOR #3 _____

PHONE _____

VET _____

PHONE _____

other important information

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.# _____

HELP

IF POSSIBLE, WRITE HOW MANY ARE IN NEED OF HELP AND WHAT AID IS NEEDED:

 FOLD OR TEAR HERE

OK

WE ARE OKAY AND HAVE EVACUATED. CONTACT US AT:

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

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CITATION AND CONTENT CREDIT

- City of Aliso Viejo Emergency Management Program
“Emergency Preparedness Guide” (2024)
- City of Newport Beach Emergency Management Program
“Emergency Preparedness Guide” (2020)
- Dr. LuAn K Johnson “Map Your Neighborhood” Program
- Los Angeles Fire Department “LAFD Emergency Preparedness Guide” (2019)
- Ready.gov contributed to “Where to Get Help to Cope”
- The Guemil Project by Rodrigo Ramírez (www.guemil.info)

