



ALISO VIEJO

City of Aliso Viejo
Emergency Management

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Your neighborhood fire information



City of Aliso Viejo
www.cityofaliso Viejo.com

PLEASE KEEP FOR YOUR REFERENCE

Be prepared.

Know if you are in the fire 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?

Emergency management officials use a mandatory evacuation as a protective action in certain emergencies to help save the lives of residents and first responders. Upon receiving a mandatory evacuation order, you should leave as quickly as possible. Evacuation routes become severely congested during evacuations.

TYPES OF EVACUATION ORDERS

Mandatory evacuations

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. Law enforcement has the responsibility to prevent anyone from entering an area under mandatory evacuation orders. This is usually accomplished through the use of “hard” road closures, in which only emergency vehicles are allowed entry. The hard road closure prevents individuals who were away from the affected area when the evacuation was issued from returning to or entering the affected area.

Voluntary evacuations

During events with notice or other slowly unfolding incidents where advance warning is available, there may be situations where voluntary evacuation orders are warranted. During a voluntary evacuation, “soft” road closures may be used, where residents may be asked to prove residency in order to gain access to a threatened area. Voluntary evacuations may become mandatory as incident conditions change.

RE-ENTRY PLAN

In order to allow residents back into the evacuated area, it must be thoroughly inspected to ensure essential infrastructure services have been restored and it is safe for residents to return to their homes. OCFA, OCSD, and

the City will create a re-entry plan, which may be phased based on the number of residents and businesses evacuated. In some cases, re-entry may be temporary and restricted based on safety and security.

Get Connected.

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

Website: www.CityofAlisoViejo.com/DisasterPreparedness

Nixle Alert: Register now by texting 92656 to 888777
<https://local.nixle.com/register/>

AlertOC: www.alertOC.org

Twitter: City: @aliso ViejoCity
OCSD: @OCSD and @OCSDAlisoViejo
OCFA: @OCFA_PIO and @OCFADiv5



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.

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.

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...

Ember awareness

Embers are burning pieces of vegetation or other flammable material that strong winds can carry up to a mile ahead of an actual fire. Flying embers are the leading cause of structural damage and home loss in a wildfire.

Vegetation management

is the controlling of plant materials to prevent wildfire spread. Follow guidelines to help protect your home and wind-driven embers.

Home hardening gives a home the best chance to survive a wildfire by its construction materials and the quality of defensible space. Home Hardening will reduce the chance of ignition from direct flame, firebrand showers and radiant heat coming from outside of the defensible zone.



SET...

Pack your vehicle with your emergency items. Stay aware of the latest news from local media and your local fire department for updated information.

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 two ways out.

FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH MAJOR ROUTES AND AT LEAST TWO WAYS OUT OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD IN CASE OF A FIRE EVACUATION.



Severe Fire Risk
High Fire Risk

Schools
Trails

