

Mt. Lemmon

Citizen Evacuation Guide

Evacuating To Safety



**Wildfire Emergency
Evacuation Guide
Residents and Visitors**

Local Conditions

The fear of fire grows with each year that passes. When a fire threatens, are we prepared enough to survive? Mount Lemmon emergency responders are concerned about this and are working to increase your life safety along with theirs.

*Even with all of the mitigation efforts underway,
the risk of Un-controlled wildfire is at historical proportions.*



Prepare Now!

Evacuate Early!

Evacuate Safely!

What you can do

Take personal responsibility for your own safety

Develop an Evacuation Plan

Assemble an Evacuation Kit

Develop a Neighborhood Network

Practice your Evacuation Plan

Stay Informed

Evacuate when told to do so

Prepare Now!



Evacuate Early!



Evacuate Safely!

1. Develop an Evacuation Plan

Your Evacuation Plan should be simple enough to be followed when under stress, detailed enough to cover these key elements and understood by everyone.

□ **Identify your evacuation routes:**

At least two ways out of your area.

The evacuation routes determined by authorities will be dependent upon many factors including which way the wildfire is moving.

□ **Identify when you will evacuate:**

You should evacuate when you:

Become aware of an approaching wildfire

Feel threatened

When public safety officials advise you to leave the area

Keep in mind that wildfires may quickly threaten your HOME and your way out

Evacuation orders will be provided on the local radio Emergency Alert System by the Pima County Sheriff Department or Pima County Office of Emergency Services. All radio and television stations in the greater Tucson area will carry the Emergency Alert System message.

Keep your car fuel tank at least 1/2 full at all times and be sure your vehicle is in good working order at all times.

□ **Identify shut-off valves for:**

Electricity – Leave electricity on to power well pumps and porch lights.

Water

LPG or propane

□ **Identify a family meeting place**

A family meeting place should be someplace that is:

A temporary place to assemble before moving on to an evacuation center

Safely outside of the evacuation area

Doesn't interfere with emergency response activities

Easily traveled to by family members

Remember family members may be coming from different locations such as work, school, appointments, home or other locations. If unable to reach home, all family members must have a place to meet and regroup.

Identify Evacuation Center Locations

Evacuation Center Locations will be determined by public safety officials at the time of the evacuation. Evacuation Center locations will be based upon the location of the wildfire, evacuation routes used and numbers of evacuees anticipated.

Areas may include:

Mt. Lemmon Community Center MLFD Fire Station
Palisades Ranger Station U of A Sky Center

Center locations and phone numbers will be announced on the Emergency Alert System.

During a major emergency or disaster, local telephone circuits may become over loaded whereas long distance circuits remain accessible. Identify a relative or friend who lives out of the area (out of the area code or even out of state) who can be used to check in with or pass messages back and forth to your immediate family members that may have gotten separated from you during the evacuation.

(Preplanning in advance for the following is strongly recommended).

Children and Infants Elderly
Dependent Adults Pets, Livestock and Horses
Persons with Special Needs such as medical and mental special care

Special needs populations require special evacuation assistance. Special needs populations are those persons that cannot evacuate themselves without assistance. Don't rely on public safety agencies to evacuate you, your family or pets and livestock. Work with your neighbors to preplan and develop the assistance that you or they may need during an evacuation. Identify those living alone or those needing special assistance and preplan today how you will evacuate them during an emergency.



2. Develop an Evacuation Kit

An evacuation kit should be readily available and visible at all times, updated frequently and located near the front door of your house or in your car.

Items to include in your Evacuation Kit include:

- o Copy of your Evacuation Plan
- o Evacuation map and local area map
- o Important family documents and telephone numbers
- o Prescription medicines and eyeglasses
- o First Aid kit
- o At least one change of clothing, pillow and blankets
- o Flashlight with extra batteries
- o Hygiene supplies
- o Entertainment material for all family members
- o Food and water for all family members
- o Cash and coin for emergency purchases
- o Extra set of car keys
- o Special items for infant, children, elderly or those with special needs
- o Safety glasses or goggles, and bandana for blowing wind and fire embers
- o Emergency tools including work gloves, sturdy shoes, and battery operated radio
- o Essential valuables
- o Cell phone and charger

3. Develop a Neighborhood Network

Work with neighbors to identify:

- o People with special needs
- o People who need transportation to the evacuation center
- o Work with neighbors to coordinate the evacuation of pets, livestock and horses.
 - o Work with neighbors to identify utilities that may require shutting down in your absence.
- o Work with neighbors to identify those protective actions that are required around your home when wildfire approaches.
- o Work with neighbors to develop a neighborhood communication plan, which includes a telephone notification tree to notify others in case of emergency or evacuation.

You may not always be at home during times of wildfire. You need your neighbors to help protect your family, pets, and house in your absence!

4. Practice your Evacuation Plan

- o Quiz your children periodically so they remember what to do in case of wildfire.
- o Conduct regular fire and emergency drills.
- o Drive evacuation routes so you remain familiar with emergency travel routes and road conditions.
- o Maintain your evacuation kit with fresh batteries, food, water and important family documents.

Practice, practice, and practice. Repetition breeds the automatic response you will need when having to act under stress during emergencies.

5. Stay Informed

o Stay Informed on current Weather

Local Weather Service Information
NOAA Weather Radio –
<http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/twc/>

o Stay Informed on current emergency plans and preparations.

Dial 9-1-1 for Emergencies only! This is not for informational purposes! Please do not tie up a 911 phone line for information.

The Evacuation Process

This consists of 4 phases:

1. Evacuation Alert –

Good probability of a need to evacuate. Recommend movement of persons requiring extraordinary care,.

2. Evacuation Order –

A disaster declaration or emergency proclamation has been issued and authority granted for the Incident Commander to order the evacuation.

Access to the affected area is prohibited to anyone not authorized by the Incident Commander or designee.

This phase will be implemented under the following conditions:

All Areas: Fire would impact evacuation routes within 12 hours.

3. Maintenance Phase –

Perimeter roadblocks are maintained and evacuated area(s) patrolled 24 hours a day. Regular incident status briefings are provided for evacuees at pre-designated sites. Limited access for evacuees to return for specified periods may be allowed if conditions and responder resources permit, and as directed by PCSD.

4. Recovery Phase -

Evacuees are allowed to return only as hardship and special needs are evaluated and addressed by designated relief and response agencies. During this phase, general public access to certain areas may be restricted as follows:
As determined by the Incident Commander in conjunction with the Pima County Sheriff.

Officials will determine the areas to be evacuated and the routes to use depending upon the fire's location, fire behavior, wind, terrain, etc.

Law enforcement agencies are responsible for enforcing an evacuation order. Follow their directions promptly and exactly!

You will be advised of potential evacuations as early as possible. You must take the initiative to stay informed and aware.

Listen to your radio/TV and for announcements from law enforcement and emergency personnel.

You may be directed to a temporary assembly area out of the area to await information and directions to an evacuation center, if one is established.

When heavy smoke reduces visibility, movement may be restricted only to escorted convoys.

Always drive cautiously!

Evacuate when told to do so

Evacuate immediately if told to do so! Evacuate when you become aware of an approaching wildfire. Evacuate if you feel threatened. Evacuate before it becomes too late!

Listen to your car radio or battery-powered radio and follow the instructions of local emergency officials.

Park your vehicle facing outward and place your keys in the ignition.

Locate all family members and pets to prepare for evacuation.

Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes. Wear 100% cotton clothing to include long sleeve shirt, long pants and hat. Have goggles available in case of winds or flying fire embers and a dry bandana or handkerchief to cover your mouth and nose.

Place your evacuation kit in your car.

Place a ladder outside for roof access for firefighters.

Place a connected garden hose and buckets full of water around the outside of the house.

- Assemble firefighting tools near the house, including: shovel, rake, hoe, etc.
- Move propane BBQ appliances away from structures.
- Remove all combustible material such as lawn and patio furniture, doormats and decorations from around the perimeter of your house.
- Remove combustible window furnishings from around all windows.
- Leave lights on in the house and doors unlocked.
- Leave windows closed and heating/air conditioning off.

Returning Home

Officials will determine when it is safe for you to return to your home. This will be done as soon as possible with primary consideration given safety and accessibility.

- Local officials will follow a Re-Entry Plan in working towards getting you back into your neighborhood.
- This will take place when it is safe for you, safe for emergency personnel, safe for utility workers and routes are open and accessible.
- Prior to re-entry utilities will need to be repaired and in service, sewer and sanitation will need to be repaired, running water will need to be available and essential services will need to be available such as gas, medical services and food.

These things take time. **BE PATIENT**. The safety of you and the safety of emergency service personnel are the priority. When you do return home:

- Be alert for downed power lines and other hazards.
- Check propane tanks, regulators, and lines before turning gas on.
- Check your residence carefully for hidden embers or smoldering fires.
- Contact your insurance company if you have suffered loss or damage.

When A Wildfire Approaches

- Park vehicles facing out with windows rolled up and keys in the ignition.
- Place your evacuation kit and important valuables in your vehicle.
- Prepare children and elderly family members for evacuation.
- Secure pets and livestock and prepare them for evacuation.
- Close shutters, windows, fireplace dampers and turn off heating and air conditioning.
- Remove combustible window coverings from windows.
- Remove any last minute combustible items such as lawn furniture, newspapers or doormats away from your home.
- Leave electricity on and leave inside lights on.
- Leave exterior porch lights on.
- Place a garden hose and buckets full of water around your house.
- Place aluminum ground ladders outside your house for firefighting use.
- Cover up by wearing 100% cotton long pants, long sleeved shirt, goggles, hat and bandana for your face.
- Notify your out of area contact(s) of your intended evacuation destination.
- Leave a note attached to your front door for neighbors and public safety officials advising of your evacuation destination and telephone number if available.
- Evacuate when wildfire approaches, you feel threatened, or directed by public safety officials.

If You Become Trapped

While in your vehicle:

- o Stay Calm.
- o Park your vehicle in an area clear of vegetation.
- o Close all vehicle windows and vents.
- o Turn air conditioning to “max” mode, or “re-circulate”.
- o Cover yourself with wool or 100% cotton blanket or jacket.
- o Lie on vehicle floor.
- o Keep your vehicle running with your headlights on.
- o Use your cell phone to call 9-1-1 and notify officials of your situation and location.

While on foot:

- o Stay calm.
- o Go to an area clear of vegetation, a ditch or depression if possible.
- o Lie face down.
- o Cover mouth and nose and cover up your body with cotton clothing or a large cotton coat or blanket.
- o Use your cell phone to call 9-1-1 and notify officials of your situation and location.

While at home:

- o Stay calm.
- o Keep your family together.
- o Call 9-1-1 to notify officials of your situation and location.
- o Fill sinks and tubs with cold water.
- o Keep doors and windows closed, but unlocked.
- o Stay inside your house.
- o Stay away from outside walls and windows.
- o If your house catches fire, move to the far end of the house and close windows and inside doors to restrict the spread of the fire. When it is safe to do so, exit your house and move to a “blackened” area of your property or neighborhood that has already burned. It is safer to be in an area that has already burned than an area not yet burned.

It will get hot in the house, but this is much safer than being outside and exposed to flames and dangerous fire gases.

After the fire passes: (If safe to do so)

- o Check your family and neighbors.
- o Check roof and exterior of house for fire.
- o Check under decks, crawl space, and inside attic for fire.
- o Check your yard for burning trees, woodpiles (between pieces of firewood), etc.
- o Extinguish embers and sparks.
- o Continue to check for fires, embers and sparks for at least 12 to 24 hours after the fire has passed.