Appendix N
Wildfire Evacuation Plan

Wildfire Evacuation Plan

Wiley Canyon

FEBRUARY 2024

Prepared for:

CITY OF SANTA CLARITA
23920 Valencia Boulevard, Suite 295
Santa Clarita, California 93155

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Table of Contents

SECTION **PAGE NO.**

APPENDICES

FIGURES

TABLES

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CWEP	Conceptual Wildfire Evacuation Plan
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
FPP	Fire Protection Plan
HOA	Homeowner's Association
IC	Incident Command
I-5	Interstate 5
LACDACC	Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control
LACDCFS	Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services
LACCSS	Los Angeles County Department of Community and Senior Services
LACDHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
LACDMH	Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
LACDPH	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
LACDPSS	Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services
LACDPR	Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation
LACDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LACoFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sheriff Department
OA	Operations Area
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
Project	Wiley Canyon Project
TEP	Temporary Evacuation Point
TRA	Temporary Refuge Areas
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

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Wildfire Preparedness

The Quick Reference Guide provides helpful tips and educational resources, so all Project occupants (e.g., residents, employees, visitors) are prepared in the event of a wildland fire evacuation.

Figure 1 illustrates the emergency evacuation routes potentially available to the Wiley Canyon community. Figure 2 displays Wiley Canyon's vicinity location and Figure 3 is the Project's site plan.

The Project's evacuation routes for occupants are detailed below and in Figure 1. Occupants should know available routes, stay informed, and follow directions provided by law enforcement or fire agencies, news media and other credible sources. Do not rely on navigation apps that may inadvertently lead persons toward the approaching wildfire. Potential evacuation routes are detailed in Section 4.

Nearest Medical Facilities

Henry Mayo Newhall Hospital (4.1 miles)
23845 McBean Parkway
Valencia, CA 91355

Directions from Project:

- Southeast on Wiley Canyon Road (approximately 0.5 miles)
- Turn right onto Calgrove Boulevard (approximately 0.1 miles)
- Turn right onto Interstate 5 North (approximately 0.3 miles)
- Take exit 168 for MbBean Parkway (approximately 0.2 miles)
- Turn right onto Mcbean Parkway (approximately 1 mile)
- Turn left onto Orchard Village Road (approximately 0.3 miles)
- Exit McBean Parkway (approximately 7 miles)
- Turn left onto McBean Parkway (approximately 300 feet)
- Hospital on Right (approximately150 feet)

Olive View – UCLA Medical Center (8.7 miles)
14445 Olive View Drive
Sylmar, CA 91342

Directions from Project:

- Southeast on Wiley Canyon Road (approximately 0.5 miles)
- Turn right onto Calgrove Road (approximately 0.2 miles)
- Turn left to merge onto Interstate 5 South (approximately 0.2 miles)
- Continue on Interstate 5 South (approximately 4.5 miles miles)
- Take exit 161A toward I-210 E/Pasadena (approximately 0.6 miles)
- Continue onto I-210 East (approximately 1.4 miles)
- Exit Roxford Street (approximately 0.2 miles)
- Turn left onto Roxford Street (approximately 0.3 miles)

- Continue onto Olive View Drive (approximately 0.6 miles)
- Turn left onto Kennedy Road (approximately 0.1 miles)
- Hospital on right (approximately 0.1 miles)

Providence Holy Cross Medical Center – Mission Hills (10.0 miles)
15031 Rinaldi Street
Mission Hills, CA 91345

Directions from Project:

- Southeast on Wiley Canyon Road (approximately 0.5 miles)
- Turn right onto Calgrove Road (approximately 0.2 miles)
- Turn left to merge onto Interstate 5 South (approximately 0.2 miles)
- Continue on Interstate 5 South (approximately 8.2 miles)
- Merge onto I-405 South (approximately 0.2 miles)
- Exit Rinaldi Street (approximately 0.3 miles)
- Turn left onto Rinaldi Street (approximately 0.8 miles)
- Make a U-turn at Indian Hills Road (approximately 0.1 miles)
- Hospital on right

See also local Urgent Care facilities:

Exer Urgent Care

25548 The Old Road U1
Stevenson Ranch, CA 9138

Henry Mayo Newhall Urgent Care

23929 McBean Parkway
Valencia, CA 91355

Valencia Medical Care

27875 Smyth Drive #101
Valencia, CA 91355

Register to Receive Emergency Alerts

The County of Los Angeles uses a free mass notification system for occupants and businesses called Alert LA County. The County's Office of Emergency Management (OEM) uses the system for notification of an emergency or disaster in communities. The system sends important emergency messages including evacuation instructions. It has accessibility features for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs including the option to select your preferred language for notifications.

In the event of a wildfire or similar emergency within the proximity of the Project Site, the Incident Commander (IC) will contact the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department (LACSD) and other law enforcement agencies that may be needed to support an emergency situation (i.e., California Highway Patrol). The LACSD and/or LACoFD coordinate with OEM to activate the Alert LA County system and release an emergency notification to the affected population. Because Alert LA County uses the 911 database, only land-line numbers are automatically included in the system. Therefore, the Project's occupants should register mobile phone numbers, and email addresses with the Alert LA system (https://lacounty.gov/emergency/alert-la/) in order to receive emergency evacuation instructions.

Contact Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management Department via:

- Email: AlertLACountySupport@ceooem.lacounty.gov
- Phone: (323) 980-2260

The Project Area is part of the greater Los Angeles media market, and the media outlets will also be a good source of information via television and radio. Media outlets cover emergency situations and information is disseminated guiding resident response. Commercial media broadcasts emergency information via nine radio stations: KHTS AM 1220, KFI AM 640, KNX AM 1070, KABC AM 790, KCBS FM 93.1, KFWB AM 980, KROQ FM 106.7, KRLA AM 870, KAVL AM 610. Television news outlets include:

- KABC 7 News: abc7.com
- KCBS 2/ KCAL 9 News: losangeles.cbslocal.com
- KNBC 4 News: nbclosangeles.com
- KTLA 5 News: ktla.com
- KTTV Fox 11 News: foxla.com

Get Involved in Community Readiness

The Project's HOA is encouraged to form a volunteer Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) through the LACoFD CERT program. LACoFD offers free, FEMA-approved 20-hour CERT training to the communities within its jurisdiction. Classes are taught by trained emergency personnel, including firefighters and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) personnel. Through this training, occupants learn about hazards that may impact their area as well as basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Upon completion of the course, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. Additional program information is available at https://fire.lacounty.gov/community-emergency-response-team/.

Additionally, the Fire Safety Coordinator for the Senior Living Facility, Property Management and HOA will organize annual evacuation public outreach; engage directly with organizations such as the California Fire Safe Council; and maintain a fire safe page on the Project's webpage, which will include this Wildfire Evacuation Plan (WEP) as well as links to important citizen preparedness information.

This WEP is prepared specifically for the Project and focuses on wildfire evacuations, although many of the concepts and protocols will be applicable to other emergency situations. Ultimately, this WEP will be used by the Fire Safety Coordinator for the Senior Living Facility, Property Management and HOA to educate occupants on their evacuation approach during wildfires and other similar emergencies. It is critical for Project occupants to understand the importance of being prepared, so if/when the time comes where evacuation is necessary, they will be able to systematically implement this evacuation plan. Some actions Project occupants can complete in advance include:

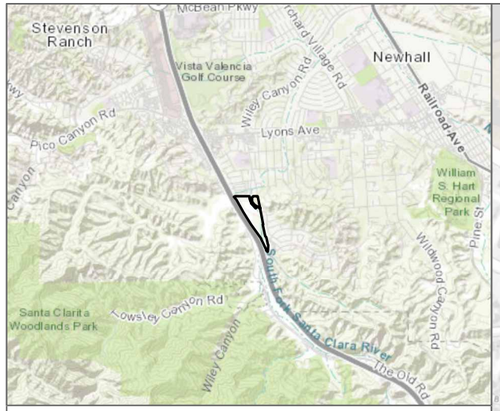
- Follow the "Ready, Set, Go!" model developed for wildfire evacuations.
- Create an escape plan from the residence, as well as familiarity with escape routes out of the area.
- Create a car emergency kit, including cell phone charger, flashlight, jumper cables, water, and food.
- Gather important paperwork, including (personal) birth and marriage certificates, passports, Social Security cards; and (business) account information, data storage, and any other important documents.
- As time allows, make sure to secure your residence by locking all doors and windows, and unplugging electrical equipment, such as appliances and electronics.

Sample emergency preparedness resources available to occupants are provided in Appendices A-1 through A-2 (Los Angeles County Fire Department Emergency Survival Guide and "Ready, Set, Go!" Wildland Fire Action Guide) and Appendices B-1 and B-2 (Family Disaster Plan and Checklists). In addition, Project occupants are encouraged to become familiar with the concepts detailed at the following websites:

- **LACoFD Emergency Preparedness Guide:** https://fire.lacounty.gov/emergency-disaster-preparedness-safety-tips/
- **"Ready, Set, Go!" Wildland Fire Action Guide:** https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/rsg/
- **Family Communication Plan:** https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1440449346150-1ff18127345615d8b7e1effb4752b668/Family_Comm_Plan_508_20150820.pdf
- **Red Cross Emergency Planning:** http://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies/make-a-plan
- **Building a Disaster Kit:** http://www.redcross.org/get-help/prepare-for-emergencies/be-red-cross-ready/get-a-kit
- **Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness:** https://www.ready.gov/hazardous-materials-incidents
- **Making a Plan Checklist:** https://www.ready.gov/make-a-plan

Evacuation Plan Purpose and Limitations

Wildfires and other emergencies are often fluid events and the need for evacuations are typically determined by on-scene first responders or by a collaboration between first responders and designated emergency response teams, including OEM and the IC established for larger emergency events. As such, and consistent with all emergency evacuation plans, this WEP is to be considered a tool that supports existing pre-plans and provides for residence and guests, who are familiar with the evacuation protocol, but is subservient to emergency event-specific directives provided by agencies managing the event.



Project Boundary

City Limits

Santa Clarita

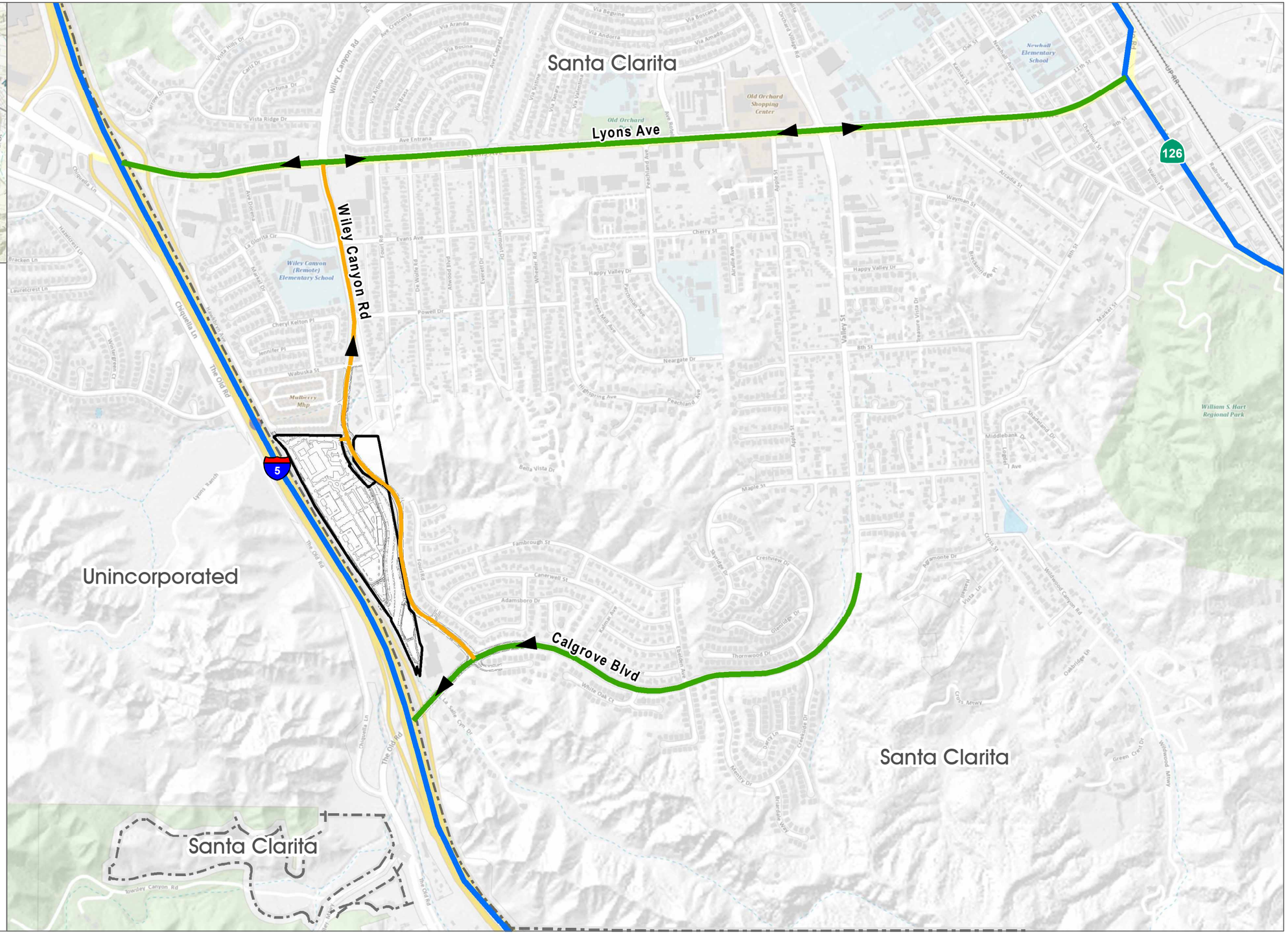
Evacuation Routes

Major Transport Corridor

Primary Evacuation Route

Project Access

Evacuation Direction



SOURCE: ESRI; COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES GIS 2021

DUDEK

0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 2

Fire Evacuation Map

Fire Evacuation Plan for the Wiley Canyon Project

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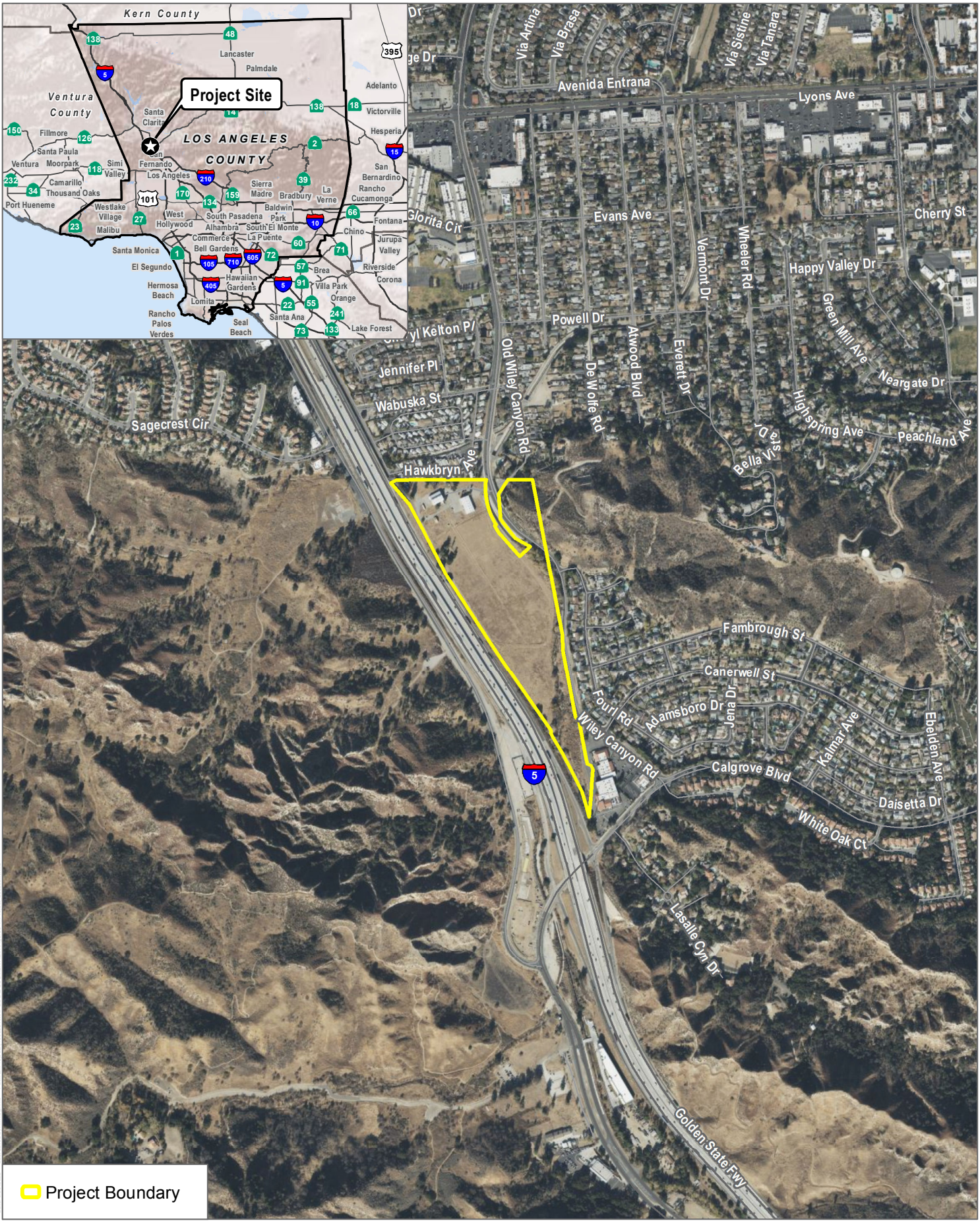

SOURCE: Bing Imagery 2022

DUDEK

0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 3-1

Project Location

Wiley Canyon Project

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SOURCE: Alliance Land Planning and Engineering Inc.

Figure 3-3
Site Development Plan
Wiley Canyon Project

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1 Introduction

This WEP has been prepared based on the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency's (EOC) Operations Area (OA) Emergency Response Plan (ERP). The format and content of this report is consistent with the recommendations of ERPs. A complete copy of the ERP can be downloaded here:

County ERP: COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES (lacounty.gov)

Evacuation is a process by which people are moved from a place where there is immediate or anticipated danger, to a place of safety, and offered appropriate temporary shelter facilities. When the threat to safety is gone, evacuees are able to return to their normal activities, or to make suitable alternative arrangements. The overarching goal of evacuation planning is to maximize the preservation of life while reducing the number of people that must evacuate and the distance they must travel to seek safe refuge.

This Wildfire Evacuation Plan will outline strategies, procedures, and recommendations that can be used to implement a coordinated evacuation effort in the case of a wildfire emergency effecting the Wiley Canyon Project. It is noted, that the on-set of a wildfire or other emergency is generally unplanned and more often than not, occupants will be faced with decisions that need to be made quickly and determined by on-scene first responders or by a collaboration between first responders and designated emergency response teams. Therefore, this Wildfire Evacuation Plan is to be considered a tool that supports existing pre-plans and provides for occupants who are familiar with the evacuation protocol but is subservient to emergency event-specific directives provided by agencies managing the event.

1.1 Project Description

The Project would result in the creation of six separate lots (ranging in size from 31,011 square feet to 356,007 square feet) and the redevelopment of existing vacant land with a new mixed-use development consisting of the following components, as shown in Figure 3, Site Development Plan: a 277,108 square-foot senior living facility, 8,914 square feet of commercial space, 379 multifamily residential apartments, a publicly accessible outdoor recreational field space, and off-site circulation improvements (e.g., new roundabouts, traffic signals, Class I and II bike lanes on Wiley Canyon Road and Calgrove Boulevard, and pedestrian trails).

Table 1. Summary of Project Uses

Use	Units
Senior Living	Assisted Living: 61 units
	Independent Living: 130 units
	Memory Care: 26 beds
	TOTAL: 277,108 square feet
Commercial Uses	8,914 square feet
Multifamily Residences (Apartments)	379 units TOTAL: 391,258 square feet
Recreation/Undeveloped Areas	Passive recreational pad: 50,600 sf
	Pedestrian/Bike Trails: 7,040 linear feet
	Green Belt Open Space: 5 acres

	Planning Area 6: 128,659 square feet (2.9 acres)
Infrastructure Improvements	Drainage Basin: 59,407 square feet
	Water Quality Basin 1: 7,762 square feet
	Water Quality Basin 2: 6,344 square feet
Parking	Multifamily spaces: 767 spaces
	Senior Living: 126 spaces
	Commercial: 45 spaces

Source: Wiley Canyon, LLC

1.2 Applicable Regulations, Standards and Planning Tools

1.2.1 Federal

1.2.1.1 Disaster Mitigation Act

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that a state mitigation plan, as a condition of disaster assistance, add incentives for increased coordination and integration of mitigation activities at the state level through the establishment of requirements for two different levels of state plans: "Standard" and "Enhanced." States that develop an approved Enhanced State Plan can increase the amount of funding available through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. The Disaster Mitigation Act also established a new requirement for local mitigation plans.

1.2.1.2 National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The NIMS guides all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from incidents. NIMS provides community members with a shared vocabulary, systems and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System. The National Preparedness System is a Presidential Policy Directive establishing a common goal to create a secure and resilient nation associated with prevention, protection, mitigation, response and recovery to address the greatest risks to the nation. One core area is fire management and suppression.

NIMS defines operational systems that guide how personnel work together during incidents.

1.2.2 State

1.2.2.1 Fire Hazard Severity Zones

To assist each fire agency in addressing its responsibility area, California Department of Forestry and Fire (CAL FIRE) uses a severity classification system to identify areas or zones of severity for fire hazards within the state. CAL FIRE is required to map these zones for State Responsibility Areas and identify Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ) for Local Responsibility Areas. The Specific Plan is located within a VHFHSZ.

1.2.2.2 California Wildland-Urban Interface Code

On September 20, 2005, the California Building Standards Commission approved the Office of the State Fire Marshal's emergency regulations amending the California Building Code (CBC) (California Code of Regulations

[CCR] Title 24, Part 2). Section 701A of the CBC includes regulations addressing materials and construction methods for exterior wildfire exposure and applies to new buildings located in State Responsibility Areas or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Local Response Areas.

1.2.2.3 California Fire Code

The 2022 California Fire Code (CCR Title 24, Part 9) establishes regulations to safeguard against the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises. The Fire Code also establishes requirements intended to provide safety for and assistance to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. The provisions of the Fire Code apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure throughout California. The Fire Code includes regulations regarding fire-resistance-rated construction, fire protection systems such as alarm and sprinkler systems, fire services features such as fire apparatus access roads, means of egress, fire safety during construction and demolition, and wildland-urban interface areas. The County has adopted the California Fire Code as Title 32, as amended, including appendices addressing fire-flow requirements for buildings.

1.2.2.4 California Emergency Services Act

The California Emergency Services Act (California Government Code §8550, et seq.), provides for the creation of an Office of Emergency Services, assign and coordinate functions and duties to be performed during an emergency, facilitate mutual aid, and assign resources (including manpower and facilities) throughout the state for dealing with any emergency that may occur.

1.2.2.5 California Office of Emergency Services

The California Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for the coordination of overall state agency response to disasters. Assuring the state's readiness to respond to, recover from all hazards and assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

1.2.2.5.1 Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

SEMS is the cornerstone of California's emergency response system and the fundamental structure for the response phase of emergency management. The system unifies all elements of California's emergency management community into a single integrated system and standardizes key elements. SEMS incorporates:

- Incident Command System (ICS) - A field-level emergency response system based on management by objectives
- Multi/ Inter-agency coordination - Affected agencies working together to coordinate allocations of resources and emergency response activities
- Mutual Aid - A system for obtaining additional emergency resources from non-affected jurisdictions.
- Operational Area Concept - County and its sub-divisions to coordinate damage information, resource requests and emergency response.

1.2.2.6 Attorney General Guidance

The California Office of the Attorney General issued (October 2022) guidance (Guidance) outlining best practices for analyzing and mitigating wildfire impacts of development projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Guidance is intended to help local governments' evaluation and approval considerations for development projects in fire-prone areas, and to help project design in a way that minimizes wildfire ignition and incorporates emergency access and evacuation measures. Importantly, the Guidance does not impose additional legal requirements on local governments, nor does it alter any applicable laws or regulations.

The Guidance states that evacuation modeling and planning should be required for all projects located in HFHSZ/ VHFHSZ that present an increased risk of ignition and/or evacuation impacts. It further states that local jurisdictions should require evacuation modeling and planning to be developed prior to project approval to provide maximum flexibility in design modifications necessary to address wildfire risks and impacts. The Project is in an area designated as a VHFHSZ and adjacent to open space areas, which is why this Wildfire Evacuation Plan was prepared for the Project and includes the analysis of several scenarios, including existing and with Project conditions. The Project would provide important road network improvements, including the connection of existing dead-end roads Hawkbryn Aven (north-south). These improvements assist Project access as well as provide a public benefit for existing occupants.

The Guidance further states that evacuation modeling and analysis must augment existing information when necessary to include adequate analysis of the following:

- Evaluation of the capacity of roadways to accommodate project and community evacuation and simultaneous emergency access. Existing and future roadway capacities are analyzed in Section 4 of this Wildfire Evacuation Plan.
- Assessment of the timing for evacuation. Analysis of evacuation timing is detailed in Section 4.2.
- Identification of alternative plans for evacuation. Alternative plans for evacuation would be feasible due to the designated on-site sheltering in residences as well as other structures onsite.
- Evaluation of a project's impacts on existing evacuation plans. Existing evacuation plans do not exist for the area. The Project would utilize primary evacuation routes that would be available to other evacuees, but with improved capacities, new connections and better flexibility and options. This Wildfire Evacuation Plan is based on the County's ERP.
- Consideration of the adequacy of emergency access, including the project's proximity to existing fire services and the capacity of existing services. Emergency access is provided that is consistent with the fire code requirements.
- Traffic modeling to quantify travel times under various likely scenarios. This Evacuation Plan utilizes Vissim, a microscopic, multimodal traffic flow modeling software used to simulate different traffic conditions for existing and cumulative conditions, with and without the Project, scenarios.

In consideration of the above, the AG Guidance encourages local jurisdictions to develop thresholds of significance for evacuation times based on community-wide standards. Any conclusion that an increase in evacuation times is a less than significant impact should be based on a threshold of significance that reflects community-wide goals

and standards. Thresholds should also consider consistency with an adopted emergency operations or evacuation plan, a safety element updated to integrate wildfire and evacuation concerns, or recommendations developed by CAL FIRE relating to safety of subdivisions. The Project also has the potential to minimize on-road traffic through closure to the public and when it is considered necessary and/or safer by temporarily providing refuge on-site in protected structures, which offers a contingency not available to all communities/developments and assists in providing flexibility and options for emergency managers.

1.2.3 Local

1.2.3.1.1 Los Angeles County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The purpose of the County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2020) is to identify the County's hazards, review and assess past disaster occurrences, estimate the probability of future occurrences, and set goals to mitigate potential risks to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural and human-made hazards.

1.2.3.2 Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan

The 2023 County of Los Angeles Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan describes a comprehensive emergency management system that provides for a planned response to disaster situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, terrorism, and nuclear-related incidents within the County of Los Angeles. These plans delineate operational concepts relating to various emergency situations, identify components of the Emergency Management Organization, and describe the overall responsibilities for protecting life and property and providing for the overall well-being of the population. The plan also identifies the sources of outside support that might be provided (through mutual aid and specific statutory authorities) by other jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and the private sector.

1.2.3.3 Los Angeles County Fire Code

Los Angeles County Fire Code adopts the 2022 California Fire Code with additions, deletions, and amendments. Provisions of the California Fire Code are described under State Regulations, above.

1.2.3.4 Los Angeles County Building Code

The County Building Code is intended to regulate the construction of applicable facilities and encompasses (and formally adopts) associated elements of the 2022 California Building Code. Specifically, this includes regulating the erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, demolition, conversion, occupancy, use, height, area and maintenance of all structures and certain equipment therein.

1.2.3.5 City of Santa Clarita Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The purpose of the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan (2021) is to document known hazards and identify potential community actions that can be implemented over the short- and long-term that will result in a reduction in risk and potential future losses citywide.

2 Background

This WEP has been prepared based on the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management's (County OEM) Operations Area (OA) Emergency Response Plan (ERP). The Project is located in the City of Santa Clarita, which contracts with the County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD) for law enforcement services and would follow the procedures and protocols established in the County's ERP.

To establish a framework for implementing well-coordinated evacuations, the OEM addresses evacuations as part of the County OEM's OA ERP. Large-scale evacuations are complex, which often require multi-departmental and/or multi-jurisdictional efforts, and involve coordination between many departments, agencies, and organizations. Emergency services and other public safety organizations play key roles in ensuring that an evacuation is effective, efficient, and safe. OEM is charged with emergency management and is responsible for maintaining situational awareness of threats that may necessitate a citizen evacuation.

Evacuation is a process by which people are moved from a place where there is immediate or anticipated danger, to a safer place, and offered temporary shelter facilities. When the threat passes, evacuees are able to return to their normal activities, or to make suitable alternative arrangements.

Evacuation during a wildfire is not necessarily directed by the fire agency, except in specific areas where fire personnel may enact evacuations on scene. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department has primary responsibility for evacuations, and when necessary, will be supported by LACoFD, Los Angeles Department of Public Works, and other cooperating departments and law enforcement agencies. LASD, OEM and responding fire department personnel work closely within the Unified Incident Command System to assess fire behavior and spread, which ultimately guides evacuation decisions. For mass evacuations several Los Angeles County departments have primary agency responsibility and authority for providing services. These departments include: OEM, LACoFD, LASD, Department of Public Works (LACDPW), Department of Children and Family Services (LACDCFS), Community and Senior Services (LACCSS), Health Services (LACDHS), Mental Health (LACDMH), Public Health (LACDPH), Public Social Services (LACDPSS), Department of Animal Care & Control (DACC) and County Department of Parks and Recreation (LACDPR). A description of each of these department's area of responsibility is provided below, and a full list of responsibilities by County Department can be found in Appendix F of the OA ERP.

- **OEM:** Will activate the Operational Area OAEOC to support larger-scale evacuations, coordinates the Specific Needs Awareness Planning (SNAP) program, and coordinates requests for resources through SEMS.

- **LACoFD:** The Fire Department's mission is to "proudly protect lives and property and the environment providing prompt, skillful, cost-effective protection and life safety services." This includes response to emergencies of all types: fires, floods, earthquakes, wildland fires, hazardous materials incidents, civil disturbances, emergency medical rescues, Urban Search and Rescue incidents and ocean lifeguard rescues.

  The County of Los Angeles Fire Chief is designated as the Region I Coordinator and is primarily responsible for the overall coordination of mutual aid fire and rescue resources during major emergencies.

- **LASD:** During an emergency where the CEOC/OAEOC is activated, the Sheriff is the Director of Emergency Operations. The supportive law enforcement departments are: Superior and Municipal Courts, District Attorney, Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender and Probation.

- **LACDPW:** The Department of Public Works is the lead County department in conducting Damage Assessment and Construction and Engineering Recovery activities and has a lead role in responding to major emergencies. DPW is responsible for maintenance and repair of infrastructure, including the road network, flood control system, general aviation airports administered by the department, sewer and waterworks districts and building and safety functions.

- **LACDCFS:** The primary concern of the Department of Children and Family Services is the safety and well-being of the children in its care, and children, otherwise known as "unaccompanied minors", who may be left unsupervised as a result of a disaster. In a major disaster, DCFS is a support for DPSS and provides a variety of services for displaced children and offer various programs, including: 1) deployment of DCS staff to designated Red Cross shelters to process the initial intake and registration of unaccompanied minors, including follow-up action to reunite them with their parents/guardians or to provide appropriate placement; 2) support the DPSS, on request, in the provision of emergency welfare services, including assigning staff to emergency shelters or relief programs to assist in interviewing victims, processing requests for disaster assistance and other related tasks; and 3) continuing commitment to provide services to children under DCFS care, including the placement of children affected by a disaster.

- **LACCSS:** The Department of Community and Senior Services is designated as a support department to DPSS for disaster-response efforts. CSS will provide liaison through a human services community-based network of contractors through the operational units (Aging and Adult Services, Employment and Training, Community Services Block Grant) at Senior Centers, Community Centers, Senior Congregate and Home-Delivered Meals, Food Pantries and shelters throughout the County. CSS also manages Adult Protective Services (APS) for high-risk individuals aged 18 and over, who are a danger to themselves and others. APS social workers will conduct health and safety checks on high-risk individuals, in coordination with DPSS In Home Supportive Services (IHSS) social workers immediately following a disaster, to determine their status and need for assistance.

- **LACDHS:** The mission of the Department of Health Services during disaster response is to provide for the medical and health needs of the population of the OA by organizing, mobilizing, coordinating and directing public and private medical and health resources. The Director of Health Services, as the OA Coordinator, is responsible for the countywide management and allocation of medical and health resources, both public and private.

  DHS is unique in that a majority of its medical response capability is provided by private sector health facilities. These facilities include hospitals, clinics and skilled nursing facilities that may also be designated as Field Treatment Sites to handle mass casualties.

- **LACDMH:** The mission of the Department of Mental Health during a disaster is to coordinate and provide mental health services to the community, emergency responders and maintain continuity of care to existing consumers. The department is responsible for the countywide management and allocation of mental health resources to the community.

- **LACDPH:** This Department of Public Health directs and coordinates public health actions and services during disaster response conditions. Public health actions may include:

    - Management and command of disease control operations
    - Activation of mass dispensing operations
    - Activation of quarantine and isolation options
    - Issuance of Health Officer Orders
    - Activation of seizure orders in support of health operations
    - Activation of radiological response plans and management of radiation incident operations

    Public Health services may include:

    - Managing of radioactive sources
    - Coordinating inspection of health hazards in damaged buildings
    - Inspecting foodstuffs and issuance of disposal orders
    - Inspecting potable water delivery systems
    - Inspecting and certifying medications
    - Providing vector control
    - Inspecting emergency sheltering and feeding operations
    - Detecting and identifying possible sources of contamination dangerous to the general physical and mental health of the community

- **LACDPSS:** is the OA coordinator for care and shelter. DPSS is the OA liaison with private, not-for-profit human services agencies, including Community Based Organizations. DPSS is also the OA liaison with the grocery industry. DPSS manages the CalFresh (formerly the Emergency Food Stamp program) program when activation is requested by the County and approved by the USDA. DPSS In-Home Supportive Services Social Workers conduct health and welfare checks on high risk IHSS consumers immediately following a disaster.

- **LACDACC:** During emergencies, the Department of Animal Care and Control responds to disaster areas to rescue domestic animals, and provides support for the placement of exotic animals, birds, reptiles displaced by catastrophic events and provides support to fire and law enforcement agencies responding to the crisis. Additionally, the Department offers emergency animal housing at its shelters. Depending on the circumstances, the Department may also set up temporary emergency animal shelters to assist persons who have taken their pets from evacuated areas. This department also acts as a support department to the Sheriff as needed.

- **LACDPR:** In the event of a disaster, the Department of Parks and Recreation will make its parks and facilities available to relief and disaster agencies to provide care and shelter for disaster victims. Park Rangers will act as the primary security resource at these facilities.

    In a widespread disaster, DPSS and Parks and Recreation personnel may be used to assist staff from the relief agencies. Parks and Recreation are a support for DPSS during an emergency.

Every evacuation scenario will include some level of unique challenges, constraints, and fluid conditions that require interpretation, fast decision making, and alternatives. For example, one roadway incident that results in blockage of evacuating vehicles may require short-term or long- term changes to the evacuation process. Risk is considered

high when evacuees are evacuating late, and fire encroachment is imminent. This hypothetical scenario highlights the importance of continuing to train responding agencies, model various scenarios, educate the public, and take a conservative approach to evacuation decision timelines (evacuate early) while providing contingency plans.

Equally important, the evacuation procedures should be regularly updated with lessons learned from actual evacuation events, as new technologies become available that would aid in the evacuation process, and as changing landscapes and development patterns occur adjacent to the Project area that may impact how evacuation is accomplished. This WEP is consistent with the County's evacuation planning standards.

As demonstrated during evacuations throughout Los Angeles County over the last several years, an important component to successful evacuation is early assessment of the situation and early notification via managed evacuation declarations. Los Angeles County utilizes early warning and informational programs to help meet these important factors. Among the methods available to citizens for emergency information are: Alert LA County, radio, television, social media/internet, neighborhood patrol car, and public address notifications.

3 Evacuation Planning Summary

This WEP incorporates concepts and protocols detailed in Los Angeles County OEM's ERP and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, which dictate who is responsible for an evacuation effort and how resources will be requested and coordinated.

Before County OEM has had the opportunity to convene and gain situational awareness, first responders are responsible for determining initial protective actions. Initial protective actions are shared/communicated to the OEM and necessary support agencies as soon as possible to ensure an effective, coordinated evacuation.

During an evacuation effort, if necessary, the LACSD will be assisted by other law enforcement and support agencies. As described in Section 2 above, several County departments will support evacuation efforts. Procurement, regulation, and allocation of resources will be accomplished by those designated in the County's ERP.

3.1 P.A.C.E Evacuation Planning

P.A.C.E. evacuation planning is based on a military concept focused on mitigating risk by developing a strong primary evacuation plan along with three back up plans. If the Primary plan is compromised, the Alternate plan would be triggered. If the Alternate is considered not functional or not safe, the Contingency Plan is implemented. If that does not mitigate the risk, then the evacuation reverts to the Emergency plan. P.A.C.E. Planning is a simple and effective tool used to accomplish evacuations with flexibility and redundant contingencies.

The PACE Evacuation Plan must be maintained, reviewed, and updated at least every 2 years. The plan provides the following:

(1) Based on and includes a documented, facility-based and community-based risk assessment, utilizing hazard analysis approach.

(2) Include strategies for addressing emergency events identified by the risk assessment.

(3) Address participant population, including, but not limited to, the type of services the PACE organization has the ability to provide in an emergency; and continuity of operations, including delegations of authority.

(4) Include a process for cooperation and collaboration with emergency preparedness officials' efforts to maintain an integrated response during a disaster or emergency situation.

Primary: This is the overall preferred plan of action to use based on the most likely and most damaging scenario resulting from hazard analysis.

Alternate: The Alternate plan should be as viable as your Primary plan. That isn't always the case, but that should be the goal whenever possible. Alternate plans are needed because unforeseen circumstances arise during emergency evacuations.

Developing the Alternate plan includes analyzing the most likely problems that could cause your primary plan to fail and then come up with a plan that fits with your situation that won't be affected by those problems. Whenever possible, come up with a few to several vulnerabilities in your primary plan and find an alternate that's just as good but covers all those bases.

Contingency: The contingency evacuation plan is the action that will be implemented if you cannot implement either the Primary or the Contingency action due to compromised safety. The contingency isn't always (or isn't usually) as preferred as the others but is a viable option that doesn't rely on the same actions as the Primary and Alternate.

Emergency: This is the action that is implemented if all three of the previous actions fail. In some respects, it is a last resort that is the least preferred option, but is a viable and safe option, nonetheless. The goal is to utilize an emergency plan that's independent from reliance on the types of actions in the first three options, is a flexible plan, has the highest probability of succeeding, and offers a reliable option with little potential for compromise.

An emergency plan may not be the most convenient or preferred plan and may include components that are uncomfortable to visitors, but it should be as foolproof as possible.

The Wiley Canyon Project approach to the P.A.C.E model is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. P.A.C.E Evacuation Plan for Wiley Canyon Project.

Primary: Project will evacuate via the primary evacuation route(s) early after receiving evacuation notice utilizing the primary evacuation route(s) as directed by law enforcement/emergency managers.
Alternate: Project will follow evacuation instructions which may include an alternate plan to utilize secondary routes or to relocate to nearby urban areas based on congested traffic conditions. Notifications that this alternate plan is being implemented will be provided via the notification systems or on-site emergency personnel, media and social media.
Contingency: Due to primary and alternate options being compromised or undesirable, the contingency plan of evacuating smaller, highest vulnerability populations will be implemented. For the Project, this may include evacuating until direction is provided to cease evacuation and initiate on-site sheltering of a smaller on-site population.
Emergency: When the wildfire or other emergency dictates that off-site evacuation is not advised by the primary or alternate evacuation routes, and conditions are such that open air exposure would be unhealthy or unsafe, the Wiley Canyon population will be directed to shelter in place. Sheltering in place is possible due to the ignition resistant construction materials and irrigated landscape that creates a fire hardened development. Sheltering in place may also be the preferred option for other emergencies, e.g., active shooter, earthquake. Persons sheltering in place are advised to remain aware of the situation and move out of the building to a designated safe zone if directed to do so or otherwise necessitated.

3.2 Evacuation Response Operations

An evacuation of any area requires significant coordination among numerous public, private, and community/non-profit organizations. Wildfire evacuations will typically allow time for responders to conduct evacuation notification in advance of an immediate threat to life safety; giving occupants time to gather belongings and make arrangements for evacuation. On the other hand, other threats, including wildfires igniting nearby, may occur with little or no notice and certain evacuation response operations will not be feasible. Evacuation assistance of specific segments of the population may also not be feasible.

3.2.1 Evacuation Points and Shelters

When the LASD or IC implements an evacuation order, they coordinate with Los Angeles Department of Public Social Services, the OA EOC, and others to decide on a location to use as a Temporary Evacuation Point (TEP) or shelter. County OEM will utilize the Alert LA County system and will notify local television and radio stations; County OEM will also use official social media pages (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) and will direct evacuees to the established TEPs or shelters, which may include schools or other facilities. TEPs will provide basic needs such as food, water, and restrooms. In addition to designated shelters, other points of temporary refuge may include large, well known sites such as shopping centers and libraries.

Subject to field decisions by LASD, possible shelters that could provide short-term refuge for evacuated occupants of the Project might include:

- Old Orhcard Elementary School, 25141 Avenida Rondel, Valencia, CA 91355 (1.6 miles)
- Peachland Elementary School, 24800 Peachland Ave, Santa Clarita, CA 91321 (1.7 miles)
- Placerita Junior High School, 25015 North Newhall Ave, Santa Clarita, CA 91321 (2.4miles)

Potential evacuation shelters and assembly areas that could provide a longer stay for refuge are:

- College of the Canyons, 26455 Rockwell Canyon Rd, Santa Clarita, CA 91355 (4.1 miles)
- Los Angeles Valley College, 5800 Fulton Avenue, Van Nuys (18.2 miles)

If there are occupants unable to evacuate and need transportation assistance to get to a TEP or shelter, the LASD or IC may establish transportation points to collect and transport people without transportation resources to evacuation points. Transportation should be accessible to all populations, including people with disabilities and other access and functional needs.

3.2.2 Animal Evacuations

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 amends the Stafford Act, and requires evacuation plans to consider the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency. Although evacuation planning attempts to include the needs of pets and animals, the primary responsibility of public agencies is the protection of human life and prevention of loss or damage to property. Primary responsibility for basic care and sheltering of pets and small animals, including exotic animals, during a major disaster or emergency is that of the pet owner.

The LADACC supports all animal evacuation, sheltering, and care. Under the Animal Emergency Response Annex of the OA ERP, plans are in place to transport and shelter pets in a disaster. Animal Control Officers, trained volunteers, the Humane Society, and private animal care shelters will assist in the rescue, transport, and sheltering of small and large animals. In addition, potential volunteer resources and private groups should be identified and tracked. Service animals will be evacuated with their owners. Animal Services is available to assist with the evacuation of service animals if requested by the owner.

In the event temporary emergency small animal shelters need to be activated, the Animal Care & Health Unit Leader will identify potential shelter locations. A Public Information Officer will coordinate with LADACC and media outlets to broadcast information regarding the location of these shelters.

3.2.3 Temporary Refuge

Temporary Refuge is the practice of going or remaining indoors during or following an emergency event. This procedure is recommended if there is little time for the public to react to an incident and it is safer for the public to stay indoors for a short time rather than travel outdoors. Seeking temporary refuge has the advantage that it can be implemented immediately, allowing people to remain in their familiar surroundings and providing individuals with everyday necessities such as telephone, radio, television, food, and clothing. However, the amount of time people can remain in a place of temporary refuge is dependent upon availability of food, water, medical care, utilities, and access to accurate and reliable information.

The decision on whether to evacuate or seek temporary refuge is carefully considered with the timing and nature of the incident. Taking temporary refuge on site is the preferred method of protection for people that are not directly impacted or in the direct path of a hazard. This will reduce congestion and transportation demand on the major transportation routes for those who are truly in danger and therefore have been directed to evacuate. Modern, newly constructed developments incorporate redundant sources of water for fighting fires, ignition-resistant construction, fuel modification zones, and other features which work together as a system to provide onsite defensibility against fire. For this reason, fire and law enforcement personnel may elect to instruct occupants to take temporary refuge within the Project in the event this is determined to be safer than evacuating.

3.2.4 Area Protection and Evacuation Planning

This section briefly summarizes the current status of emergency planning for the neighboring developments, including the Wiley Canyon Elementary, Mulberry Mobile Home Park to the north, single family residences within the greater Newhall community located north and east of the Project site, and commercial uses to the south. There are currently no evacuation plans for the communities surrounding the Project site.

Newhall School District

The Newhall School District has an Emergency Operation Plan for each of the 10 elementary schools in the district, including Wiley Canyon Elementary School, which is north of the Project site. The Safety Plan instructs school Administrators to contact the Superintendent for arrangements. The Incident commander will decide how, when, and where the evacuation will take place.

City of Santa Clarita Community Emergency Response Team

The City of Santa Clarita Community Emergency Response Training (CERT) is designed to help families, neighborhoods, schools and businesses prepare for effective disaster/emergency response through training and preplanning. This training covers basic skills that are important to know when emergency services are not immediately available.

This Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) certified course does not require previous knowledge for participation. First Aid Training is recommended. CERT Is under the leadership of the City of Santa Clarita and the County of Los Angeles Fire Department.

City of Santa Clarita Emergency Communications Team

The Santa Clarita Emergency Communications Team (SCECT) is comprised of licensed volunteer amateur radio operators that offer their time, talents and equipment by supplying emergency communications to the City of Santa Clarita, and partnering agencies. Team members are called into action when other forms of communication such as land lines or cell phones are severely reduced or impacted. Team members are also available and assist the City during special events. The Emergency Communications Team is registered as a civil defense organization under the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES).

4 Evacuation Road Network

Wildfire emergencies that would be most likely to include an evacuation of the Project area would be large wildfires approaching from the southeast, or from wildfires burning to the south and west which could spot across Interstate 5 under extreme fire weather conditions. Potential for wildfire also exists in vacated lands east of the Project site. Extreme fires are often wind driven and occur during declared Red Flag Warning periods where low humidity and high winds facilitate fire ignition and spread. Occupants can sign up for Red Flag warning text alerts by testing the word 'redflag' to 888777. If a wildfire ignites to the south, southeast, or west and is fanned by fire weather conditions with wind directions in alignment with the fire's direction from the Project Site, an early evacuation of the area may occur as many as several or more hours prior to actual threatening conditions at the Project site, or if ignited close to the Project, may not allow significant lead time. Fires occurring on typical weather days have been very successfully controlled at small sizes due to the slower fire spread and fast response and would not typically trigger a need to evacuate the entire Project site. Fires burning in the open space fuels to the south, southwest, or east of the Project site on a typical day would be much lower threat to the Project and would have a reduced evacuation potential.

If a wildfire ignited closer to the Project site during weather that facilitates rapid fire spread, a different evacuation approach would need to be considered. Because it is preferred to evacuate long before a wildfire is near, and in fact, history indicates that most human fatalities from wildfires are due to late evacuations when evacuees are overtaken on roads, it is prudent to consider a contingency option. For example, if a wildfire is anticipated to encroach upon the Project area in a timeframe that is shorter than would be required to evacuate all occupants, then options available to responding fire and law enforcement personnel should include 1) partial relocation, where a portion of the population may be evacuated and then conditions change triggering temporary sheltering of the remaining population, or 2) temporary refuge, where all onsite occupants are instructed to remain in protected structures on-site or at a designated site, while firefighters perform their structure protection function.

The Project site is located within an area that is subject to wildfires and based on the adjacent land uses and open space in the vicinity, the wildfire potential is considered very high. The fire intensity would be expected to be low to moderate within the Project site due to the design characteristics and moderate within the open space areas within and surround the Project site. This reduced fire behavior would be expected to facilitate evacuations as well as potential on-site sheltering within designated safe refuge areas, if considered safer than a short-notice evacuation.

Although not a designated shelter-in-place community, Project structures include the same level of ignition resistance (e.g. enhanced construction materials) and landscape maintenance (e.g. annual FMZ inspection), are defensible against the anticipated wildfire exposure, and are designed to require minimal resources for protection, which enables these contingency options.

The Project roads and adjacent road circulatory system will be able to effectively handle average daily trips generated by the Project. However, as evidenced by mass evacuations in the County of Los Angeles and elsewhere, even with roadways that are designed to the code requirements, it may not be possible, or necessary to move large numbers of persons at the same time. Road infrastructure throughout the United States, and including the County of Los Angeles, is not designed to accommodate a short-notice, mass evacuation (FEMA 2008). The need for evacuation plans, pre-planning, and tiered or targeted and staggered evacuations becomes very important for improving evacuation effectiveness.

Among the most important factors for successful evacuations in urban settings is control of intersections downstream of the evacuation area. If intersections are controlled by law enforcement, barricades, signal control, firefighters or other means, potential backups and slowed evacuations can be minimized. Another important aspect of successful evacuation is a managed and phased evacuation declaration. Evacuating in phases, based on vulnerability, location, or other factors, enables the subsequent traffic surges on major roadway to be smoothed over a longer time frame and can be planned to result in traffic levels that flow better than when mass evacuations include large evacuation areas at the same time. This WEP defers to Law Enforcement and OEM to appropriately phase evacuations and to consider the vulnerability of communities when making decisions. For example, newer development in the area, including the Project, will offer its occupants a high level of fire safety on-site, along with options for firefighter safety zones and temporary on-site refuge as a contingency, as discussed further in this WEP.

The Project's planned interior road network and the existing regional road system that it interconnects with provide multi-directional primary and secondary emergency evacuation routes consistent with most developments in this area. Consistent with the County of Los Angeles evacuation approach, major ground transportation corridors in the area will be used as primary evacuation routes during an evacuation effort. The road systems were evaluated to determine the best routes for fire response equipment and "probable" evacuation routes for relocating people to designated safety areas. The primary roadways that would be used for evacuation from the Project site are Wiley Canyon Road, Calgrove Boulevard, and Lyons Avenue. These roads provide access to urbanized areas and major traffic corridors including I-5.

During an emergency evacuation from the Project, the primary and secondary roadways may be providing citizen egress while responding emergency vehicles are inbound. Because the roadways are all designed to meet or exceed County of Los Angeles requirements, unobstructed travel lane widths, shoulders, vehicle turnouts, adequate parking, turning radius, grade maximums, signals at intersections, and roadside fuel modification zones, potential conflicts that could reduce the roadway efficiency are minimized, allowing for smoother evacuations.

Fire Access Road Maintenance

Maintenance is an important component for the long-term reliability of all Project roadways. Maintenance obligations for the Wiley Canyon Project will be as follows:

- Routine road and roadside landscape maintenance throughout the Project site.

4.1 Evacuation Assumptions and Scenarios

This evacuation analysis was performed for the Project to determine how long it would take for occupants of the Project and the surrounding communities to evacuate to nearby urban areas/freeway access in case of a fire emergency. Current evacuation practice typically targets the scope of the evacuation only to the area in immediate danger and placing a larger area on standby for evacuation. This practice allows for better evacuation operations, reduces gridlock, and reserves sufficient travel way for emergency vehicles. It is assumed that first responders or law enforcement will direct traffic at all major downstream intersections during the evacuation process.

During the evacuation process, which can proceed aided by the roadside fuel modification zones and unexposed corridors, wildfire spread and encroachment may be slowed by fire-fighting efforts that would likely include fixed wing and helicopter fire-fighting assets once those assets are able to mobilize. Hand crews would also be deployed toward containment. None of the evacuation scenarios assumed counter-flow lanes, as these lanes are reserved

for first responders, law enforcement, and fire fighters in case of unforeseen circumstances. Because the proposed Project consists of primarily residential land uses, this analysis assumed a nighttime evacuation order, where all the residents are home and that each household would take all of their vehicles during an evacuation.

Weekend Evacuation; 100% Occupancy

Modeling assumed that the evacuation would occur on a Saturday when all residents and the commercial and medical center located at the intersection of Calgrove Boulevard and Wiley Canyon Road is fully occupied. The assumption was that all residential and commercial vehicles would participate in the evacuation. In an actual wildfire scenario, it is likely that fewer vehicles would be present on the Project site and within the surrounding communities when an evacuation order is given.

Weekend Evacuation is the most conservative scenario, as this scenario assumed that all residents are at home and patrons/employees of the commercial center would evacuate with all available vehicles.

Primary Evacuation Routes

Modeling assumed that traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby communities would use Wiley Canyon Road to travel north to more urbanized, fire-safe areas or access I-5 via Calgrove Boulevard to leave the area. This presents a worst-case scenario by assuming more traffic would utilize these roadways despite the other available options that may be employed in an actual evacuation scenario, such as shelter in place or targeted evacuation. Figure 3 displays the evacuation routes and evacuation area within the study area.

Based upon review of previous fires, evacuation orders, and the Los Angeles County Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map (11/2020) , it is assumed that evacuating vehicles would use the closest route to evacuate to a safe area, vehicles from area A, B, and D would likely use Calgrove Boulevard and I-5, vehicles from the Project site and area E, and F would use Wiley Canyon Road, and vehicles from area C could use either Calgrove Boulevard or Wiley Canyon Road. This assumption selects a reasonable evacuation route for the assumed extreme weather scenario and a fire traveling in a north/northeast direction. Detailed evacuation analysis information is provided in Attachment A.

No contraflow lanes were assumed to provide access. Two-way travel was assumed, with evacuating vehicles traveling outbound to the Safe Zone. It is assumed that first responders or law enforcement will direct traffic at all major intersections during the evacuation process. Should evacuation managers determine that contraflow is preferred or necessary, evacuation capacity would increase while evacuation times would decrease.

Safe Zone

Based on Dudek's review of the County's fire history, fires have halted along areas adjacent to wildland fuels and have not historically progressed into the more densely urbanized, irrigated, and hardscaped areas. Thus, it is assumed that evacuees are considered to reach a safe area once they travel past an urbanize area (Lyons Avenue). Specifically, none of the historical fires encroaches upon the urbanized area of Los Angeles County and the City of Santa Clarita.

Evacuation Scenarios

A total of five evacuation scenarios were analyzed:

- Scenario 1 – *Existing Land Uses*: This scenario estimates the evacuation time for the existing land uses within the study area.
- Scenario 2 – *Proposed Project Only*: This scenario assumed full evacuation of the proposed Project.
- Scenario 3 – *Existing Land Uses with the proposed Project*: This scenario is similar to Scenario 1, with the addition of the proposed Project traffic.
- Scenario 4 – *Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects*: This scenario is similar to Scenario 1 with the addition of cumulative traffic. Although four ongoing projects were identified, namely Valley Street Condominiums, Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, Shadowbox Studio, and Trails at Lyons Canyons, none of these projects share the same evacuation route as the proposed Project. As such, a five percent incremental growth was factored in for this particular scenario.
- Scenario 5 – *Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects with the proposed Project*: This scenario is similar to Scenario 4, with the addition of the proposed Project traffic.

Evacuating Vehicles

The number of evacuating vehicles was calculated by taking the total number of residential units and multiplying it by the average vehicle ownership (2.19 vehicles per household) for residential land uses, Institute of Transportation Engineer (ITE) parking rate of 0.72 vehicle per senior living bed, and full occupancy of the commercial land use. Average vehicle ownership, residential units, and parking calculations are provided in Attachment A of Appendix C.

Table 3 displays the number of vehicles evacuating under each scenario.

Table 3. Evacuating Vehicles

Scenario	Number of Evacuating Vehicles							
	Nearby Land Uses (Area)						Project	Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F		
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	1,100	321	1,209	636	754	132	0	4,152
Scenario 2 – Proposed Project Only	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,709	1,710
Scenario 3 – Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project	1,100	321	1,209	636	754	132	1,709	5,861
Scenario 5 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects	1,155	338	1,270	668	792	139	0	4,362
Scenario 6 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects with the proposed Project	1,155	338	1,270	668	792	139	1,709	6,071

For the analysis, these scenarios assumed that two percent (2%) of the evacuating vehicles are heavy vehicles (trucks with trailers). Two percent is the nationally accepted ratio of heavy vehicles to all vehicles[1].

[1] https://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/nchrp/nchrp_rpt_599.pdf (p.5). Given that there are no industrial land uses within the evacuation area, this assumption is very conservative in nature.

4.2 Potential for Project Evacuation Impact on Existing Conditions

The potential occurrence of a large evacuation event including evacuation of existing populations is minimal, but possible. In this case, the existing populations for potential evacuation in the area would be associated with residences and commercial uses as detailed in Appendix C. To analyze the evacuation events, simulations were conducted using Vissim, a microscopic, multimodal traffic flow modeling software used to simulate different traffic conditions. In Vissim simulations, roadway capacity is accounted for and each vehicle in the traffic system is individually tracked through the model and comprehensive measures of effectiveness, such as average vehicle speed and queueing, are collected on every vehicle during each 0.1-second of the simulation. This software enables drivers' behaviors during an evacuation to be replicated. Using a conservative approach, the worst-case scenario was assumed, in which all vehicles belonging to households in the study area would be used in the evacuation, instead of the necessary number of vehicles needed to evacuate the impacted population.

Based upon review of previous fires and evacuation orders, evacuation modeling considered traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby developments, as defined in Figure 4. A summary of the evacuation time for each scenario is provided below, and shown in Table 4:

- **Scenario 1:** It would take between 42 minutes and 1 hour and 03 minutes to evacuate the existing land uses.
- **Scenario 2:** It would take 42 minutes to evacuate the proposed Project only.
- **Scenario 3:** It would take between 42 minutes and 1 hour and 03 minutes to evacuate the existing land uses and 52 minutes to evacuate the Project. Under this scenario, the Project would not cause an increase in evacuation time for evacuees leaving area A through D, and the Project would cause an increase of 15 minutes to area E.
- **Scenario 4:** It would take between 43 minutes and 1 hour and 07 minutes to evacuate the nearby land uses under the cumulative scenario.
- **Scenario 5:** It would take between 43 minutes and 1 hour and 07 minutes to evacuate the nearby land uses and 53 minutes to evacuate the Project under the cumulative with Project scenario. Similar to Scenario 3, the Project would cause an increase of 17 minutes to area E and no impact to areas A through D.

Table 4. Evacuation Time Summary

Scenario	Total Evacuation Vehicles	Evacuation Time						
		Nearby Land Uses						*Project*
		A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	4,020	1:02	0:42	1:03	0:51	0:43	0:25	N/A
Scenario 2 – Proposed Project Only	1,709	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:42
Scenario 3 – Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project	5,729	1:02	0:42	1:03	0:51	0:58	0:25	0:52
Scenario 4 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects	4,223	1:05	0:43	1:07	0:52	0:45	0:29	N/A
Scenario 5 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects with the proposed Project	5,932	1:05	0:43	1:07	0:52	1:01	0:29	0:53

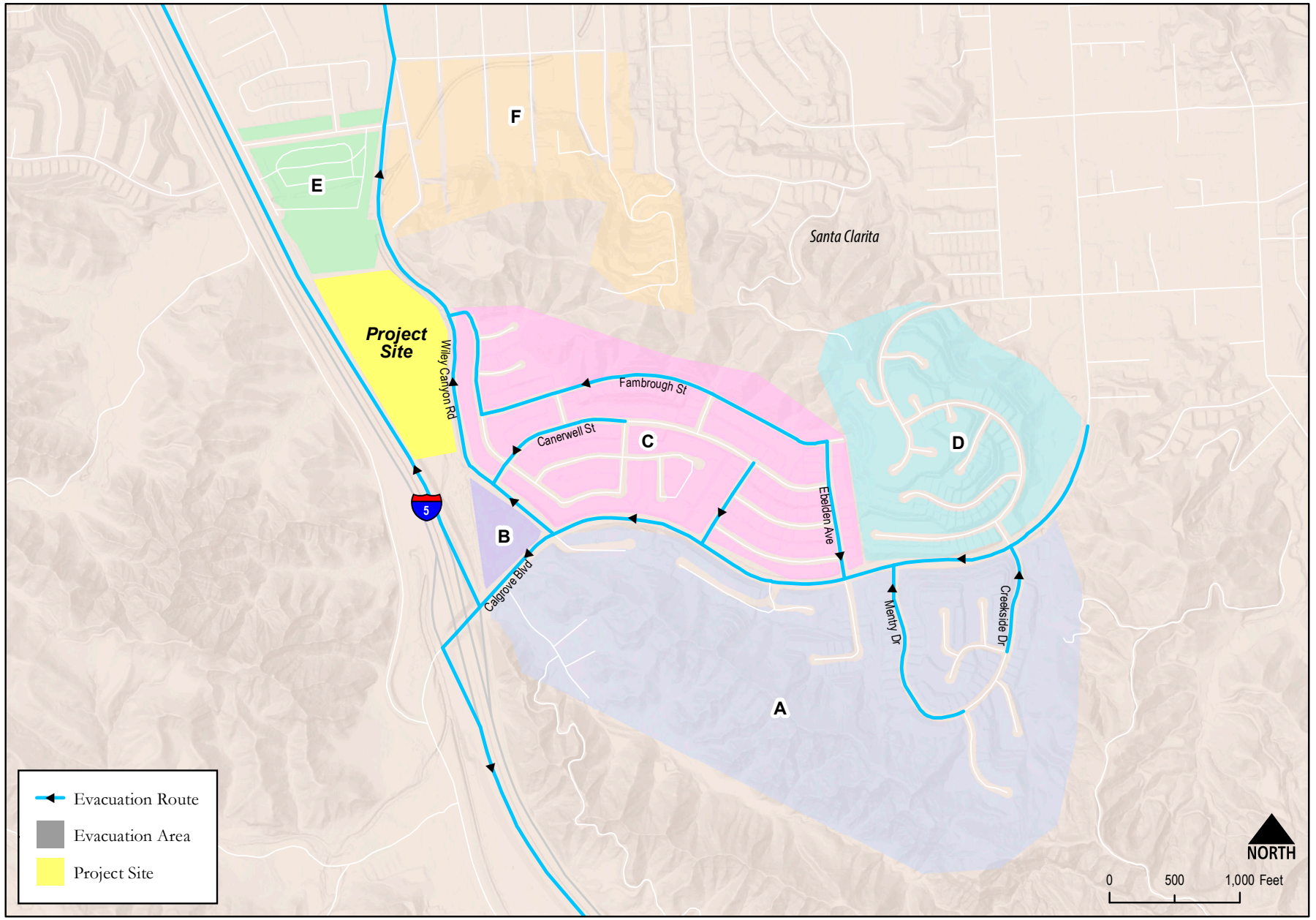
Source: CR Associates 2023

The Project provides several features that would enhance orderly and safe evacuation, but which are not reflected in the average evacuation time results above. These features include evacuation preparedness, fuel modification along Project roadways, structural hardening of Berggruen Institute structures, and temporary refuge areas and "shelter-in-place"[2] options. These evacuation enhancements would reduce the potential for evacuation friction or interruption; however, such enhancements cannot be well depicted by the traffic evacuation model.

4.3 Evacuation Route Determination

Typically, fire and law enforcement officials will identify evacuation points before evacuation routes are announced to the public. Evacuation routes are determined based on the location and extent of the incident and its spread rate and direction and include as many pre-designated transportation routes as possible. However, field conditions and shifting fire behavior may result in real-time changes to predetermined routes. Having additional evacuation route options is considered critical in these conditions. Under extreme fire weather events, it is unlikely that evacuation would occur to the east and this analysis assumes traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby communities would use Wiley Canyon Road to travel north to more urbanized, fire-safe areas or access I-5 via Calgrove Boulevard to leave the area.

[2] Shelter-in-place involves the use of a structure, including homes, to temporarily separate individuals from a hazard or threat, and is implemented when a hazard or threat is imminent or occurring and a safe evacuation is not feasible.



SOURCE: CR 2024

DUDEK

FIGURE 4

Nearby Land Uses

Fire Evacuation Plan for the Wiley Canyon Project

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5 Resident Wildfire/Evacuation Awareness

The Fire Safety Coordinator for the Senior Living Facility, Property Management and HOA will be active in its outreach to occupants regarding fire safety and general evacuation procedures. There are aspects of fire safety and evacuation that require a significant level of awareness by occupants and emergency services in order to reduce and/or avoid problems with an effective evacuation. Mitigating potential impediments to successful evacuations requires focused and repeated information through a strong educational outreach program. The Project's HOA will engage occupants and coordinate with local fire agencies for fire safety awareness through a variety of methods.

This WEP will be accessible on the Senior Living Facility's, Property Management's and HOA's websites. Annual reminder notices will be provided to each homeowner encouraging them to review the plan and be familiar with evacuation protocols. The Fire Safety Coordinators will coordinate with LACoFD to hold an annual fire safety and evacuation preparedness informational meeting. Representatives of LACoFD will be invited to attend, and important fire and evacuation information will be reviewed. One focus of these meetings and the annual notices will be on the importance of each resident to prepare and be familiar with their own "Ready, Set, Go!" evacuation plan. The "Ready, Set, Go!" program is defined at: https://fire.lacounty.gov/rsg/ and information about preparing an individual Action Plan is provided in Appendix A.

The focus of the "Ready, Set, Go!" program is on public awareness and preparedness, especially for those living in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas. The program is designed to incorporate the local fire protection agency as part of the training and education process in order to ensure that evacuation preparedness information is disseminated to those subject to the potential impact from a wildfire. There are three components to the program:

- **"READY" – Preparing for the Fire Threat:** Take personal responsibility and prepare long before the threat of a wildfire so you and your residence are ready when a wildfire occurs. Homeowners will create defensible space by clearing brush away from buildings as detailed in the Project's FPP (Dudek 2022). Additionally, homeowners will use only fire-resistant landscaping and maintain the ignition resistance of buildings on-site. Assemble emergency supplies and belongings in a safe spot. Confirm you are registered with the County's Alert LA County system. Make sure all individuals residing within the residence and guests understand the plan, procedures and escape routes.

- **"SET" – Situational Awareness When a Fire Starts:** If a wildfire occurs and there is potential for it to threaten the Wiley Canyon community, pack your vehicle with your emergency items. Stay aware of the latest news from local media, County of Los Angeles and LASD for updated information on the fire. If you are uncomfortable, leave the area.

- **"GO!" – Leave Early!** Following your Action Plan provides you with knowledge of the situation and how you will approach evacuation. Leaving early, well before a wildfire is threatening your community, provides you with the least delay and results in a situation where, if a majority of individuals also leave early, firefighters are now able to better maneuver, protect and defend structures, evacuate other occupants who couldn't leave early, and focus on citizen safety.

"READY! SET! GO!" is predicated on the fact that being unprepared and attempting to flee an impending fire late (such as when the fire is physically close to your community) is dangerous and exacerbates an already confusing

situation. This WEP provides key information that can be integrated into individual Action Plans, including available routes for them to use in the event of an emergency evacuation.

Situational awareness requires a reliable information source. One of the most effective public notification methods is Reverse 9-1-1. The Los Angeles County OEM operates the notification system that provides a recorded message over landline telephone systems relating to evacuation notices. In addition, the OEM operates a program known as Alert LA County that has the capability to send emergency notifications over both landlines as well as to cell phones and via text messages. The Fire Safety Coordinators will encourage occupants to register cell phone numbers and email addresses with Alert LA County annually. The registration of cell phones can be done online at https://lacounty.gov/emergency/alert-la/.

Additionally, as discussed further in Section 6.4.1, the Project's Senior Living Facility will create a Fire Safety Plan specifically addressing evacuation concerns for individuals in assisted living and memory care, and will provide information to occupants regarding notifying the County OEM and Health and Human Services of special needs occupants so that accommodations for their notification (Accessible Alert LA County, CERT programs, or other), transportation or other special requirements can be provided during an emergency evacuation. Further, the Project's Fire Safety Coordinators will coordinate with rideshare groups to ensure adequate transportation for individuals with cognitive or physical disabilities.

As part of the Project's resident fire awareness and evacuation readiness program, information will be delivered in a variety of methods. The Senior Living Facility, Property Management and HOA will be responsible to provide and distribute to each occupant a complete copy of this WEP, including materials from the READY! SET! GO! programs.

As part of the approval of this Project, it shall be binding on the Fire Safety Coordinators to actively participate as a partner with the OEM to assist with the coordination and distribution of fire safety information they develop.

6 Evacuation Procedures

6.1 Relocation/Evacuation

Wolshon and Marchive (2007) simulated traffic flow conditions in the WUI under a range of evacuation notice lead times and housing densities. To safely evacuate more people, they recommended that emergency managers (1) provide more lead-time to evacuees and (2) control traffic levels during evacuations so that fewer vehicles are trying to exit at the same time. In some emergencies, more lead-time will be possible while in others, it will not. Traffic controls may be possible with longer lead times but may be limited to controlling some intersections during short notice events.

Wildfire emergency response procedures will vary depending on the type of wildfire and the available time in which decision makers (IC, LACoFD, LASD, and/or OEM) can assess the situation and determine the best course of action. Based on the development, its road network, and the related fire environment, the primary type of evacuation envisioned is an orderly, pre-planned evacuation process where people are evacuated from the Project to urban areas further from an encroaching wildfire (likely to urban areas south and east) well before fire threatens. This type of evacuation must include a conservative approach to evacuating, i.e., when ignitions occur and weather is such that fires may spread rapidly, evacuations should be triggered on a conservative threshold. This threshold must include time allowances for unforeseen, but possible, events that could slow the evacuation process.

Evacuation is considered by many to offer the highest level of life protection to the public, but it can result in evacuees being placed in harm's way if the time available for evacuation is insufficient (Cova et al. 2011). The second type of evacuation is a short notice evacuation, which are highly undesirable form a public safety perspective and often occur when fire ignites close to vulnerable developments. This type of situation is inherently dangerous because there is generally a higher threat to persons who are in a vehicle on a road when fire is burning in the immediate area. Conditions may become so poor, that the vehicle drives off the road or crashes into another vehicle, and flames and heat overcome the occupants. This type of evacuation must be considered a very undesirable situation by law and fire officials in all but the rarest situations where late evacuation may be safer than seeking temporary refuge in a structure (such as when there are no nearby structures, the structure(s) is/are already on fire, or when there is no other form of refuge).

The third potential type of evacuation is a hybrid of the first two. In cases where evacuation is in process and changing conditions result in a situation that is considered unsafe to continue evacuation, it may be advisable to direct evacuees to pre-planned temporary refuge locations, including their own home if it is ignition resistant and defensible, such as those within the Project. As with the second type of evacuation discussed above, this situation is considered highly undesirable, but the evacuation pre-planning must consider these potential scenarios and prepare decision makers at the IC level and at the field level for enacting a contingency to evacuation when conditions dictate.

Indications from past fires and related evacuations in Los Angeles County and throughout Southern California, which have experienced large wildfires, are that evacuations are largely successful, even with a generally unprepared populace. It then stands to reason that an informed and prepared populace would minimize the potential evacuation issues and related risk to levels considered acceptable from a community perspective.

Evacuation orders or notifications are often triggered based on established and pre-determined buffers. These buffers are often hard or soft lines on a map and are based on topography, fuel, moisture content of the fuels, and wind direction. Evacuations are initiated when a wildfire reaches or crosses one of these pre-determined buffers. Evacuations can also be very fluid. The IC, law enforcement, and OEM would jointly enact evacuations based on fire behavior.

6.2 Evacuation Baseline

For purposes of this EWP, the first and most logical choice for all occupants and guests within the boundaries of the Project is to adhere to the principals and practices of the "READY! SET! GO!" Program previously mentioned in this document. As part of this program, it is imperative that each household develop a plan that is clearly understood by all individuals, as well as participating in the educational and training programs sponsored by the Senior Living Facility, Property Management, HOA, OEM, and LACoFD. In addition, it is imperative that the "READY! SET! GO!" information be reviewed on a routine basis along with the accompanying maps illustrating evacuation routes, temporary evacuation points and pre-identified safety zones. It must be kept in mind that conditions may arise that will dictate a different evacuation route than the roads used on a daily basis.

Occupants are urged to follow the directions of emergency notices and personnel and to evacuate as soon as they are notified to do so, or earlier, if they feel uncomfortable. Directions on evacuation routes will be provided in most cases, but when not provided, occupants will proceed according to known available routes away from the encroaching fire as detailed in Section 1 of this WEP. Occupants are cautioned not to rely on navigation apps which may inadvertently lead them toward an oncoming fire.

Note: This WEP should be updated periodically (suggested every 5 years) to review changing conditions in the area and to refine evacuation options, routes, and contingencies as the landscape and road system develops over time.

6.3 Civilian and Firefighter Evacuation Contingency

As of this document's preparation, no community in California has been directed to shelter in place during a wildland fire. This is not to say that people have not successfully sheltered in place during wildfire; there are numerous examples of people sheltering in their homes, in hardened structures, in community buildings, in swimming pools, and in cleared or ignition resistant landscape open air areas. The preference for the Project will always be early evacuation following the "Ready, Set, Go!" model, but there exists the potential for unforeseen civilian evacuation issues, and having a contingency plan will provide direction in these situations that may result in saved lives.

Potential problems during wildfire evacuation from the Project include:

- Fires that prevent safe passage along planned evacuation routes (particularly for Wiley Canyon Road, Calgrove boulevard, and portions of I-5)
- Inadequate time to safely evacuate
- Fire evacuations during peak traffic conditions or when large events are occurring
- Blocked traffic due to accidents or fallen tree(s) or power pole(s)
- The need to move individuals who are unable to evacuate

It is recommended that LASD and LACoFD conduct concerted pre-planning efforts focusing on evacuation contingency planning for civilian populations when it is considered safer to temporary seek a safer refuge than evacuation.

6.3.1 Safety Zones

The International Fire Service Training Association (Fundamentals of Wildland Fire Fighting, 3rd Edition) defines Safety Zones as areas mostly devoid of fuel, and which are large enough to assure that flames and/or dangerous levels of radiant heat will not reach the personnel occupying them. Areas of bare ground, burned over areas, paved areas, and bodies of water can all be used as safety zones. The size of the area needed for a safety zone is determined by fuel types, its location on slopes and its relation to topographic features (chutes and saddles) as well as observed fire behavior. Safety zones should never be located in topographic saddles, chutes or gullies. High winds, steep slopes or heavy fuel loads may increase the area needed for a Safety Zone.

The National Wildfire Coordinating Groups, Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology provides the following definitions for Safety Zone and Escape routes:

> *Safety Zone. An area cleared of flammable materials used for escape in the event the line is outflanked or in case a spot fire causes fuels outside the control line to render the line unsafe. In firing operations, crews progress so as to maintain a safety zone close at hand allowing the fuels inside the control line to be consumed before going ahead. Safety zones may also be constructed as integral parts of fuel breaks; they are greatly enlarged areas which can be used with relative safety by firefighters and their equipment in the event of blowup in the vicinity.*
>
> *Escape Route. A preplanned and understood route firefighters take to move to a safety zone or other low-risk area. When escape routes deviate from a defined physical path, they should be clearly marked (flagged).*

According to NWCG, Safety Zone(s):

- Must be survivable without a fire shelter
- Can include moving back into a clean burn
- May take advantage of natural features (rock areas, water, meadows)
- Can include Constructed sites (clear-cuts, roads, helispots)
- Are scouted for size and hazards
- Consider the topographic location (larger if upslope)
- Should be larger if downwind
- Should not include heavy fuels
- May need to be adjusted based on site specific fire behavior

The definition for a safety zone includes provisions for separation distance between the firefighter and the flames of at least four times the maximum continuous flame height. Distance separation is the radius from the center of the safety zone to the nearest fuels. This setback would be achieved in some areas of the Project site, and specifically, residences could be used by firefighters as a safety zone. Additionally, the Project will provide areas of safe refuge on-site.

The ignition resistant and maintained landscaping within each of the Project's components, along with the adjacent fuel modification zones, and Chapter 7A of California Building Code compliant structures provide an inherent level of protection by design. The Project's interior roads and structures would provide Safety Zones available to responding firefighters. The Project's Safety Zones can be part of the County's pre-planning efforts, although during a fire, the identified safety zones may not be feasible due to distance, location, fire behavior, etc.

Identification of potential safety zones will require additional focused study by LACoFD and other fire and law enforcement agencies when responding to an event.

6.3.2 Temporary Firefighter Refuge Areas

Firescope California (Firefighting Resources of Southern California Organized for Potential Emergencies) was formed by legislative action to form a partnership between all facets of local, rural, and metropolitan fire departments, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), and federal fire agencies. Firescope defines a contingency plan when it is not possible to retreat to a safety zone. This contingency includes establishment of firefighter Temporary Refuge Areas (TRA), which are defined as:

> A preplanned area where firefighters can immediately take refuge for temporary shelter and short-term relief without using a fire shelter (fire resistant tent) in the event that emergency egress to an established Safety Zone is compromised.

Examples of a TRA may include the lee side of a structure, inside of a structure, large lawn or parking areas, or cab of fire engine, amongst others. Differences between a TRA and a Safety Zone is that TRA's are closer to the immediate firefighting area, are considered a contingency to being able to get to a Safety Zone, do not include a requirement for a large area set back four times the flame lengths of adjacent fuels, and cannot be feasibly pre-planned until firefighters arrive on scene and size up the situation.

Firescope appropriately notes that although Safety Zones and viable Escape Routes shall always be identified in the WUI environment, they may not be immediately available should the fire behavior increase unexpectedly. Often a TRA is more accessible in the WUI environment. A TRA will provide temporary shelter and short-term relief from an approaching fire without the use of a fire shelter and allow the responders to develop an alternate plan to safely survive the increase in fire behavior.

TRAs are pre-planned areas (planned shortly after firefighters arrive on scene) where firefighters may take refuge and temporary shelter for short-term thermal relief, without using a fire shelter in the event that escape routes to an established safety zone are compromised. The major difference between a TRA and a safety zone is that a TRA requires another planned tactical action, i.e., TRAs cannot be considered the final action, but must include self-defense and a move out of the area when the fire threat subsides. A TRA should be available and identified on site at a defended structure. TRAs are NOT a substitute for a Safety Zone. TRA pre-planning is difficult, at best because they are very site and fire behavior specific. For the Project, TRAs would likely include navigating to the interior roadways of neighborhoods where up to 100-foot-wide fuel modification zones provide defensible space and maintained landscapes are provided, along with ignition resistant structures that offer numerous opportunities for TRA.

The developed portions of the Project site, but especially the interior areas of the Project site are considered TRAs. This is an important concept because it offers last-resort, temporary refuge of firefighters, and in a worst-case

condition, Project occupants. This approach would be consistent with Firescope California (2013) which indicates that firefighters must determine if a safe evacuation is appropriate and if not, to identify safe refuge for those who cannot be evacuated, including civilians.

Each of the Project's residences can be considered for TRA, because they include the following features:

- Ignition Resistant Construction
- Up to 100-foot wide Fuel Modification Zone
- Annual landscape inspections by 3rd party inspectors
- Wide roadways with fire hydrants
- Maintained landscapes and roadside fuel modification
- Ember resistant vents
- Interior fire sprinklers

Because there is the possibility that evacuation of the Project may be less safe than temporarily refuging on site, such as during a fast-moving, wind or slope driven fire, including temporary refuge within structures or elsewhere on site is considered a contingency plan for the Project. This concept is considered a component of the "Ready, Set, Go!" model as it provides a broader level of "readiness" should the ability to execute an early evacuation be negated by fire, road congestion, or other unforeseen issues. This approach would be considered a last-resort contingency during wildfire with the primary focus being on early evacuation. The decision for evacuation or temporarily refuging on site will be made by responding law enforcement and/or fire personnel.

6.4 Social Aspects of Wildfire Evacuation

Orderly movement of people is the result of planning, training, education, and awareness, all of which are promoted in Los Angeles County. Evacuation has been the standard term used for emergency movement of people and implies imminent or threatening danger. The term in this WEP, and under the "Ready, Set, Go!" concept, indicates that there is a perceived threat to persons and movement out of the area is necessary, but will occur according to a pre-planned and practiced protocol, reducing the potential for panic.

Citizen reactions may vary during an evacuation event, although several studies indicate that orderly movement during wildfire and other emergencies is not typically unmanageable. Evacuation can be made even less problematic through diligent public education and emergency personnel training, which will create familiarity with protocols and procedures that can then more easily be recalled during an emergency event. Social science research literature indicates that reactions to warnings follow certain behavior patterns that are defined by people's perceptions (Aguirre 1994, Drabek 1991, Fitzpatrick and Mileti 1994, Gordon 2006, Collins 2004) and are not unpredictable. In summary, warnings received from credible sources by people who are aware (or have been made aware) of the potential risk, have the effect of an orderly decision process that typically results in successful evacuation. This success is heightened when evacuations are not foreign to residents (Quarantelli and Dynes 1977; Lindell and Perry 2004) as will occur within the Project. Further, in all but the rarest circumstances, evacuees will be receiving information from credible sources during an evacuation. Further, it would be anticipated that law enforcement and/or fire personnel would be on site to help direct traffic and would be viewed by evacuees as knowledgeable and credible. The importance of training of law enforcement and fire personnel cannot be understated and annual education and training regarding fire safety and evacuation events will be essential for successful future evacuations.

6.4.1 Evacuation of Special Populations

Vogt (1990 and 1991) defines special populations as those groups of people who, because of their special situations or needs, require different planning strategies from those of the general population. Special needs populations include those in institutions or special facilities, those with disabilities in homes, those who need care, children, and others who cannot provide for their own evacuation if necessitated. Older adults are also considered a special population due an increased likelihood of physical or cognitive impairment.

The special needs population is concentrated in facilities but is also widespread in terms of facility locations and those who live in residences. Special needs populations in the Wiley Canyon community include the hearing or visually impaired, foreign speaking, visitors passing through the area, and temporary visitors (e.g., day workers), and the non-ambulatory confined to residences either temporarily or permanently.

Temporary visitors or guests may not have knowledge of the area's fire hazard, they may not know how to react in a fire emergency, and they may not understand what they are being told to do. Conversely, this segment of the population would typically be easier to evacuate quickly as they have no possession or pets that they would need to prepare. They can get in their cars and be directed out of the area.

The reasons why special needs populations may fail to respond to warnings to take protective actions is that they may require special transportation while others require different types of warnings or technologies to receive a warning. Some groups must rely on caregivers to hear the warning and respond.

Senior citizens face unique challenges during wildfire evacuations. Mobility problems and chronic health conditions are more likely to impact older individuals. Further, care providers and support services may be temporarily unavailable during a wildfire emergency. Evacuation concerns are exacerbated through the presence of vision and hearing problems and cognitive impairment, all of which are more likely to impact senior citizens and limit the ability to understand and respond to emergency evacuations. A list of special concerns impacting senior citizens during wildfire and evacuation is provided below:

- Many older individuals do not own a vehicle or are unable to drive themselves and require transportation assistance during evacuations.
- The average senior citizen takes 5-7 prescription medications. These can be forgotten during evacuation or may run out during an extended period of shelter in place.
- Some individuals require the use of electrical medical devices such as oxygen tanks. Electricity may be lost during a wildfire. Electrical power access may also be limited during an evacuation.
- For senior citizens receiving full time care, they may rarely leave the community. Therefore, they may be unfamiliar with local roadways, evacuation routes, and safe refuge areas.
- Individuals with disabilities may require special means of transportation which accommodates wheelchair needs or other physical impairments.
- Individuals with cognitive disabilities may become confused during wildfire evacuations and require special accommodations and guidance.

Project Approach:

The Fire Safety Coordinator for the Senior Living Facility, commercial uses and HOA will provide information to occupants regarding notifying the County OEM and Health and Human Services of special needs occupants so that accommodations for their notification (Accessible Alert LA County, CERT programs, or other), transportation or other special requirements can be provided during an emergency evacuation. Occupants will be advised of their options during an emergency by law enforcement or fire officials.

The Project's Senior Living Facility will create a Fire Safety Plan specifically addressing evacuation concerns for individuals in assisted living and memory care. The plan will require staff trainings to educate caretakers about evacuation protocols to ensure a safe evacuation for senior citizens. The plan will also outline residential trainings which provide evacuation education to special populations in the community. A written evacuation plan which outlines emergency paths within the facility will be provided and reviewed and updated annually.

The Project's Senior Living Facility will coordinate with rideshare groups to ensure adequate transportation for individuals with cognitive or physical disabilities. The Fire Safety Coordinators should be knowledgeable of emergency transportation contracts provided through regional emergency plans provided by the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staffed by the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Services. By calling 911, community supervisors can be routed to EOC who can facilitate emergency transportation from the community.

6.4.2 Animal Evacuations

Animal evacuations present a host of challenges that may affect the overall successful movement of people and their possessions out of harm's way. For example, livestock owners do not always have the means to load and trailer their livestock out of the area. Further, most wildfire evacuation relief shelters or commercial lodging facilities do not allow people to bring in pets or other animals. Sorensen and Vogt (2006) indicate that an issue receiving increasing attention is what evacuees do with pets or other animals such as livestock when they leave their homes and whether having pets or animals impacts their decision to evacuate.

The Project would not accommodate livestock; however, household pets would be a common occurrence.

Project Approach:

The Fire Safety Coordinator for the Senior Living Facility and HOA should develop a strong outreach program for pet owners so they understand their responsibilities and the fact that they will not likely be allowed re-entry once evacuated. Also, develop a registration for owners of animals who cannot evacuate them without assistance so that volunteer organizations or individuals can provide resources.

6.4.3 Re-Entry Procedures

An important component of evacuations is the citizen re-entry process. Re-entry will be initiated by the Incident Commander/Unified Command of the Incident Management Team, with the support of the Director of the Office of Emergency Management, the OA EOC Director, and the Operations Section Chief at the OA EOC. In most cases, the OA EOC will remain activated until full re-entry is complete. In the event the OA EOC has been deactivated, the Incident Commander will initiate re-entry procedures.

Incident Commander/Unified Command of the Incident Management Team, with the support of the Director of the Emergency Management Department, the OA EOC Director, and the Operations Section Chief at the OA EOC is responsible for coordinating the re-entry procedures with all involved agencies and ensuring effective communication. Priorities for re-entry include:

- The impacted areas must be thoroughly investigated to ensure it is safe for occupants to return and normal operations have been restored. This assessment will verify:
    - The public will be notified of the re-entry status through the notification measures previously mentioned in this annex, including https://lacounty.gov/emergency/alert-la/, emergency broadcast radio, television, press releases, informational phone-lines such as 3-1-1, community briefings, and informational updates at shelters.
    - Once evacuees are permitted to return, it is important that procedures are established to properly identify occupants and critical support personnel, as well as ensure the legitimacy of contractors, insurance adjustors, and other personnel. Re-entry points should be staffed by law enforcement personnel.

7 Implementing Conditions

1) The Project's Senior Living Facility will create a Fire Safety Plan specifically addressing evacuation concerns for individuals in assisted living and memory care. The plan will require staff trainings to educate caretakers about evacuation protocols to ensure a safe evacuation for senior citizens. The plan will also outline residential trainings which provide evacuation education to special populations in the community. A written evacuation plan which outlines emergency paths within the facility will be provided and reviewed and updated annually.

2) The HOA, Property Management, and Senior Living Facility will designate a Fire Safety Coordinator(s) to oversee implementation of this WEP and overall fire coordination with LASD and LACoFD.

3) The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will

    a) Send annual reminder notices to all occupants encouraging them to review this WEP and be familiar with evacuation protocols. And should also include information regarding how to register for emergency alerts and how to notify the County OEM and Health and Human Services of special needs so that accommodations for their notification (Accessible Alert LA County, CERT programs, or other), transportation or other special requirements can be provided during an emergency evacuation.

    b) Coordinate annual wildfire and evacuation safety awareness meeting with local fire agencies to ensure continued education of the Project's population on the principals of **"Ready, Set, Go!"** plan.

    c) Develop a strong outreach program for pet owners so they understand their responsibilities and the fact that they will not likely be allowed re-entry once evacuated. Also, develop a registration for owners of animals who cannot evacuate them without assistance so that volunteer organizations or individuals can provide resources.

4) The Senior Living Facility's Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will coordinate with rideshare groups to ensure adequate transportation for individuals with cognitive or physical disabilities.

5) The Senior Living Facility, Property Management and HOA websites will host a webpage dedicated to wildfire and evacuation education and awareness, which should include a copy of this Wildfire Evacuation Plan and the resources provided herein.

6) The Project includes a contingency plan for the rare occurrence that evacuation is not safe that includes occupants sheltering in place within onsite structures.

8 Wildfire Evacuation Plan Limitations

This WEP has been developed based on wildfire and evacuation standards and the County of Los Angeles evacuation procedures and is specifically intended as a guide for evacuations for the Project. This plan provides basic evacuation information that will familiarize Project occupants with the evacuation route options that may be available to them during an emergency. However, because emergencies requiring evacuation have many variables and must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, this plan shall be subservient to real-time law enforcement and fire personnel/agencies' decision-making and direction during an emergency requiring evacuation.

This WEP analyzes the existing community's evacuation times currently and with the Wiley Canyon Project. The estimated evacuation times are based on several assumptions as detailed in this WEP. However, actual evacuation times may be faster or slower than the estimates, depending on the type of emergency, the extent of the evacuation, the time of day, and other factors. A collective, community–wide evacuation of existing populations and the proposed population from the Project would include congested roads in its existing condition that are improved, but still congested with the Project. Congested roads are normal in any urban setting when a large evacuation is declared unless it is managed and evacuation areas are staggered to reduce the potential traffic surges that can significantly impact evacuations. Therefore, there would likely still be congestion and delays.

This WEP promotes the "Ready, Set, Go!" model, adopted by County of Los Angeles, CAL FIRE, and many fire agencies statewide. The goal is to raise agency and citizen awareness of potential evacuation issues and get a majority of the public "Ready" by taking a proactive stance on preparedness, training drills, and resident education, and evacuation planning efforts. The Project populace will be "Set" by closely monitoring the situation whenever fire weather occurs and/or when wildfire occurs, and elevating pre-planned protocol activities and situation awareness. Lastly, fire or law enforcement officials will mandate that populations "Go" by executing pre-planned evacuation procedures. The preferred alternative will always be early evacuation. However, there may be instances when evacuation is not possible, is not considered safe, or is not an option based on changing conditions. For example, should a fire occur with short notice and make evacuation from the Project ill advised, a contingency plan for occupants is available. This contingency would include moving people to pre-designated temporary refuge areas, including possibly within Project residences and other structures, until it is safe to evacuate or the threat has been mitigated.

Ultimately, it is the intent of this WEP to guide the implementation of evacuation procedure recommendations such that the process of evacuating people from the Project is facilitated in an efficient manner and according to a pre-defined evacuation protocol; as well as providing a contingency option of temporarily refuging, if evacuation is considered less safe. Project occupants will be aware of and familiar with this WEP as it will be posted on the Senior Living Facility's, Property Management and HOA's websites, in addition to annual reminders to occupants. This educational outreach will result in a populace that understands the potential for evacuations and the routes and options that may be presented to them.

During extreme fire weather conditions, there are no guarantees that a given structure will not burn or that evacuations will be successful all of the time. Wildfires may occur in the area that could damage property or harm persons. However, successful implementation of the recommendations outlined in this WEP will provide for an informed populace regarding evacuations. The Project is designed specifically to be resistant to wildfire ignition and

perform as a fire adapted Project, offering fire and law officials with additional options for resident safety compared to those options available to less defensible projects.

This WEP does not provide a guarantee that all persons will be safe at all times because of the recommendations proposed. There are many variables that may influence overall safety. This WEP provides a summary for implementation of standard evacuation protocols, suggested roadway enhancements, and public outreach, which should result in reduced wildfire related risk and hazard. Even then, fire can compromise the procedures through various, unpredictable ways. The goal is to reduce the likelihood that the system is compromised through implementation of the elements of this plan and regular occurring program maintenance and updates.

It is recommended that the evacuation process is carried out with a conservative approach to fire safety. This approach must include maintaining the Project's fuel modification landscape, infrastructural, and ignition resistant construction components according to the appropriate standards and embracing a "Ready, Set, Go!" stance on evacuation. Accordingly, evacuation of the wildfire areas should occur according to pre-established evacuation decision points, or as soon as they receive notice to evacuate, which may vary depending on many environmental and other factors. Fire is a dynamic and somewhat unpredictable occurrence, and it is important for anyone living in a high fire severity zone to educate themselves on practices that will improve safety.

Limitations

The underlying planning principle for fire preparedness, given the dynamic nature of a fire, is to demonstrate the availability of multiple route alternatives and response strategies to permit emergency professionals to manage their response according to the specific circumstances. The Study Area provides ample route and response alternatives. Emergency responders will coordinate the safest possible evacuation based on the dynamic circumstances of the actual event, including the appropriate phasing of the evacuation, and utilization of the most appropriate ingress and egress routes for area residents and emergency responders.

The breadth of route alternatives and response strategies available to emergency professionals to manage a potential fire in this region cannot and should not be evaluated using the CRA's Evacuation Analysis – Technical Memorandum alone. A comprehensive view of Project fire safety is gained by understanding this memo, the Project's Wildfire Evacuation Plan, along with the standard protocols and "in-the-field" decision making of emergency responders.

This Wildfire Evacuation Plan presents a reasonable vehicle travel time estimate based on professional judgments made by CRA with input from Dudek. Changing any number of these assumptions can lengthen or shorten the average vehicle travel time.

For instance, a situation could arise in which professionals *may* choose to utilize additional roadways for evacuation not utilized in the Dudek/CRA analysis, and *may also* choose to send more vehicle trips to certain evacuation routes, and *may also* choose to guide vehicle trips to more or different route permutations relative to what has been modeled in this the Dudek/CRA analysis.

The net result of changing the variables selected could yield an average evacuation travel time shorter or longer than the results detailed in the Dudek/CRA analysis. Many factors can shorten or lengthen the vehicle time from the results shown herein. For example:

1. Changing the possible evacuation routes selected would affect the results. For instance, utilizing roads for ingress and/or egress that are not utilized in this analysis could shorten vehicle travel times relative to the results shown herein.
2. Increasing or decreasing the number of path permutations and percentage of the population utilizing each route that leads out of the immediate area could shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.
3. Emergency professionals electing to reserve certain road lanes for emergency vehicle ingress for portions of time could affect the travel time relative to the results shown herein.
4. Assuming evacuees utilize fewer or more vehicles to evacuate from the Project or surrounding communities relative to the Vehicle Utilization Rate selected in the analysis would shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.
5. Changing the mix of vehicle trips allocated to each evacuation route could shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.
6. Assuming a different road capacity adjustment factors could shorten or lengthen the vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.
7. Assuming fewer people are at home when the evacuation notice is given would reduce the number of vehicle trips and shorten vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein. For instance, an evacuation during daytime hours would typically result in fewer outbound trips than assumed in this analysis.
8. Assuming some portion of vehicle trips are made in advance of the evacuation notice would reduce the number of vehicle trips relative to the results shown herein.
9. Assuming some homeowners and their families are not in the Study Area when evacuation notice is given (most likely in a daytime evacuation event), could reduce the number for vehicle trips relative to the results shown herein.

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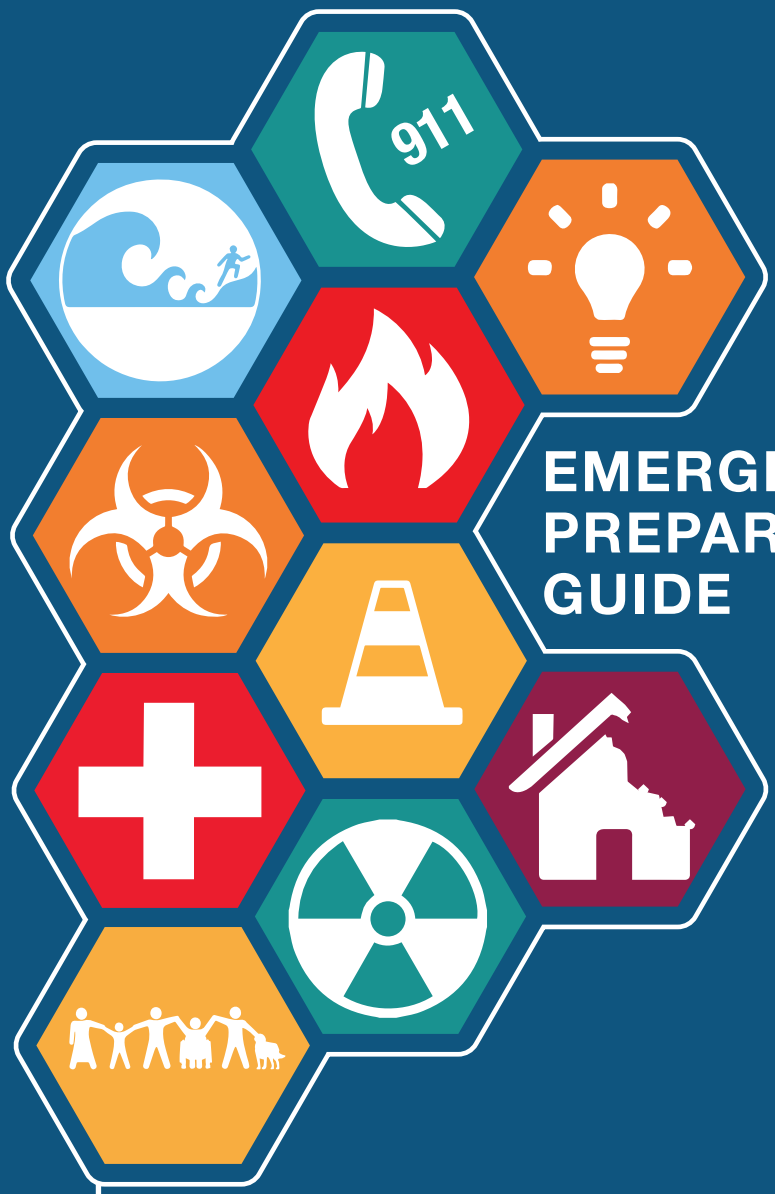
Appendix A-1 through A-2

LACoFD Emergency Preparedness Guide
"Ready, Set, Go!" Wildfire Action Guide



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT
FOUNDED 1886

www.lafd.org

For more Fire Department information, visit www.lafd.org

Los Angeles is susceptible to a variety of emergencies both natural and man made. Not only should we all be prepared and ready for these emergencies, but we should also know what to do before, during, and after an incident occurs. It is extremely important to also be aware of emergency plans that may already exist in your school, work, house of worship, or wherever you may be. This guide will help you get informed, have a plan, and get involved.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

FOR NON-EMERGENCIES & EVERYTHING ELSE

CALL 3-1-1

Or go to www.myla311.lacity.org

- City Services & Programs
- Animal Services
- Child & Adult Services
- Permits & Property Violations
- Illegal Dumping & Vandalism
- Parking & Vehicle Services
- Street Problems & Repairs
- Community Disturbances

For the hearing impaired dial TDD, (Telecommunication Device for the Deaf): (213) 473-5990

FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY

For police, fire, or paramedics...

CALL 9-1-1

Or if you can't, TEXT to 9-1-1

What is the address of the emergency?
State the type of location.

House? Business? Apartment?

What is the phone number?

(___) ___ - ____

What is happening?

Accident? Fire? Medical? Crime?

Meet with the first responders.
Help is on the way.

If it is safe, meet with the first responder

If possible, open the garage door & turn on the light

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

www.lafd.org

LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

GET INFORMED

IMPORTANT ALERT SYSTEMS

It is important to know how the City of Los Angeles will notify the community before, during and after an emergency. Here are some of the ways you can expect to find important emergency information:

WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS (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 just one of the ways public safety officials can quickly and effectively alert and warn the public about serious emergencies.

NOTIFY LA

A Community Mass Notification System that will be used in emergencies to contact City residents and businesses through phone messages, text messages and e-mail.

www.notifyla.org

COMMERCIAL MEDIA

Listen to broadcast stations for regional emergency alert information for Los Angeles City and surrounding areas. Because power failures are likely in an emergency, keep at least one battery powered radio in your household.

AMATEUR RADIO

The City of Los Angeles created the LAFD Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS) which expands and supplements emergency communications capabilities. ACS is recognized as a state disaster group. **more at www.lafdacs.org**

WEBSITES

www.nws.noaa.gov
Sign up for weather related web feeds that are sent directly by text or email.

www.lacounty.gov
LA County updates after a disaster will list shelter locations and other essential information.

ALERT LA COUNTY ALERT.LACOUNTY.GOV

TIP: Remember that your car radio might be the easiest way to listen to emergency broadcasts.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

ALERT SYSTEMS:

lafd.org/alerts

lapdonline.org

www.weather.gov/alerts

redcross.org

fema.gov

Ready
Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.®
ready.gov/alerts

BROADCASTERS:

AM / FM / SATELLITE RADIO

KPCC 89.3 FM	**KFI** 640 AM
KCBS 93.1 FM	**KABC** 790 AM
KIIS 102.7 FM	**KNX** 1070 AM
KROQ 106.7 FM	

SATELLITE RADIO

SiriusXM Channels
FOX NEWS CH. _____
CNN NEWS CH. _____

AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

FREQ. 147.3 + 110.9 (LAFD ACS CH. 1)

FREQ. _____

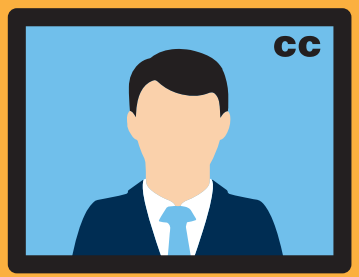
FREQ. _____

SMARTPHONE ALERTS

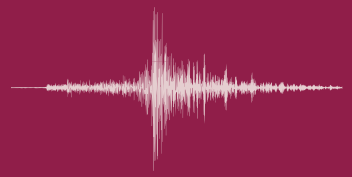
Smartphones have alerting apps for emergency notifications.

These apps may warn you of earthquakes, wild fires or other hazardous emergencies.

TV : LOCAL NEWS



EARTHQUAKE HISTORY



EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE SCALE

1-1.9	2-2.9	3-3.9	4-4.9	5-5.9	6-6.9	7-7.9	8-8.9	9-9.9
Micro	Minor		Light	Moderate	Strong	Major	Great	
Vibration detected			Building damage		Building damage		Devastating	

DID YOU KNOW?

Each year the Southern California area has about 10,000 earthquakes. The majority of which go unnoticed. However, if there is a large earthquake the aftershock sequence will produce many more earthquakes of all magnitudes for months.

Information cited from www.usgs.gov

EUREKA
November 8, 1980
2:27 AM
Magnitude 7.4

NAPA VALLEY
August 24, 2014
3:20 AM
Magnitude 6.0

SAN FRANCISCO
April 18, 1906
5:12 AM
Magnitude 7.8

LOMA PRIETA
October 17, 1989
5:04 PM
Magnitude 6.9

KERN COUNTY
July 21, 1952
4:52 AM
Magnitude 7.5

FORT TEJON
January 9, 1857
8:20 AM
Magnitude 7.9

SYLMAR
February 9, 1971
6:00 AM
Magnitude 6.6

NORTHRIDGE
January 17,1994
4:30:55 AM
Magnitude 6.7

WHITTIER
October 1st, 1987
7:42 AM
Magnitude 5.9

LANDERS
June 28, 1992
4:57 AM
Magnitude 7.3

LONG BEACH
March 10, 1933
5:54 PM
Magnitude 6.4

SAN ANDREAS FAULT

The San Andreas Fault extends 750 miles through California. It forms the tectonic boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate.

NEWPORT-INGLEWOOD FAULT

The Newport–Inglewood extends for 47 miles from Culver City through Inglewood and other coastal cities towards Newport Beach.

PUENTE HILLS FAULT

The Puente Hills Fault extends 25 miles from Puente Hills through downtown Los Angeles, ending in Griffith Park.

**Map details for reference only.*

EARTHQUAKES

BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE

1. SECURE YOUR PLACE
By identifying hazards and securing movable items.

2. PLAN TO BE SAFE
By creating a disaster plan and deciding how you will communicate in an emergency.

3. ORGANIZE DISASTER SUPPLIES
In convenient locations.

4. MINIMIZE FINANCIAL HARDSHIP
By organizing important documents, strengthening your property, and considering insurance.

DURING THE EARTHQUAKE

1. DROP COVER AND HOLD ON
When the earth shakes. See illustrations on the next page.

2. IMPROVE SAFETY
After earthquakes by evacuating if necessary, helping the injured, and preventing further injuries or damage.

TIP: Learn the 7 steps to earthquake safety.
Go to: **www.shakeout.org** for more information.

PROTECT YOURSELF DURING EARTHQUAKES!

IF POSSIBLE

USING WHEELCHAIR

For more information: www.earthquakecountry.org

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

1. 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 gas leaks to your utility company.

2. 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 unless your gas line has been thoroughly inspected. Call the Gas Company for assistance.

3. 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.

4. AFTER SHOCKS
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.

CITY LA DBS
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

After a major earthquake, Building and Safety (LADBS) will evaluate damaged buildings (dwelling, apartment or commercial building) to determine if buildings are safe to occupy. LADBS will then post one of the following placards on the damaged building(s):

BUILDING ASSESSMENT SIGNS

UNSAFE
Do not enter or occupy

RESTRICTED USE
Entry or occupancy is restricted as specified

INSPECTED
No apparent structural hazard, may have minor damage

more info at www.ladbs.org

TSUNAMIS

TSUNAMI EVACUATION ROUTE

WHAT IS A TSUNAMI

Tsunamis, also known as seismic sea waves, are a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance such as a landslide, volcanic eruption, and most commonly, an earthquake. After a disturbance has occurred, the first wave in a series could reach the beach in a few minutes, even before a warning is issued. Areas are at greater risk if they are less than 25 feet above sea level and within a mile of the shoreline. Drowning is the most common cause of death associated with a tsunami. Tsunami waves and the receding water are very destructive to structures in the run-up zone.

SIGNS OF A TSUNAMI

Rapid change in water levels may be an indication of an approaching tsunami.

An earthquake may be your only warning of an approaching tsunami, so act quickly.

If you notice water has pulled back or run out, creating an empty beach, this may be tsunami warning.

BEFORE

Build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan.

If you are a tourist, familiarize yourself with local tsunami evacuation routes.

After an earthquake, turn on your radio and listen for tsunami warning.

DURING

Move to high ground or inland and away from water immediately. Never go to the beach to watch or surf a tsunami wave.

If you are a tourist, familiarize yourself with local tsunami evacuation protocols.

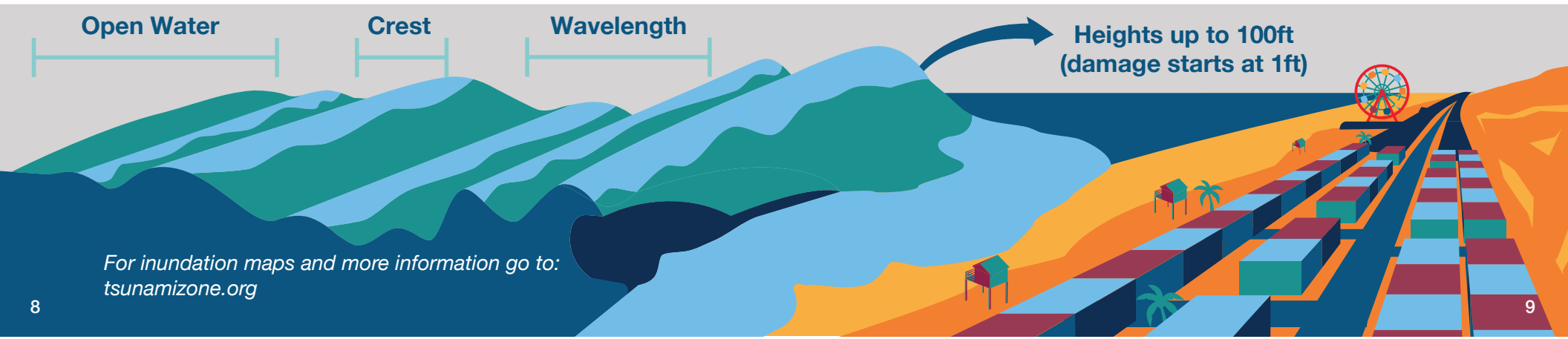
Help your neighbors who may require assistance.

AFTER

Return home only after local officials tell you it is safe.

Go to a designated public shelter if you have been told to evacuate or you feel it is unsafe to remain in your home.

Stay away from debris in the water; it may pose a safety hazard to people or pets.



For inundation maps and more information go to: tsunamizone.org

ADVERSE WEATHER

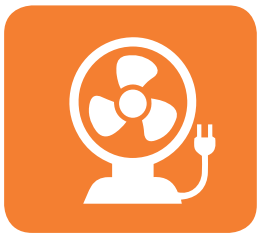
6 TIPS FOR EXTREME HEAT

When temperatures are high, prolonged sun exposure may cause dehydration, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Never leave children, elderly people, or pets unattended in closed vehicles, even with the windows cracked open.

TO STAY COOL

Hydrate by drinking water or sports drinks. Avoid drinking alcohol.

Offer help to those in your neighborhood with limited access to air conditioning and transportation, such as seniors or those who are ill.



During peak heat hours stay in an air conditioned area. Visit public facilities such as shopping malls, parks, and libraries to stay cool.

Stay out of the sun if you do not need to be in it. When in the sun, wear a hat, preferably with a wide brim.

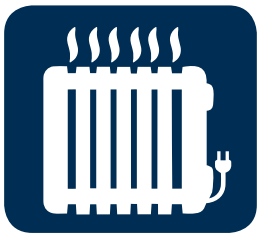
Avoid unnecessary exertion, such as vigorous exercise during peak sun hours.

Wear light, loose-fitting clothing.

6 TIPS FOR EXTREME COLD

Every year in Los Angeles there are carbon monoxide poisonings from a barbecue, stove, or oven used as a source of warmth. A safe way to stay warm is by using central heating, electric heaters, and ventilated fireplaces.

TO STAY WARM



Check to make sure heating appliances are in good working condition before using them.

Furnaces and fireplaces should be checked to ensure that chimneys or flues are not blocked to allow for proper ventilation.

A winter shelter program is available for seniors and those looking for a place to beat cold weather.

Install a carbon monoxide detector in your home to reduce the risk of poisoning.

If you use an outdoor generator, place it as far away from the home as possible.

Never use a barbecue, stove, or oven to heat your home.

TIP: For shelter locations during extreme heat or cold weather events, call 3-1-1 or search www.laparks.org

TIP: A power outage may occur during extreme heat or cold weather events.

STORMS & FLOODS

Los Angeles County contains some of the steepest and most erosive mountains in the world. With elevations reaching 10,000 feet above sea level. Below steeply walled canyons lie large coastal plains with a high population density. When heavy rains come, there is a significant potential for floods and mudslides.

6 TIPS 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.

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

Disconnect electrical appliances and do not touch electrical equipment.

WHEN ITS RAINING

Plan to arrive at your home or destination in a safe neighborhood. Remain there until well after the storm has ended.

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.

Bridges may be washed out, and culverts over stopped. When you see water across a roadway, there is no way to see whether the road is under the water has been washed away.

BEFORE THE FLOOD

Assess the safety of your residence and belongings.

Clean drains and gutters around the house.

Plan for sandbags. Visit your local fire station if sandbags are needed.

Maintain all slopes in a safe manner. Roots bring stability to soil.

DURING THE FLOOD

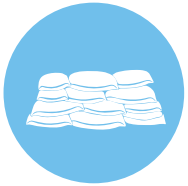
Do not cross rapidly flowing streams.

Check drainage systems at your home and driveways.

Watch for mudslides and adjust drainage to reduce mudslides.

AFTER THE FLOOD

Don't return to your flood damaged home if area is not safe.



Sandbags may help divert flood water, however they are meaningless 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.

POWER OUTAGES

BEFORE A POWER OUTAGE

1. BUILD

Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.

2. CHARGE

Charge cell phones and any battery powered devices. Also keep alternative charging methods at all times.

3. LEARN

Learn about the emergency plans by following dwp.web for additional information postage.

4. 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, this can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.

5. BUY

Purchase ice or freeze water-filled plastic containers to help keep food cold during a temporary power outage.

DURING A POWER OUTAGE

1. NO FLAMES

Open flames are dangerous during a power outage. Only use flashlights for emergency lighting; candles can cause fires.

2. FOOD

Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed. Most food requiring refrigeration can be kept safely in a closed refrigerator for several hours. An unopened refrigerator will keep food cold for about 4 hours.

3. POWER OFF

Turn off or disconnect appliances and other equipment in case of a momentary power “surge” that can damage computers and other devices. Consider adding surge protectors.

4. 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.

5. DRESS

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.

TIP: www.ladwp.com for reported power outages & wait times.

POWER OUTAGES

AFTER A POWER OUTAGE

1. THROW AWAY

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!

2. CHECK

If food in the freezer is colder than 40° F and has ice crystals on it, you can refreeze it.

3. RESTOCK

Restock your emergency kit with fresh batteries, canned foods and other supplies.

4. CONTACT

Contact your doctor or your local pharmacist if you're concerned about medications having spoiled.

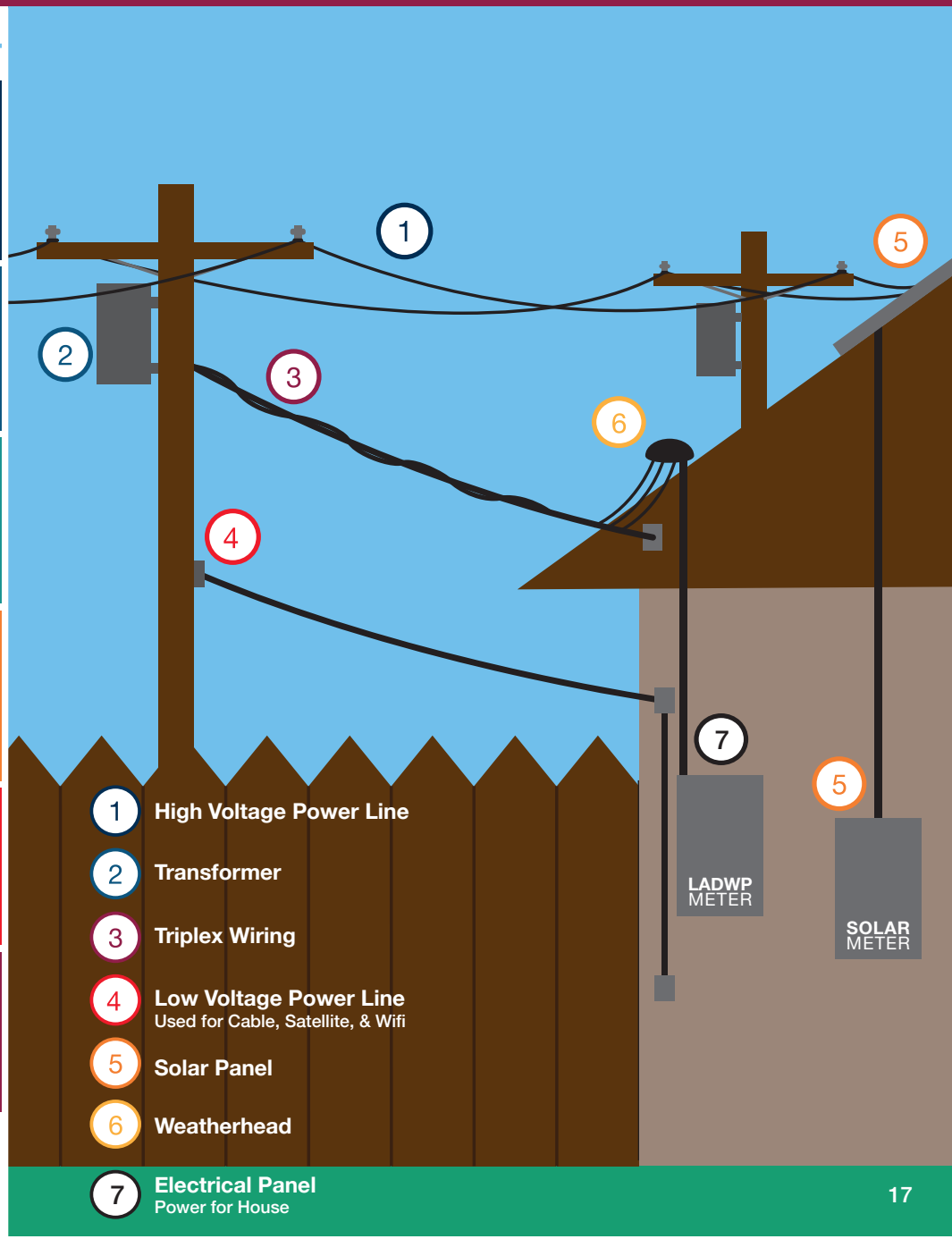
5. RESET

Unplug any electrical appliances before resetting your circuit breaker to protect them from a power surge.

6. 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 3-1-1 number instead for any additional information.

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



WILDLAND FIRES

BEFORE THE FIRE

Park your car heading out and keep your keys with you.

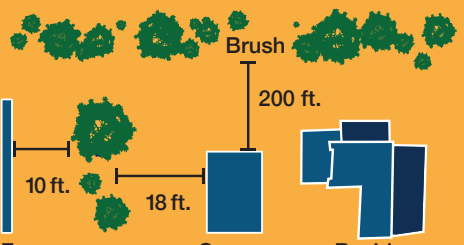
Place important documents, records, and digital files inside the car.

Unplug automatic garage door openers in case of power failure.

Have pet carriers & trailers ready to go.

Close all doors and windows inside your home. Leave all drapes & coverings open but leave lights on.

Move combustible materials away from exterior of home.



FIRE CODE (L.A.M.C. 57.322)

Maintain required clearance from brush, shrubbery, and trees around your home.

*Diagram not to scale.

Visit lafd.org/brush for more info.

DURING THE FIRE

EVACUATE

Follow evacuation instructions from Law Enforcement and Fire Department officials. Call 911 if you are unable to evacuate.

STAY TOGETHER

Gather your family, pets, and disaster supply kit. Leave your home or business immediately.

STAY CALM

Drive carefully at normal speeds. Do not park your vehicle in a traffic lane or safety area. Monitor road closures.

TIP: Pre-wetting your home and surrounding areas will not improve the safety of your home. It wastes valuable time and water.

AFTER THE FIRE

Check with the City of Los Angeles to find out what roads are closed or damaged.

RETURN SAFE

Do not return home until authorities say it's safe. Wear appropriate shoes and clothing, and wet debris down to minimize breathing in dust particles.

CLEAN UP

Make sure your utilities are operational. Do not use contaminated water. Throw out any food exposed to heat, smoke, or soot.

STAY ALERT

Maintain a "fire watch." Check your home (including the roof and attic) for smoke, sparks or hidden embers—hot spots and other hazards can flare up without warning. Leave at once if you smell smoke. Call 911 to report fire.

RECORD DAMAGES

Be sure to photograph any damages to your property for insurance purposes.

HOUSE FIRES

BEFORE A FIRE

E. D. I. T. H

E. Exit
D. Drills
I. In
T. The
H. Home

WINDOWS

Make sure that windows are not stuck, screens can be taken out quickly, and that security bars can be properly opened.

1

ESCAPE ROUTES

Find two ways to get out of each room (door or window)

2

DURING A FIRE

CRAWL, EXIT & CALL 911

Crawl low under any smoke to your exit. If you see, smell or hear a fire, exit immediately and call 911.

EVACUATE & ASSIST

Evacuate early. Remove loved ones, pets, and assist neighbors and those with disabilities.

CALL 911

If you can't get to someone needing assistance, call 9-1-1 for help.

3

SEAL DOORS & VENTS

If unable to evacuate, shelter in place, call 9-1-1 to report your location, seal doors or vents if possible.

4

FEEL THE DOOR FOR HEAT

Feel the doorknob with the back of hand, if hot leave the door closed and use another way out.

5

*Read BEFORE, DURING, AFTER tips and compare them to the home diagram below.

AFTER A FIRE

CHECK FOR SAFETY

Check with the Fire Department to make sure your residence is safe to enter. Be watchful of any structural damage caused by the fire.

RELIEF SERVICES

LAFD will contact Red Cross, if you need temporary housing, food and medicines.

6

UTILITIES

The fire department should see that utilities are either safe to use or are disconnected before they leave. DO NOT attempt to reconnect utilities yourself.

7

RECOVERY

Contact your insurance company for detailed instructions on protecting the property. If you are not insured, contact private organizations for aid.

INVENTORY DAMAGES

Maintain an inventory of damaged property and items .Protect valuable documents and records.

8

COLLECT DOCUMENTS

Save receipts for any money you spend related to fire loss. They may be needed by your insurance to verify loss claims on income tax.

HOUSE FIRES

TIPS 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 DEADLY!

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

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.

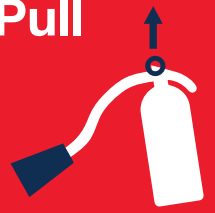
FIRE MAKES DEADLY SMOKE!

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.

OPERATING A PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

P.A.S.S

Pull



Pull the pin

Aim

Aim the nozzle or horn low at the base of the fire

Squeeze

Squeeze the handle to release the agent

Sweep

Sweep from side to side at the base until the fire is out.

SMOKE ALARMS

NEVER DISABLE

Never disable a smoke alarm while cooking – it can be a deadly mistake.

ALARM BATTERIES

Test batteries monthly. Replace batteries in battery-powered and hard-wired smoke alarms at least twice a year at daylight savings.

ALARMS ON EVERY FLOOR

Install smoke alarms on every level of your home, including the basement, both inside and outside of sleeping areas.

REPLACE ALARMS

Replace the entire smoke alarm unit every 8-10 years or according to manufacturer's instructions.

Fire burns but smoke kills. Smoke alarms save lives. That's why it's important you have functioning smoke alarms throughout your home.

SMOKE ALARM SAFETY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

AUDIBLE ALARMS

Audible alarms for people with visual disabilities should pause with a small window of silence between each successive cycle so that they can listen to instructions or voices of others.

VIBRATING /FLASHING ALARMS

Smoke alarms with a vibrating pad or flashing light are available for people who are deaf or hard of hearing.

Smoke alarms with a strobe light outside the home may be to catch the attention of neighbors. Emergency call systems for summoning help are also available.

TIP: Do not touch the plastic discharge horn on CO2 extinguishers; it gets very cold and may cause skin damage. Lay used fire extinguisher on their side so no attempt will be made to use them until they are recharged.

ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE

CALL 911

RUN | **HIDE** | **FIGHT**

TEXT 911 ONLY WHEN SAFE

HIDE IF ESCAPE IS NOT POSSIBLE

Stay out of the shooter's view.

Silence your electronics.

Block entrances & turn off lights.

Groups should spread out when hiding.

Text to 911 and text message others to silently communicate.

Stay in place until given the all-clear signal.

TIP: The very first officers on scene will not stop to help the injured. Their top priority is to end the incident as fast as possible. Rescue teams will move in after the first officers. They will treat and move the injured to safety.

RUN AND ESCAPE IF POSSIBLE

Getting away is your top priority.

Leave behind any heavy belongings.

Help others if you can, but you must escape.

Warn others to stay away from the area.

FIGHT AS A LAST RESORT

Commit to your actions. FIGHT. Do not hesitate.

Rally others & attack together.

Be prepared to inflict severe injury to shooter.

Throw objects or improvise weapons.

TERRORISM

As we've seen in the last several years, domestic and international terrorists can strike at any time. To combat the threat of terrorism, emergency services officials across all levels of government continue to work together to develop and implement effective strategies for preventing and responding to incidents.

TYPES OF TERRORISM

- Arson
- Bioterrorism
- Chemical Attacks
- Cyberterrorism
- Hijackings
- Suspicious Packages
- Nuclear Attacks
- Radiological Attacks
- Shootings

TIP: Report a tip, lead, or threat directly to the Joint Regional Intelligence Center at: www.JIRC.org, *(Select Private Sector/General Public Reporting.)*

BEFORE AN ATTACK

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 or 1-877-A-THREAT
- Submit a tip, lead, or threat at: www.jirc.org

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.

TIP: 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.
- Obtain training in CPR and first aid.
- Establish a family meeting place.
- Create an emergency communications plan.

DISEASE OUTBREAK

BEFORE A PANDEMIC

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

Store two weeks worth of supplies.

Refill your perscription medications.

Maintain health records in a safe place.

Consider vaccinations.

DURING A PANDEMIC

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

Stay away from others already sick.

Cover your cough.

Keep hands clean.

Visit a doctor.

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

www.cdc.gov
www.flu.gov
www.hhs.gov
www.redcross.org

NOTES

HAVE A PLAN

DISASTER SUPPLY KITS

A Disaster Supply Kit is any pre-assembled group of items that will improve the health and safety of your family during a disaster. Kits can be purchased, or homemade in a variety of styles and sizes. They can be as small as a shaving kit for your glove compartment or as big as 50-gallon drums for your business, or home. In general, kits should be easy to carry and as lightweight as possible. You can have many kits, each suited to a different purpose.

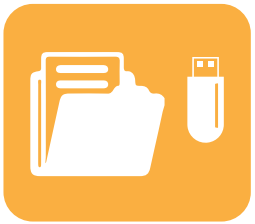
THE EVACUATION CHECKLIST

EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT

CASH AND CREDIT CARDS

OUT OF STATE CONTACT LIST

FAMILY PHOTOS



IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS
social security card, driver license, passport, medical card and records of insurance information

CHANGE OF CLOTHING
each family member

PERSONAL HYGIENE
toothbrush, toothpaste, shampoo, soap, lotion, deodorant, and tissues

MEDICAL NEEDS
wheelchair, canes, walkers, medications, hearing aids, and extra batteries

BABY
diapers, formula, food, change of clothing

PET CARE
identification, and immunization records, carrier, or cage, muzzle, leash, food and water

TIP: If time permits, prior to evacuating, consider taking photos or videos of your residence to assist in documentation of property. This may help provide information during the claims process.

EVACUATIONS

EVACUATION WARNING OR VOLUNTARY EVACUATION

Prepare to leave your home and the area. Gather your family, pets, basic needs and important paperwork and listen for instructions from emergency responders.

If you have special medical needs or have limited mobility, you should prepare to leave the area when an Evacuation Warning is issued, Those with the horses or large animals should also begin to evacuate.

EVACUATION ORDER OR MANDATORY EVACUATION

A directive from Police Department or Fire Department to leave your home or business immediately.

Failure to Evacuate may result in endangerment to the lives of others, personal injury, or death. Once you evacuate you will not be able to return until the order has been lifted.

EVACUATION SHELTER

Shelter may be set up by the Amercian Red Cross at the request of the City if an area must be evacuated for an extended amount of time. The location for an evacuation shelter will be announced by local officials.

SHELTER IN PLACE

Shelter indoors. Turn off air-conditioner or heater, seal the gaps around windows and doors. Listen to the radio for authorities to announce the threat has passed. You may also receive emergency alerts to your cellular telephone, or a reverse 911 system on your landline telephone. Call 9-1-1 if you are unable to evacuate.

FLASH FLOODS

A flash flood WATCH means flash flooding is possible in your area. Be ready to evacuate.

If you evacuate, remember to leave your information inside your home so others know where you are planning to go. Be sure to include your out of area contact.

Learn about **READY, SET, GO!** program on LAFD.org

10 ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

At a minimum your emergency supply kit should include these **10** essential items.

1. **WATER FOR 3-10 DAYS**
   (1 gallon per person per day)
2. **FOOD FOR 3-10 DAYS**
   (including pet food)
3. **MEDICATIONS**
   (prescription & non-prescription)
4. **RADIO**
   (& extra batteries)
5. **FLASHLIGHTS**
   (& extra batteries)
6. **FIRST AID KIT**
   (bandages, disinfecting wipes gauzes, medical tape)
7. **CASH & IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS**
   (small bills, coins, birth certificates, medical cards, licenses, USB)
8. **SANITATION & HYGIENE SUPPLIES**
9. **TOOLS**
   (wrench, duct tape, fire extinguisher, sturdy gloves)
10. **CLOTHING & STURDY SHOES**

PERSONALIZE IT

Camping stove fuel, pots and pans, aluminum foil, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils

Emergency blankets or sleeping bags

Pet Carriers and supplies for your animals and pets

Extra set of car, home and safe deposit box keys

List for emergency telephone numbers and contacts

Medication, portable toilet, toilet paper and plastic bags for human waste

Compass and maps

Pens, pencils, paper tablet to document incident

Toys, candy, crayons and books to keep children busy

TIP: When purchasing a fire extinguisher, the best type is ABC, which covers combustibles. liquids, and electrical fires. Be sure to check the expiration date on your extinguisher

Include items in you disaster kit that will help your family be comfortable and self-sufficient after a disaster. At minimum your emergency supplies should include these 10 essential items.

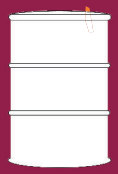
WATER STORAGE

STORE WATER

Keep bottled water in its original container and do not open it until you need to use it. Be sure to notice the expiration date or "use by" date. Store off the ground.

In an emergency situation, tap water may be safe to drink or use. It is important to prepare for possible emergency situations ahead of time. It is also essential to know how to make contaminated water safe to drink and how to find alternative sources of water.

- Generally a person needs to maintain 1 gallon to drink water each day. Children, nursing mothers, and others may need more.
- Consider water storage for your pets.
- Very hot temperatures can double the amount of water needed.



- Store water in thorougly washed plastic, glass, or enamel-lined metal containers.
- Before you access the water in your plumbing, locate the water inlet/shutoff valve for the house, condominium or appartment and turn off the water.

Pools, spas, toilet resevoirs and similar sources of water can be used for sanitary purposes only. **Do not drink** water frome these sources. Water from these sources contain toxic chemicals and have a high potential of giving you diarrhea, causing dehydration.

TIP: Water from water heater tank may be boiling hot.

Recycle self-stored water every six months. Recycle commercially bottled water every 12 months. WARNING: The water stored in the water heaters is VERY HOT. Take precautions to avoid injury!

For more information about Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at: **www.cdc.gov**

DRINKING WATER

In an emergency you can use water already in your heater tank, plumbing, and in ice cubes. Do not drink water from the reservoir tank of you toilet.

ACCESS WATER

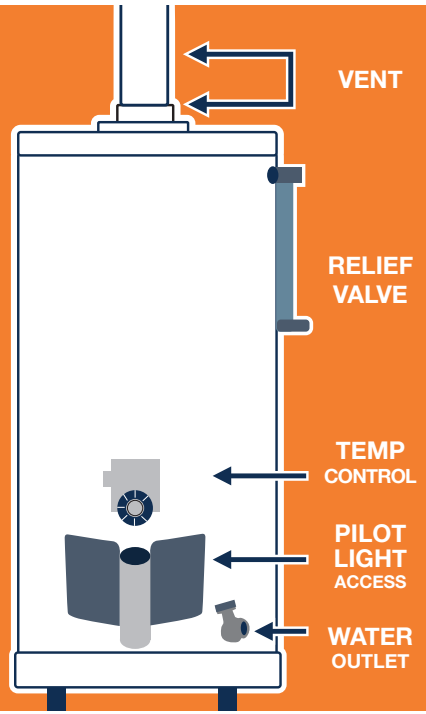
ACCESS RESERVES IN THE WATER HEATER:

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

Remember: Some sediment at the bottom of the tank may flow at first, continue to drain 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% bleach unscented solution. After 5 min empty the bleach solution and let air dry.

Water that is dirty should be first strained through a coffee filter, cheesecloth, or a paper towel to remove suspended matter.



RATIOS FOR PURIFYING WATER WITH BLEACH

8 drops of pure unscented liquid bleach per gallon of water will reduce the contaminants in the water.

1 Quart Water: 4 Drops of Bleach

1 Gallon Water: 8-16 Drops of Bleach

5 Gallon Water: 1 TSP of Bleach

If water continues to be murky or had an odor, add 1/8th teaspoon (or 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.

UTILITIES

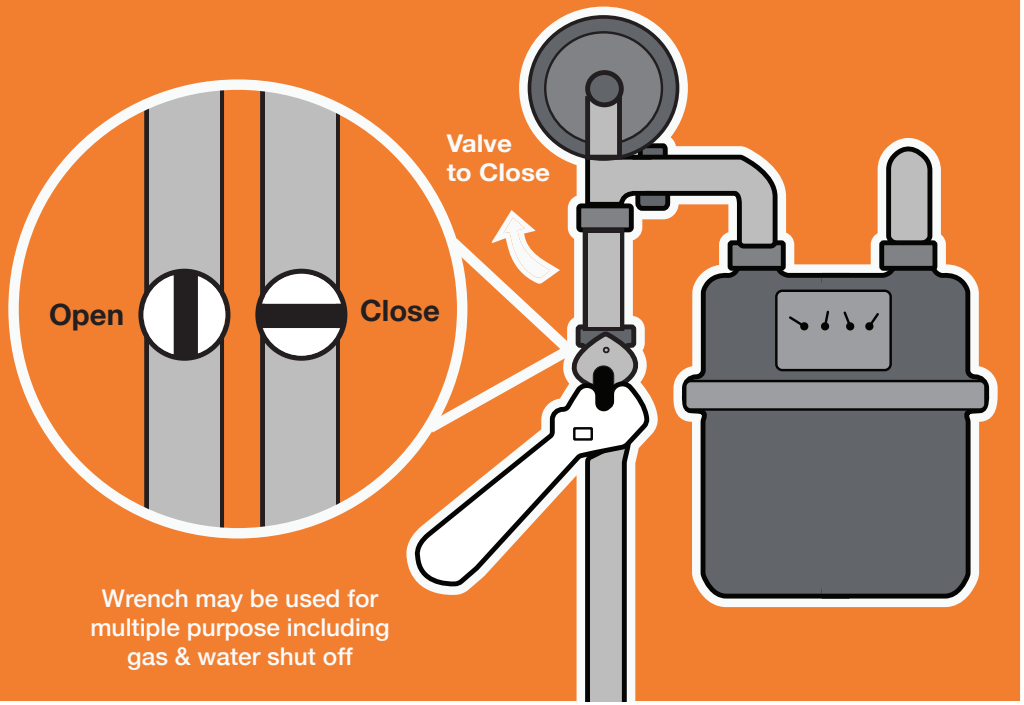
GAS SHUT OFF

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

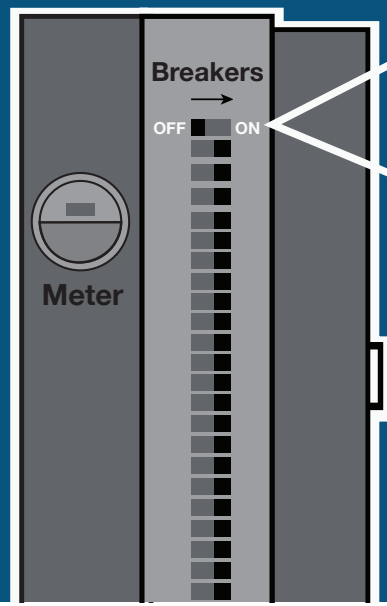
TURN OFF GAS SUPPLY

Use a wrench and carefully give it a quarter turn in either direction so that the bar runs crosswise on the pipe. Shut off valves covered with paint should be tapped gently to break the seal; forcing the valve can break it. If you have propane (gas in a tank), **turn off the main gas supply valve** if it is safe to do so.



TIP: 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.

ELECTRICITY SHUT OFF



1. TURN POWER OFF

Turn off individual breakers FIRST, then the main switch.

2. TURN POWER ON

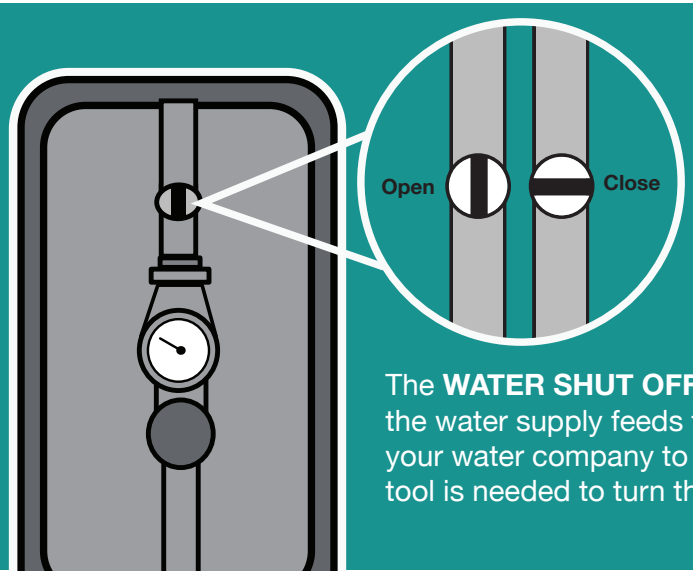
Turn on the main switch FIRST, then individual breakers.

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)*

Remember **Do Not** operate any electrical switches if a gas leak is suspected.

WATER SHUT OFF



The **WATER SHUT OFF valve** is found where the water supply feeds the house. Check with your water company to determine if a special tool is needed to turn the valve.

HOME SAFETY CHECK

GAS

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.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Keep a fire extinguisher in plain view and on every floor of your home.

SMOKE ALARMS

Make sure to install smoke alarms on every floor of the house, including the basement and near rooms where people sleep.

Carbon monoxide detectors are vital because this gas is tasteless and odorless.

WATER

If pipes are damaged, turn off the main water valve.

Check with local authorities before using any water. The water could be contaminated.
DO NOT flush toilets until you know that sewage lines are intact.

APPLIANCES

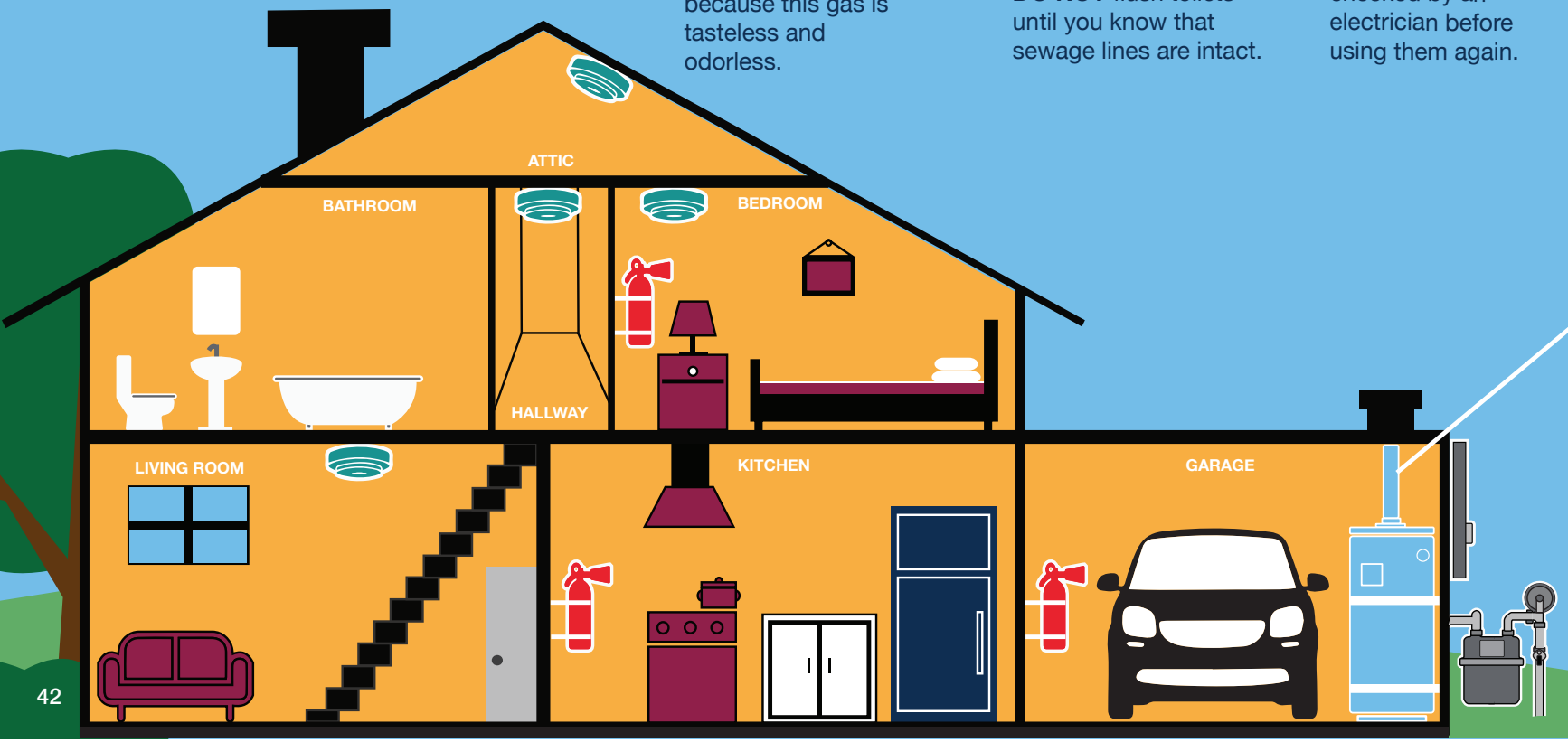
If appliances are wet, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. Then, unplug appliances and let them dry out.

Have appliances checked by an electrician before using them again.

FOOD

Throw out all food and other supplies that you suspect that may have been contaminated or come into contact with flood water.

Be alert that stored food and supplies may shift and fall.



TIP:
BROKEN WATER HEATER may leak carbon monoxide always make sure your detectors are working properly.

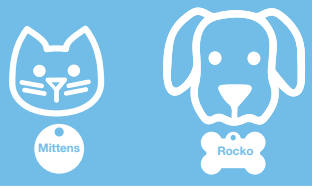
SMALL ANIMAL PREPAREDNESS

SHELTERING

Before the emergency, make arrangements to shelter your animals at two different locations far apart from each other.

COLLAR

Be sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars with securely fastened current identification, attach the telephone phone number and address.



TRAINING

Train both dogs and cats to feel comfortable going in and being in a crate for fast transportation during a disaster

OUTDOORS

Always bring pets indoors at the first sign or warning of a storm or 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 tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability.

PET KIT & STORAGE

Keep an emergency pet kit and leashes and that it is clearly labeled and easy to carry in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.)

TIP: Identification microchips are highly recommended for all pets

For more information go to www.laanimalservices.com

SUPPLY KIT

Name tags and phone numbers for collars and harnesses

Water and food for 3-10 days

Leashes, harnesses, gloves and carriers to transport pets safely and securely

Supplies like bowls, cat litter and pans, manual can opener, foil or plastic lids for cans

3-10 day supply of medications. Medical records stored in a waterproof container

Current photos of your pets in case they get lost

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, & hydrogen peroxide)

LARGER ANIMALS PREPAREDNESS

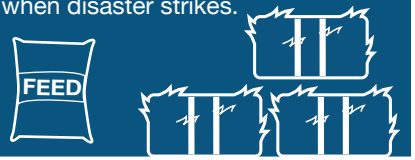
Make sure your horse is identifiable with a bracelet or microchip.

Train horses to lead and trailer so that they become comfortable with the process.

Identify alternate ways that you can trailer and/or walk your horse(s) to nearby stables or other designated safety zones.

Prearrange for boarding at stables outside the City of Los Angeles, if possible.

Have a surplus of feed available. Don't let yourself get down to the last bale when disaster strikes.



Have an emergency three day supply of water available (use drums or barrels).

Keep a leather halter near the corral that's easy to find for emergency responders in case you are not able to evacuate your horses yourself.

Never turn your horse or livestock loose during a wildfire. You do not know how they will react and they could be a danger to you or others.

TIP: If there is an emergency in your area and you believe evacuation is likely, or if you have been ordered to evacuate, please contact one of the animal Shelters below to get current information on large animal evacuation sites for your area.

West Valley Center : (818) 756-9325 from 8 a.m. to midnight.
East Valley Center : (818) 756-9323 24 hours a day

For more information go to www.laanimalservices.com

SHELTER-IN-PLACE

PREPAREDNESS TIPS

DO NOT TURN HORSES LOOSE
Horses may return home to a burning barn. Loose horses also cause serious problems for first responders.

MAINTAIN ADEQUATE CLEARANCE
The Los Angeles Fire Department recommends 200 ft. clearance around your property.

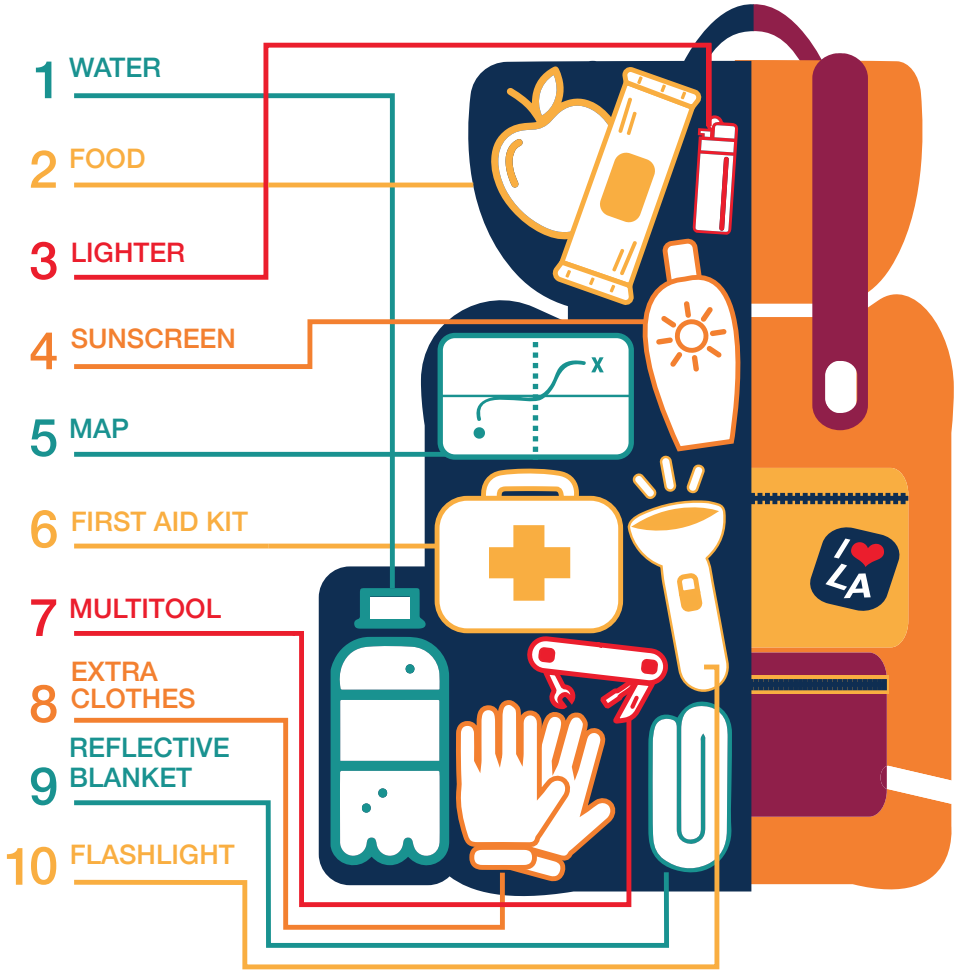
BRING HORSES INTO ARENA WITH SUFFICIENT BRUSH AND TREE CLEARANCE
Your horse corral should be made with metal pipes, not PVC or wood.

SUGGESTED SUPPLIES

- Fire hose(s)
- Generator
- Shovels axes, hoe, rake, broom
- Ladders
- Portable AM/FM radio with spare batteries
- Hand-held FRS radios
- Masks, goggles, work gloves and bandannas
- Use leather halters

DAY HIKING SAFETY GUIDE

DAY HIKING CHECKLIST:
10 KEY ITEMS



TIP: Call the ranger station closest to the trailhead before your hike to find out about possible road closures, hiking conditions, or required wilderness permits.

HIKE WITH A FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER.

It makes hiking more safe and fun.
Encourage one another to meet your goals!

TAKE PLENTY OF DRINKING WATER.

Don't drink stream water, it can make you sick.
Save enough water for the way back on long hikes.

LET SOMEONE KNOW WHERE YOU ARE GOING AND WHEN YOU PLAN ON RETURNING.

Bring a cell phone and let that person know you made it home safely.
Check phone battery and reception before leaving.

DON'T WALK OFF-TRAIL.

Cutting across switchbacks erodes the hillside and destroys the trail.
Walking off-trail increases your chance of suffering an injury or getting lost.

BE AWARE OF THE WILDLIFE THAT LIVES IN ALL OF OUR STATE PARKS.

Black bears, mountain lions, and rattlesnakes are rarely encountered. If seen, keep your distance, back away slowly, and do not run. Report your sightings to a park ranger.

POISON OAK IS COMMON THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA.

Avoid touching this shiny, three leafed shrub. If you touch poison oak wash it with soap and water immediately and pat dry. Remember "leaves of three, let it be".

For more information visit www.LAparks.org/hiking

GET INVOLVED

NOTES

COMMUNITY TRAINING

WHAT IS CERT?

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program trains residents on disaster preparedness and the hazards that may impact their area.

The Los Angeles Fire Department is the authorized program manager of the CERT program in the City of Los Angeles.

WHAT WILL I LEARN?

- Disaster Preparedness
- Fire Safety
- Medical Operations
- Patient Assessment
- Light Search and Rescue
- Disaster Psychology
- Terrorism
- Natural/Manmade Hazard Response

WHAT WILL IT TAKE?

- Commitment to 1 day a week for 2.5 hours, for a total of 17.5 hours.
- This free training is offered mornings, afternoons, or nights.
- All classes taught by LAFD firefighters.
- Certification upon completion.
- Must be 18 or older.

For more information on CERT Training and classes near you, please visit www.CERT-LA.com or email LAFDCERT@lacity.org (213) 202-3136.

BASIC FIRST AID

CPR EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

Check if alert, breathing & pulse. | Call 911 | CPR if needed. Push hard & fast in center of chest. | Continue until help arrives.

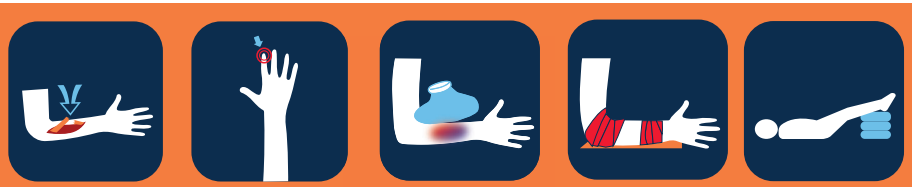
HEAD, NECK AND BACK INJURIES

Call 911 | Hold still. | Watch for vomiting. | May have unequal pupils.

CONTROLLING BLEEDING

Call 911 | Apply direct pressure. | Elevate injured area. | Wrap with bandage. | TIP: Use tourniquet if needed.

AIDING FRACTURES



Help/ support area. | Check pulses & sensation. | Apply ice or a cold pack. | Immobilize the area. | Treat for shock.

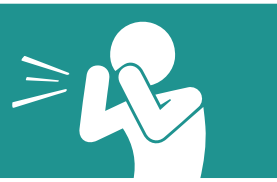
TRIAGE PROCEDURE

Triage is the sorting of patients according to urgency of their need for care.
• Airway and breathing • Circulation and bleeding • Mental status

1. STOP, LOOK, LISTEN & THINK

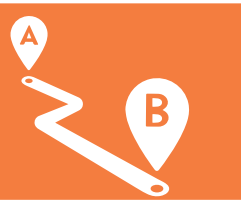
- Size up the situation by looking around and listening.
- If it is safe to proceed, quickly make a plan for your approach.

2. CALL OUT FOR SURVIVORS



- Call out loudly and clearly, “Does anyone need help?”
- Tag survivors that are able to walk with “M” (minor) and direct them to a designated location.

3. START WHERE YOU STAND AND FOLLOW AN ORGANIZED ROUTE



- Evaluate the medical condition of the closet survivor.
- Work outwards in a organized matter, evaluating the next closet survivor and so on.

4. EVALUATE & TAG EACH SURVIVOR

- Identify yourself and ask for permission to treat their injuries.
- Remember to evaluate the survivors that are wounded and those that are not.

5. IMMEDIATELY TREAT SURVIVORS TAGGED “I”

- Apply first aid to category “I” survivors with life threatening injuries.

6. DOCUMENT THE RESULTS

- Note where resources have been deployed.
- Mark the location of survivors.
- List the numbers of casualties by degree of severity.

TRIAGE CATEGORIES

In mass casualty events, categorize the priority of treatment.

TAG	CATEGORY	CONDITION
“I”or Red tag	Immediate	Life Threating Injury
“D”or yellow tag	Delayed	Serious/ Non-Life Threating
“M”or green tag	Minor	Walking Wounded
“DEAD”or black tag	Deceased	Pulse-less/ Non-Breathing

INDIVIDUALS IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

INDIVIDUALS WITH UNIQUE SUPPORT


PREGNANT


MOBILITY DEVICE


ELDERLY


INJURED


HEARING IMPAIRMENT


TEMPORARY DISABILITIES

NON-ENGLISH SPEAKERS


NO ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION


BABY/CHILD

DISASTER RELATED STRESS

COMMON REACTIONS TO DISASTERS


NAUSEA


HEADACHES


SADNESS


ALCOHOL/DRUG CONSUMPTION

ANGER/IRRITATION


INSOMNIA


LOSS OF APPETITE


ANXIETY


LACK OF FOCUS

- Ensure that your Family Emergency Plan includes the needs of all the members of your household.
- Consider your neighbors as part as your plan.

- First responders will notify a neighborhood that needs to be evacuated, at this time... PLEASE prepare to leave.
- NEIGHBORS typically perform 70% of all rescues.

HOW TO COPE

- Seek help from professional counselors who deal with post-disaster stress.
- Don't hold yourself responsible or feel that you can not help in any of the disastrous events.
- 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, rest, and exercising.
- Start a plan and prepare for future disasters.


TIP: For more information visit: www.disability.lacity.org on "Stay Safe, Stay in Control" or Dial 7-1-1.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION

FEMA

FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) may offer several types of assistance including services and grants to help people repair homes and gain replacement housing.

After a Presidentially Declared Disaster, call the FEMA registration number and apply for FEMA and Small Business Administration (SBA) assistance programs. FEMA assistance does not make you whole again, but it can give offer a helping hand while recovering.

HOW TO APPLY?

Apply online at www.disasterassistance.gov
Call 1-800-621-FEMA (3362) or TTY 1-800-462-7585 to apply by telephone.

They will mail you a copy of your application and a copy of Help After a Disaster: Applicant's Guide to the Individuals and Households Program.

LOOKING FOR FAMILY?

FEMA's National Emergency Family Registry and Locater System (NEFRLS) helps reunite families separated during a disaster. It allows displaced individuals to register and provide information about their current location and situation.

Affected individuals, or those seeking information about friends or family, can visit the NEFRLS website or call 1-800-588-9822 to register themselves or another person.

HOME DESTROYED?

Finding shelter is critical in times of disaster. Shelter outside of the hazard area could include staying with family or friends, seeking a hotel room, or staying in a mass shelter. The following resources can help you find emergency shelter.

Search for open shelters near you by texting SHELTER and your zip code to 4FEMA (43362).

LOST JOB? CAN'T WORK?

People who lose their jobs due to a disaster may apply for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). DUA provides weekly benefits to unemployed individuals who are not eligible for regular insurance compensation. Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims, including claims for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), can be filed online, by phone, by mail, or by fax.

To file a claim by phone,
English: 1-800-300-5616
TTY: 1-800-815-9387
Online: www.edd.ca.gov

NEED LEGAL HELP?

Local non-profits often give legal assistance to people who have been impacted by disasters. Local members of the American Bar Association offer free legal counseling to low income individuals. You can get more info at a Local Assistance Center or Disaster Recovery Center that is set up after the President declares a major disaster.

American Red Cross

The American Red Cross and other volunteer agencies set up shelters for people who cannot return to their homes. These volunteer agencies will provide food, water, and clothing to the best of their ability. Listen to or watch local news for distribution locations.

Visit www.redcross.org to find the nearest shelter, reconnect with family members, or donate blood after a disaster. CPR training and other classes available to stay prepared!

SAFE & WELL?

The American Red Cross Safe and Well website is a central location for people in disaster areas in the Los Angeles and the United States to register their current status, and for their loved ones to access that information.

The Safe and Well website: safeandwell.communityos.org
It is easy to use and is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is accessible in both English and Spanish.

SCHOOL SAFETY

BEFORE SCHOOL

If schools cannot open due to unsafe reasons, school staff may declare a school closure.

The school district will notify media to announce necessary closures. Automated phone calls, emails, or text alerts may also be received.

DURING SCHOOL HOURS

Students will be released to adults listed on their emergency card. Keep this contact information updated regularly.

If a disaster occurs during the school day, students will be sheltered and cared for at school. Parent pickup may be delayed.

Notification will be made to school staff if road conditions prevent or delay safe access to or from school.

EMERGENCY SCHOOL EVACUATIONS

Students may be relocated if flooding or fires occur. If destruction of facilities occur, site will be evacuated.

A site evacuation may occur. Students may be relocated to s a safe zone by walking to another site as not all schools have buses.

TIP: Keep your emergency contact information updated with school. Know the school's emergency plans, and emergency relocation sites.

PLACE OF WORSHIP

ENSURE THAT YOUR PLACE OF WORSHIP IS PREPARED FOR A MAJOR DISASTER.

Prepare to help other members of your community as the facility may be used as a shelter.

Plan for building evacuations with clear exits.

Prepare to help your congregation after a disaster.

Train staff in disaster readiness and response.

Prepare for a disaster with emergency supplies.

Identify additional threats including hate crimes, terrorism, and arson fires.

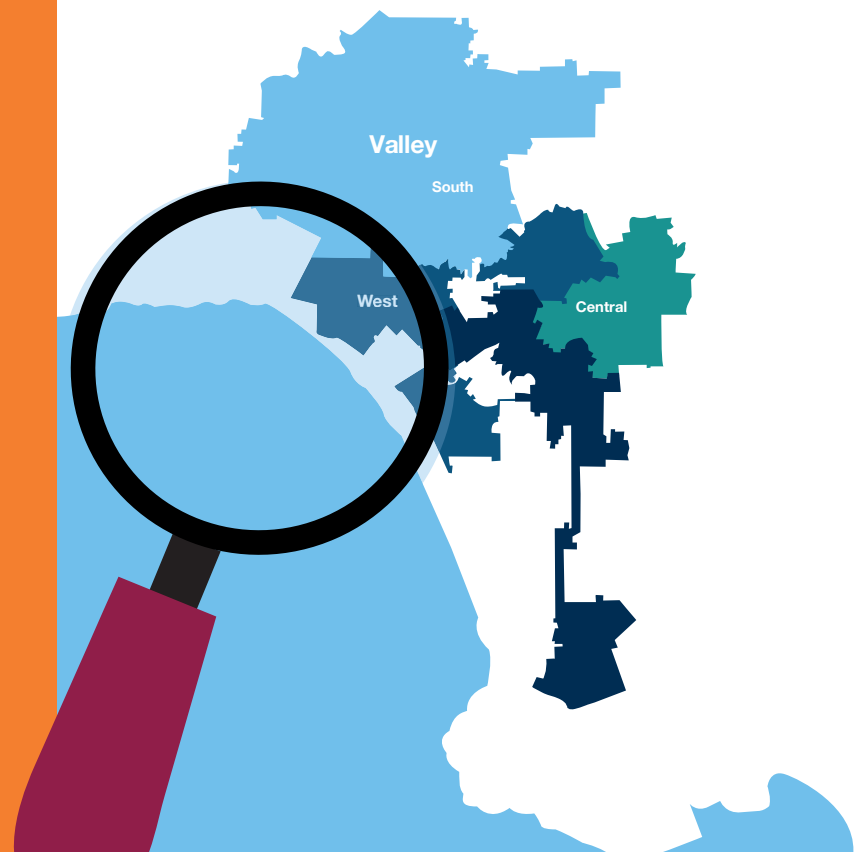
RECOVERY

24/7 Emergency Service

CITY OF LOS ANGELES CONTACTS

Department of Aging		1-800-510-2020
Department of Animal Services	www.laanimalservices.com	1-888-452-7381
Department of Building & Safety	www.ladbs.org/LADBSWeb/services-permit.jsf	(311) (TDD) 1-213-473-3231
Department on Disability	1-213-202-2764	(TDD) 1-213-202-3452
FIRE & POLICE Department: EMERGENCIES ONLY		DIAL (911)
DigAlert	www.digalert.org (811)	Information (411)
General Information	www.lafd.org www.lapdonline.org	1-213-978-3820/ 1-877-275-5273
Emergency Management Department	www.emergency.lacity.org	1-213-484-4800
Department of Water & Power	www.ladwp.com	1-800-342-5397
LA Sanitation Sewer/ Storm Drain Problem		
Storm Damage/ Mud Slide Reports		1-800-773-2489
Trees Down/ Debris Removal		1-800-996-2489
Recs & Parks		1-213-202-2700
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)	www.ENLA.org	1-703-778-5088
Street Lights	1-323-913-4744	1-213-485-4184
Traffic Signals		1-818-374-4823
Southern California Gas Company	www.socalgas.com	1-800-427-2200
United Policyholders	www.uphelp.org	1-415-393-9990
California Volunteers (donations/volunteers)	californiavolunteers.ca.gov	1-916-323-7646
American Red Cross	www.redcross.org	1-800-733-2767
The Salvation Army	www.salvationarmy.org	1-800-725-2769

RESOURCES



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

mayor.lacity.org
213-978-0600

COUNCIL DISTRICTS

To find your Council District go to: www.lacity.org

Council District 1	213 473-7001	Council District 9	213 473-7009
Council District 2	213 473-7002	Council District 10	213 473-7010
Council District 3	213 473-7003	Council District 11	213 473-7011
Council District 4	213 473-7004	Council District 12	213 473-7012
Council District 5	213 473-7005	Council District 13	213 473-7013
Council District 6	213 473-7006	Council District 14	213 473-7014
Council District 7	213 473-7007	Council District 15	213 473-7015
Council District 8	213 473-7008		

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

CITY of LOS ANGELES
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
"IN OMNIA PARATUS"

www.emergency.lacity.org
(213) 484-4800
emdcommunications@lacity.org

The Emergency Management Department has five divisions comprised of administrative staff and specialists that work with City departments, municipalities and an array of community-based organizations to ensure that the City and its residents have the resources and information they need to prepare, respond, and recover from emergencies, disasters and significant events.

LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Los Angeles City Fire Stations have sandbags available in the event of pending major storms and storm emergencies. A limit of 25 burlap bags are available to each household. Property owners and residents should not solely rely on these sources, as high demand may rapidly strap resources and create spot shortages.

FIRE STATIONS IN LA CITY (ordered by zip code)

ZIP CODE	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FIRE STATION
90002	1801 E. Century Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6265	65
90003	6406 S. Main Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6233	33
90004	326 N. Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6206	6
90006	2401 W. Pico Boulevard Los Angeles	(213) 485-6213	13
90007	3000 S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6215	15
90010	4029 W. Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6229	29
90011	3401 S. Central Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6214	14
90011	1192 E. 51st Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6221	21
90012	108 N. Fremont Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6203	3
90012	450 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6204	4
90014	430 E. 7th Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6209	9
90015	1335 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6210	10
90016	4470 Coliseum Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6294	94
90018	2009 S. Western Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6226	26
90018	3661 S. 7th Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6234	34
90019	5023 W. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6268	68
90021	1601 S. Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6217	17
90023	2927 E. Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6225	25
90024	107S Beverly Glen Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 575-8571	71
90024	1090 S. Veteran Avenue, Los Angeles	(310) 575-8537	37
90026	2144 W. Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6220	20
90027	1601 Hillhurst Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6235	35
90028	5769 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6282	82
90028	1327 N. Cole Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6227	27
90029	4957 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6252	52
90031	2230 Pasadena Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485 6201	1
90032	2011 N. Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6216	16
90032	4575 Huntington Dr. South, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6247	47
90033	1962 E. Cesar Chavez Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6202	2
90034	3690 S. Motor Ave., Los Angeles	(310) 840-2143	43

FIRE STATIONS IN LA CITY CONTINUED

(ordered by zip code)

ZIP CODE	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FIRE STATION
90035	1556 S. Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6258	58
90036	5821 W. 3rd Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6261	61
90037	4370 S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6246	46
90039	2759 Rowena Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6256	56
90041	2021 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6242	42
90041	4455 E. York Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6255	55
90042	5921 N. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6212	12
90044	7800 S. Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6257	57
90045	6911 World Way West, Los Angeles	(310) 978-2180	80
90045	10010 International Road, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6295	95
90045	10435 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6251	51
90045	8900 S. Emerson Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6205	5
90046	8021 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles	(818) 756-8697	97
90046	1439 N. Gardner Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6241	41
90047	1909 W. Slauson Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6266	66
90049	16500 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles	(818) 756-8609	109
90049	12229 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 575-8519	19
90057	1819 W. 7th Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6211	11
90061	10811 S. Main Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6264	64
90064	10556 W. Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 840-2192	92
90064	11505 W. Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 575-8559	59
90065	1410 W. Cypress Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6244	44
90065	3036 Fletcher Drive, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6250	50
90066	11970 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 397-2662	62
90068	3111 N. Cahuenga Boulevard, West Los Angeles	(213) 485-6276	76
90094	5451 Playa Vista Drive, Los Angeles	(310) 862-2844	67
90210	14145 Mulholland Drive, Beverly Hills	(818) 756-8699	99
90210	12520 Mulholland Drive, Beverly Hills	(818) 756-8608	108
90247	18030 S. Vermont Avenue, Gardena	(310) 548-7579	79
90272	17281 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades	(310) 575-8523	23
90272	15045 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades	(310) 575-8569	69
90291	1930 Shell Avenue, Venice	(310) 575-8563	63
90710	1331 W. 253rd Street, Harbor City	(310) 548-7585	85
90731	2945 S. Miner Street (Berth 44A), San Pedro	(310) 548-7545	110
90731	1444 S. Seaside Ave (Berth 256),Terminal Island	(310) 548-7541	111
90731	444 S. Harbor Boulevard (Berth 86), San Pedro	(310) 548-7542	112
90731	330 Ferry Street, Terminal Island	(310) 548-7540	40
90731	1601 S. Grand Avenue, San Pedro	(310) 548-7548	48
90732	1414 W. 25th Street, San Pedro	(310) 548-7501	101
90732	1005 N.Gaffey Street, San Pedro	(310) 548-2836	36
90744	124 E. "I" Street, Wilmington	(310) 548-7538	38
90744	400 Yacht Street (Berth 194), Wilmington	(310) 548-7549	49
91040	9411 Wentworth Street, Sunland	(818) 756-8624	24
91042	7777 Foothill Boulevard, Tujunga	(818) 756-8674	74
91303	6811 De Soto Avenue, Canoga Park	(818) 756-8672	72
91304	23004 Roscoe Boulevard, West Hills	(818) 756-8606	106
91306	8349 Winnetka Avenue, Winnetka	(818) 756-8604	104
91311	21800 Marilla Street, Chatsworth	(818) 756-8696	96
91311	20225 Devonshire Street, Chatsworth	(818) 756-8607	107
91316	4960 Balboa Boulevard, Encino	(818) 756-8683	83
91324	11351 Tampa Avenue, Northridge	(818) 756-8668	8
91324	9861 Reseda Boulevard, Northridge	(818) 756-7670	70
91325	18143 Parthenia Street, Northridge	(818) 756-8603	103
91326	11641 Corbin Avenue, Northridge	(818) 756-9728	28
91331	13035 Van Nuys Boulevard, Pacoima	(818) 756-8698	98
91335	7419 Reseda Boulevard, Reseda	(818) 756-8673	73
91340	15345 San Fernando Mission, Mission Hills	(818) 756-8675	75
91342	14430 Polk Street, Sylmar	(818) 756-8691	91
91343	10124 Balboa Boulevard, North Hills	(818) 756-8687	87
91344	12050 Balboa Boulevard, Granada Hills	(818) 756-8618	18
91352	9224 N. Sunland Boulevard, Sunland	(818) 756-8677	77
91356	19059 Ventura Boulevard, Tarzana	(818) 756-8693	93
91364	6345 Fallbrook Avenue, Woodland Hills	(818) 756-8605	105
91367	21050 W. Burbank Boulevard, Woodland Hills	(818) 756-8684	84
91401	13200 Burbank Boulevard, Van Nuys	(818) 756-8602	102
91401	14415 Sylvan Street, Van Nuys	(818) 756-8639	39
91402	14355 W. Arminta Street, Panorama City	(818) 756-8681	81
91402	14630 Plummer Street, Panorama City	(818) 892-4807	7
91403	5101 N. Sepulveda Boulevard, Sherman Oaks	(818) 756-8688	88
91406	7921 Woodley Avenue, Van Nuys	(818) 756-8690	90
91406	6751 Louise Avenue, Van Nuys	(818) 756-8600	100
91601	5320 Tujunga Avenue, North Hollywood	(818) 756-8660	60
91602	4305 Vineland Avenue, North Hollywood	(818) 756-8686	86
91604	4041 Whitsett Avenue, Studio City	(818) 756-8678	78
91605	7063 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, North Hollywood	(818) 756-8689	89

My local fire station is... _____

(write in pencil)

"The Los Angeles Fire Department is dedicated to saving lives, fighting fires, safety and prevention, and building communities."

For more fire department information visit www.lafd.org

THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

MAKE THE RIGHT CALL

9-1-1

- 911 is for **EMERGENCIES ONLY**
- An emergency is a situation that threatens human life or property and demands immediate attention.

EXAMPLES:
Robberies, violent assaults, significant car collisions, serious medical injuries, or fire emergencies

3-1-1

- 311 is for **NON-EMERGENCIES**
- It is designed to help reduce the number of non-emergency calls to 911 operators.

EXAMPLES:
City services and programs, animal services, child care, permits and licenses, utilities, street repairs, or community disturbances

REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

To report suspicious activity, contact your local law enforcement agency. Describe specifically what you observed, including:

- Who or what you saw
- When you saw it
- Where it occurred
- Why it's suspicious

1-877-A-THREAT
(1-877-284-7328)
www.iWATCHLA.org
www.JIRC.org

For all other non-emergency calls for service, please telephone:

Non-Emergency Information Line
Toll Free 877-ASK-LAPD
(1-877-275-5273)

Spanish Line (Español)
213-928-8222

COMMUNITY POLICE STATIONS IN LA CITY

For general information or assistance, visit or call your local Community Police Station at any of our 21 geographic areas Citywide:

POLICE STATION	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	ZIP CODE
77th	7600 Broadway, Los Angeles	(213) 485-4164	90003
Olympic	1130 S. Vermont, Los Angeles	(213) 382-9102	90006
Newton	3400 S. Central Avenue, Los Angeles	(323) 846-6547	90011
Central	251 E. Sixth Street, Los Angeles	(213) 833-3707	90014
Rampart	1401 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles	(213) 484-3400	90017
Wilshire	4861 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 473-0476	90019
West Los Angeles	1663 Butler Avenue, Los Angeles	(310) 444-0701	90025
Harbor	2175 John S. Gibson Blvd, San Pedro	(310) 726-7700	90731
Hollywood	1358 N. Wilcox, Hollywood	(213) 972-2971	90028
Hollenbeck	2111 E. First Street, Los Angeles	(323) 342-4100	90033
Southeast	145 W. 108th Street, Los Angeles	(213) 972-7828	90061
Southwest	1546 W. Martin Luther King Blvd, Los Angeles	(213) 485-2582	90062
Northeast	3353 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles	(323) 561-3211	90065
Pacific	12312 Culver Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 482-6334	90066
Topanga	21501 Schoenborn Street, Canoga Park	(818) 756-4800	91304
Devonshire	10250 Etiwanda Avenue, Northridge	(818) 832-0633	91325
Foothill	12760 Osborne Street, Pacoima	(818) 756-8861	91331
West Valley	19020 Vanowen Street, Reseda	(818) 374-7611	91335
Mission	11121 Sepulveda Blvd, Mission Hills	(818) 838-9800	91345
Van Nuys	6240 Sylmar Avenue, Van Nuys	(818) 374-9500	91401
North Hollywood	11640 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood	(818) 623-4016	91601

TRAFFIC DIVISIONS IN LA CITY

TRAFFIC DIVISONS	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	ZIP CODE
South	4125 S. Crenshaw Boulevard. Los Angeles	(323)-421-2577	90008
Central	251 East 6th Street. Los Angeles	(213)-833-3746	90014
West	4849 W. Venice Boulevard. Los Angeles	(213)-473-0222	90019
Valley	7870 Nollan Place. Panarama City	(818)-644-8000	91402

My local police station is... _____
(write in pencil)

"To Protect and To Serve"

For more police department information visit www.lapdonline.org

GET HELP.

Where can I find information about...

Animal services	**LA Department of Animal Services**	888-452-7381 www.laanimalservices.com
Buildings and safety	**LA Department of Building & Safety**	311 www.ladbs.org
Blood donations	**American Red Cross**	310-445-9900 www.redcross.org
Disaster recovery assistance	**U.S. Department of Homeland Security**	www.disasterhelp.gov
Disease control	**CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**	800-232-4636 www.cdc.gov
Earthquake information	**U.S. Geological Survey**	www.quake.usgs.gov
Environmental disasters	**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**	www.epa.gov/ebtpages/emergencies.html
Exposure to toxic substances	**Poison Control Center**	800-222-1222 www.aapcc.org/DNN
Health and human services	**211 LA County**	211 www.211lacounty.org
Loan and grant information	**U.S. Small Business Administration**	800-659-2955 www.sba.gov
Reports for outages	**LADWP - LA Department of Water and Power**	800-342-5397 www.ladwp.org
School districts in LA	**LAUSD - LA Unified School District**	213-241-4500 www.lausd.net
Underground services	**Dig Alert**	811 www.digalert.org
Weather information	**National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration**	www.noaa.gov

Take time to record important contact information for members of your household as well as insurance information. *(write in pencil)*

HOME INFORMATION

Home Address: _____

Home Phone Number: _____

Cell Phone Number: _____

House Color: _____

Landmarks: _____

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

CONTACTS	NAME	LOCATION	PHONE NUMBER
In-State Contacts:			
Primary			
Secondary			
Out-of-State Contacts:			
Primary			
Secondary			
Hospitals Near:			
Home			
Work			
School			
Neighbor			
Family Physician			
Other Doctor			
Dentist			
Employer/Office			
School			
Vet			
Religious Organization			
My Fire Station			
My Police Station			
Poison Control			

INSURANCE INFORMATION

Medical Insurance: _____ Phone: _____

Policy Number: _____

Home Insurance: _____ Phone: _____

Policy Number: _____

Auto Insurance: _____ Phone: _____

Policy Number: _____

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

SPECIAL THANKS

The Los Angeles Fire Department would like to thank California State University, Northridge (CSUN) Impact DesignHub and Professor Paula DiMarco Ph.D. for their design and collaboration on the creation of the Emergency Preparedness Guide. We would also like to thank all the various Los Angeles City Department representatives and their Emergency Managers on verifying the content that went into this guide. Thank you to LA County Office of Emergency Services for sharing their Emergency Survival Guide and its content towards this book.

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IMPACT DESIGN HUB

CSUN | MIKE CURB COLLEGE OF ARTS, MEDIA, AND COMMUNICATION

Students and faculty from CSUN Impact DesignHub worked collaboratively with the Los Angeles Fire Department using design-thinking strategies to produce the Emergency Preparedness Guide. For more information on Impact DesignHub, visit: csunDesignHub.org

For more fire department information
Visit www.lafd.org

THIS GUIDE

For assistance with this guide, and its content for public use, please contact the Los Angeles Fire Department Homeland Security Division, Disaster Preparedness Officer at 213-202-3136.

LAFD FOUNDATION

For donations to the Los Angeles Fire Department Foundation 501(c)3 visit:

supportLAFD.org
310-552-4139
info@supportlafd.org

FACEBOOK

LosAngelesFireDepartment

TWITTER

@lafd *(incident alerts)*
@lafdtalk *(casual conversation and inquiries)*

INTAGRAM

losangelesfiredepartment

FLICKR

photos/lafd/

www.lafd.org

www.lacity.org

PREPARED NEIGHBORS

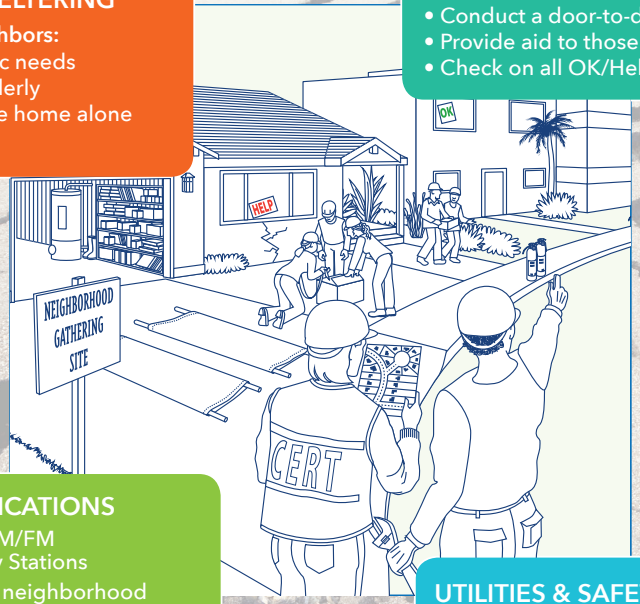
RESPONDING TOGETHER IN THE FIRST HOUR FOLLOWING DISASTER

CARE & SHELTERING

Care for neighbors:
- With specific needs
- Who are elderly
- Who may be home alone
- With pets

SEARCH & AID

- Conduct a door-to-door check
- Provide aid to those in need
- Check on all OK/Help cards



COMMUNICATIONS

- Listen to AM/FM Emergency Stations
- Establish a neighborhood communication system

UTILITIES & SAFETY

- Shut off leaking natural gas
- Reduce the threat of fire
- Rope off hazards (downed power lines, broken glass, etc.)

IT TAKES JUST ONE PERSON TO START, & A SINGLE 90-MINUTE MEETING.

Our proven materials make this easy!

CONTACT US FOR:
- The materials
- A neighborhood map
- A meeting facilitator

CITY of LOS ANGELES
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
"IN OMNIA PARATUS"

To learn more, contact EMD

Online:
www.emergency.lacity.org

Phone:
(213) 484-4800

Email:
emd.emdweb@lacity.org

NEIGHBORHOOD
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

READY YOUR LA NEIGHBORHOOD

CITY of LOS ANGELES
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
"IN OMNIA PARATUS"

featuring
Map Your Neighborhood

To organize your neighborhood for disaster—

BEGIN HERE

WHY NEIGHBORHOODS?

Disasters overwhelm 9-1-1 emergency responders (medics, fire, & police). If you have a crisis—say a loved one is seriously injured—your best source of help will be your neighbors.

PLAN

THE GOLDEN HOUR:

The first 60 minutes following disasters are golden—for saving lives, reducing the severity of injuries, and decreasing property damage.

HOW BIG SHOULD MY NEIGHBORHOOD BE?

The size is determined by the **Golden Hour.**

Experience shows the ideal size for neighborhoods is:

Single-Family: 15–20 houses

Vertical Neighborhood: the entire building

Less-Populated Neighborhood: 5–7 houses

Write your specific neighborhood boundaries here:

(For example: 1400–1498 Palm Blvd., Emergency Management Department [EMD] will need this information to prepare the map for your meeting).

_____

_____

CONNECT

CONTACT EMD

emd.emdweb@lacity.org, (213) 484-4800

- EMD will help you choose a meeting date, and will assign a facilitator to help you.
- Be ready to give EMD your neighborhood boundaries so they can prepare your neighborhood map.
- EMD will provide free materials:
  - Meeting invitations
  - Neighborhood Response Plans
  - OK/Help Cards
  - Maps of your neighborhood

INVITE YOUR NEIGHBORS

KEYS FOR SUCCESS:

- Hold a meeting at a home in your neighborhood.
- *Invite your neighbors in person*. Use the provided written invitation as a meeting reminder. A personal invite makes all the difference in encouraging your neighbors to come.
- Ask a neighbor or two to help you do the inviting.

MEET

HOLD A MYN (Map Your Neighborhood) MEETING

A 90-minute meeting teaches you what to do in the critical first hour following disasters.
You will:

- Learn the Neighborhood Response Plan.
- Complete a Skills & Equipment Inventory.
- Complete a Neighborhood Contact List, including neighbors with disabilities, those who are elderly, and homes with pets.
- Plan to conduct a walk-through in your neighborhood.

All will leave the meeting with:

- A Neighborhood Response Plan
- A neighborhood map
- An OK/Help card

AFTER YOUR MEETING

emd.emdweb@lacity.org, (213) 484-4800

- Schedule your neighborhood exercise as soon as possible by contacting EMD.

PREPARE

HOLD YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD EXERCISE

- Practice the Neighborhood Response Plan.
- Complete the Neighborhood Map by plotting the exact locations of all the natural gas meters.
- Discuss the neighborhood response to different disaster scenarios.

Already using MYN in your neighborhood?

Excellent!
Contact EMD to schedule your neighborhood exercise and to learn about other elements of preparedness in the RYLAN program.

www.emergency.lacity.org
(213) 484-4800

READY YOUR LA NEIGHBORHOOD

Welcome to the City of Los Angeles
Emergency Management Department (EMD)
Ready Your LA Neighborhood (RYLAN) Program. RYLAN is designed to help you, your family, and your neighborhood prepare for disaster. There are a variety of things you can do to increase your readiness.
For more information, visit us at emergency.lacity.org

PREPARE

Preparing yourself, your loved ones, and your home reduces the serious impacts of disaster. Many activities are free of cost and take only minutes. Contact EMD to learn how simple actions can save a life and reduce damage.

ORGANIZE

Hold a Map Your Neighborhood (MYN) meeting. You and your neighbors will create a Response Plan. You will learn what to do in the first hour of a disaster response. Contact EMD for program materials and a meeting facilitator.

PRACTICE

Disasters can overwhelm the capacity of 9-1-1. Neighbors become your best source of help. Your confidence as responders will increase as you practice using your Response Plan. Contact EMD to schedule your practice exercise.

CONNECT

Sign up for the City's emergency notification program, **Notify LA.** When disasters occur, the City will alert you with specific instructions on what to do.
Text READY to 888-777 to sign up.

COMMUNICATE

You and your neighbors will want to communicate with each other, other neighborhoods, and the City responders during a disaster. Contact EMD to learn how.

TRAIN

Enroll in preparedness training classes, such as Level 1 CERT, First Aid, CPR, Amateur Radio, Active Shooter, Stop the Bleed, etc. to enhance your readiness skills. Contact EMD to learn of the training opportunities available in your area.

This document was prepared under a grant from FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate or the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

September 2017

WHO WILL YOU HELP?
ONCE IT HAPPENS…
IT'S TOO LATE!

A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO FAMILY and HOME PREPAREDNESS

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
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www.readyla.org

WHO WILL YOU HELP? ONCE IT HAPPENS...IT'S TOO LATE !

TABLE OF CONTENTS

An emergency can happen quickly and often without warning. In a major disaster (emergency) it may take several days for vital services to be restored.

Are you and your family prepared to survive for at least 72 hours without the comforts of home?

In Los Angeles, you are most likely to experience an earthquake. If you can prepare your family for a major earthquake, you will be prepared for most disasters.

WHO WILL YOU HELP? ONCE IT HAPPENS...IT'S TOO LATE !

Having a plan is one of the most important steps you can take in disaster preparedness. Knowing what to do and how to do it can help you and your family manage disasters with less worry, fear, and uncertainty.

Who Will You Help? Once It Happens…It's Too Late!

Commit a weekend to updating telephone numbers, buying, finding and collecting survival supplies, especially any personal items needed to sustain life. Always review your emergency plan with everyone.

The purpose of this City of Los Angeles Family Preparedness Guide is to show you and your family how to prepare and recover for disasters.

This guide has been prepared by the City of Los Angeles, Emergency Management Department, (EMD). EMD coordinates the emergency preparedness and planning of all City departments, over four million residents, and over 400,000 businesses residing within our 475 square miles. During major emergencies and disasters, we coordinate the response, mitigation and recovery efforts.

MAKE A FAMILY PLAN

Family Meeting
Who Will You Help? Once It Happens…It's Too Late!

The purpose of a family meeting is to inform and educate family members, including children, seniors and family members with disabilities. Having a plan is one of the most important steps you can take in disaster preparedness. Knowing what to do and how to do it can help you and your family manage disasters with less worry, fear, and uncertainty.

All Family Members need to know the following:

- The location of your Survival Supplies (page 5).
- The location of the "GO BAGS" (page 10).
- Draw a map of the house. Locate doors and windows that can be used as evacuation routes.
- Identify two evacuation routes from each room.
- Practice your evacuation routes.
- Determine a meeting place outside of your residence, in case it is unsafe to remain indoors.
- Do not meet on the roof.
- Determine one location outside your neighborhood in case of evacuation.
- Keep gas tank half full at all times. Gas might not be available after a disaster.
- Determine the out of state contacts. Family members should be instructed to call them in event of emergency. Local calls may be difficult to place.

MAKE A FAMILY PLAN

- Practice your Drop, Cover & Hold-On (Earthquake) and Stop, Drop & Roll (Fire).
- Teach each member of your family how to use a fire extinguisher.
- Create emergency cards for each of your family members (page 15).
- Locate utilities: Determine how to turn them off and with what tools? Do not turn the gas back on by yourself.

Gas On /Off valve

Water Shut-Off

Electric Breaker Panel

PREPARE AND PLAN WITH CHILDREN

A child that is knowledgeable of the information below will feel more in control during a crisis situation. Check off the boxes after you have talked with your children about this information.

	Include children in discussions and planning for emergency safety.
	Know two escape routes from your residence and from each room.
	Designate primary meeting areas and alternate meeting areas in case of an evacuation.
	Be alert for unusual or strange smells. Alert an adult.
	Never touch fallen poles or wires.
	In case of separation, children should know their family's personal information such as: How to spell their full name, their parents' names, their phone numbers, address, and other appropriate information.
	Every family member should have an "emergency card" which includes information above plus out-of-state contact.
	Know how to contact out of state contact?

PREPARE AND PLAN WITH CHILDREN	
	Know how and when to dial 911.
	Practice Role-playing what to tell the 911 dispatcher.
	Practice Role-playing what to do when a parent or caregiver becomes suddenly ill or injured.
	Rehearse Drop, Cover, and Hold-On (Earthquake)
	Rehearse Stop, Drop and Roll (Fire)
	Notify your children's school of address changes, phone numbers, and authorized persons to pick up children.
	Find out the emergency procedures of your child's school

SURVIVAL SUPPLIES

Survival Supplies are different from a First Aid Kit.
A First Aid Kit is *part* of Survival Supplies.

Survival Supplies can be stored in a large watertight container that is easily moveable, like a trash can with wheels. Food and water should be replenished after expiration dates.

There are many items on the list below. Think about situations unique to your family. It is important to recognize the significance of each item.

<u>You may know where these items are throughout the house</u>, but in the event of an emergency, there is no time to gather all the items. Family members should know the location of the Survival Supplies.

SURVIVAL SUPPLIES		
	Item	**How much and why?**
	Water	1 gallon/person/day for seven days. People can become dehydrated quickly, even in cold weather.
	Food and Utensils	3 days supply of non-perishables: canned meat, fruit and vegetables, cereal, peanut butter, manual can opener, sharp knife utensils, plates, paper towels.
	Battery operated or Hand-Crank Radio	Use AM Radio. Listen to KNX 1070 AM, KFWB 980 AM, and KFI 640 AM radio stations for regional emergency alert information for Los Angeles County.
	Flashlight(s)	Batteries should be inserted at time of emergency. Flashlight in rooms could have batteries already inserted.
	First Aid Kit	Can be purchased at local pharmacy. You can attend to the immediate first aid needs of your family, including bleeding and burn relief. Look for instructions inside the First Aid Kit.
	Whistle	1 whistle to signal for help.
	Duct-Tape; Plastic Sheeting; Dust Mask	Duct tape is versatile. Plastic sheeting and duct tape can be used as a shelter-in-place barrier. Mask is for blocking contaminants

SURVIVAL SUPPLIES		
	Sanitation/ Toiletries	Toothbrush, toothpaste, toilet paper, moist wipes, large garbage bags and shovel for waste disposal.
	Shut-off wrench, pliers	Know where the gas shut-off is. Turn off only in an emergency.
	Local Maps	You should be familiar with evacuation routes.
	Clothes	2 sets of clothes, undergarments, socks, comfortable, but sturdy shoes. Babies may need more.
	Blankets/ Sleeping Bags	Enough to cover family member for warmth and comfort.
	Medication	1 week supply. Instant cold packs for refrigerated medications since you may not have access to refrigeration.
	Consumable Medical Supplies	Enough to cover family members needs for up to 7 days.
	Durable Medical Equipment	Be sure to have an additional DME if possible, i.e., extra cane, manual wheelchair, etc.
	Matches	Stored in a water-proof container. Water-proof matches can be purchased at camping supply stores.

SPECIAL FAMILY SITUATIONS

Things to consider: These may not apply to your family situation.

BABY NEEDS

- Formula
- Diapers
- Bottles
- Powdered milk
- Medications
- Baby wipes
- Diaper rash ointment

MEDICAL NEEDS

Ask your doctor about storing prescription medications such as:

- Heart and high blood pressure medication
- Insulin and other prescription drugs
- Denture needs
- Contact lenses and supplies
- Extra eye glasses
- Durable medical equipment

People with Disabilities and Other Access with Functional Needs

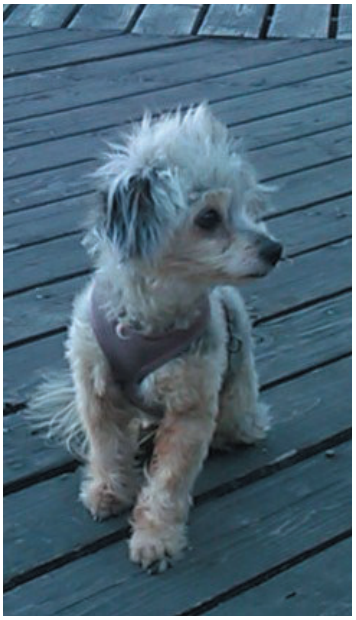
- Do you know where the meeting place is? Does anyone need mobility assistance?
- Think about what modes of transportation you use and what alternative modes could serve as back-ups.
- If you require accessible transportation be sure your alternatives are also accessible.
- Make a communications plan: Who is the out-of-state contact to be notified?
- A week's supply of any medications, discuss with doctor about an emergency situation.

SPECIAL FAMILY SITUATIONS

People with Disabilities and Other Access with Functional Needs

- If routine medical treatments are administered at a clinic or at home, develop a plan with the health practitioner for emergency events.
- If you have tools or aids specific to your disability, plan how you would cope without them. For example, if you use a communication device, mobility aid, or rely on a service animal, what will you do if these are not available?
- If you are dependent on life-sustaining equipment or treatment such as oxygen or dialysis, find out from the provider how these can be administered in times of emergency.
- For every aspect of your daily routine, plan an alternative procedure. Make a plan and write it down. Put the plan in an envelope and place it with your Survival Supplies.

PLANNING FOR YOUR PET AND SERVICE ANIMAL



Part of your Family Plan should include your family pet and service animal. Having a plan for them will reduce stress that often occurs following an emergency.

Decide in advance how you will take care of your pet if you are not home and cannot get to them after an emergency. Can you make plans with the neighbors?

Service animals are permitted at all City of Los Angeles facilities providing assistance to people affected by a disaster/emergency. City staff will assist pet owners with sheltering their pets, if necessary.

Water	7 days supply; 1-2 ounces of water per pound of body weight of dog/cat. Water intake can be higher/lower depending on the age of the animal, exercise level. This is separate from the human supply of water.
Food	7 days supply in an airtight and waterproof container

PLANNING FOR YOUR PET AND SERVICE ANIMAL

Medicines, medical records and other essential documents	An extra supply of medicine that the animal regularly takes. Also adoption papers, medical and vaccination records should be included. Consider getting a permanent ID, like microchip ID.
Collar with ID, harness or leash	Your pet should be wearing an ID tag at all times. You should keep an extra leash/ harness and ID tag in Emergency Kit.
Crate or pet carrier	A sturdy crate or carrier will aid a safe evacuation for your pet. It should be big enough for the pet to sit, turn around, and lie down.
Sanitation	Plastic bags; litter box; household bleach for disinfecting
Picture of you and pet/service animal	In the event of separation, a picture can ease the reunion process.
Familiar Items	Toys, treats, or familiar bedding to reduce stress.

PET and SERVICE ANIMAL SURVIVAL SUPPLIES

For additional information please visit these sites:

- http://www.laanimalservices.com
- http://www.ready.gov/animals

HOME HAZARD HUNT

According to a study from the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA), **55% of the injuries** during the 1994 Northridge earthquake were **caused by falling furniture or objects**.

Many of these injuries could have been prevented through actions taken before the earthquake.

As a family, go around your residence and identify areas that need to be secured or repaired. Here is a suggested checklist.

Not all items will apply to your household.

	Securely fasten or RELOCATE heavy pictures or mirrors away from beds.
	Fasten shelves securely: bookshelves, wall units, and entertainment centers. Nylon/ Velcro straps can be found at home improvement stores.
	Place large, heavy objects on lower shelves.
	Brace overhead light and fan fixtures.
	Secure cabinets to wall studs. Use latches designed for child-proofing, earthquakes or boat safety to keep cabinet doors from flying open and contents falling.

HOME HAZARD HUNT	
	Secure electronics with nylon/ Velcro straps found at home improvement stores: Computers, microwaves, televisions.
	Secure refrigerator so that it will not fall or move.
	Secure water heater. Strap to wall studs. Gas and water lines should be flexible.
	Store weed killers, pesticides, painting and cleaning liquids away from heat sources.
	Place oily polishing rags and waste in covered metal cans.
	Secure chimney with sheet metal straps and steel angle bracing to roof rafters. Clean and repair chimneys, flue pipes, vent connectors and gas vents.
	Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections.
	Know **how**, **when** and **where** to turn off utilities. Do not practice this on the gas meter since the gas utility professional must restore service after being turned off.

STAY OR GO?

Depending on the emergency you may decide to go (evacuate) or shelter-in-place.

During some emergencies, it is not safe to go outside.

You may not receive information immediately. You should use your battery or crank operated radio to learn about updated information. Television and the Internet are good resources if they are available. **Use AM Radio**: Listen to KNX 1070 AM, KFWB 980 AM, and KFI 640 AM radio stations for regional emergency alert information for the Los Angeles County area. To access or share emergency information, it is recommended that people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs develop multiple communication strategies with family, friends, and neighbors, which include, but are not limited to, the internet, TV with closed captioning, social media, smartphones, and texting.

Stay or Go?: Assess the situation

- Does the building appear to be unsafe to remain inside?
- Can you return to the building or must you stay somewhere else?
- Administer First Aid and get help for any seriously injured person(s).
- If you are at home, check for damages using a flashlight. DO NOT USE MATCHES OR CANDLES, OR TURN ON ELECTRICAL SWITCHES.

STAY OR GO?

- Check for any fire, electrical, or other household hazards. Check for spilled bleach, gasoline, or other liquids that may produce deadly fumes when mixed, or be a fire hazard.
- Sniff for any gas leaks, starting at the water heater**. In the event that you smell gas, shut off gas at gas meter, open windows, and evacuate the premises immediately.**

Shelter-In-Place:

Authorities may mandate this strategy

In a biological or chemical emergency, it might be necessary to shelter-in-place and seal the room. This is considered a short term strategy. Choose a room with few or no windows. Key points to remember:

- Make sure all family members and pets are inside together.
- Make sure your basic Emergency Supplies Kit is with you.
- You will need battery operated radio for updates.
- Turn off any type of ventilation or heating systems.
- Seal off any openings, windows, doors, and vents with duct tape and plastic sheeting. Plastic sheeting should be cut ahead of time. (10'x10')

Evacuate:

You also may be asked to evacuate by authorities. If you cannot take your basic emergency supply kit, at least take the **emergency envelope with your important documents and a "GO BAG".**

STAY OR GO: A "GO BAG"

A "**GO BAG**" is an individual emergency kit for each family member. These items can be placed in a backpack or other easy to carry bag.

Have a GO BAG for your pet and service animal too!

Place a "**GO BAG**"*:*
1. Near your bed
2. In your car
3. At your workplace

Essential Items include but are not limited to:

Individual Emergency Card	(Page 15 & 16)
Water	A couple of 1/2 liter bottles
Non-perishable food	Granola bars, crackers
Medication & First Aid Supplies	A few days supply
A family photo	Identification purposes
A pocket-knife	To cut food, duct tape, first aid
A dust mask	A contamination protection
A change of clothes, underwear, sturdy shoes	A warm top for cold weather / a hat for the sun

STAY OR GO: A “GO BAG”	
Toothbrush/ toothpaste	Travel size is sufficient
Small Amount of Cash	Small denominations, and coins
Flashlight with batteries	To aid in evacuation or searches
Whistle	So other people can find you
Small battery operated radio	To keep updated on disaster information
Local Map	Know local evacuation routes
Pencil, Permanent Markers, Paper	To record information
An Extra Set of Keys	Auto/Home
Feminine Hygiene Products	Depends on individual
Small Toys, playing cards, books	Depends on individual
Consumable Medical Supplies	3 to 5 day supply

LOCAL DISASTERS

Earthquakes: Earthquakes damage can extend for miles from the epicenter. Damages can include collapsed building, bridges, and overpasses; cracked roadways; downed power lines; broken gas lines; fires; explosions; and landslides.

Earthquake responses: Duck, Cover, and Hold on. Evaluate damages to structure and humans. Evacuate structure if necessary. Take GO BAG.

Tsunami: A large wave, or series of large waves created by an undersea disturbance, such as an earthquake or volcanic eruption.

Tsunami responses: Evacuation is necessary. Gas tank should be at least half-full. A GO BAG should be in the car.

Chemical or Biological Release: A chemical emergency can occur as an accident or maliciously resulting with a release of chemical agents. A biological emergency can be a natural outbreak of disease or a deliberate release of germs or other biological substances.

Chemical or Biological Release Response: Get to a safe area by evacuating or shelter-in-place (use duct tape and plastic sheeting to create barrier).

LOCAL DISASTERS

Mudslide: Mudslides are moving rivers of rock, soil, and water. Most often they are triggered by rain, but also can occur after volcanic activity, earthquakes, fires, and manmade stress on the land.

Mudslide Response: If there is a threat of a mudslide in your area, you must evacuate immediately. Take GO BAG.

Fires: Fires can spread quickly. In five minutes an entire house can be engulfed in flames. Often, the heat and smoke can be even more dangerous than the flames.

Fire Response: If you are on fire: STOP, DROP, and ROLL. Evacuate immediately when you see, hear, feel, smell smoke and/ or fire.
Take GO BAG.

BE INFORMED

For additional ways to be informed *before* an emergency, visit:

- http://readyla.org
- http://emergency.lacity.org
- http://www.facebook.com/readyla
- http://twitter.com/ReadyLA
- http://5steps.la
- http://www.laanimalservices.com/general-information/emergency-preparedness/
- http://www.ready.gov
- http://www.listo.gov
- http://www.shakeout.org
- http://www.earthquakecountry.org/
- http://www.terremotos.org

It's up to you to GET INVOLVED!

CERT LA is a **FREE** training offered to adults (18+). Participants will learn how to:

- manage utilities and put out small fires
- provide basic medical aid
- search for and rescue victims safely
- organize themselves and spontaneous volunteers to be effective, and collect disaster intelligence to support first responder efforts

BE INFORMED

It is a 17.5 hour course offered over 7 weeks (once a week) plus bi-annual refresher courses. Classes are offered throughout City of Los Angeles; all year; various times of the day. If you have a group of 20 or more, CERT LA can arrange a course for your business, school, or neighborhood.

213-893-9840
www.cert-la.com
lafdcert@lacity.org

AMERICAN RED CROSS

The ARC offers classes in Basic First Aid, CPR (Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation), Disaster Preparedness, etc. American Red Cross of Greater Los Angeles can be reached at:

1-800-627-7000
www.redcross.org/ca/losangeles

PREPARELA+

EMERGENCY ENVELOPE

Copies of these documents, photos, USB drives, and or CD/DVD's should be stored in a waterproof bag and placed in your Go-Kit along with this checklist.

Family members should know the location of these documents. It is also suggested that originals be placed in safety deposit box.

Check off the items after you have placed them in the emergency envelope

Yes	Item	Current
	Birth Certificates of all household Members	
	Marriage Certificates	
	Death Certificates	
	Driver's licenses or ID cards	
	Health Insurance & Immunization Records	
	Social Security Cards	
	Passports	
	Current Photos of all household members	
	Will, Deeds, Trusts, Medical Directives	

EMERGENCY ENVELOPE		
Yes	**Item**	**Current**
	Insurance papers	
	Bank and Credit Card Account Numbers	
	Stocks and Bonds	
	Inventory of household goods	
	Photos/ or video/ digital media of household goods	
	Receipts for valuables	
	Current photos of pets with family member, in case of separation	
	Digital copies of computer files	
	Local maps	
	Contact information for doctors, RXs, list of CMS	

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION	
Complete this information and place in your GO-KIT!	
FAMILY MEMBER'S LEGAL NAME	
RELATIONSHIP (MOM, DAD, DAUGHTER…)	
DATE OF BIRTH	
GOVERNMENT ISSUE ID # (DRIVER'S LICENSE/ PASSPORT/SOCIAL SECURITY)	
MEDICATIONS / ALLERGIES/ IMPORTANT HEALTH INFO	
FAMILY MEMBER'S LEGAL NAME	
RELATIONSHIP (MOM, DAD, DAUGHTER…)	
DATE OF BIRTH	
GOVERNMENT ISSUE ID # (DRIVER'S LICENSE/ PASSPORT/SOCIAL SECURITY)	
MEDICATIONS / ALLERGIES/ IMPORTANT HEALTH INFO	
Download this form at http://www.readyla.org	

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION	
Complete this information and place in your GO-KIT!	
FAMILY MEMBER'S LEGAL NAME	
RELATIONSHIP (MOM, DAD, DAUGHTER…)	
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MEDICATIONS / ALLERGIES/ IMPORTANT HEALTH INFO	
Download this form at http://www.readyla.org	

Fill out the front and the back. Each Family Member should have one to carry with them at all times.

Download this form at http://www.readyla.org.
It is designed to be printed as a
double-sided document.

EMERGENCY CARD

NAME……..
DATE OF BIRTH……
PHONE #……....
MEDICAL NEEDS……
NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING PLACE……...
OUT OF NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING PLACE……...
……..
OUT OF TOWN CONTACT NAME……
OUT OF TOWN CONTACT #.....

EMERGENCY CARD

NAME……..
DATE OF BIRTH……
PHONE #……....
MEDICAL NEEDS……
NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING PLACE……...
OUT OF NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING PLACE……...
……..
OUT OF TOWN CONTACT NAME……
OUT OF TOWN CONTACT #.....

CITY of LOS ANGELES
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
"IN OMNIA PARATUS"

WHO WILL YOU HELP?
ONCE IT HAPPENS…
IT'S TOO LATE!

BACK OF EMERGENCY CARD

SCHOOL OR WORK NAME……
ADDRESS……
SCHOOL OR WORK PHONE #……
PARENT OR CAREGIVER……
PET NAME……
VETERINARIAN……
PET MEDICATIONS……
OTHER IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS……
……

BACK OF EMERGENCY CARD

SCHOOL OR WORK NAME……
ADDRESS……
SCHOOL OR WORK PHONE #……
PARENT OR CAREGIVER……
PET NAME……
VETERINARIAN……
PET MEDICATIONS……
OTHER IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS……
……

EMERGENCY SUPPLY CHECKLIST

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Ready Your Los Angeles Neighborhood (RYLAN)

READY YOUR LA NEIGHBORHOOD

☐ IMPORTANT FAMILY DOCUMENTS

Have a copy of identification cards, driver licenses, social security cards, emergency contact lists, and medical information in your kit.

☐ FIRST AID KIT

Familiarize yourself with your kit and know how to use the items in an emergency.

☐ CASH

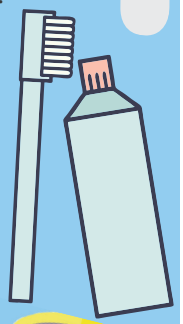
Have small quantities in both bills and coins. At least $100-$200 per person.

☐ MEDICATIONS

Know the doses and have the emergency prescription handy. Include your pets' medications, if any.

☐ TOILETRIES

Pack feminine products, deodorant, hand sanitizer, toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, etc.



☐ CLOTHING + SHOES

Pack extra clothing and sturdy shoes.

☐ FLASHLIGHT

Pack a crank or battery-operated flashlight!

☐ RADIO

Pack a battery, solar powered or hand crank AM/FM radio to tune into AM 1070 for emergency alerts.

☐ TOOLS

A wrench to turn off utilities, a crowbar for opening doors, etc.

☐ WATER AND FOOD

- Add non-perishable foods *(enough for 7 days)*, which require no refrigeration or cooking/preparation.
- Consider any allergies when packing food. Include food for your pets!
- You should have *1 gallon of water per person, per day, for up to 7 days.* Apply the same rule for children and pets!

☐ OTHER ITEMS

- Phone charger.
- Personal comfort item (toys for children or a favorite book).
- Adaptive or supportive equipment (extra batteries) and instructions on how to operate any special equipment.
- Pet supplies including identification tags, carrier, etc.
- Can-opener for canned foods.

FOR A LISTING OF ADDITIONAL ITEMS, VISIT:
EMERGENCY.LACITY.ORG

2019

PET EMERGENCY SUPPLY CHECKLIST

☐ IMPORTANT PET DOCUMENTS

Have a copy of important medical records, an emergency contact list, commands being used and record of any behavioral indicators or problems.

- *It is highly recommended that your pet is micro-chipped.*
- *All pets(including equine)should have a current City of Los Angeles License anionlinelicense.lacity.org*

☐ FIRST AID KIT

- Cotton Bandage Rolls
- Scissors
- Antibiotic Ointments
- Extra Supply of Medication
- Latex Gloves
- Isopropyl Alcohol
- Flea and Tick Prevention

Include a pet first aid reference book

☐ FOOD & WATER

- Have enough food for 7 days. If it is canned, do not forget a manual can opener!
- You should have 1 gallon of water, per pet, per day, for up to 7 days.

☐ COLLAR, HARNESS & LEASH

Your pet should wear a collar with their identification and rabies tag at all times. Include a backup leash, collar and ID tag.

☐ CRATE OR PET CARRIER

Pack a sturdy, safe, comfortable crate or carrier near your bag so that it is ready for transporting your pet.Remember that all animals need to be trained to get use to the carrier.

☐ SANITATION

Include pet litter, a litter box, or potty pads. If possible, also include newspapers, paper towels, and plastic trash bags in your emergency kit.

☐ MEDICATIONS

Know the doses and have an emergency prescription handy.

☐ FAMILIAR ITEMS

- Include toys, bedding and treats.
- Any extra items you can think that your pet needs!

☐ PICTURES

Include a picture of you and your pet. If your pet gets lost, you have a picture to find them!

PET DISASTER PLAN

It is important to make informal arrangements just in case you are unable to care for your pet.

- Identify a primary and secondary pet caregiver that you are comfortable with handling your pet in the event of an emergency.
- Provide your pet caregiver with the veterinarian's contact information, your contact information and the location of your pet's "go bag."
- Identify boarding facilities. Make arrangements ahead of time, check out the facility and know the requirements needed for boarding.
- Carry a wallet card with information about the number of pets you have, their names and their breed. Do not forget to include your emergency caregiver's information on this card.

LISTA DE SUMINISTROS DE EMERGENCIA PARA MASCOTAS

☐ IMPORTANTE DOCUMENTOS DE TU MASCOTA

Tén a la mano copias de registros médicos, lista de contactos de emergencia, las ordenes que tu mascota entiende y cualquier registro e indicador de problemas de conducta (en su caso).

- *Se recomienda que coloques un micro-chip a su mascota.*
- *Toda mascotas (incluyendo caballos) deben tener su licencia vigente de la Cuidad de Los Angeles anionlinelicense.lacity.org*

☐ BOTIQUIN DE PRIMEROS AUXILIOS

- Vendas
- Tijeras
- Ungüento antibiotico
- Dosis extra de medicamentos
- Guantes de Latex
- Alcohol Isopropilico
- Productos anti pulgas y garrapatas

- *Incluye un libro de referencia de primeros auxilios para mascotas*

☐ AGUA Y COMIDA

- Tén comida suficiente para 7 días. Si es comida enlatada, no olvide el abrelata.
- Debe tener 1 galón de agua diario por mascota para 7 días.

☐ COLLAR, ARNES Y CORREA

Su mascota debe llevar un collar con etiqueta de identificación y constancia de vacuna contra la rabia en todo momento. Incluye un collar, correa y etiqueta de identificacion de contacto.

☐ PORTADORA PARA MASCOTAS

Incluir una jaula transportadora cómoda, segura, y resistente para transportar tu mascota. Recuerda que es necesario que tu mascota esté acostumbreada a su jaula tranportadora

☐ HIGIENE

Incluye arena y arenero para mascotas, o tapete. Si es posible, incluye un periódico, toallas de papel y bolsas para basura.

☐ MEDICAMENTOS

Conocer las dosis exactas y tener la receta médica en mano.

☐ ARTÍCULOS FAMILIARES

Incluir juguetes, mantas, premios o cualquier otro artículo que pueda necesitar tu mascota.

☐ FOTOS

Incluye una foto de ti con tu mascota(si se pierde tu mascota, tendrás una foto para encontrarla)

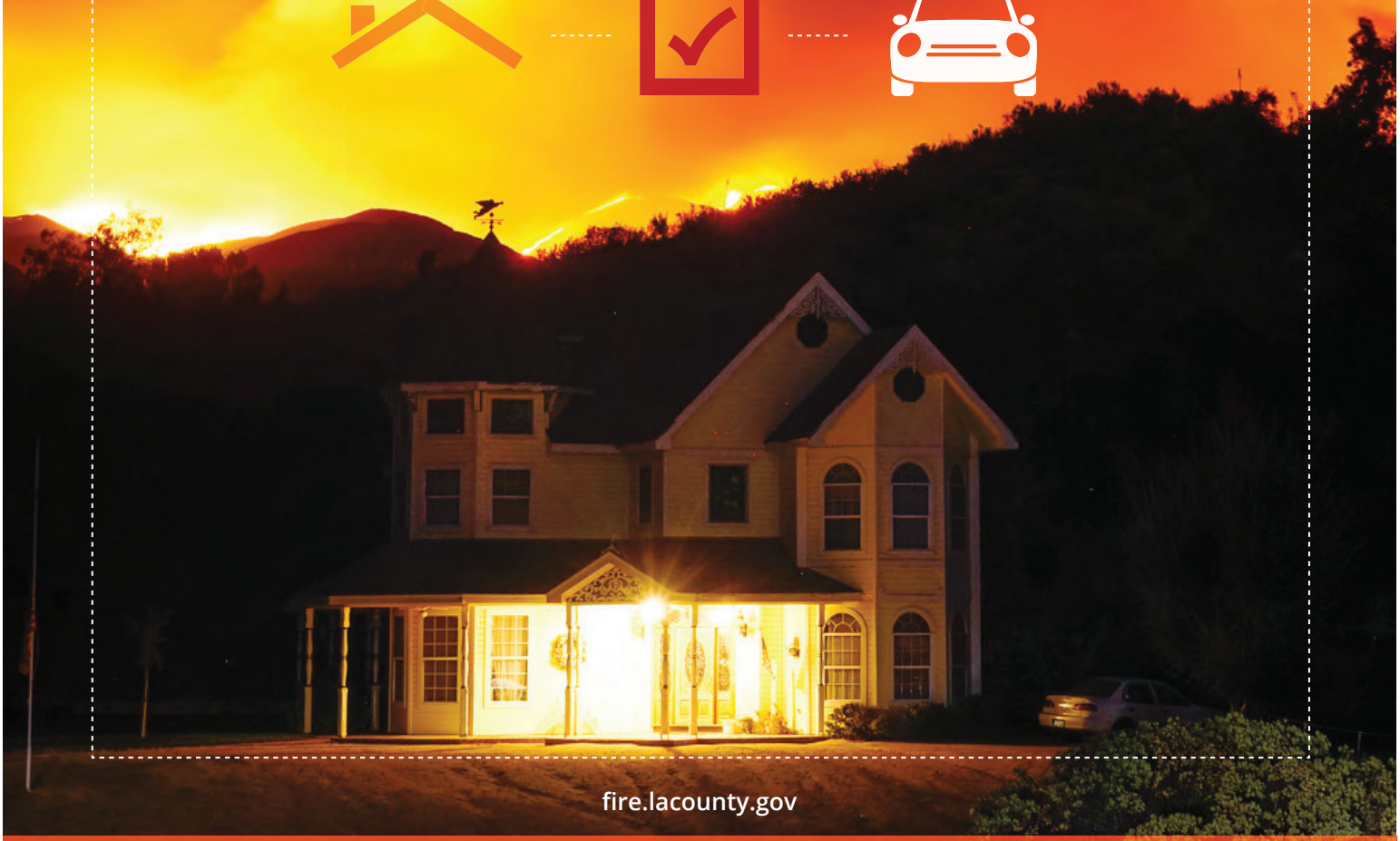
PREPARAR UN PLAN DE DESASTRES PARA MASCOTAS

En caso de una emergencia, es importante hacer arreglos informales en caso de que no puedas cuidar a tu mascota.

- Identifica dos personas de confianza, una primaria y otra secundaria, que puedan cuidar a tu mascota en caso de emergencia.
- Proporciona a las personas de cofianza tus datos de contacto y los del veterinario, e infórmale del lugar en el que guardas la jaula transportadora y el kit de emergencia de tu mascota.
- Identifica el abordaje de mascota . Localiza el lugar y enterate de los requisitios para poder tener a tu mascota ahi. Haz los los arreglos antes del abordaje.
- En su cartera, lleve una tarjeta que indique el número de mascotas queusted tiene, sus nombres, y sus razas. No se olvide incluir datos de personas de confianza que pueden cuidar a las mascotas.

READY! SET! GO!

YOUR PERSONAL WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN



fire.lacounty.gov

MESSAGE FROM FIRE CHIEF DARYL L. OSBY

Dear Residents,

Los Angeles County is one of the most beautiful places to live, but for those living in "wildland urban interface areas," it does not come without risks. Climate change has made fire season year-round and increased our ever-growing number of wildfires. Firefighters and residents alike are now constantly on heightened alert for the threat of wildfires.

The Los Angeles County Fire Department, along with our partnering agencies, stand ready to quickly respond to contain wildfires, utilizing our firefighting resources from the air and ground to help protect you and your property from wildfire.

But, we can't do this without your cooperation. Preparation and prevention go hand-in-hand. This *Ready! Set! Go!* brochure was designed to provide you with critical information on creating defensible space around your home, retrofitting your home with fire-resistant materials, and preparing you to safely evacuate well ahead of a wildfire. Please protect yourself, your family, and your property from a devastating wildfire by taking the time to learn about *Ready! Set! Go!*

In Los Angeles County, wildfires will continue to be fueled by a build-up of seasonal dry vegetation and driven by dry conditions and locally strong winds, making them extremely dangerous and challenging for firefighters to control. Yet, many homeowners don't consider how a wildfire could affect them, and very few residents have properly prepared for evacuation until it is too late.

You play the most important role in protecting yourself, family, and property. Through planning and preparation, we can all be ready for the next wildfire. I hope you find the information in this brochure helpful as you prepare your home and family for a wildfire.

As always, if you need additional information about preparing for a wildfire or any other natural disaster, please contact your nearest fire station or visit us at fire.lacounty.gov.

Daryl L. Osby
Los Angeles County Fire Chief

INSIDE

READY!

SET!

GO!

The *Ready!Set!Go!* program is supported by the following partner agencies:

READY!

Living in the Wildland Urban Interface

Ready! Set! Go! begins with a house that firefighters can defend.

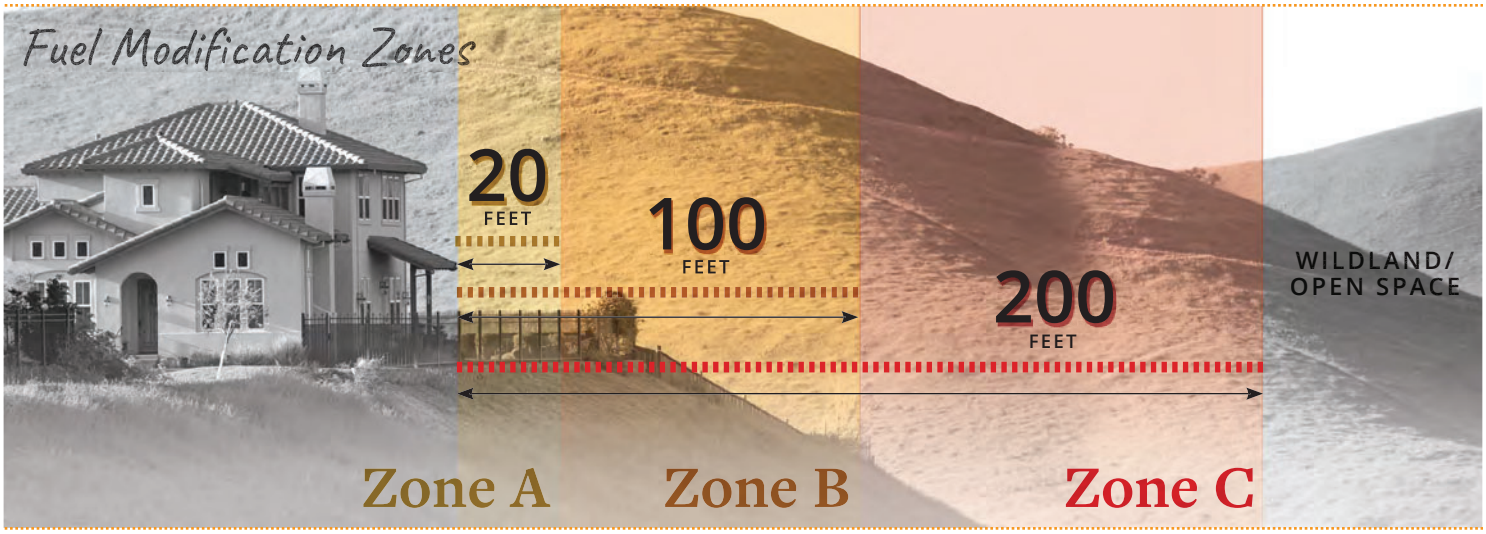
Create a Defensible Home

A defensible home is a home that has the greatest potential for surviving a wildfire. Defensible homes are those that are in compliance with the Los Angeles County Fire Department's Defensible Space requirements or have been through the Fire Department's Fuel Modification Plan Review Program, and have been constructed in accordance with the latest building standards for the fire zones.

What Is Fuel Modification?

The Fuel Modification Plan Review Program affects new structures and developments built in the fire hazard severity zones. A Fuel Modification Plan, submitted by applicants, reviews landscaping plans and identifies areas of defensible space within all fuel modification zones around structures.

For further information please visit: bit.ly/fuelmod



Zone A — EXTENDS 20 FEET FROM STRUCTURE

- Vines and climbing plants shall not be allowed on any combustible structure.
- Irrigated area consisting of low-growing, small herbaceous plants with high-moisture content immediately around structures.
- Occasional accents of woody shrubs or an occasional small patio tree ten feet from structure, if widely spaced and zone appropriate as well as eliminating annual grasses and leaf litter help prevent direct-flame impingement on the structure.

Zone B — EXTENDS UP TO 100 FEET FROM STRUCTURE

- Also irrigated with an approved slightly dense planting avoiding woody plant species larger than 3 feet at maturity beneath any tree canopy.
- Introducing shade trees that are zone appropriate with adequate spacing by eliminating continuous canopy coverage and continuous fuels to minimize fire transmission.
- Screen plantings can be used; however, continuous hedging is discouraged as it promotes the accumulation of dead litter inside the live hedge.

Zone C — EXTENDS FROM ZONE B OUTER EDGE UP TO 200 FEET FROM STRUCTURE

- Thinned to remove dead vegetation and prevent overgrowth.
- Designed to slow the fire's progress and reduce its intensity by decreasing the availability of continuous fuels.
- Native vegetation thinned 30 to 50 percent in Zone C.

Ideal Fuel Modification Landscape:

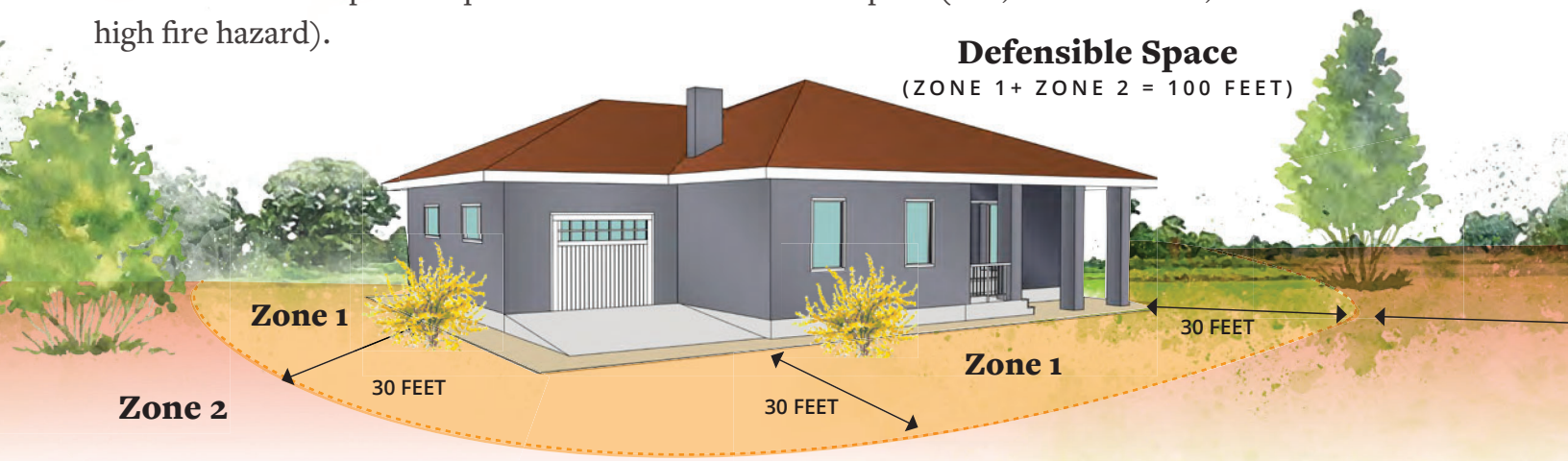
Limited woody plant material, high moisture content, adequate spacing and inorganic mulch thoughout Zone A.

READY!

Defensible Space

Creating and maintaining defensible space are essential for increasing your home's chance of surviving a wildfire. It's the buffer that homeowners are required to create on their property between a structure and the plants, brush, and trees or other items surrounding the structure that could catch fire. This space is needed to slow the spread of wildfire and improves the safety of firefighters defending your home. The defensible space for each structure varies, depending on the type of vegetation and topography.

Two zones make up the required 100 feet of defensible space (and, in some cases, 200 feet due to high fire hazard).



Zone 1

Extends 30 feet out from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

- Remove all dead or dying vegetation.
- Remove dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof, and rain gutters.
- Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.
- Remove dead branches that hang over your roof. And, keep branches 10 feet away from your chimney.
- Relocate exposed woodpiles outside of Zone 1 unless they are completely covered in a fire-resistant material.
- Remove vines and climbing plants from combustible structures (e.g. bougainvillea, wisteria)
- Remove or prune vegetation near windows.
- Remove vegetation and items that could catch fire from around and under decks.
- Create a separation between trees, shrubs, and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, swing sets, etc.

Zone 2

Extends 30 to 100 feet from buildings and other structures.

(Note: The inspecting officer may require an additional 100 feet of thinning or removal, for a total of 200 feet due to high-fire hazard.)

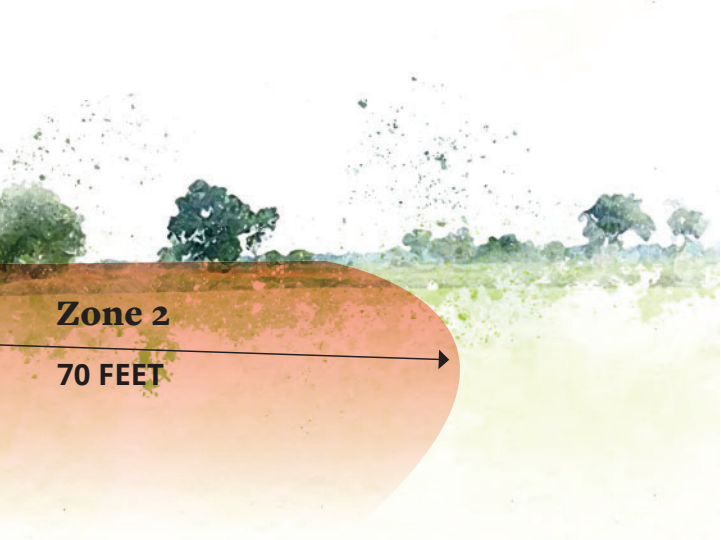
- Cut or move annual grass down to a maximum height of four inches.
- Create horizontal spacing between shrubs and trees.
- Create vertical spacing between grass, shrubs, and trees.
- Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. However, they may be permitted to a depth of 4 inches if erosion control is an issue.

  Note: Special attention should be given to the use and maintenance of ornamental plants known or thought to be high-hazard plants when used in close proximity to structures. Examples include Acacia, Cedar, Cypress, Eucalyptus, Italian Cypress, Juniper, Palms (remove all dead fronds), Pine (removal within 20' of structures) and, pampas grass. These plantings should be properly maintained and not allowed to be in mass plantings that could transmit fire from the native growth to any structure.

READY!

HAZARDOUS
ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE

Preventing conditions where fire can travel from adjacent fuels, through an ornamental landscape to your structure, is the key to creating defensible space. Fire spreads through convection, conduction, radiation, or embers. Proper maintenance of ornamental vegetation reduces ember production, fire propagation, intensity, and duration of the approaching flames.



HIGH-HAZARD PLANTS


Acacia (Shrub)


Eucalyptus


Juniper


Palm


Pine


Pampas Grass


This home provides a good example of defensible space.


Firefighters in defensible space during a wildfire.

READY!

Safeguard or "Harden" Your Home

The ability of your home to survive a wildfire depends on its construction materials and the quality of the "defensible space" surrounding it. Windblown embers from a wildfire will find the weak link in your home's fire protection scheme and gain the upper hand because of a small, overlooked or seemingly inconsequential factor. However, there are measures you can take to safeguard your home from wildfire. While you may not be able to accomplish all of the measures listed below, each will increase your home's - and possibly your family's - safety and survival.

Tour a Wildfire-Ready Home

Address 1

- Make sure your address is clearly visible from the road.

Chimney 2

- Cover your chimney and stovepipe outlets with a non-flammable screen of ¼-inch wire mesh or smaller to prevent embers from escaping and igniting a fire.
- Make sure that your chimney is at least 10 feet away from any tree branches.

Deck/Patio Cover 3

- Use heavy timber or non-flammable construction material for decks and patio covers.
- Enclose the underside of balconies and decks with fire-resistant materials to prevent embers from blowing underneath.
- Keep your deck clear of combustible items, such as baskets, dried flower arrangements, and other debris.
- The decking surface must be ignition-resistant if it's within 10 feet of the home.

Driveways and Access Roads 4

- Driveways should be designed to allow fire and emergency vehicles and equipment to reach your home.
- Access roads should have a minimum 10-foot clearance on either side of the traveled section of the roadway and should allow for two-way traffic.
- Ensure that all gates open inward and are wide enough to accommodate emergency equipment.
- Trim trees and shrubs overhanging the road to a minimum of 13-½ (or 13.5) feet to allow emergency vehicles to pass.

Garage 5

- Have a fire extinguisher and tools, such as a shovel, rake, bucket, and hoe, available for fire emergencies.
- Install a solid door with self-closing hinges between living areas and the garage. Install weather stripping around and under the doors to prevent ember intrusion.
- Store all combustibles and flammable liquids away from ignition sources.

Home Site and Yard 6

- Ensure you have at least a 100-foot radius of defensible space (cleared vegetation) around your home. This means looking past what you own to determine the impact a common slope or neighbor's yard will have on your property during a wildfire.
- Cut dry weeds and grass before noon when temperatures are cooler to reduce the chance of sparking a fire.
- Landscape with fire-resistant plants that are low-growing with high-moisture content.
- Keep woodpiles, propane tanks, and combustible materials away from your home and other structures, such as garages, barns, and sheds.
- Ensure trees are far away from power lines.

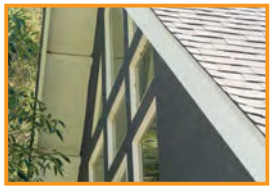
READY!

Inside

- Keep working fire extinguishers on hand and train your family how to use them (check expiration dates regularly).

- Install smoke alarms on each level of your home and near bedrooms. Test them monthly and change the batteries twice a year.

Non-Combustible Boxed-In (Soffit) Eaves



- Box-in eaves with non-combustible materials to prevent accumulation of embers.

Non-Combustible Fencing 7

- Make sure to use non-combustible fencing to protect your home during a wildfire.

Rain Gutters

- Screen or enclose rain gutters to prevent accumulation of plant debris.

Roof 8

- Your roof is the most vulnerable part of your home because it can easily catch fire from windblown embers.
- Homes with wood shake or shingle roofs are at a higher risk of being destroyed during a wildfire.
- Build your roof or re-roof with fire-resistant materials that include composition, metal, or tile.
- Block any spaces between roof decking and covering to prevent ember intrusion.
- Clear pine needles, leaves, and other debris from your roof and gutters.
- Cut any tree branches within 10 feet of your roof.

Vents

- Vents on homes are particularly vulnerable to flying embers.
- All vent openings should be covered with ⅛-inch or smaller metal mesh. Do not use fiberglass or plastic mesh because they can melt and burn.
- Attic vents in eaves or cornices should be baffled or otherwise prevent ember intrusion (mesh is not enough).

Walls 9

- Wood products, such as boards, panels, or shingles, are common siding materials. However, they are combustible and not good choices for fire-prone areas.
- Build or remodel with fire-resistant building materials, such as brick, cement, masonry, or stucco.
- Be sure to extend materials from foundation to roof.

Water Supply 10

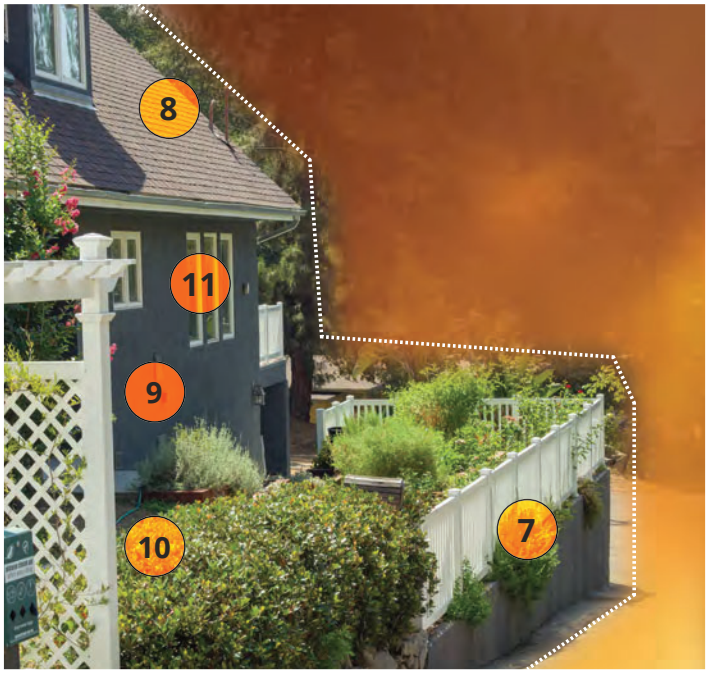
- Have multiple garden hoses that are long enough to reach any area of your home and other structures on your property.
- If you have a pool or well, consider a pump.

Windows 11

- Heat from a wildfire can cause windows to break even before the home ignites. This allows burning embers to enter and start internal fires. Single-paned and large windows are particularly vulnerable.
- Install dual-paned windows with an exterior pane of tempered glass to reduce the chance of breakage in a fire.
- Limit the size and number of windows in your home that face large areas of vegetation.

Utilities

- Ensure that your family knows where your gas, electric, and water main shut-off controls are and how to safely shut them down in an emergency.



☑ SET!

Create Your Own Wildfire Action Plan

Now that you have done everything you can to protect your home, it's time to prepare your family. **Your Wildfire Action Plan must be prepared with all members of your household well in advance of a wildfire.** Each family's plan will be different, depending on their situation. Once you finish your plan, practice it regularly with your family, and post in a safe and accessible place for quick implementation.

1 Important Phone Numbers

- ☐ A family communication plan that designates an out-of-area friend or relative as a point-of-contact to act as a single source of communication among family members in case of separation.
- ☐ Maintain a list of emergency contact numbers posted near your phone and in your Emergency Supply Kit.

2 What to Take

- ☐ Assemble an Emergency Supply Kit (see page 10 in this guide).
- ☐ Keep an extra Emergency Supply Kit in your car in case you can't get to your home because of fire.
- ☐ Have a portable radio or scanner, so that you can stay updated on the fire.

3 Prepare to Evacuate

- ☐ Designate an emergency meeting location, outside the fire or hazard area. It is critical to determine who has safely evacuated from the affected area.
- ☐ Several different escape routes from your home and community. Practice these often so everyone in your family is familiar in case of emergency.
- ☐ Necessities and boarding options for your pets and large animals, such as horse and other livestock.

Your Personal
WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN

During High Fire Danger days in your area, monitor your local media for information on wildfires and be ready to implement your plan. Hot, dry, and windy conditions create the perfect environment for a wildfire.

1 IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Name

( ) Phone

Name

( ) Phone

SCHOOLS

Name

( ) Phone

Name

( ) Phone

FAMILY & FRIENDS

Name

( ) Phone

Name

( ) Phone

2 WHAT TO TAKE

- ○ Insurance Papers
- ○ Photos
- ○ Emergency Supply Kit
- ○ Prescriptions
- ○ Important Documents
- ○ _____

3 EVACUATION

WHEN TO GO

WHERE TO GO

HOW TO GET THERE

DESTINATION

WHO TO TELL (BEFORE AND AFTER)

ANIMAL SHELTER

Name

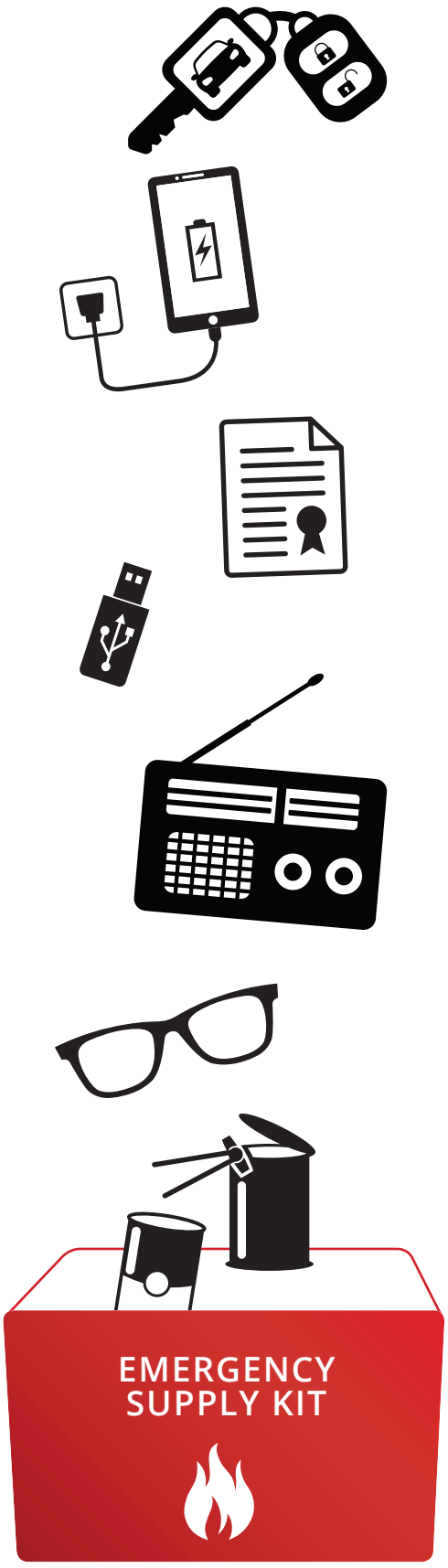
( ) Phone

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

IF YOU HAVE AN EMERGENCY, CALL 9-1-1

Public Information Office: (323) 881-2411
fire.lacounty.gov

☑ SET!



Assemble Your Emergency Supply Kit

Put together your emergency supply kit long before a wildfire or other disaster occurs, and keep it easily accessible, so you can take it with you when you have to evacuate. Plan to be away from your home for an extended period of time. Each person should have a readily accessible emergency supply kit.

Backpacks work great for storing these items (except for food and water) and are easy to grab. Storing food and water in a tub or chest on wheels will make it easier to transport. Keep it light to be able to easily lift it into your car.

Essential Supplies

- ☐ Three-day supply of non-perishable food and three gallons of water per person.
- ☐ Map marked with at least two evacuation routes
- ☐ Prescriptions or special medications
- ☐ Change of clothing
- ☐ Closed-toe shoes
- ☐ Extra eyeglasses or contact lenses
- ☐ An extra set of car keys, credit cards, cash, or travelers checks
- ☐ First aid kit
- ☐ Flashlight
- ☐ Battery-powered radio and extra batteries
- ☐ Sanitation supplies
- ☐ Copies of important documents (e.g., birth certificates, passports, etc.)
- ☐ Don't forget pet food and water!

If Time Allows

- ☐ Easy-to-carry valuables
- ☐ Family photos and other irreplaceable items
- ☐ Personal computer information on hard drives and flash drives
- ☐ Chargers for cell phones, laptops, etc.

SET!

Pre-Evacuation Preparation Steps

When an evacuation is anticipated and if time permits, follow these checklists to give your home the best chance of surviving a wildfire:

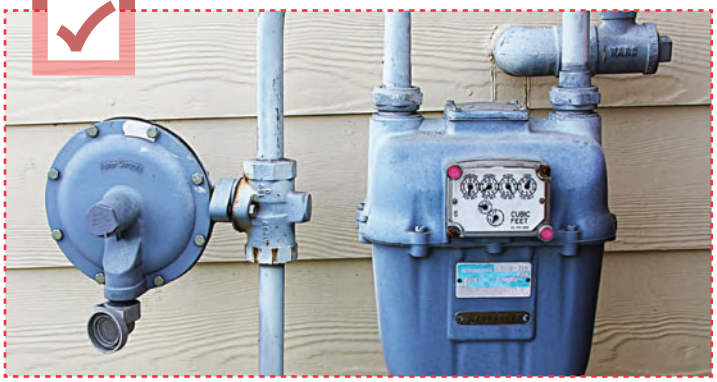
Animals

- ☐ Locate your pets and keep them nearby.
- ☐ Prepare farm animals for transport and think about moving them to a safe location early.

Inside

- ☐ Shut all windows and doors, leaving them unlocked.
- ☐ Remove flammable window shades, lightweight curtains, and close metal shutters.
- ☐ Move flammable furniture to the center of the room, away from windows and doors.
- ☐ Leave your lights on so firefighters can see your home under smoky conditions.
- ☐ Shut off the air conditioning.
- ☐ Shut off the gas meter. Turn off pilot lights.

Outside



- ☐ Gather up flammable items from the exterior of the house and bring them inside (e.g., patio furniture, children's toys, doormats, etc.) or place them in your pool.
- ☐ Turn off propane tanks. Move propane BBQ appliances away from structures.
- ☐ Connect garden hoses to outside water valves or spigots for use by firefighters. Fill water buckets and place them around the house.
- ☐ Don't leave sprinklers on or water running. They can affect critical water pressure.
- ☐ Leave exterior lights on.
- ☐ Put your emergency supply kit in your vehicle.
- ☐ Back your loaded vehicle into the driveway with all doors and windows closed. Carry your car keys with you.
- ☐ Have a ladder available.
- ☐ Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or commercial seals, if time permits.
- ☐ Monitor your property and the wildfire situation. **Don't wait for an evacuation order, if you feel threatened and need to leave.**
- ☐ Check on neighbors and make sure they are preparing to leave.

Remember the Six P's

People and pets

Papers, phone numbers, and important documents

P

Prescriptions, vitamins, and eyeglasses

Pictures and irreplaceable memorabilia

Plastic
(e.g., credit cards, ATM cards)
and cash

Personal computer hard drives and flash drives

GO!

TAKE ACTION IMMEDIATELY WHEN WILDFIRE STRIKES

Go Early

By leaving early, you will give your family the best chance of surviving a wildfire. You also help firefighters by keeping roads clear of congestion, enabling them to move more freely and do their job.

When to Evacuate

Leave as soon as evacuation is recommended by emergency personnel to avoid being caught in fire, smoke, or road congestion. Don't wait to be ordered by authorities to leave. In an intense wildfire, they may not have time to knock on every door. If you are advised to leave, don't hesitate! Go!

- Emergency personnel will determine the areas to be evacuated and escape routes to use, depending upon the fire's location, behavior, winds, terrain, etc.
- Emergency personnel make every effort to advise you of potential evacuations as early as possible. You must take the initiative to stay informed and aware. Monitor social media and listen to your local radio/TV for announcements from law enforcement and other emergency personnel.
- You may be directed to temporary assembly areas to await transfer to a safe location.

The terms "Voluntary" and "Mandatory" are used to describe evacuation orders. However, local jurisdictions may use other terminology such as "Precautionary" and "Immediate Threat." These terms are used to alert you to the significance of the danger. All evacuation instructions provided by emergency personnel should be followed immediately for your safety.

Where to Go

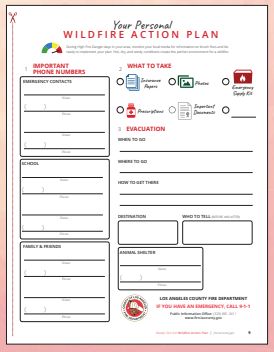
Leave for a pre-determined location. It should be a low-risk area, such as a well-prepared neighbor or relative's house, a Red Cross shelter or evacuation center, Motel, etc.

How to Get There

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

Follow these steps as soon as possible to get ready to GO!

- **Review your Wildfire Action Plan evacuation checklist.**



- Ensure your Emergency Supply Kit is in your vehicle.
- Cover up to protect against heat and flying embers. Wear long pants, a long-sleeve shirt, heavy shoes/boots, a cap, dry bandanna (for face cover), goggles, or glasses. 100% cotton is preferable.
- Locate your pets and take them with you.

GO!

Survival Tips if You Become Trapped

In Your Home

- ☐ Stay calm and keep your family together.
- ☐ Call 9-1-1 and inform authorities of your location.
- ☐ Fill sinks and tubs with cold water.
- ☐ Keep doors and windows closed, but unlocked.
- ☐ Stay inside your home.
- ☐ Stay away from outside walls.

In Your Vehicle

- ☐ Stay calm.
- ☐ Park your vehicle in an area clear of vegetation.
- ☐ Close all vehicle windows and vents.
- ☐ Cover yourself with a wool or cotton blanket or jacket.
- ☐ Lie on the vehicle floor.
- ☐ Use your cell phone and call 9-1-1 to inform authorities of your location.

On Foot

- ☐ Stay calm.
- ☐ Go to an area clear of vegetation, a ditch or depression on level ground if possible.
- ☐ Lie face down and cover up your body.
- ☐ Use your cell phone and call 9-1-1 to inform authorities of your location.

Returning Home After a Wildfire

Do not return home until emergency officials determine it is safe. You will receive proper notification to do so as soon as it is possible, considering safety and accessibility.

When You 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.

Preparing for a wildfire starts with three simple steps:

READY! SET! GO!

Please keep this plan on hand as a quick reference for helping your family and property be safe in the event of a wildfire.

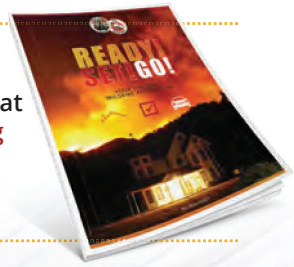
OFFICIAL

- facebook.com/LACoFD
- twitter.com/LACoFD
- instagram.com/lacountyfd
- youtube.com/user/LosAngelesCountyFD
- vimeo.com/user4029934

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

- twitter.com/lacofdpio
- twitter.com/lacofdespanol

Download the *Ready! Set! Go!* Wildfire Action Plan at fire.lacounty.gov/rsg or by scanning this QR code with your smart phone.



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fire.lacounty.gov

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT
Public Information Office
1320 N. Eastern Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90063

Produced by the Communications Section of the Executive Support Division. Revised September 25, 2018.

Appendix B1 through B4

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

Additional Items to Consider Adding to an Emergency Supply Kit:

- ❑ **Prescription medications and glasses**
- ❑ **Infant formula and diapers**
- ❑ **Pet food and extra water for your pet**
- ❑ **Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records in a waterproof, portable container**
- ❑ **Cash or traveler's checks and change**
- ❑ **Emergency reference material such as a first aid book or information from www.ready.gov**
- ❑ **Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person. Consider additional bedding if you live in a cold-weather climate.**
- ❑ **Complete change of clothing including a long sleeved shirt, long pants and sturdy shoes. Consider additional clothing if you live in a cold-weather climate.**
- ❑ **Household chlorine bleach and medicine dropper** – When diluted nine parts water to one part bleach, bleach can be used as a disinfectant. Or in an emergency, you can use it to treat water by using 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented, color safe or bleaches with added cleaners.
- ❑ **Fire Extinguisher**
- ❑ **Matches in a waterproof container**
- ❑ **Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items**
- ❑ **Mess kits, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils, paper towels**
- ❑ **Paper and pencil**
- ❑ **Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children**

Ready

Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.®

Emergency Supply List

FEMA

www.ready.gov

Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply 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**
- **Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both**
- **Flashlight and extra batteries**
- **First aid kit**
- **Whistle to signal for help**
- **Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place**
- **Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation**
- **Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities**
- **Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food)**
- **Local maps**

Through its *Ready* Campaign, the Federal Emergency Management Agency educates and empowers Americans to take some simple steps to prepare for and respond to potential emergencies, including natural disasters and terrorist attacks. *Ready* asks individuals to do three key things: get an emergency supply kit, make a family emergency plan, and be informed about the different types of emergencies that could occur and their appropriate responses.

All Americans should have some basic supplies on hand in order to survive for at least three days if an emergency occurs. Following is a listing of some basic items that every emergency supply kit should include. However, it is important that individuals review this list and consider where they live and the unique needs of their family in order to create an emergency supply kit that will meet these needs. Individuals should also consider having at least two emergency supply kits, one full kit at home and smaller portable kits in their workplace, vehicle or other places they spend time.

Ready FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, DC 20472

BE SMART. TAKE PART. CREATE YOUR FAMILY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PLAN

Join with others to prepare for emergencies and participate in America's PrepareAthon! | ready.gov/prepare

Creating your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* starts with one simple question: "What if?"

"What if something happens and I'm not with my family?" "Will I be able to reach them?" "How will I know they are safe?" "How can I let them know I'm OK?" During a disaster, you will need to send and receive information from your family.

Communication networks, such as mobile phones and computers, could be unreliable during disasters, and electricity could be disrupted. Planning in advance will help ensure that all the members of your household—including children and people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, as well as outside caregivers—know how to reach each other and where to meet up in an emergency. Planning starts with three easy steps:

1. COLLECT.

Create a paper copy of the contact information for your family and other important people/offices, such as medical facilities, doctors, schools, or service providers.

2. SHARE.

Make sure everyone carries a copy in his or her backpack, purse, or wallet. If you complete your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* online at ready.gov/make-a-plan, you can print it onto a wallet-sized card. You should also post a copy in a central location in your home, such as your refrigerator or family bulletin board.

3. PRACTICE.

Have regular household meetings to review and practice your plan.

TEXT IS BEST!

If you are using a mobile phone, a text message may get through when a phone call will not. This is because a text message requires far less bandwidth than a phone call. Text messages may also save and then send automatically as soon as capacity becomes available.

The following sections will guide you through the process to create and practice your *Family Emergency Communication Plan*.

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Write down phone numbers and email addresses for everyone in your household. Having this important information written down will help you reconnect with others in case you don't have your mobile device or computer with you or if the battery runs down. If you have a household member(s) who is Deaf or hard of hearing, or who has a speech disability and uses traditional or video relay service (VRS), include information on how to connect through relay services on a landline phone, mobile device, or computer.

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

Because a disaster can strike during school or work hours, you need to know their emergency response plans and how to stay informed. Discuss these plans with children, and let them know who could pick them up in an emergency. Make sure your household members with phones are signed up for alerts and warnings from their school, workplace, and/or local government. To find out more about how to sign up, see *Be Smart. Know Your Alerts and Warnings* at http://1.usa.gov/1BDloze. For children without mobile phones, make sure they know to follow instructions from a responsible adult, such as a teacher or principal.

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

It is also important to identify someone outside of your community or State who can act as a central point of contact to help your household reconnect. In a disaster, it may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than to call across town because local phone lines can be jammed.

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

Decide on safe, familiar places where your family can go for protection or to reunite. Make sure these locations are accessible for household members with disabilities or access and functional needs. If you have pets or service animals, think about animal-friendly locations. Identify the following places:

- ☐ *Indoor*: If you live in an area where tornadoes, hurricanes, or other high-wind storms can happen, make sure everyone knows where to go for protection. This could be a small, interior, windowless room, such as a closet or bathroom, on the lowest level of a sturdy building, or a tornado safe room or storm shelter.
- ☐ *In your neighborhood*: This is a place in your neighborhood where your household members will meet if there is a fire or other emergency and you need to leave your home. The meeting place could be a big tree, a mailbox at the end of the driveway, or a neighbor's house.
- ☐ *Outside of your neighborhood*: This is a place where your family will meet if a disaster happens when you're not at home and you can't get back to your home. This could be a library, community center, house of worship, or family friend's home.

- [ ] *Outside of your town or city*: Having an out-of-town meeting place can help you reunite if a disaster happens and:
    - You cannot get home or to your out-of-neighborhood meeting place; or
    - Your family is not together and your community is instructed to evacuate the area.

    This meeting place could be the home of a relative or family friend. Make sure everyone knows the address of the meeting place and discuss ways you would get there.

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS AND INFORMATION

You should also write down phone numbers for emergency services, utilities, service providers, medical providers, veterinarians, insurance companies, and other services.

SHARE

MAKE SURE EVERYONE HAS THE INFORMATION

- [ ] Make copies of your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* for each member of the household to carry in his or her wallet, backpack, or purse. Post a copy in a central place at home. Regularly check to make sure your household members are carrying their plan with them.
- [ ] Enter household and emergency contact information into all household members' mobile phones or devices.
- [ ] Store at least one emergency contact under the name "In Case of Emergency" or "ICE" for all mobile phones and devices. This will help someone identify your emergency contact if needed. Inform your emergency contact of any medical issues or other requirements you may have.
- [ ] Create a group list on all mobile phones and devices of the people you would need to communicate with if there was an emergency or disaster.
- [ ] Make sure all household members and your out-of-town contact know how to text if they have a mobile phone or device, or know alternative ways to communicate if they are unable to text.
- [ ] Read *Be Smart. Know Your Alerts and Warnings* at http://1.usa.gov/1BDloze and sign up to receive emergency information.

NOW IT'S TIME TO PRACTICE!

Once you have completed your *Family Emergency Communication Plan*, made copies for all the members of your household, and discussed it, it's time to practice!

Here are some ideas for practicing your plan:

- [ ] Practice texting and calling. Have each person practice sending a text message or calling your out-of-town contact and sending a group text to your mobile phone group list.
- [ ] Discuss what information you should send by text. You will want to let others know you are safe and where you are. Short messages like "I'm OK. At library" are good.

- [ ] Talk about who will be the lead person to send out information about the designated meeting place for the household.
- [ ] Practice gathering all household members at your indoor and neighborhood emergency meeting places. Talk about how each person would get to the identified out-of-neighborhood and out-of-town meeting places. Discuss all modes of transportation, such as public transportation, rail, and para-transit for all family members, including people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
- [ ] Regularly have conversations with household members and friends about the plan, such as whom and how to text or call, and where to go.
- [ ] To show why it's important to keep phone numbers written down, challenge your household members to recite important phone numbers from memory—now ask them to think about doing this in the event of an emergency.
- [ ] Make sure everyone, including children, knows how and when to call 911 for help. You should only call 911 when there is a life-threatening emergency.
- [ ] Review, update, and practice your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* at least once a year, or whenever any of your information changes.

To help start the conversation or remind your family why you are taking steps to prepare and practice, you may want to watch the 4-minute video, *It Started Like Any Other Day*, about families who have experienced disaster, at www.youtube.com/watch?v=w_omgt3MEBs. Click on the closed captioning (CC) icon on the lower right to turn on the captioning.

After you practice, talk about how it went. What worked well? What can be improved? What information, if any, needs to be updated? If you make updates, remember to print new copies of the plan for everyone.

OTHER IMPORTANT TIPS FOR COMMUNICATING IN DISASTERS[1]

- [ ] Text is best when using a mobile phone, but if you make a phone call, keep it brief and convey only vital information to emergency personnel and/or family or household members. This will minimize network congestion, free up space on the network for emergency communications, and conserve battery power. Wait 10 seconds before redialing a number. If you redial too quickly, the data from the handset to the cell sites do not have enough time to clear before you've re-sent the same data. This contributes to a clogged network.
- [ ] Conserve your mobile phone battery by reducing the brightness of your screen, placing your phone in airplane mode, and closing apps you do not need. Limit watching videos and playing video games to help reduce network congestion.
- [ ] Keep charged batteries, a car phone charger, and a solar charger available for backup power for your mobile phone, teletypewriters (TTYs), amplified phones, and caption phones. If you charge your phone in your car, be sure the car is in a well-ventilated area (e.g., not in a closed garage) to avoid life-threatening carbon monoxide poisoning.

[1] Federal Communications Commission, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau. (n.d.) *Tips for communicating in an emergency.* Retrieved from http://transition.fcc.gov/pshs/emergency-information/tips.html

- [ ] If driving, do not text, read texts, or make a call without a hands-free device.
- [ ] Maintain a household landline and analog phone (with battery backup if it has a cordless receiver) that can be used when mobile phone service is unavailable. Those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech disabilities and use devices and services that depend on digital technology (e.g., VRS, Internet Protocol [IP] Relay, or captioning) should have an analog phone (e.g., TTY, amplified phone, or caption phone) with battery backup in case Internet or mobile service is down.
- [ ] If you evacuate and have a call-forwarding feature on your home phone, forward your home phone number to your mobile phone number.
- [ ] Use the Internet to communicate by email, Twitter, Facebook, and other social media networks. These communication channels allow you to share information quickly with a widespread audience or to find out if loved ones are OK. The Internet can also be used for telephone calls through Voice over Internet Protocol. For those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech disabilities, you can make calls through your IP Relay provider.
- [ ] If you do not have a mobile phone, keep a prepaid phone card to use if needed during or after a disaster.
- [ ] Use a pay phone if available. It may have less congestion because these phones don't rely on electricity or mobile networks. In some public places, you may be able to find a TTY that can be used by those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech disabilities.

America's PrepareAthon! is a grassroots campaign for action to get more people prepared for emergencies. Make your actions count at ready.gov/prepare.

The reader recognizes that the Federal Government provides links and informational data on various disaster preparedness resources and events and does not endorse any non-Federal events, entities, organizations, services, or products.

10 WAYS TO PARTICIPATE IN AMERICA'S PrepareAthon!℠

Access Alerts and Warnings

Test Communication Plans

Assemble or Update Supplies

Drill or Practice Emergency Response

Participate in a Class, Training, or Discussion

Plan with Neighbors

Conduct an Exercise

Make Property Safer

Document and Insure Property

Safeguard Documents

FAMILY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PLAN

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Home #: .....
Address:.....

Name: ..... Mobile #: .....
Other # or social media: .....
Email: .....
Important medical or other information: .....
.....

Name: ..... Mobile #: .....
Other # or social media: .....
Email: .....
Important medical or other information: .....
.....

Name: ..... Mobile #: .....
Other # or social media: .....
Email: .....
Important medical or other information: .....
.....

Name: ..... Mobile #: .....
Other # or social media: .....
Email: .....
Important medical or other information: .....
.....

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

Name: .....
Address:.....
Emergency/Hotline #: .....
Website: .....
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up: .....

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

Name: .....
Address:.....
Emergency/Hotline #: .....
Website: .....
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up: .....

Name: .....
Address:.....
Emergency/Hotline #: .....
Website: .....
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up: .....

Name: .....
Address:.....
Emergency/Hotline #: .....
Website: .....
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up: .....

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (ICE) CONTACT

Name: ..... Mobile #: .....
Home #: .....Email: .....
Address: .....

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

Name: ..... Mobile #: .....
Home #: .....Email: .....
Address: .....

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

Indoor: .....
Instructions: .....
Neighborhood: .....
Instructions: .....

Out-of-Neighborhood: .....
Address:.....
Instructions: .....

Out-of-Town: .....
Address:.....
Instructions: .....

IMPORTANT NUMBERS OR INFORMATION

Police: ..... Dial 911 or #: .....
Fire: ..... Dial 911 or #: .....
Poison Control: .....#: .....
Doctor: .....#: .....
Doctor: .....#: .....
Pediatrician: .....#: .....
Dentist: .....#: .....
Hospital/Clinic: .....#: .....
Pharmacy: .....#: .....
Medical Insurance: .....#: .....
Policy #: .....
Medical Insurance: .....#: .....
Policy #: .....
Homeowner/Rental Insurance: .....
#: .....
Policy #: .....
Flood Insurance: .....#: .....
Policy #: .....
Veterinarian: .....#: .....
Kennel: .....#: .....
Electric Company: .....#: .....
Gas Company: .....#: .....
Water Company: .....#: .....
Alternate/Accessible Transportation: .....
#: .....
Other: .....#: .....
Other: .....#: .....
Other: .....#: .....

AMERICA'S PrepareAthon!™
BE SMART. TAKE PART. PREPARE.

Ready

Write your family's name above

Family Emergency Communication Plan

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (ICE) CONTACT

Name: ..... Mobile #: .....
Home #: ..... Email: .....
Address: .....

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

Name: ..... Mobile #: .....
Home #: ..... Email: .....
Address: .....

FOLD HERE

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Home #: .....
Address: .....

Name: ..... Mobile #: .....
Other # or social media: ..... Email: .....
Important medical or other information: .....

Name: ..... Mobile #: .....
Other # or social media: ..... Email: .....
Important medical or other information .....

FOLD HERE

Name: ..... Mobile #: .....
Other # or social media: ..... Email: .....
Important medical or other information: .....

Name: ..... Mobile #: .....
Other # or social media: ..... Email: .....
Important medical or other information: .....

FOLD HERE

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE , CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

Name: .....
Address: .....
Emergency/Hotline #: ..... Website: .....
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up: .....

Name: .....
Address: .....
Emergency/Hotline #: ..... Website: .....
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up: .....

FOLD HERE

Name: .....
Address: .....
Emergency/Hotline #: ..... Website: .....
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up: .....

Name: .....
Address: .....
Emergency/Hotline #: ..... Website: .....
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up: .....

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

Indoor: .....
Instructions: .....
.....

Neighborhood: .....
Instructions: .....
.....

Out-of-Neighborhood: .....
Address: .....
Instructions: .....
.....

Out-of-Town: .....
Address: .....
Instructions: .....
.....

IMPORTANT NUMBERS OR INFORMATION

Police: ..... Dial 911 or #: .....
Fire: ..... Dial 911 or #: .....
Poison Control: ..... #: .....
Doctor: ..... #: .....
Doctor: ..... #: .....
Pediatrician: ..... #: .....
Dentist: ..... #: .....
Medical Insurance: ..... #: .....
Policy #: .....
Medical Insurance: ..... #: .....
Policy #: .....
Hospital/Clinic: ..... #: .....

Pharmacy: ..... #: .....
Homeowner/Rental Insurance: ..... #: .....
Policy #: .....
Flood Insurance: ..... #: .....
Policy #: .....
Veterinarian: ..... #: .....
Kennel: ..... #: .....
Electric Company: ..... #: .....
Gas Company: ..... #: .....
Water Company: ..... #: .....
Alternate/Accessible Transportation: ..... #: .....
Other: .....
Other: .....

American Red Cross

Family Disaster Plan

Family Last Name(s) or Household Address: **Date:**

Family Member/Household Contact Info (If needed, additional space is provided in #10 below):

Name	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Email:

Pet(s) Info:

Name:	Type:	Color:	Registration #:

Plan of Action

1. The disasters most likely to affect our household are:

2. What are the escape routes from our home?

3. If separated during an emergency, what is our meeting place near our home?

4. If we cannot return home or are asked to evacuate, what is our meeting place outside of our neighborhood?

_____

What is our route to get there and an alternate route, if the first route is impassible?

_____

_____

5. In the event our household is separated or unable to communicate with each other, our emergency contact outside of our immediate area is:

Name	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Email:

After a disaster, let your friends and family know you are okay by registering at "Safe and Well" at https://safeandwell.communityos.org/cms// or by calling 1-800-733-2767. You can also give them a call, send a quick text or update your status on social networking sites.

6. If at school/daycare, our child(ren) will be evacuated to:

Child's Name:	Evacuation Site (address and contact info):

7. Our plan for people in our household with a disability or special need is:

Person's Name:	Plan:

8. During certain emergencies local authorities may direct us to "shelter in place" in our home. An accessible, safe room where we can go, seal windows, vents and doors and listen to emergency broadcasts for instructions, is:

_____

9. Family Member Responsibilities in the Event of a Disaster

Task	Description	Family Member Responsible
Disaster Kit*	Stock the disaster kit and take it if evacuation is necessary. Include items you might want to take to an evacuation shelter. Remember to include medications and eye glasses.	
Be informed	Maintain access to NOAA or local radio, TV, email or text alerts for important and current information about disasters.	
Family Medical Information	Make sure the household medical information is taken with us if evacuation is necessary.	
Financial Information	Obtain copies of bank statements and cash in the event ATMs and credit cards do not work due to power outages. Bring copies of utility bills as proof of residence in applying for assistance.	
Pet Information	Evacuate our pet(s), keep a phone list of pet-friendly motels and animal shelters, and assemble and take the pet disaster kit.	
Sharing and Maintaining the Plan	Share the completed plan with those who need to know. Meet with household members every 6 months or as needs change to update household plan.	

**What supplies and records should go in your disaster kit? Visit www.redcross.org*

10. Other information, if not able to be included above.

Congratulations on completing your family disaster plan! Please tell others: "We've made a family disaster plan and you can, too, with help from the American Red Cross."

Get the facts about what you should do if an emergency or disaster occurs at www.redcross.org

Appendix C

Chen Ryan Associates Technical Memorandum

TO:	Michael Huff; Dudek
FROM:	Phuong Nguyen, PE; CR Associates (CRA)
DATE:	February 7, 2024
RE:	Wiley Canyon Fire Evacuation Analysis – Technical Memorandum

The purpose of this technical memorandum is to assess the time required for emergency evacuation under several scenarios, assuming a wind-driven fire that results in an evacuation affecting the Wiley Canyon Project ("Project") and surrounding communities.[1] The following discussion of evacuation traffic simulations is not intended to be an Evacuation Plan, nor include elements typically found in an Evacuation Plan. The sole purpose of the traffic simulations is to focus on the vehicle travel times in simulated evacuation events.

Background and Purpose

This memorandum provides a summary of the traffic simulations conducted for evacuation of the Project and surrounding community due to a wildfire. The simulations have been conducted for a variety of evacuation scenarios described below. Modeling potential evacuation traffic impacts requires that numerous assumptions be made to address many variables that will impact a real-life evacuation scenario, including the number of existing vehicles in the community, the number of project vehicles that will need to evacuate, the roadway capacities and whether enhancements are provided (e.g., extra lanes, lane widening, signaling intersections), the total number of intersections and how they will be operating, the final destination, the targeted evacuation area, the total mobilization time, vegetation communities, weather and wind, fire spread rates, humidity, topography, risk to homes, locations of ignitions and new fire starts, and lead time needed, etc. There are many hundreds or thousands of potential model scenarios, and every fire scenario poses variations that regularly change and are reassessed "real-time" during a wildfire. Agencies involved in implementing an evacuation order would not rely on a project-specific evacuation plan, but on situational awareness and wildfire pre-plans, which act as operational tools to provide high-level fire assessments and assets at risk, preferred evacuation approaches, and safety information to inform evacuation decision-making.

The following analysis is intended to present representative evacuation scenarios using the best available information, conservative assumptions, and the best available modeling technology. In an actual emergency, unified command will take into account numerous factors including fire location and spread rates, wind speeds and direction, humidity, topography, fuel loading, emergency access routes, evacuation routes, shelter-in-place options, time needed to evacuate, and other variables, and will issue specific evacuation or shelter-in-place directives consistent with the process and protocols outlined in the City's and County's Emergency Operations Plans. During a wildfire, residents should comply with those directives from authorities and first responders conducting the evacuation or emergency response. The evacuation traffic model used herein is appropriate for planning and comparison purposes but will likely not be relied on by first responders and should not be relied on by residents in time of an emergency; however, it provides useful information that will be provided to agencies and emergency managers.

The roadway network and vehicle input assumptions also have been selected to simulate a "worst-case" evacuation scenario that would occur in the nighttime when all Project residents and the surrounding community are at home when ordered to evacuate. This "worst-case" evaluation is not required by law. Nonetheless, this preparer imposed a "worst-case" evaluation out of an abundance

[1] This memorandum was prepared with technical fire behavior input from Dudek's fire protection planning team.

of caution. The assumptions that a mass evacuation would occur at night when all Project residents and the surrounding community are at home when the evacuation order is provided represents an extreme, worst-case condition. In an actual wildfire event, phased evacuation orders would be given to provide for a more orderly evacuation, and it is likely that fewer residents would be present onsite.

The wildfire evacuation scenarios selected for this analysis were based on a comprehensive approach that included review of fire history, review of Harris Fire evacuations in 2007, fire behavior science, area topography, fuel types and the evolved approach to evacuations which is surgical instead of area wide. Accordingly, given the highest probability wildfire scenarios that would result in evacuation, the perimeter populations in certain locations may be targeted for evacuation. The entire proposed Project is provided wildfire hardening and will provide significant protection against exposure to wildfire. However, some perimeter units, based solely on their closer proximity to native fuels, may be selected for occupant relocation as a precautionary measure. This may be combined with targeted evacuations of perimeter populations within existing communities along Wiley Canyon Road and along both sides of Cal grove Boulevard, as indicated in the modeling analysis. This type of evacuation is consistent with management of recent wildfires throughout southern California and Los Angeles County, including the Palisades Fire in 2021, where the phased/surgical evacuation practice has been implemented with great success.

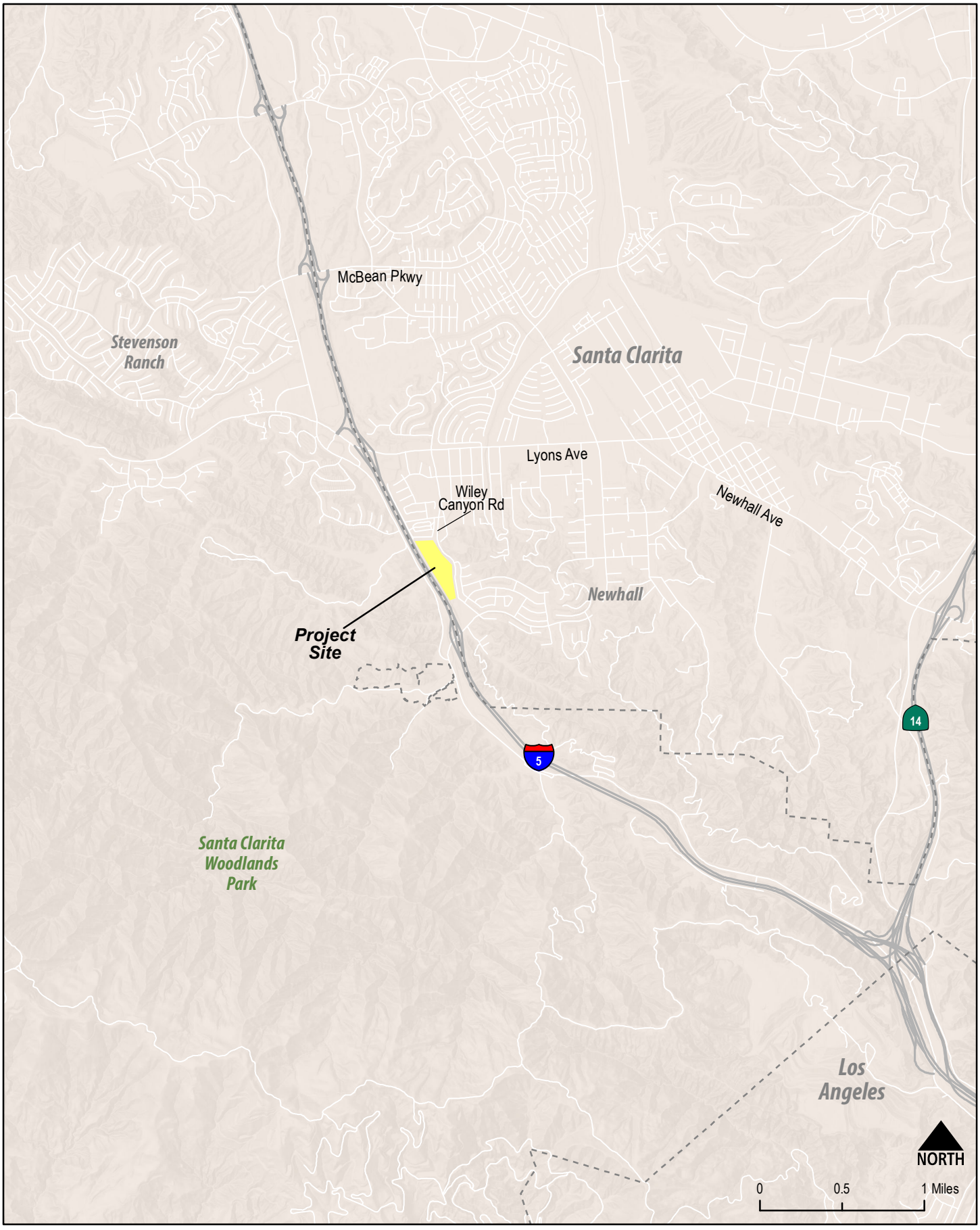
Project Description

The proposed Project consists of a four-story senior living facility including 130 independent living units, 61 assisted living units, and 26 memory care beds, 8,914 square feet of commercial floor area, 379 apartment units, and publicly accessible outdoor recreational field space. The project would include up to 65,000 cubic yards of cut and 77,000 cubic yards of fill, including 500,000 cubic yards of over excavation and the import of approximately 62,000 cubic yards of fill. The project would include a new roundabout at the project entrance on Wiley Canyon Road and the reconstruction of the intersections at Wiley Canyon Road and Camberwell Street, and Wiley Canyon Road and Cal grove Boulevard to roundabout configurations. A Class I bike lane and walking path will be constructed along Wiley Canyon Road from the project entrance to Cal grove Boulevard. **Figure 1** displays the proposed Project location and study area, and **Figure 2** displays the proposed Project site plan.

Assumptions

This evacuation analysis was performed for the Project to determine how long it would take for residents of the proposed Project and the surrounding communities to evacuate to nearby urban areas/freeway access in case of a fire emergency. Current evacuation practice typically targets the scope of the evacuation only to the area in immediate danger and placing a larger area on standby for evacuation. This practice allows for better evacuation operations, reduces gridlock, and reserves sufficient travel way for emergency vehicles. It is assumed that first responders or law enforcement will direct traffic at all major intersections during the evacuation process.

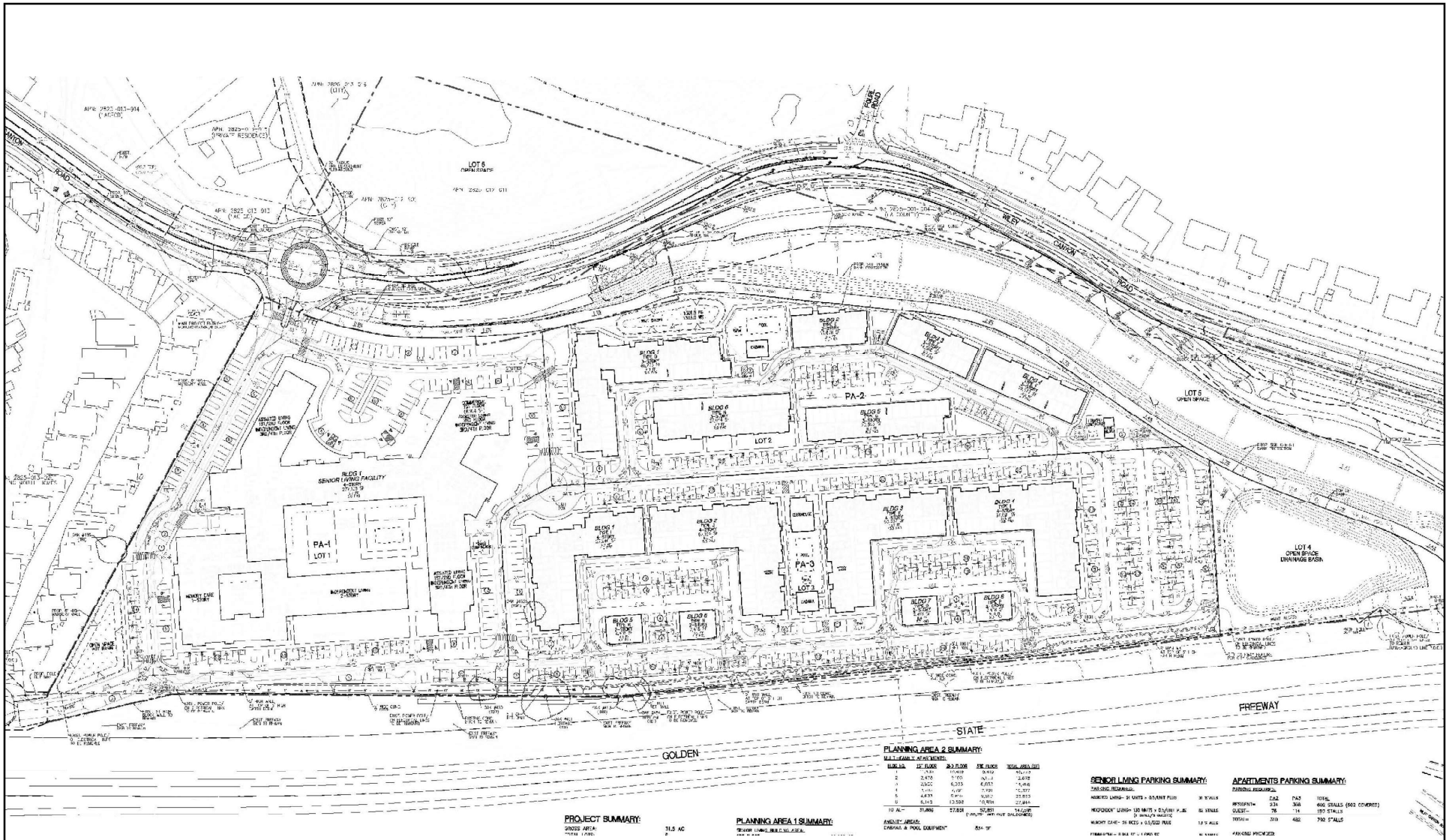
During the evacuation process, which can proceed aided by the roadside fuel modification zones and unexposed corridors, wildfire spread, and encroachment may be slowed by fire-fighting efforts that would likely include fixed wing and helicopter fire-fighting assets. Hand crews would also be deployed toward containment. None of the evacuation scenarios assumed counter-flow lanes, as these lanes are reserved for first responders, law enforcement, and fire fighters in case of unforeseen circumstances. Because the proposed Project consists of primarily residential land uses, this analysis assumed a nighttime evacuation order, where all the residents are home and that each household would take all of their vehicles during an evacuation.



Wiley Canyon Fire Evacuation Analysis
Technical Memorandum

C+R

Figure 1
Project Location



Wiley Canyon Fire Evacuation Analysis
Technical Memorandum

C+R

Figure 2
Site Plan

Weekend Evacuation; 100% Occupancy

CRA assumed that the evacuation would occur on a Saturday when all residents and the commercial and medical center located at the intersection of Calgrove Boulevard and Wiley Canyon Road is fully occupied. The assumption was that all residential and commercial vehicles would participate in the evacuation. In an actual wildfire scenario, it is likely that fewer vehicles would be present on the Project site and within the surrounding communities when an evacuation order is given.

Weekend Evacuation is the most conservative scenario, as this scenario assumed that all residents are at home and patrons/employees of the commercial center would evacuate with all available vehicles.

Primary Evacuation Routes

CRA assumed that traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby communities would use Wiley Canyon Road to travel north to more urbanized, fire-safe areas or access I-5 via Calgrove Boulevard to leave the area. This presents a worst-case scenario by assuming more traffic would utilize these roadways despite the other available options that may be employed in an actual evacuation scenario, such as shelter in place or targeted evacuation. **Figure 3** displays the evacuation routes and evacuation area within the study area.

Based upon review of previous fires, evacuation orders, and the Los Angeles County Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map (11/2020)[2], it is assumed that evacuating vehicles would use the closest route to evacuate to a safe area, vehicles from area A, B, and D would likely use Calgrove Boulevard and I-5, vehicles from the Project site and area C[3], E, and F would use Wiley Canyon Road. This assumption selects a reasonable evacuation route for the assumed extreme weather scenario and a fire traveling in a north/northeast direction. Detailed evacuation analysis information is provided in **Attachment A**.

No contraflow lanes were assumed to provide access.[4] Two-way travel was assumed, with evacuating vehicles traveling outbound to the Safe Zone. It is assumed that first responders or law enforcement will direct traffic at all major intersections during the evacuation process. Should evacuation managers determine that contraflow is preferred or necessary, evacuation capacity would increase while evacuation times would decrease.

Safe Zone

Based on Dudek's review of the County's fire history[5], fires have halted along areas adjacent to wildland fuels and have not historically progressed into the more densely urbanized, irrigated, and hardscaped areas. Thus, it is assumed that evacuees are considered to reach a safe area once they

[2] https://lacounty.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d2ea45d15c784adfa601e84b38060c4e

[3] Area C have access to both Wiley Canyon Road and Calgrove Boulevard.

[4] Contraflow or lane reversal involves directing traffic to use lanes coming from the source of a hazard to move people away from the hazard. Such a strategy can be used to eliminate bottlenecks in communities with road geometries that prevent efficient evacuations or to facilitate traffic flow out of a major urban area. Among the considerations in planning emergency contraflow are whether sufficient traffic control officers are available, potential negative impact on responding fire apparatus, access management, merging, exiting, safety concerns, and labor requirements. Contraflow configurations must be carefully planned based on on-site factors and should not be implemented in an *ad-hoc* fashion. Dudek July 2014. "Wildland Fire Evacuation Procedures Analysis" for City of Santa Barbara, California, page 65.

[5] Simi Valley and Piru Wildfires 2003 After Action Analysis and Reports.

travel past an urbanize area (Lyons Avenue). Specifically, none of the historical fires encroaches upon the urbanized area of Los Angeles County and the City of Santa Clarita.

A total of five evacuation scenarios were analyzed:

- **Scenario 1** – *Existing Land Uses*: This scenario estimates the evacuation time for the existing land uses within the study area.
- **Scenario 2** – *Proposed Project Only*: This scenario assumed full evacuation of the proposed Project.
- **Scenario 3** – *Existing Land Uses with the proposed Project*: This scenario is similar to Scenario 1, with the addition of the proposed Project traffic.
- **Scenario 4** – *Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects*: This scenario is similar to Scenario 1 with the addition of cumulative traffic. Although four ongoing projects were identified, namely Valley Street Condominiums, Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church, Shadowbox Studio, and Trails at Lyons Canyons, none of these projects share the same evacuation route as the proposed Project. As such, a five percent incremental growth was factored in for this particular scenario.
- **Scenario 5** – *Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects with the proposed Project*: This scenario is similar to Scenario 4, with the addition of the proposed Project traffic.

Evacuating Vehicles

The number of evacuating vehicles was calculated by taking the total number of residential units and multiplying it by the average vehicle ownership (2.19 vehicles per household) for residential land uses, Institute of Transportation Engineer (ITE) parking rate of 0.72 vehicle per senior living bed, and full occupancy of the commercial land use. Average vehicle ownership, residential units, and parking calculations are provided in Attachment A. **Table 1** displays the number of vehicles evacuating under each scenario.

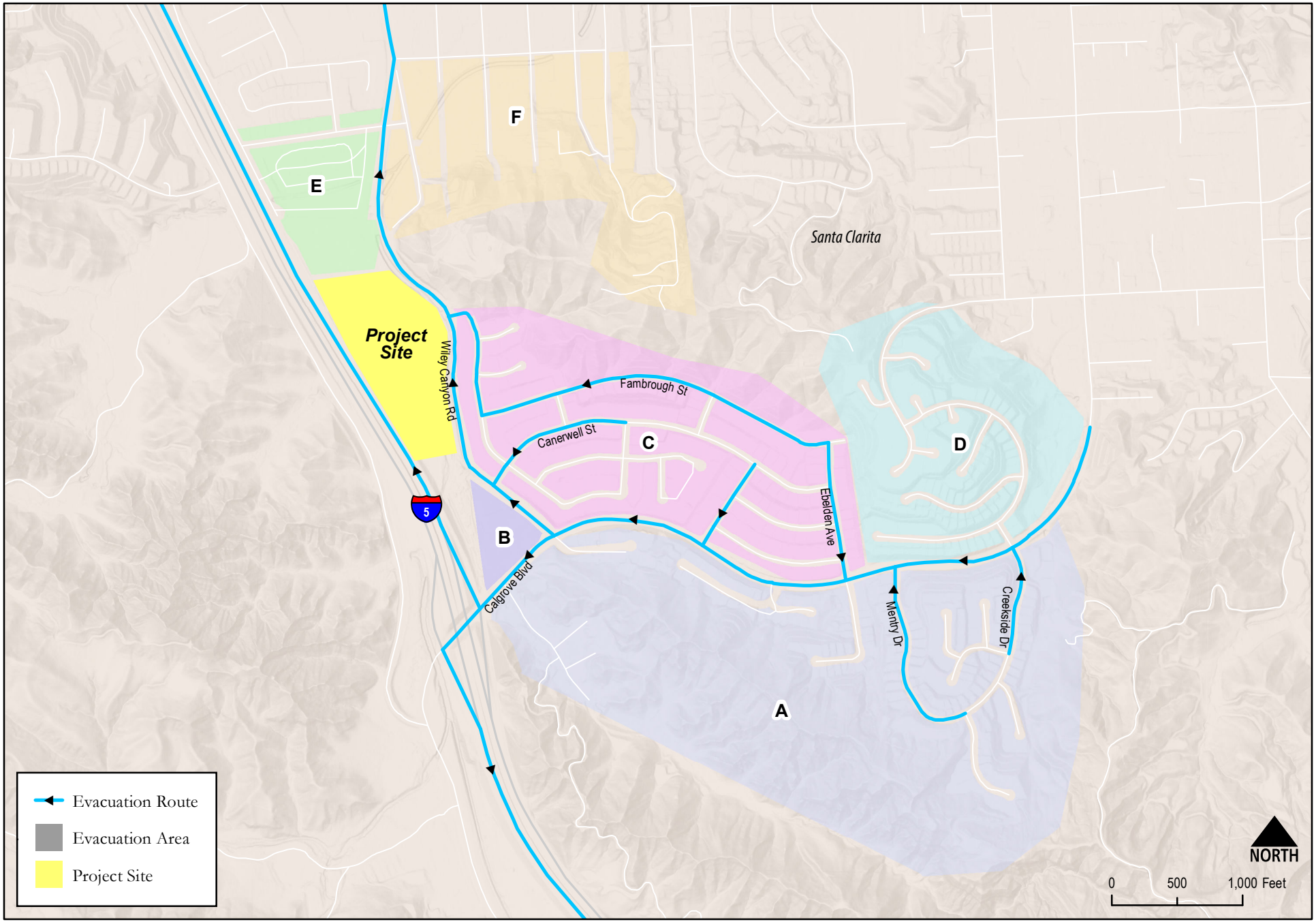
Table 1 – Evacuating Vehicles

Scenario	Number of Evacuating Vehicles							
	Nearby Land Uses (Area)						Project	Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F		
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	1,100	321	1,209	636	754	132	0	4,152
Scenario 2 – Proposed Project Only	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,709	1,710
Scenario 3 – Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project	1,100	321	1,209	636	754	132	1,709	5,861
Scenario 5 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects	1,155	338	1,270	668	792	139	0	4,362
Scenario 6 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects with the proposed Project	1,155	338	1,270	668	792	139	1,709	6,071

Source: CR Associates (2023), US Census Bureau (2023), Google Maps (2023).

For the analysis, these scenarios assumed that two percent (2%) of the evacuating vehicles are heavy vehicles (trucks with trailers). Two percent is the nationally accepted ratio of heavy vehicles to all vehicles[6].

[6] https://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/nchrp/nchrp_rpt_599.pdf (p.5). Given that there are no industrial land uses within the evacuation area, this assumption is very conservative in nature.



Wiley Canyon Fire Evacuation Analysis
Technical Memorandum

C+R

Figure 3
Evacuation Routes and Evacuation Area

Mass Evacuation

A mass evacuation scenario was modeled in which all area residents would evacuate at the same time. This assumption presents a worst-case scenario as all traffic would be directed to the evacuation roadways at once. Mass evacuation events can overwhelm a roadway's capacity, which, when reaching a threshold traffic density, begins to decrease traffic flow.

In an actual "real-life" wildfire event, a phased evacuation would be implemented where orders are given to evacuate based on vulnerability, location, and/or other factors, which reduces or prevents traffic surges on major roadways and improves traffic flow. The phased evacuation strategy also prioritizes the evacuation of residents in proximity to the immediate danger, giving emergency managers the ability to monitor the fire situation and decide in real time based on changing conditions whether to order additional evacuations as needed, or not.

Extreme Wildfire Event

The evacuation analysis set forth below assumes a Santa Ana-wind driven fire from the north and/or east of the study area and travels in a westerly and southerly direction. This fire condition is the one most likely to require a large-scale evacuation, and the one that creates the most risk to property and humans. Traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby developments are anticipated to use Wiley Canyon Road, Calgrove Boulevard, I-5 and local streets to access these roadways.

In California, wildfire-related large-scale evacuations are almost exclusively associated with wildfires that occur on extreme fire weather days, also known as "Red Flag Warning," days. These days occur when relative humidity drops to low levels and strong winds from the north/northeast are sustained. With climate change, periods in which such wildfires occur may increase. During Red Flag Warning days, vegetation is more likely to ignite and fire spread is more difficult to control. In the greater Santa Clarita region, these extreme weather days typically occur during limited periods in the late summer, fall and, occasionally, in the spring, but may occur at other times on a less frequent basis. Currently, it is not common to experience more than 15 to 20 Red Flag Warning days in a typical year. Wildfires that occur during these periods of extreme weather are driven by winds –referred to as "Santa Ana" winds – that come from the north or east and blow toward the south or west. Fires driven by these winds move very quickly, making them difficult to control. In response to such fires, emergency managers typically activate pre-planned evacuation triggers that require down-wind communities to sequentially be notified to evacuate and move to nearby urbanized areas prior to the fire's encroachment.

Wildfires that occur on non-extreme weather days behave in a much less aggressive manner and pose fewer dangers to life and property because they include less aggressive fire behavior and are easier to control. Terrain and fuel are typically the wildfire drivers. During these non-extreme weather days, vegetation is much more difficult to ignite and does not spread fire as rapidly. In these situations, firefighters have a very high success rate of controlling fires and keeping them under 10 acres. CALFIRE estimates that 90% of all vegetation fires occur during normal, onshore weather conditions and that such fires account for only 10% of the land area burned. Conversely, the 10% of wildfires that occur during extreme fire weather account for 90% of the land area burned. This data highlights that the most dangerous fire conditions are those related to a fire that moves rapidly due to high winds and low humidity, whereas under normal conditions fires are likely to be controlled with no evacuation or possibly limited extent, focused evacuations.

While it is possible that a fire driven by onshore wind (i.e., from the west) could require evacuation of the Project, such an event would be highly unusual. Moreover, due to the reduced fire behavior during normal weather periods, the evacuation would not be expected to be a large-scale evacuation of large

areas. Instead, most of the Project area population would be anticipated to remain at their locations and within their communities, with a more targeted evacuation being ordered, if any.

Analysis Methodology

The analysis methodology utilized the following equation for determining evacuation time:

Evacuation Time = (Evacuation Population / Average Vehicle Occupancy) / Roadway Capacity

To analyze the evacuation events, CRA conducted simulations using *Vissim*, a microscopic, multimodal traffic flow modeling software used to simulate different traffic conditions. In *Vissim* simulations, roadway capacity is accounted for and each vehicle in the traffic system is individually tracked through the model and comprehensive measures of effectiveness, such as average vehicle speed and queueing, are collected on every vehicle during each 0.1-second of the simulation. This software enables drivers' behaviors during an evacuation to be replicated. A total of 20 simulations were conducted to yield a reasonable sample size to determine the performance of the study area roadways and impacts during evacuation scenarios. To be conservative, CRA assumed a worst-case scenario in which all vehicles belonging to households in the study area would be used in the evacuation, instead of the necessary number of vehicles needed to evacuate the impacted population.

Evacuation Analysis & Results

Based on the analysis methodology described above, **Table 2** reflects evacuation times for each scenario.

Table 2 – Evacuation Time Summary – All Scenarios

Scenario	Total Evacuation Vehicles	Evacuation Time						
		Nearby Land Uses						Project
		A	B	C	D	E	F	
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	4,020	1:02	0:42	1:03	0:51	0:43	0:25	N/A
Scenario 2 – Proposed Project Only	1,709	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:42
Scenario 3 – Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project	5,729	1:02	0:42	1:03	0:51	0:58	0:25	0:52
Scenario 4 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects	4,223	1:05	0:43	1:07	0:52	0:45	0:29	N/A
Scenario 5 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects with the proposed Project	5,932	1:05	0:43	1:07	0:52	1:01	0:29	0:53

Source: CR Associates (2023).

The evacuation time does not depict the time for *each* population modeled, but rather the time needed to evacuate *all* populations modeled. Populations located in closer proximity to the safe zone will safely evacuate sooner than the calculated evacuation time.

As shown in Table 2, it would take between 42 minutes and 1 hour 3 minutes to evacuate the existing land uses. It would take 42 minutes to evacuate the proposed Project's population (Scenario 2). Under the Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project scenario (Scenario 3), it would take between 42 minutes and 1 hour and 3 minutes to evacuate the surrounding land uses and 52 minutes to evacuate the proposed Project, including an increase of 15 minutes for area E, when compared to existing conditions (Scenario 1).

Under the cumulative scenarios (Scenario 4), it would take between 43 minutes and 1 hour and 7 minutes to evacuate the surrounding land uses. Under the Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects

with the proposed Project scenario (Scenario 5), it would take between 43 minutes and 1 hour and 7 minutes to evacuate the nearby land uses, and 53 minutes to evacuate the proposed Project, including an increase of 17 minutes for area E, when compared to the cumulative without Project conditions (Scenario 4).

The proposed Project provides several features that would enhance orderly and safe evacuation, but which are not reflected in the average evacuation time results above. These features include evacuation preparedness, fuel modification along Project roadways, structural hardening of Wiley Canyon development, and temporary areas for safe refuge and "shelter-in-place" options. These evacuation enhancements would reduce the potential for evacuation friction or interruption; however, such enhancements cannot be well depicted by the traffic evacuation model. Other model limitations are discussed below.

Analysis and Conclusion

Study of evacuation timeframes and potential increases in evacuation time with a proposed project are relatively new CEQA focus areas. Public safety, not time, is generally the guiding consideration for evaluating impacts related to emergency evacuation. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, a Project's impact on evacuation is significant if the Project will significantly impair or physically interfere with implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan.

In any populated area, safely undertaking large-scale evacuations may take several hours or more and require moving people long distances to designated areas. Further, evacuations are fluid and timeframes may vary widely depending on numerous factors, including, among other things, the number of vehicles evacuating, the road capacity to accommodate those vehicles, residents' awareness and preparedness, evacuation messaging and direction, and on-site law enforcement control. The "Best Practices for Analyzing and Mitigating Wildfire Impacts of Development Projects Under the California Environmental Quality Act"[7] guidance from the California Office of the Attorney General suggests that jurisdictions set benchmarks of significance based on past successful evacuations or on those from communities in similar situations.

A recent study titled "Review of California Wildfire Evacuation from 2017 to 2019[8]" provides more insights on the topic. This research involved interviews with 553 individuals (297 evacuees affected by various fires) including the Creek Fire, Rye Fire, Skirball Fire, and Thomas Fire. The study aimed to understand the decision-making processes of these individuals during the fires, such as whether to evacuate or stay, when to leave, the paths taken, chosen shelters, destinations, and modes of transportation. According to this research, the time it took for evacuations ranged from under 30 minutes to over 10 hours. From this dataset[9], the average evacuation time for the Creek Fire was found to be 3 hours and 40 minutes, involving 115,000 people[10]. For the Thomas Fire, the average time was 4 hours and 25 minutes, impacting 104,607 individuals.

California fire and law enforcement agencies have integrated training, experience, and technology to assist in successful evacuations, which focus on moving persons at risk to safer areas before a wildfire encroaches on a populated area. Timeframes for moving people vary by site specifics, population, road capacities and other factors and there is no one threshold that would be appropriate to all locations. There are no established thresholds for evacuation times for this Project or at the time of this plan's preparation, for any California community, to the knowledge of the authors. This is primarily because every location and fire scenario are unique. While it may take one community 20 minutes to evacuate

[7] https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/attachments/press-docs/2022.10.10%20-%20Wildfire%20Guidance.pdf
[8] https://escholarship.org/uc/item/5w85z07g
[9] 2018 Carr Wildfire Evacuation Survey Data | Zenodo
[10] https://abc7.com/sylmar-brush-fire-creek-kagel-canyon/2740550/

safely, it is not a valid assumption to consider a 3-hour evacuation for another community as unsafe. The 3-hour evacuation can be very safe while the 20-minute evacuation may be unsafe due to the conditions and exposures along the evacuation routes.

The County of Los Angeles has historically had an extremely high success rate for safely evacuating large numbers of people and doing so in a managed and strategic way using available technological innovations. Safely undertaking large-scale evacuations may take several hours or more and require moving people long distances to designated areas. Further, evacuations are fluid and timeframes may vary widely depending on numerous factors, including, among other things, the number of vehicles evacuating, the road capacity to accommodate those vehicles, residents' awareness and preparedness, evacuation messaging and direction, and on-site law enforcement control.

Notwithstanding evacuation challenges and variables, the success rate in the County of Los Angeles in safely managing both mass and targeted evacuations is nearly 100% safe evacuations based on research showing there were no fire-caused deaths during an evacuation. Technological advancements and improved evacuation strategies learned from prior wildfire evacuation events have resulted in a system that is many times more capable of managing evacuations. With the technology in use today in the County, evacuations are more strategic and surgical than in the past, evacuating smaller areas at highest risk and phasing evacuation traffic so that it flows more evenly and minimizes the surges that may slow an evacuation. Mass evacuation scenarios where large populations are all directed to leave simultaneously, resulting in traffic delays, are thereby avoided, and those populations most at risk populations are able to safely evacuate.

Based on the evacuation simulations above, evacuation traffic generated by the Project would not significantly increase the average evacuation travel time or result in unsafe evacuation timeframes. Although there is a potential increase in evacuation times of up to 37 minutes for existing communities, it is anticipated that the longest evacuation times would be associated with the Project vehicles. In a likely evacuation scenario, existing residents west of the Project site would be located downstream of Project traffic because they are closer to the evacuation routes and destinations and would be able to evacuate prior to Project traffic reaching the same location.

The Project would also provide the responding emergency managers (LA County Sheriff's Department, LA County Fire Department, California Highway Patrol, and other cooperating agencies and Departments) the alternative option of recommending residents to temporarily seek refuge on-site in fire-resistant buildings or within the wide, converted landscapes and hardscapes that would not readily facilitate wildfire spread. This on-site sheltering option is a contingency plan in the unlikely scenario when evacuation is considered infeasible or the less safe option. This would provide emergency managers with a safer alternative to risking a late evacuation.

This information will be provided to law enforcement and fire agencies for use in pre-planning scenarios to better inform in the field decisions made pursuant to adopted Emergency Response Plans. Emergency personnel who issue an evacuation order may consider these time estimates in determining when and where to issue evacuation orders. In a real evacuation scenario, emergency managers may use alternative actions/options to further expedite evacuation. Such actions may include providing additional lead time in issuing evacuation orders, prioritizing area at higher risks, providing alternative signal control at downstream intersections, utilizing additional off-site routes or directing traffic to roadways with additional capacity, implementing contra-flow lanes, issuing "shelter-in-place" orders when determined to be safer than evacuation, or considering the possibility of a delayed evacuation where parts of the population could be directed to remain on-site until the fire burns out in the sparse fuels around the evacuation route. These options require "in the field" determinations of when evacuations are needed and how they are phased to maximize efficiency.

Overall, safe evacuation of the Project and surrounding community is possible in all modeled scenarios.

Limitations

In coordination with fire professionals at Dudek and CRA has presented a conservative analysis simulating evacuation during an extreme wildfire event. However, as discussed above, wildfires are variable events. The underlying planning principle for fire preparedness, given the dynamic nature of a fire, is to demonstrate the availability of multiple route alternatives and response strategies to permit emergency professionals to manage their response according to the specific circumstances. The Project area provides ample route and response alternatives that were not considered in this model. Emergency responders will coordinate the safest possible evacuation based on the dynamic circumstances of the actual event, including the appropriate phasing of the evacuation, and utilization of the most appropriate ingress and egress routes for area residents and emergency responders.

The breadth of route alternatives and response strategies available to emergency professionals to manage a potential fire in the County cannot and should not be evaluated using this evacuation analysis alone. A comprehensive view of Project fire safety is gained by understanding this memorandum, the Project's Fire Protection Plan (Dudek 2023) and Evacuation Plan (Dudek 2023), along with the standard protocols and "in-the-field" decision making of emergency responders as detailed in the County[11] and nearby City Emergency Response Plans and focused Annex documents[12].

This travel time analysis presents a reasonable vehicle travel time estimate based on professional judgment made by CRA, Dudek, and fire operations experts with experience participating in evacuations in Southern California. Changing any number of these assumptions can lengthen or shorten the average vehicle travel time.

For instance, a situation could arise in which professionals *may* choose to utilize additional roadways for evacuation not utilized in the analyses and *may also* choose to guide vehicle trips to more or different route permutations relative to what has been modeled in this analysis. A phased evacuation is also likely to be implemented, which improves the orderly flow of traffic in an evacuation scenario.

The net result of changing the variables selected could yield an average evacuation travel time shorter or longer than the results detailed in the analysis. Many factors can shorten or lengthen the vehicle time from the results shown herein. For example:

1. Changing the evacuation area affected by the evacuation order would affect the results. For Instance, emergency managers could order an early evacuation of land uses located in higher risks area. Thus, by the time an evacuation order is established for the proposed Project, there would be less vehicles on the road.

2. Increasing or decreasing the number of path permutations and percentage of the population utilizing each route that leads out of the immediate area could shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

[11] County of Los Angeles Emergency Operation Plan: http://Los Angelescountyca.iqm2.com/Citizens/Detail_LegiFile.aspx?Frame=&MeetingID=2048&MediaPosition=3715.315&ID=10490&CssClass= County of Los Angeles Emergency Management Plan: chrome- https://rivcoready.org/sites/g/files/aldnop181/files/EMD%202022-2025%20Strategic%20Plan.pdf

[12] https://ceo.lacounty.gov/emergencydisaster-plans-and-annexes/

3. Emergency professionals electing to reserve certain travel lanes for emergency vehicle ingress for periods of time could affect the travel time relative to the results shown herein.

4. Assuming evacuees utilize fewer or more vehicles to evacuate from their homes relative to the vehicle utilization rate selected in the analysis would shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

5. Changing the mix of vehicle trips allocated to each evacuation route could shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

6. Assuming different road condition adjustment factors could shorten or lengthen the vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

7. Assuming fewer people are at home when the evacuation notice is given would reduce the number of vehicle trips and shorten vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein. For instance, an evacuation during daytime hours could result in fewer outbound trips than assumed in this analysis.

8. Assuming some portion of vehicle trips are made in advance of the evacuation notice would reduce the number of vehicle trips relative to the results shown herein.

9. Assuming emergency professionals elect to implement contraflow on certain roadways to open up additional lanes for emergency evacuation egress could reduce the travel time results shown herein.

This evacuation time analysis is necessarily limited in scope given the numerous variables inherent in a wildfire and evacuation event. However, as discussed above, it is not anticipated that the Project will significantly impact evacuation of the proposed or existing surrounding communities based on evacuation times and other qualitative considerations.

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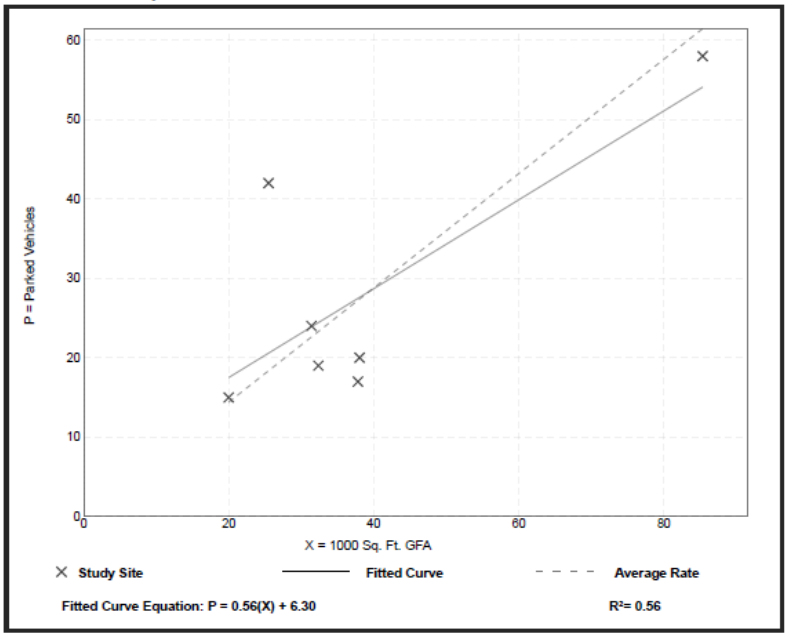
Assisted Living
(254)

Peak Period Parking Demand vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA
On a: Weekday (Monday - Friday)
Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban
Peak Period of Parking Demand: 11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.
Number of Studies: 7
Avg. 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA: 39

Peak Period Parking Demand per 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
0.72	0.45 - 1.65	0.56 / 1.47	***	0.34 (47%)

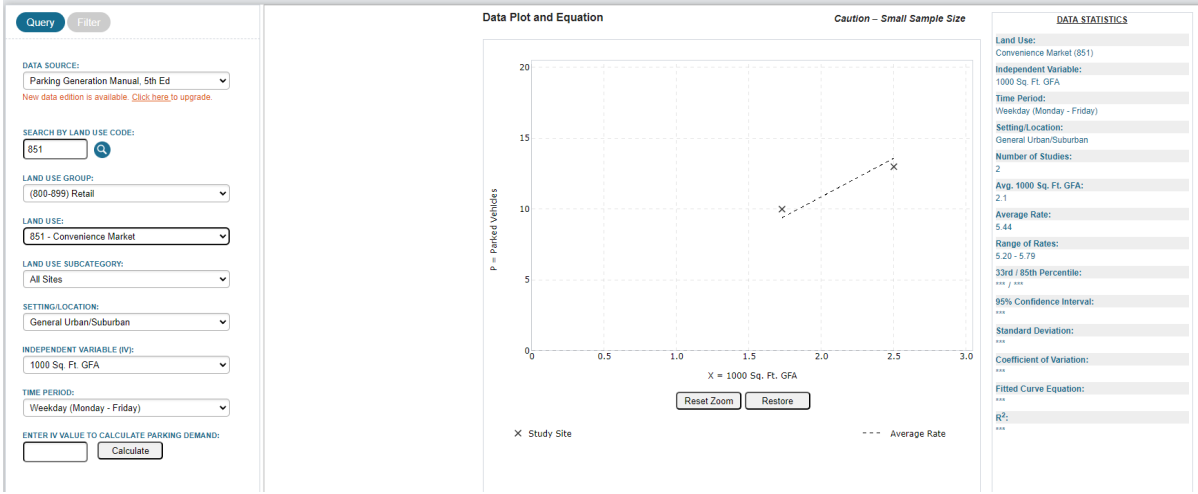
Data Plot and Equation



Parking Generation Manual, 5th Edition ● Institute of Transportation Engineers

ITEParkGen Web App

Graph Look Up



American Community Survey

DP04 | SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

2021: ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles

Notes | Geos | Years | Topics | Surveys | Codes | Hide | Transpose | Margin of Error | Restore | Excel | CSV | ZIP | Print | Map

	HOUSING OCCUPANCY						
		Total housing units					
Label			Occupied housing units	No vehicles available	1 vehicle available	2 vehicles available	3 or more vehicles available
Census Tract 9203.12, Los Angeles County, California							
Estimate		2,341	2,232	154	866	696	516
Margin of Error		±309	±297	±84	±286	±142	±118
Percent		2,341	95.3%	6.9%	38.8%	31.2%	23.1%
Percent Margin of Error		(X)	±4.8	±3.7	±8.9	±6.3	±6.5
Census Tract 9203.13, Los Angeles County, California							
Estimate		1,667	1,551	31	192	781	547
Margin of Error		±192	±173	±35	±74	±217	±93
Percent		1,667	93.0%	2.0%	12.4%	50.4%	35.3%
Percent Margin of Error		(X)	±6.3	±2.2	±5.0	±9.8	±7.6

Vehicle Ownership Calculation

Zone	A	B	C	D	E	F	Project
Single/Multi Family Residential	251	0	276	145	172	30	379
Average Vehicle Ownership	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19
Other LU							
Senior Living							217
Senior Living (ITE Parking Rate)							0.72
Gym (Parking Counts)		321					
Commercial (KSF)							8.914
Commercial (ITE Parking)							5.44
Number of Evacuating Veh	550	321	604	318	377	66	878
Total Evacuating Passenger Veh	1100	321	1209	636	754	132	1709
Cumulative Projects							
Valley Street Condominiums	All Cumulative Projects are outside of the evacuation area, thus ambient growth of 5% was applied						
Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church							
Shadowbox Studios							
Trails at Lyons Canyon							
Total Cumulative Evacuating Veh	1155	338	1270	668	792	139	1709

Existing Land Uses

Start Zone	Start Gate	Start Time	End Zone	End Gate	End Time	Elapse Seconds	Elapse Time
A	1	900	Area A Evac	8	4646.74	3746.735	1:02
B	2	900	Area B Evac	9	3465.9	2565.895	0:42
C	3	900	Area C Evac	10	4686.39	3786.385	1:03
D	4	900	Area D Evac	11	3981.38	3081.375	0:51
E	5	900	Area E Evac	12	3528.48	2628.48	0:43
F	6	900	Area F Evac	13	2433.32	1533.315	0:25

PROJECT ONLY

Start Zone	Start Gate	Start Time	End Zone	End Gate	End Time	Elapse Seconds	Elapse Time
A	1	0	Area A Evac	8	0	0	0:00
B	2	0	Area B Evac	9	0	0	0:00
C	3	0	Area C Evac	10	0	0	0:00
D	4	0	Area D Evac	11	0	0	0:00
E	5	0	Area E Evac	12	0	0	0:00
F	6	0	Area F Evac	13	0	0	0:00
Project	7	900	Project Evac	14	3464.35	2564.345	0:42

EXISTING + PROJECT

Start Zone	Start Gate	Start Time	End Zone	End Gate	End Time	Elapse Seconds	Elapse Time
A	1	900	Area A Evac	8	4676.925	3776.925	1:02
B	2	900	Area B Evac	9	3476.956	2576.956	0:42
C	3	900	Area C Evac	10	4715.456	3815.456	1:03
D	4	900	Area D Evac	11	4005.468	3105.468	0:51
E	5	900	Area E Evac	12	4398.515	3498.515	0:58
F	6	900	Area F Evac	13	2443.455	1543.455	0:25
Project	7	900	Project Evac	14	4020.165	3120.165	0:52

CUMULATIVE

Start Zone	Start Gate	Start Time	End Zone	End Gate	End Time	Elapse Seconds	Elapse Time
A	1	900	Area A Evac	8	4826.96	3926.956	1:05
B	2	900	Area B Evac	9	3516.93	2616.925	0:43
C	3	900	Area C Evac	10	4965.46	4065.455	1:07
D	4	900	Area D Evac	11	4065.46	3165.455	0:52
E	5	900	Area E Evac	12	3625.57	2725.565	0:45
F	6	900	Area F Evac	13	2643.32	1743.315	0:29

CUMULATIVE + PROJECT

Start Zone	Start Gate	Start Time	End Zone	End Gate	End Time	Elapse Seconds	Elapse Time
A	1	900	Area A Evac	8	4836.86	3936.856	1:05
B	2	900	Area B Evac	9	3527	2626.995	0:43
C	3	900	Area C Evac	10	4965.47	4065.465	1:07
D	4	900	Area D Evac	11	4065.46	3165.455	0:52
E	5	900	Area E Evac	12	4616.55	3716.554	1:01
F	6	900	Area F Evac	13	2643.32	1743.315	0:29
Project	7	900	Project Evac	14	4122.55	3222.554	0:53

ROADWAY EVACUATION CAPACITY

Count Location ID	Name	Function Classification	Number of Evacuating Lane	Theoretical Roadway Capacity[13]	Evacuating Vehicles every 15 minutes (900 seconds)			
					1800	2700	3600	4500
15	Wiley Canyon Road – (45 ft curb to curb)	4-Ln Roadway	2	950	771	802	710	179
16	Wiley Canyon Road NB – (25 ft curb to curb)	2-Ln Roadway	1	475	360	271	0	0
17	Calgrove Blvd - WB 2-lanes with wide buffer bike lanes	2-Ln Roadway with Buffered Bike Lane as evacuation	2	950	780	801	817	338

[13] Per Page 16-29 of the Highway Capacity Manual, the base saturation flow rate so is 1,900 passenger cars per hour per lane (pc/h/ln). For Urban Street Facilities