
Appendix M-2

Evacuation Report

Wildfire Evacuation Plan

Trails at Lyons Canyon

MARCH 2024

Prepared for:

NEW URBAN WEST

2001 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 401

Santa Monica, CA 90403

Contact: Jonathan Frankel, Atlantis Group Land Use Consultants

Prepared by:

DUDEK

605 Third Street

Encinitas, California 92024

Contact: Mike Huff

Mike Huff

Discipline Director, Urban Forestry + Fire Protection

Lisa Maier

Fire Protection Planner

Table of Contents

SECTION	PAGE NO.
1 Wildfire Preparedness	1
1.1 Nearest Medical Facilities.....	1
1.2 Register to Receive Emergency Alerts.....	2
1.3 Get Involved in Community Readiness	3
1.4 Evacuation Plan Purpose and Limitations	4
2 Background	11
3 County Evacuation Planning Summary	15
3.1 Evacuation Response Operations	15
3.1.1 Evacuation Points and Shelters	15
3.1.2 Animal Evacuations	16
3.1.3 Temporary Refuge	16
3.1.4 Area Protection and Evacuation Planning.....	17
4 Evacuation Road Network	18
4.1 Evacuation Assumptions and Scenarios.....	19
4.2 Potential for Project Evacuation Impact on Existing Conditions.....	26
4.2.1 Mass Evacuation Vehicle Traffic	27
4.3 Evacuation Route Determination	28
5 Resident Wildfire/Evacuation Awareness	30
6 Evacuation Procedures	32
6.1 Relocation/Evacuation.....	32
6.2 Evacuation Baseline.....	33
6.3 Civilian and Firefighter Evacuation Contingency	33
6.3.1 Safety Zones	34
6.3.2 Temporary Firefighter Refuge Areas	35
6.4 Social Aspects of Wildfire Evacuation	36
6.4.1 Evacuation of Special Populations	37
6.4.2 Animal Evacuations	37
6.4.3 Re-Entry Procedures	38
7 Limitations.....	39
8 References	41

APPENDICES

- A1–A2 LACoFD Emergency Preparedness Guide and “Ready, Set, Go!” Wildland Fire Action Guide
- B1–B4 Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide
- C Evacuation Travel Time Technical Analysis

FIGURES

Figure 1	Trails at Lyons Canyon Community Evacuation Plan	5
Figure 2	Regional Project Vicinity.....	7
Figure 3	Project Site Plan	9
Figure 4	Existing Land Uses Evacuation Area	23
Figure 5	Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project Evacuation Area.....	24

TABLE

1	Evacuation Time Summary.....	28
---	------------------------------	----

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
WEP	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	Trails at Lyons Canyon Project
TEP	Temporary Evacuation Point
TRA	Temporary Refuge Areas
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1 Wildfire Preparedness

The Quick Reference Guide provides helpful tips and educational resources, so residents are prepared in the event of a wildland fire evacuation.

Figure 1 illustrates the emergency evacuation routes (e.g., The Old Road, Pico Canyon Road) potentially available to Trails at Lyons Canyon community. In most wildfire evacuations, route and destinations will be provided through emergency notifications. Figure 2 displays the Trails at Lyons Canyon's vicinity location and Figure 3 is the Project's site plan.

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

1.1 Nearest Medical Facilities

Henry Mayo Newhall Hospital (3.2 miles)

23845 McBean Parkway
Valencia, CA 91355

Directions from Project:

- North on The Old Road
- Turn right onto Stevenson Ranch Parkway
- Continue onto McBean Parkway
- Turn left onto Orchard Village Road
- Hospital on right

Olive View – UCLA Medical Center (9.1 miles)

14445 Olive View Drive
Sylmar, CA 91342

Directions from Project:

- South on the Old Road
- Turn left onto Sierra Highway
- Turn right onto Foothill Boulevard
- Turn left onto Bledsoe Street
- Continue onto Regan Road
- Hospital on left

Providence Holy Cross Medical Center – Mission Hills (10.2 miles)

15031 Rinaldi Street
Mission Hills, CA 91345

Directions from Project:

- South on the Old Road
- Take onramp for I-5 South
- Take exit 157, San Fernando Mission Boulevard
- Left onto San Fernando Mission Boulevard
- Left onto Laurel Canyon Boulevard
- Left onto Rinaldi Street
- Hospital on right

See also local Urgent Care facilities:

Exer Urgent Care

25548 The Old Rd U1,
Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381

Henry Mayo Newhall Urgent Care

23929 McBean Pkwy #102,
Valencia, CA 91355

Kaiser Permanente Urgent Care

26877 Tourney Rd, Santa
Clarita, CA 91355

1.2 Register to Receive Emergency Alerts

The County of Los Angeles uses a free mass notification system for residents 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 one's preferred language for notifications.

In the event of a wildfire or similar emergency within the proximity of the Project site, the Incident Commander¹ (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 residents 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 at AlertLACountySupport@ceooem.lacounty.gov or dial (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:

¹ The individual responsible for the command of all function at the field response level, as defined by the Los Angeles County ERP.

- 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

1.3 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, residents 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 Project's 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 Project's HOA to educate residents on their evacuation approach during wildfires and other similar emergencies. It is critical for Project residents 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 residents can complete in advance include:

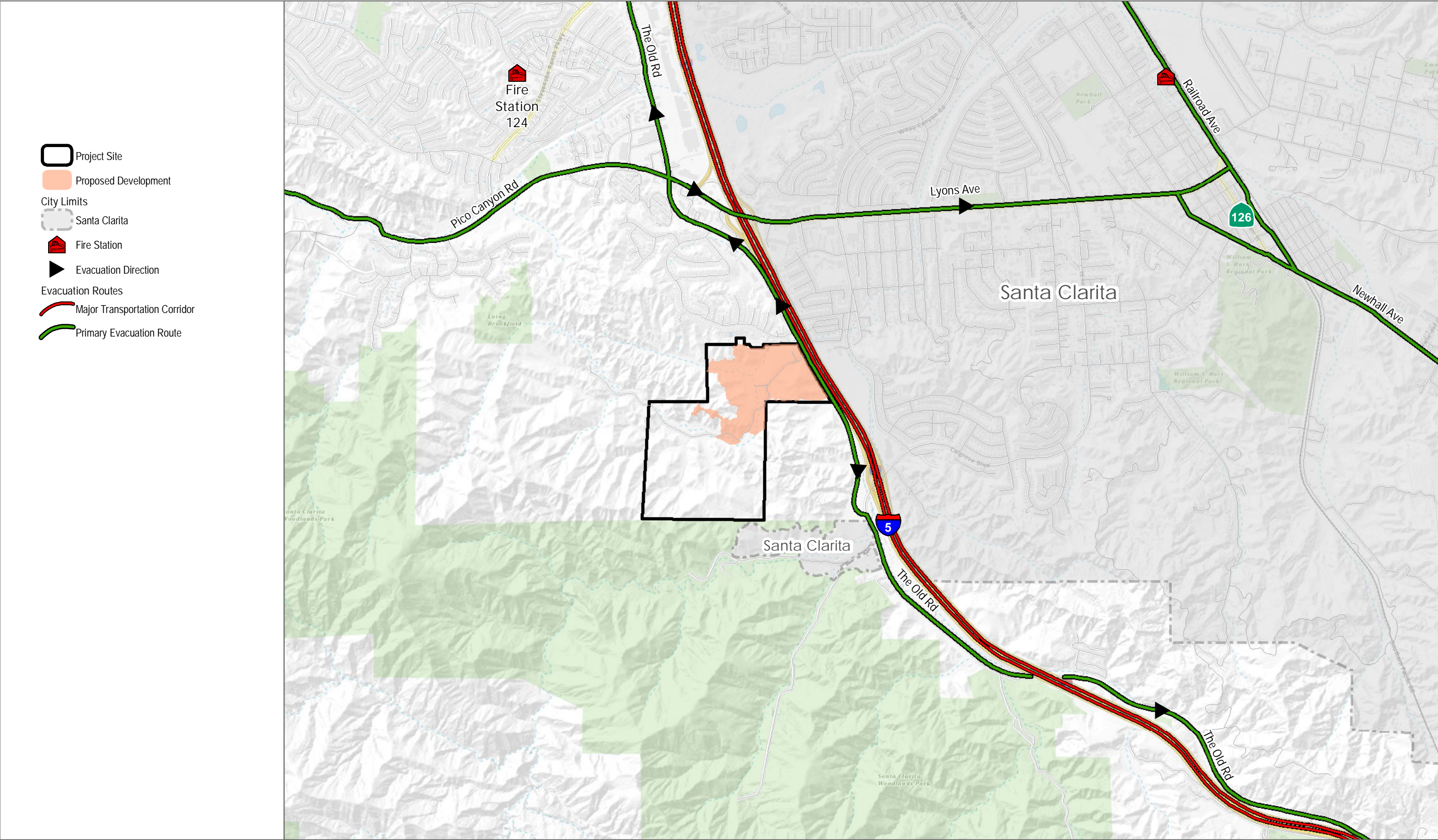
- Follow the "Ready, Set, Go!" model developed for wildfire evacuations (Appendix A). "Ready, Set, Go!" is a program providing residents with the pre-planning needed to facilitate a fast and efficient evacuation.
- Create an escape plan from the residence, as well as familiarity with escape routes out of the area, as shown in Figure 1 (e.g., The Old Road, Pico Canyon Road, I-5). Familiarity with evacuation routes will facilitate evacuation when messaging is provided regarding where to go and which routes to take.
- 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 one's residence by locking all doors and windows, and unplugging electrical equipment, such as appliances and electronics.

Sample emergency preparedness resources available to residents 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 residents 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.ready.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/family-emergency-communication-planning-document.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>

1.4 Evacuation Plan Purpose and Limitations

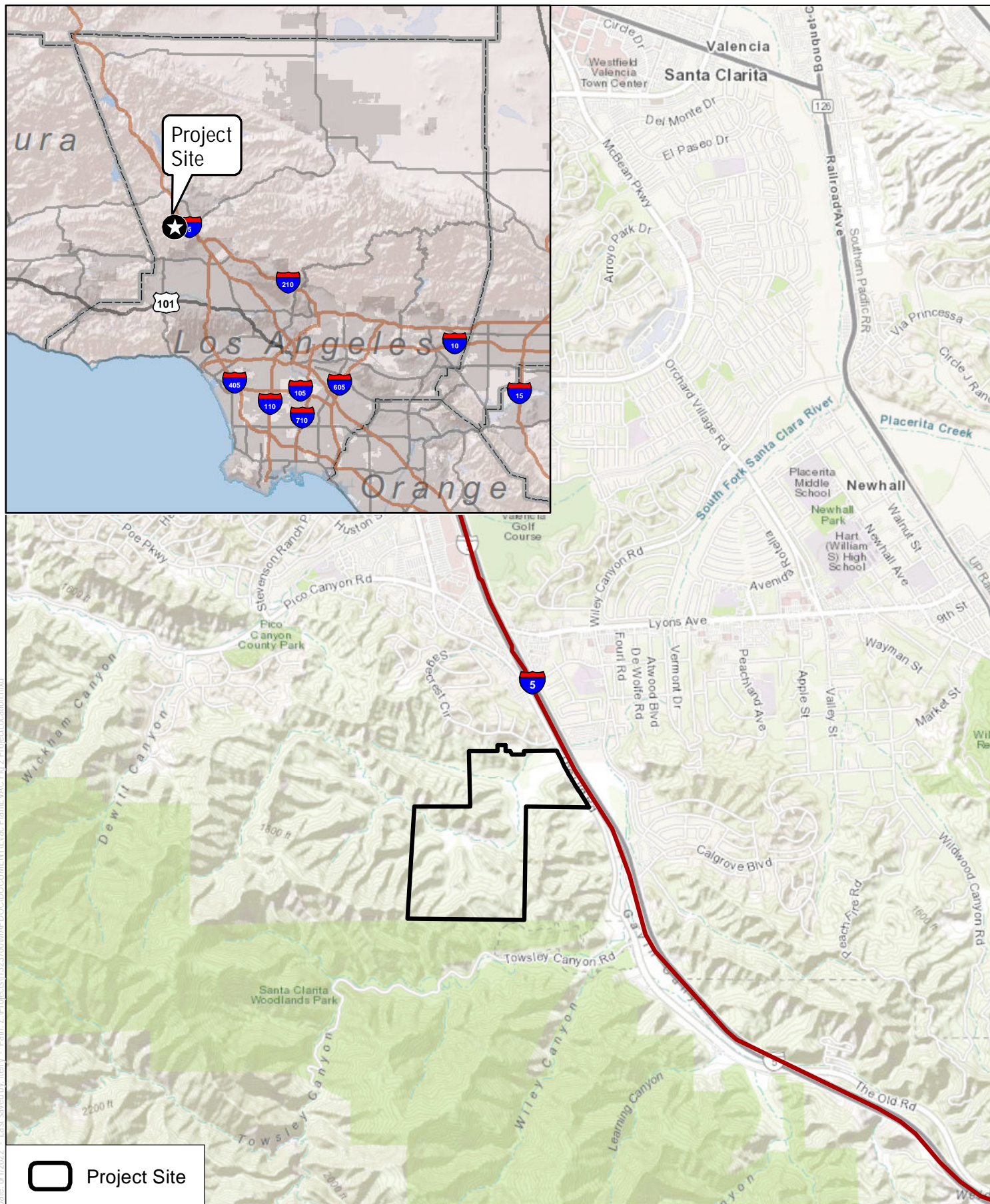
Wildfires and other emergencies are often fluid events and the need for evacuations are typically determined by on-scene first responders or by a collaboration between first responders and designated emergency response teams, including OEM and the IC established for larger emergency events. As such, 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.



SOURCE: ESRI; COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES GIS 2021

FIGURE 1
The Trails at Lyons Canyon Community Evacuation Map
Fire Evacuation Plan for the Trails at Lyons Canyon Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Oat Mountain Quadrangle; Township 3 North, Range 16 West, Sections 4 & 9

DUDEK



FIGURE 2
Project Location

Fire Evacuation Plan for the Trails at Lyons Canyon Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: UNITED CIVIL INC. 2023

DUDEK

FIGURE 3

Site Plan

Fire Evacuation Plan for the Lyons Canyon Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

2 Background

This WEP has been prepared based on the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management's Operations Area (OA) Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

To establish a framework for implementing well-coordinated evacuations, the OEM addresses evacuations as part of the County'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. LACSD, 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, LACSD, 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 OA Emergency Operations Center (EOC) 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.

- **LACSD:** During an emergency where the OA EOC 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 needs. 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 County Evacuation Planning Summary

This WEP incorporates concepts and protocols detailed in Los Angeles County's Emergency Response Plan 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 the Office of Emergency Management 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, a number of 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 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 residents 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.

3.1.1 Evacuation Points and Shelters

When the LACSD or IC implements an evacuation order, each would coordinate with Los Angeles Department of Public Social Services, the OAEOC, and others to decide on a location to use as a Temporary Evacuation Point (TEP) or shelter. The Office of Emergency Management will utilize the Alert LA County system and will notify local television and radio stations; the County will also use social media (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 LACSD, possible shelters that could provide short-term refuge for evacuated residents of the Project might include:

- Pico Canyon Elementary School, 25255 Pico Canyon Rd, Stevenson Ranch, CA 91381 (1.5 miles)
- Old Orchard Elementary School, 25141 Avenida Rondel, Valencia, CA 91355 (2.2 miles)
- Peachland Elementary School, 24800 Peachland Ave, Santa Clarita, CA 91321 (2.3 miles)
- Stevenson Ranch Elementary School, 25820 Carroll Ln, Newhall, CA 91381 (3.3 miles)

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 (8 miles)
- Los Angeles Valley College, 5800 Fulton Avenue, Van Nuys (30 miles)

If there are residents and/or guests unable to evacuate and need transportation assistance to get to a TEP or shelter, the LACSD 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.

3.1.2 Animal Evacuations

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 amends the Stafford Act, and requires evacuation plans to take into account 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.

3.1.3 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 residents and guests to take temporary refuge within the Project in the event this is determined to be safer than evacuating.

3.1.4 Area Protection and Evacuation Planning

This section briefly summarizes the current status of emergency planning for the neighboring Stevenson Ranch community. There is no information regarding CERT or other emergency response teams within the Stevenson Ranch community. To the extent that the Stevenson Ranch community would be open to collaborating on emergency planning and response efforts, it is a goal of this Project to make reasonable efforts to coordinate emergency planning and response efforts.

4 Evacuation Road Network

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. The historical fire record shows that most vegetation fires occur during normal, onshore weather conditions and that such fires account for only a proportionally small amount of the land area burned. Conversely, a small number of wildfires that occur during extreme fire weather account for most of the land area burned. These data highlight 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.

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 occupants are temporarily relocated to internal areas, or 2) temporary refuge where occupants are instructed to remain in protected on-site structures or at a designated site, while firefighters perform their structure protection function.

As described further in the Project’s Fire Protection Plan (FPP), 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's development footprint 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 (refer to the Fire Protection Plan for the Trails at Lyons Canyon Project prepared by Dudek, 2022), along with options for firefighter safety zones and temporary on-site refuge as a contingency, as discussed further in this WEP.

4.1 Evacuation Assumptions and Scenarios

This evacuation analysis was performed for the Project to determine how long it would take for residents 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 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 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.

Nighttime Evacuation; 100% Occupancy

Modeling assumed that the evacuation would occur at night when all residents and the surrounding communities are at home and thus all resident vehicles would need to evacuate. 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.

Nighttime evacuation is the most conservative scenario, as this scenario assumed that all residents are at home and would evacuate with all available vehicles. Nighttime evacuation assumption also includes hotel guests from the Hampton Inn Los Angeles/Santa Clarita and La Quinta Inn & Suites. The evacuation analysis assumed that commercial land uses are closed when the evacuation order is issued, thus these land uses are not included in the evacuation analysis.

Primary Evacuation Routes

Modeling assumed that traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby communities would use The Old Road to travel north to more urbanized, fire-safe areas or access I-5 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.

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 all vehicles would head north along The Old Road, since the segments of The Old Road between the southern Project's boundary and Calgrove Boulevard is located within a Very High Fire Severity Zone, and are exposed to potential wildfire fuel sources under some fire scenarios. In fact, the 2016 Sage Fire encroached upon this segment of The Old Road, and not upon the land uses located to the north of the Project's site.³

This assumption selects a reasonable evacuation route for the assumed extreme weather scenario and a fire traveling in a southwesterly direction. 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.

² <https://lacounty.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d2ea45d15c784adfa601e84b38060c4e>

³ <https://projects.caprado.org/california-fire-history/#14.44/34.37267/-118.57463>

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.

Safe Zone

Based on Dudek's review of the County's fire history⁵, 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 I-5.

Specifically, none of the historical fires encroaches upon the urbanized area of Los Angeles County and the City of Santa Clarita.

The existing condition includes alternatives to reliance on I-5 as part of the baseline. While the Project's Evacuation Plan includes the I-5 as a major evacuation route, there are emergency scenarios where the primary evacuation route along the I-5 is not available due to partial closure. This situation would require alternative routing of evacuating vehicles and a more surgical, alternate approach. There are various potential scenarios that could interrupt traffic on the I-5 freeway. One such example, that would not be likely to occur during a wildfire, is the LADPW's Operation Snowflake. Operation Snowflake provides an example of the coordination between agencies to close the I-5 and reroute traffic to keep it moving. In Operation Snowflake, when roads are shut down, Caltrans blocks the northbound lanes on the I-5 at Lake Hughes Road at Castaic and the southbound lanes at Grapevine Road in Kern County. According to Caltrans, it is a vital freeway span linking Southern California to the Central Valley with a daily traffic average of 83,000 vehicles. If a wildfire evacuation occurred simultaneously as the I-5 freeway being closed in either direction, law enforcement and cooperating agencies would utilize all available tools to reroute vehicles, as necessary, to move those at highest risk. This is likely to result in congestion and certain traffic that is at a standstill for long periods. However, traffic that is not moving is typically not the traffic that is at risk. While traffic remains in place in areas outside of the active evacuation area, intersections are being controlled and roads managed to move population that are at risk due to their potential exposure levels. There are many tools available to emergency managers. Another example is the addition of state-of-the-art traffic signals at crucial intersections. For example, a recently installed signal at the Old Road and Parker in Castaic. This technology is considered to be a significant aid for scenarios in which drivers are diverted off Interstate 5 and onto surface streets, which often includes The Old Road. The technology is one way to manage the impacts of the I-5 freeway if there is an incident on I-5, because engineers can recalibrate the timing in response to increased volumes. During a fire, people can be moved in certain directions by remotely timing signals to focus on moving traffic away from the fire area.

The evacuation analysis conducted for the Project is not required by CEQA or other regulations to consider all potential scenarios. In most areas, law enforcement and fire agencies have pre-fire plans in place for specific regions and fire scenarios. Within these pre-fire plans, there is flexibility to allow in-the-field adjustments to the real-time changes in a fire's location, movement and populations at risk. Law enforcement and other unified command departments and organizations use available tools to move traffic from higher risk areas to lower risk areas, including intersection control. One such scenario is for areas where schools are part of an evacuation event. Schools have evacuation plans and they typically include moving students off-site and having parents pick them up at the off-site location. It would be up to law enforcement to determine whether incoming traffic would be allowed, limited, or sent to a pick-up location where school children are moved via busses or other means during an evacuation.

In an actual evacuation scenario, a phased evacuation would be implemented where orders are given to evacuate based on vulnerability, location, and/or other factors, which enables the subsequent traffic surges on major roadways to be smoothed over a longer time frame and improve traffic flow. A phased strategy can also be used to

⁵ Simi Valley and Piru Wildfires 2003 After Action Analysis and Reports.

prioritize the evacuation of certain communities that are in proximity to the immediate danger. The limitations of the model used for this analysis are such that it cannot accurately reflect phased evacuation conditions; hence, a worst-case mass evacuation scenario was assumed.

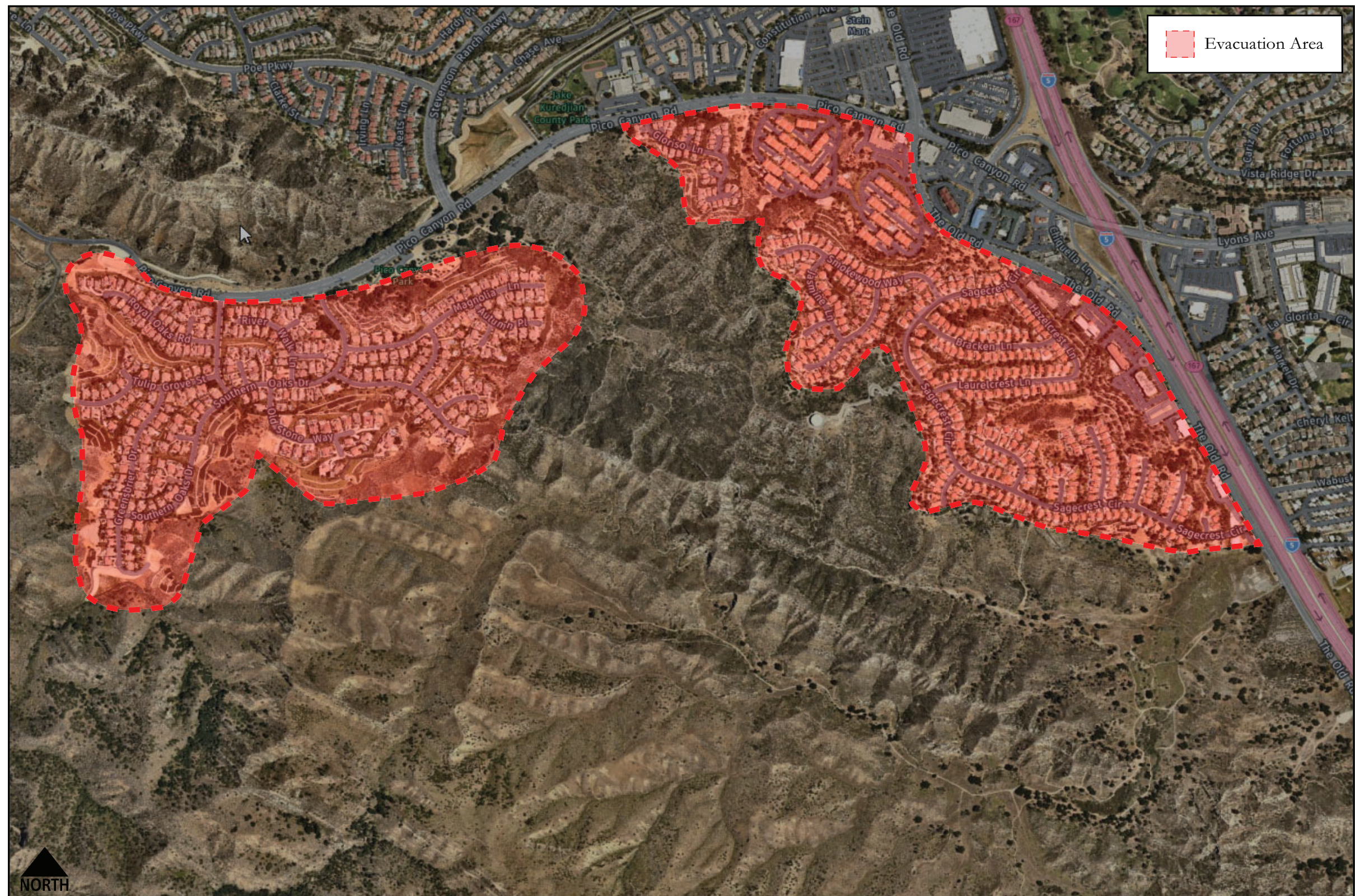
Evacuation Scenarios

A total of three evacuation scenarios were analyzed:

- **Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses:** This scenario estimates the evacuation time for the existing land uses within the study area and would direct evacuating vehicles toward Pico Canyons Road/Lyons Avenue (east of I-5, and I-5 interchanges). Figure 4 displays the area assumed to be evacuated under this scenario.
- **Scenario 2 – Proposed Project Only:** This scenario assumed full evacuation of the proposed Project and would direct evacuating vehicles toward Pico Canyon Road/Lyons Avenue (east of I-5, and I-5 interchanges).
- **Scenario 3 – Existing Land Uses with the proposed Project:** This scenario is similar to Scenario 1, with the addition of the proposed Project traffic. Figure 5 displays the area assumed to be evacuated under this scenario.
- **Scenario 4 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects⁶:** This scenario is similar to Scenario 1, with the addition of the following cumulative projects:
 - **Canyon View Estates** – 37 dwelling units of single family residential at the intersection of Pico Canyon Road and Stevenson Ranch Parkway
 - **Tentative Tract Map 74979** – 7 dwelling units of single family residential located at south of Sagecrest Circle near Coriander Court
- **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.

The number of evacuating vehicles was calculated by taking the total number of residential units and multiplying it by the average vehicle ownership (2.01 vehicles per household) for residential land uses and 1 vehicle per hotel room, total number of evacuating vehicles is provided in Table 1 of Appendix C. Additionally, 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 If an evacuation is required, the Wiley Canyon Project situated on Wiley Canyon Road, between Hawkbryn Avenue and Calgrove Boulevard, will evacuate towards Lyons Avenue using Wiley Canyon Road. This implies that the evacuation route of the Wiley Canyon Project differs from that of the proposed Project, and therefore, the traffic from the Wiley Canyon Project was not included in the cumulative analysis.



Lyons Canyon Evacuation

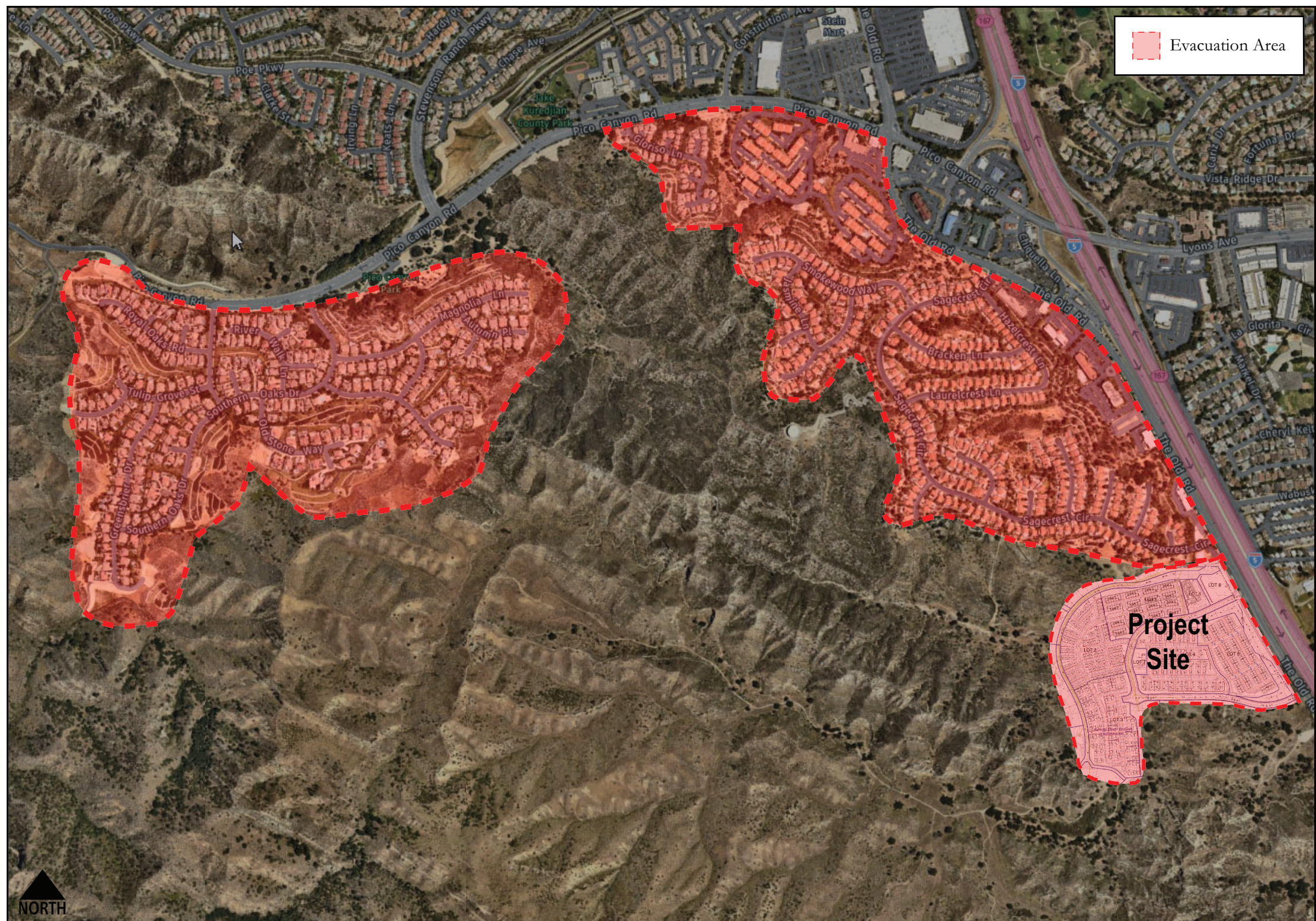


SOURCE: C+R 2023

DUDEK

FIGURE 4

Existing Land Uses Evacuation Area
Fire Evacuation Plan for the Lyons Canyon Project



Lyons Canyon Evacuation



SOURCE: C+R 2023

DUDEK

FIGURE 5

Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project Evacuation Area
Fire Evacuation Plan for the Lyons Canyon Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Simulation Area

The simulation area used for this modeling is expansive and includes existing land uses bounded by the following limits:

- Pico Canyon Service Road to the west
- I-5 to the east
- Pico Canyon Road to the north
- Southern edge of the Project's boundary

The evacuation areas described above are anticipated to utilize the following facilities as evacuation routes:

- Pico Canyon Road – Pico Canyon Road is a four-lane roadway with a raised median and a posted speed limit of 50 mph, within the County of Los Angeles. It is classified as a four-lane Major Road.
- The Old Road – Within the project study area, The Old Road is a 2-lane roadway between Pico Canyon Road and Calgrove Boulevard.

Fire Access Road Maintenance

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

- HOA shall be responsible for routine roadside landscape maintenance throughout the Project site.

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 of Stevenson Ranch, nearby commercial/office uses, and self-storage use along The Old Road. 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 assumed that all vehicles would head north along The Old Road, since the segments of The Old Road between the southern Project's boundary and Calgrove Boulevard are exposed to potential wildfire fuel sources under some fire scenarios. In fact, the 2016 Sage Fire encroached upon this segment of The Old Road, and not upon the land uses located to the north of the Project's site. As shown in Table 1, in Scenario 1, which considers only the evacuation of existing land uses, it is estimated to take 43 minutes to evacuate populations along the southern side of Pico Canyon Road and west of The Old Road. In Scenario 2, which

considers only the evacuation of the Project’s population, it is estimated to take 50 minutes to evacuate the Project site. In Scenario 3, which considers both existing and proposed populations, it is estimated to take 1 hour and 26 minutes to evacuate all populations (Appendix C – Evacuation Technical Memorandum). The Project would increase evacuation times for existing populations by up to 37 minutes for the surrounding land uses, when compared to existing conditions. It is important to note, 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 evacuate sooner than the calculated evacuation time. Because the proposed Project only has two evacuation points and is located on the southernmost side of The Old Road, Project traffic that heads north during an evacuation would likely have to wait for existing traffic to evacuate (at the existing developments located closer to Pico Canyon Road). Therefore, evacuation traffic from the Project would have limited impact on existing conditions if evacuation were to the north.

Table 1. Evacuation Time Summary

Scenario	Total Evacuation Vehicles	Evacuation Time	
		<i>Nearby Land Uses</i>	<i>Project</i>
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	1,960	43 minutes	N/A
Scenario 2 – Proposed Project Only	1,040	N/A	50 minutes
Scenario 3 – Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project	3,000	1 hour 20 minutes	1 hour 26 minutes
Scenario 4 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects	2,060	57 minutes	N/A
Scenario 5 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects and Project	3,100	1 hour 34 minutes	1 hour 38 minutes

Source: CR Associates 2022

Under the cumulative scenarios, it would take 1 hour and 34 minutes to evacuate the surrounding land uses and 1 hour and 38 minutes to evacuate the proposed Project (Scenario 5), an increase of 37 minutes for the surrounding land uses, when compared to the cumulative without Project conditions (Scenario 4).

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 Lyons Canyon homes, and temporary refuge areas and “shelter-in-place”⁷ 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.

4.2.1 Mass Evacuation Vehicle Traffic

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

⁷ 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.

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.

Neither CEQA, nor the County has adopted numerical time standards for determining whether an evacuation timeframe is appropriate. Public safety, not time, is generally the guiding consideration for evaluating impacts related to emergency evacuation. The County considers a Project's impact on evacuation significant if the Project will significantly impair or physically interfere with implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan; or if the Project will expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

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.

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 can 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.

Further, although there are no established thresholds for evacuation times, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided a general guideline for reasonable community evacuations of 90 minutes (Rohde and Associates 2020). As shown in Table 1, the evacuation times for both the existing land uses and the Project are well within the 90-minute timeframe, which is based on a very conservative scenario.

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 west and this analysis assumes all traffic, existing and Project related would be sent east to I-5.

5 Resident Wildfire/Evacuation Awareness

The Trails at Lyons Canyon HOA will be active in its outreach to residents regarding fire safety and general evacuation procedures. There are aspects of fire safety and evacuation that require a significant level of awareness by residents and emergency services in order to reduce and/or avoid problems with an effective evacuation. Reducing potential impediments to successful evacuations requires focused and repeated information through a strong educational outreach program. The Project's HOA will engage residents in fire safety awareness through a variety of methods.

The HOA will be responsible to provide and distribute to each homeowner a complete copy of the Project's FPP and this WEP, including materials from the READY! SET! GO! programs. The HOA's website will include a link to the FPP and WEP, which can be accessed by surrounding developments. Annual reminder notices will be provided to each homeowner encouraging 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 evacuation 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 that residents 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. Residents should assemble emergency supplies and belongings in a safe spot, confirm registration with the County's Alert LA County system, and ensure all individuals residing within the residence and guests are aware of the individual evacuation plan for the home.
- **"SET" – Situational Awareness When a Fire Starts:** If a wildfire occurs and there is potential for it to threaten the Trails at Lyons Canyon community, pack vehicles with emergency items. Stay aware of the latest news from local media, County of Los Angeles and LACSD for updated information on the fire. If uncomfortable, one should leave the area.
- **"GO!" – Leave Early!** Following an individual evacuation plan provides one with knowledge of the situation and how to approach evacuation. Leaving early, well before a wildfire is threatening the community, provides one 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 residents 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 the community) is dangerous and exacerbates an already confusing

situation. This WEP provides key information that can be integrated into the individual evacuation plans, including the best 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 HOA will encourage residents 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/>.

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, LACSD, 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). An example of this type of evacuation, which is highly undesirable from a public safety perspective, is a short-notice evacuation that occurs 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).

In addition to pre-planned and short-notice evacuations, 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 WEP, the first and most logical choice for all residents 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 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.

Residents 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, residents and guests will proceed according to known available routes away from the encroaching fire as detailed in Section 1 of this plan. Residents and guests 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 The Old Road, Pico Canyon Road 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 LACSD and LACoFD conduct concerted pre-planning efforts focusing on evacuation contingency planning for civilian populations when it is considered safer to temporarily 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 by trained firefighters 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. For example, considering worst case flame lengths for existing conditions, which occur in the sage scrub/buckwheat fuel beds, will approach 26.3 feet (20 mph gusts) and could be possible adjacent the Project site (Dudek 2022), then a 105.2-foot separation would be required, and potentially more if there were site-specific features that would result in more aggressive fire behavior. As described in the Project's

Fire Protection Plan, a 200-foot Fuel Modification Zone (FMZ) would be established around the perimeter of the Development Footprint that would provide the necessary separation from fuel beds. In the southwest portion of the Project site, where the FMZ is less than 75-feet onsite, enhanced construction features (e.g., ember resistant vents, 6-foot heat deflecting wall) would serve as a functional equivalent to the FMZ. In addition, according to LACoFD requirements, the neighboring property owner will provide the remainder of the 200 feet fuel modification on the adjacent property. Therefore, residences could be used by firefighters as a safety zone. Additionally, the Project will provide areas of temporary 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 200-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 neighborhoods are considered TRAs. This is an important concept because it offers last-resort, temporary refuge of firefighters, and in a worst-case condition, residents and guests. 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
- 200-foot-wide Fuel Modification Zone
- Annual landscape inspections
- 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 CEWE, 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 and familiarity. 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, elderly and others who cannot provide for their own evacuation if necessitated. 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 Trails at Lyons 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.

Project Approach:

The Project's HOA will provide information to residents regarding notifying the County OEM and Health and Human Services of special needs residents 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. Residents will be advised of their options during an emergency by law enforcement or fire officials.

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:

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.

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 resident 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 OAEOC Director, and the Operations Section Chief at the OAEOC. In most cases, the OAEOC will remain activated until full re-entry is complete. In the event the OAEOC 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 OAEOC Director, and the Operations Section Chief at the OAEOC 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 residents 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 residents 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 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 residents 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 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, officials will implement the plan and mandate that populations "Go" by executing pre-planned evacuation procedures, considering proposed evacuation trigger thresholds, in a conservative manner, i.e., evacuation will occur based on conservative decision points, as proposed in this evacuation plan or when directed by fire and law enforcement personnel, whichever is more conservative. 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 residents 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.

The Project residents will be aware of and familiar with this evacuation plan as the Project's HOA will post it on its website. Additionally, the Project's HOA will provide reminders to residents on at least an annual basis. 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 (see Project Fire Protection Plan), 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.

8 References

- Aguirre, D.B. 1994. Planning warning evacuation, and search and rescue: A review of the social science research literature. College Station, TX. Texas A&M University, Hazard Reduction Recovery Center.
- Collins, S. L. 2004. Evaluation of Evacuation Planning in Wildland-Urban Interface Environments: Executive Analysis of Fire Service Operations in Emergency Management. Applied Research project submitted to the National Fire Academy as part of the Executive Fire Officer Program. 44 pp.
- Cova, T.J., P.E. Dennison, and F.A. Drews. 2011. "Modeling evacuate versus shelter-in-place decisions in wildfires." *Sustainability*, 3(10): 1662-1687. Published, 09/30/2011. <http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/3/10/1662/>.
- Drabek, T.E. 1991. "Anticipating organizational evacuations: disaster planning by managers of tourist-oriented private firms." *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters*. 9, (2), 219–245.
- Dudek 2022. Trails at Lyons Canyon Fire Protection Plan.
- Fitzpatrick, C. and D.S. Mileti. 1994. "Public Risk Communication." In *Disasters, Collective Behavior, and Social Organization*. Dynes R. R. and Tierney, K.J. (Eds). 1994. Newark University of Delaware Press, 71–98.
- Gordon, R. 2006. "Acute Responses to Emergencies: findings and observations of 20 years in the field." *The Australian Journal of Emergency Management*, Vol. 21, No. 1, February 2006. 23 pp.
- FEMA. 2008. Mass Evacuation Incident Annex. Federal Emergency Management Agency. 20 pp. Firescope 2013. International Fire Chiefs Association. "Ready, Set, Go!" website link: <http://wildlandfirersg.org/>.
- Lindell, M.K. and R.W. Perry. 2004. *Communicating Environmental Risk in Multiethnic Communities*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.
- Los Angeles Fire Department, Ready, Set, Go Initiative. <https://www.lafd.org/safety/fire-safety/evacuation-information>
- Rohde and Associates, 2020. Otay Ranch Village 14 and Planning Areas 16/19 Fire Services Operation Assessment.
- Quarantelli, E.L. and R.R. Dynnes. 1977. "Response to social crisis and disasters." *Annual Review of Sociology*. 3, 23–49.
- Sorensen, J., and B.Vogt. 2006. Interactive Emergency Evacuation Guidebook. Prepared for the Protective Action IPT – Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program.
- Vogt, B. 1990. *Evacuation Of Institutionalized and Specialized Populations*, ORNL/SUB-7685/1 & T23. Oak Ridge, TN: Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

- Vogt, B. 1991. "Issues in nursing home evacuations." International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters, 9, 247-265.
- Wolshon B. and E. Marchive. 2007. "Planning in the Urban Wildland Interface: Moving Residential Subdivision Traffic During Wildfires." ASCE J. Urban Plann. Dev. – Special Emergency Transportation Issue. 133(1) 73-81.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix A-1 through A-2

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

LOS ANGELES COUNTY'S EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

What is Alert LA County?

Alert LA County is a FREE* mass notification system for Los Angeles County's residents and businesses. The system will contact you when an emergency happens.

**Services like calls, SMS messages, and data can imply a cost from your service provider.*

Why should I sign up for Alert LA County? I already receive other notifications from other services.

Alert LA County provides information from local County authorities and is target specific. If the area where you live or have your business is impacted by an emergency or disaster, you will receive a recorded notification with specific directions on what to do. If your area is not threatened, you will not receive a notification. Also, find out if the city where you live or have your business has its own emergency notification system so that you can sign up for it, as well.



LIVE IN LA COUNTY?

- Sign up
- Get notified
- Stay safe

If you need help signing up for Alert LA County, please dial 2-1-1 from any telephone for assistance.

Are **YOU**
registered yet?

ALERT.LACOUNTY.GOV



Want to be notified when **your**
community is impacted by an
emergency or disaster?




SIGN UP TODAY!

ALERT.LACOUNTY.GOV

LOS ANGELES COUNTY'S
EMERGENCY
NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

How does the Alert LA County system contact you?

If there is an emergency or a disaster in your area, Alert LA County can contact you by sending you a:

-  • Recorded telephone message at your home or business (TTY/TDD is also available)
-  • Text message (SMS)
-  • Email

When you register, you can choose which option(s) you prefer.

Who should sign-up for Alert LA County?

All residents and businesses in Los Angeles County should sign-up to receive Alert LA County emergency notifications. The system has TTY/TDD capability.

Register online at **alert.lacounty.gov**.



What kind of emergency information does Alert LA County send?

Alert LA County may send you any one of the following three notifications. Here are some tips on what to do:



Evacuation Warning [Get ready]

- Prepare to leave your home, business or the affected area.
- Gather your family, pets, emergency kits, medications, and important documents.
- Listen and follow the instructions from emergency responders.
- If you have horses or large animals, begin to leave the area with them.



Evacuation Order [Leave now]

- Leave your home or business immediately.
- Do not return to the area. Wait until authorities say it is safe to return.
- Be sure to follow instructions from authorities. Failure to do so may cause personal injuries or death, and may endanger other people's lives.



Shelter-in-place [Stay covered where you are]

- Stay inside wherever you are.
- Turn off air-conditioner and fan units, if needed.
- Use duct tape or similar material to seal gaps around vents, windows, and doors if needed.
- Do not leave wherever you are until authorities say it is safe to leave.
- Listen to radio/television and the Emergency Alert System to stay informed.

For more information:

Visit **alert.lacounty.gov**



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

5 STEP

NEIGHBORHOOD
ACTION KIT



PROGRAM GUIDE
NEIGHBORHOOD DISASTER PLANNING



WE NEVER THINK a disaster will strike our neighborhood

or at least we hope it won't! However, it is not a question of **IF** it will happen, but **WHEN**.

Find out what you can do to make your neighborhood better able to meet disasters head on and bounce back afterwards.

Use this toolkit to build a disaster plan for your neighborhood.

Remember, you are not on your own. The County of Los Angeles and many of our partner cities, non-profits and agencies have plans and resources to share and are ready to help! But, with about 10 million people spread throughout the County, rescuers may not be able to provide immediate support to every neighborhood in need. Neighbors should be prepared to help themselves for several days or weeks – it depends on the size of the disaster!

Being prepared also means neighbor helping neighbor. Be sure to include:

- ◆ Neighbors with disabilities and others of all ages who may need help following a disaster
- ◆ Neighbors who have reduced ability or inability to see, read, walk, speak, hear, learn, remember, understand and/or respond
- ◆ Neighbors with visible disabilities such as wheelchair users, people who are blind, and those with hidden needs and disability such as heart conditions, respiratory conditions, emotional or mental health conditions, arthritis, significant allergies, asthma, and/or chemical and other environmental sensitivities
- ◆ Individuals who may lack transportation, single working parents, and those who may have limited or no ability to speak, read, or understand English and will need translated information

For additional information visit
espfocus.org



NEIGHBORHOOD ACTION PLANNING



STEP 1

DEFINE YOUR AREA

Identify a manageable area, your apartment building, one block, a few small surrounding streets, etc, that you can organize with relative ease.



STEP 2

RECRUIT LEADERS & PARTICIPANTS

Develop a team of leaders who can help build the plan and carry out emergency support activities when the time comes.



STEP 3

SCOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

Get to know the lay of the land: what resources you have, what the landscape is, and disasters or other emergencies common to your area.



STEP 4

BUILD YOUR TEAM

Find out who lives in your area, how they can help in a disaster, and who may need extra help.



STEP 5

PLAN YOUR APPROACH

Create a plan that outlines what your neighborhood will do before, during, and after a disaster!

STEP 1: DEFINE YOUR AREA



STEP 1 DEFINE YOUR AREA



TIP: Get to know CERT!
Community Emergency Response
Training **prepares communities**
for disasters and it is free!

From High Desert to Valleys to Coastal areas, our County is comprised of many different neighborhoods and communities.

In order for you to develop a disaster plan for your neighborhood, it is important to define the area that your plan will cover.

Here are a few questions to consider:

- ◆ What size area would be easy for you and a small team to manage? **25 to 40 households is the ideal size**; however, work within existing structures and networks when available (like neighborhood watch programs, etc.)
- ◆ Will you be able to easily communicate with everyone? What languages are commonly spoken?
- ◆ Will the area allow you to practice “neighbor helping neighbor” so that you can quickly identify who needs help and provide it? If your area is larger than 40 households, divide it into smaller areas with a “block captain” for each block

Make sure that you make note of these:

- ◆ The number of homes, businesses, schools, churches, and other buildings in the area
- ◆ The number of people in the area
- ◆ Roads and other entrance and exit points, hills, and waterways
- ◆ Earthquake liquefaction zones that may be hazardous

Next, chart your defined area on a map.



TIP: The easiest way to accomplish Step #1 is to **walk** your neighborhood, **gathering this information.**



STEP 2: RECRUIT LEADERS

Once you know the area that your disaster plan will cover, it is time to identify leaders! Here is what to look for:

People with training and experience such as:

- ◆ Community Emergency Response Training (CERT) or those active in neighborhood watch
- ◆ Neighborhood councils, human services, clergy or business leaders
- ◆ Police, fire, military, or health care personnel
- ◆ Those with experience providing care for persons with disabilities or those who may need help following a disaster



STEP 2

RECRUIT LEADERS & PARTICIPANTS

How many leaders are needed?

- ◆ Are there a lot of people in one area of the neighborhood? Are buildings spread out?
- ◆ Match the number of leaders with the number of people who need to be led! The ideal team size is 3-7 persons
- ◆ Here are some ideas for finding and keeping leaders for your Neighborhood Disaster Plan:
- ◆ Talk with them, face to face, at community events, meetings, and when you see them day-to-day
- ◆ Post messages on social media, neighborhood groups, and other networking websites



STEP 3: SCOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD



STEP 3 SCOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

3.1 THREATS AND RISKS

Get to know what disasters or other emergencies your neighborhood might experience. Here are some helpful hints:

Identify the threats.

Earthquakes, power outages, extreme weather, and disease outbreaks happen everywhere, but tsunamis, landslides, and floods only happen in some places. List the threats that might occur in your neighborhood.

Rate the risk.

Is the disaster very likely, somewhat likely, or not very likely to occur?

Assess the risk.

How vulnerable is your neighborhood to injuries, death or property damage? Classify these risks as high, medium or low. Use the directions under Likelihood of Occurrence and Level of Impact to assess your risks.

Likelihood of Occurrence.

ALMOST CERTAIN: Greater than 90% chance

LIKELY: 50 – 90% chance

MODERATE: 10 – 50% chance

UNLIKELY: 3 – 10% chance

RARE: 3% chance or less

Level of Impact.

MINOR: Some disruption of service possible. Little or no property damage, personal injury, or loss of life, injuries, and fatalities.

MODERATE: Disruption of some services. Minimum property damage, injury, and loss of life.

MAJOR: Many services disrupted and/or structures severely damaged. Multiple persons injured and significant loss of life.

Use a table like the one below to list these threats and risks.

THREAT	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	LEVEL OF IMPACT





3.2 NEIGHBORHOOD SPECIFIC HAZARDS

Los Angeles County is subject to many disasters; decide which are threats to your neighborhood:

Fires. Especially risky if buildings are closely spaced or near thick brush. Fires can come from broken or leaky gas lines too!

Earthquakes. Every Los Angeles neighborhood is at risk of an earthquake, even one of catastrophic proportions.

Landslides. Hillsides, seaside cliffs, and foothills may be subject to landslides, especially after fires and/or rainy seasons.

Flooding. Flooding may result from overflowing waterways, dam failures, heavy rains, or clogged storm drains.

Tsunami. Coastal areas may be subject to tsunamis.

Electricity, Water, and Telephone Service. These utilities may not be available for long periods after a disaster.

Chemical Emergencies. Industrial, freeway, railway, or broken pipeline accidents can cause chemical or hazardous material release.

Disease Outbreak. Outbreaks can result in many people becoming ill and disrupt key services.

Extreme Heat and Cold. Children, older adults, and people with certain types of disabilities or some chronic conditions are more affected when it is very hot or very cold.

Terrorist Attack. Some areas are potential targets for a terrorist attacks like schools, sport settings, or transit stations.

Severe Weather. The County is also subject to very high winds, hail, and thunder storms.

Local Hazards. Be sure to identify hazards and risks that may be specific to your neighborhood, such as overhead electrical transmission lines, natural gas pipelines, chemical storage tanks, and other localized threats.

STEP 3: SCOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

3.3 NEIGHBORHOOD ASSETS

Next, identify neighborhood assets. This includes anyone or anything that would be useful in responding to, or recovering from a disaster. Here are examples:

- ◆ Neighborhood emergency supplies
- ◆ Physical places like parks, schools, open areas, garages and carports
- ◆ Organizations like neighborhood clubs, fraternal organizations, radio clubs, local military organizations, and disability service providers
- ◆ Persons trained in CERT, medical care, first aid, search and rescue, carpentry, plumbing, or crisis counseling

- ◆ Businesses inside or close to the area that might be able to provide supplies or equipment
- ◆ Equipment and supplies for clearing debris, boats for rescue during floods, communication equipment, first aid supplies, generators and other items useful during or after a disaster
- ◆ Evacuation resources, like accessible vehicles

How do we identify assets?

Make a list of threats and risks to the community, and identify which assets your neighborhood would need in a disaster. Is it vulnerable to damage? What can be done to reduce vulnerability? Be sure to list the location and contact information if necessary. Here is an example of a table that you can use:

ASSET TYPE	ASSET DESCRIPTION	ASSET LOCATION OR CONTACT INFORMATION ¹

¹Because of confidentiality concerns, names and contact information for skilled personnel are not published, but are maintained by CERT Leaders and Block Captains.

STEP 3: SCOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD



3.4 MAP YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

Use an online mapping tool or other easy-to-obtain source. Make a sketch of your neighborhood. The free websites maps.google.com or maps.yahoo.com may be useful.

On your sketch, show streets, blocks, and house/building lots. Show units and floors for apartment or multi-unit buildings. Number the lots sequentially (1,2,3). Include all address numbers and the names of occupants for each lot.

Contact information will be checked and updated if needed in Step 4.

Include:

- ◆ All area entrance/exit routes that are accessible by foot, wheelchair/scooter, and car
- ◆ A Neighborhood Gathering Place (see next section)
- ◆ A location where the injured can be given first aid or assessed for medical treatment
- ◆ Possible barriers that could make entry/exit difficult (e.g., fallen over/under passes, trees, or power lines)
- ◆ Neighbors who may need extra help following a disaster with seeing, reading, walking, speaking, hearing, remembering, understanding, and/or responding
- ◆ You may also want to include a Neighborhood Care Center (see next section) where care can be provided for children, older adults, and children and adults with disabilities who may need support after a disaster.

STEP 3: SCOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD



3.5 NEIGHBORHOOD GATHERING PLACE

This is a space for neighbors to organize response activities. Pick one large central area to gather and organize the next steps in your neighborhood's response. Here is what to look for when identifying a possible Neighborhood Gathering Place:

- ◆ Easily seen so others will know this as the main gathering point
- ◆ Set in an area that is easy for everyone to be safe from flood, fire, fallen trees and power lines
- ◆ Has nearby accessible toilet facilities
- ◆ Well lit in case of night evacuation
- ◆ Can accommodate service animals and pets
- ◆ Big enough for planned number of persons and vehicles
- ◆ Is accessible to children and adults with disabilities



3.6 NEIGHBORHOOD CARE CENTER

This is a place where those who may need extra help following a disaster, to include children, older adults, and persons with disabilities or other access and functional needs, can be brought and cared for. Neighborhoods should strive to create a safe atmosphere within the Care Center.



3.7 TRIAGE AREA

This is a place where people injured can be given first aid or evaluated for medical treatment.

STEP 4: BUILD YOUR TEAM

The most important resources you have are one another! Follow these easy activities to build your team.

Form a Group. Make sure it represents the diversity in your neighborhood and includes homeowners, families, businesses, churches, nonprofits, schools, and local organizations **in your defined area**.

Actively include people with disabilities and others who may need help after a disaster.

Also, determine if there are human service organizations; disability service providers; or residential, community care, and assisted living facilities in your neighborhood. If so, invite them to join the planning process and discuss how you may be able to help each other.



STEP 4 **BUILD YOUR TEAM**



STEP 4: BUILD YOUR TEAM

Hold a meeting. Ask the leaders you identified in Step 2 to get the word out about the meeting. Make sure that all households are personally invited. Also invite local Fire and Law Enforcement. Use the Facilitator Guide to focus the meeting.

Key meeting activities are:

- ◆ Review 5 Step Neighborhood Action Kit Facilitator Guide
- ◆ Identify the skills and equipment each neighbor has that are useful in disaster response
- ◆ Identify spoken and American Sign languages used in the area

Encourage neighbors to attend the meeting. A personal invitation is the best way to invite neighbors. Here are a few more ideas:

- ◆ Prepare a flyer
- ◆ Build a “Be Prepared” page on your neighborhood website
- ◆ Set up a Facebook or Twitter page or piggy back off of a site with a larger following
- ◆ Develop email lists of community leaders and organizations
- ◆ Recruit community, business or homeowner organizations

Using the chart you created in Step 3, write the following for each household/facility:

- ◆ Phone, email, text, special skills, resources, number of adults/children, pets/animals/service animals, persons who may need additional assistance
- ◆ Create a phone tree or “notification chart” through which people contact each other to relay news
- ◆ Walk the area at the end of the meeting to verify your sketch

TIP: Use the same phone tree, text and communications system to notify neighbors door to door. If your neighborhood is larger, have block captains lead this.



5.1 TAKING ACTION

When Disaster Strikes...

Make Sure Everyone in Your Household is Safe

Don't forget your pets!

Put Your Personal Emergency Plan Into Action

Wear protective clothing, pull out your fire extinguisher, check your utilities and take other steps noted in your plan.

Go to Your Neighborhood Gathering Place

If it's safe, gather at your planned location to check in.

Get Organized

If the Leader in your plan is not available, choose someone to lead the overall response effort.

Form Response Teams

Using your plan, choose team leaders for every 3-7 people with a response role.

Put Neighborhood Plan into Action!

Decide what you want to do, how you plan to do it, and the time you have to respond.



STEP 5 PLAN YOUR APPROACH

TIP: Shut off the gas only if you smell or hear it. If it does not have an automatic shut-off, turn the valve so that the bar is perpendicular to the gas line. Keep a wrench wired to the gas meter and know the location of water shut-off valves.



STEP 5: PLAN YOUR APPROACH

A practice used by first responders and CERT is to organize using the Incident Command System. The chart below is an example. The **Incident Commander** is the leader. He/she is responsible for deciding what is to be done. **Operations** carries out the decided actions. **Logistics** coordinates resources (transportation, people, supplies). **Planning and Intelligence** monitors information coming in and plans for future activities. Teams include:

Search & Rescue Team. This team will look for the OK/Help signs, as well as check on those listed as needing extra help. They begin with a damage assessment to identify hazard areas and prioritize Search & Rescue operations. Ideal members have completed CERT Search & Rescue training.

Care Teams. Care Teams can consist of the Triage Team – those who determine the priority that injured survivors will receive care; the Treatment Team – those who tend to the injured; the Morgue Team – those who manage the deceased; and the Care Center Team – those who provide extra care during the disaster. Members of these teams ideally have experience in healthcare.

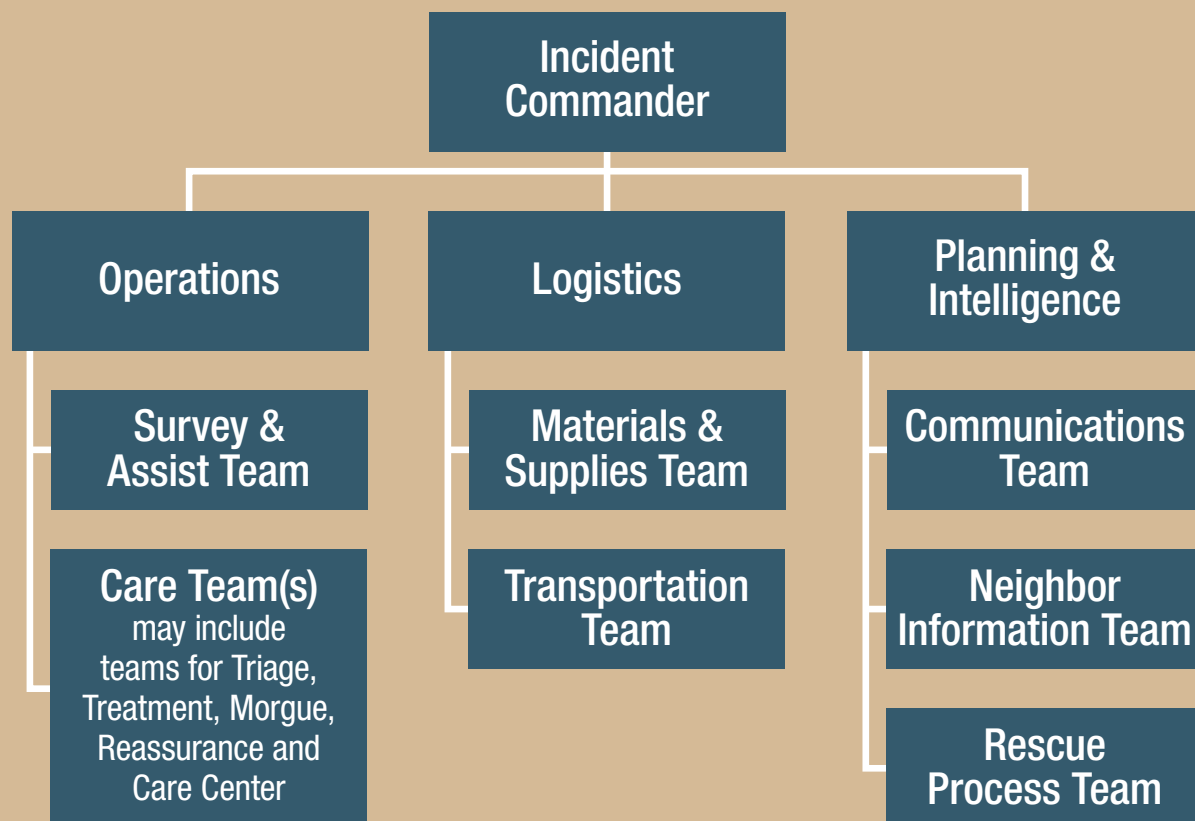
Materials & Supplies Team. This team coordinates needed materials and supplies from within the neighborhood.

Transportation Team. This team coordinates transportation of supplies, equipment and people.

Communications Team. The Communications Team listens to the Emergency Alert System, Family Radio Service (FRS)/ham radio, or National Weather Radio. The Communications Team is responsible for communicating information within the neighborhood, and to/from the neighborhood and first responders and other agencies like fire and police.

Neighbor Information Team. This team coordinates information about survivors and relays information about rescue progress and survivor status (injured, missing, etc.) from the Command Post to the Care Center.

Rescue Progress Team. This team keeps track of the rescue progress of survivors.



5.2 COMMUNICATION

Be sure to call 9-1-1 if you need help in an emergency.

In LA County you can dial 2-1-1 for information after a disaster

Telephones. Don't rely on telephone service, but if you need to call someone keep the conversation brief.

Ham Radios. When planning for communications in your neighborhood see if you have neighbors who are Ham or Amateur Radio operators who can get information from the County's Disaster Communication Service.

FRS Radios. Your neighborhood can also decide to use small Family Radio Service radios to keep in touch with one another.



STEP 5: PLAN YOUR APPROACH

Other places residents can find emergency information include the following:

Alert LA County. Alert LA is a community mass notification system that will provide recorded phone, text and email messages. Register at www.alert.lacounty.gov and click on the link to “Alert LA County”.

SNAP. SNAP is a voluntary web-based registry for persons with access and functional needs who may need assistance in an emergency. Register at <http://snap.lacounty.gov/>

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



Emergency Alert System. Messages will be broadcast to the public via radio and television stations. These are voice messages with text scrolling on a television screen.

Public and Commercial Media. Television, radio, and satellite will transmit emergency alert messages. Your car radio might be the easiest way to listen to emergency broadcasts.

Social Media and Mobile Applications

The American Red Cross has several mobile applications that can be downloaded for free information on earthquakes, fires, first aid and other topics. Be careful and selective of using social media for information after a disaster and always verify with a trusted agency before acting on information from non-official sources.



5.3 PUT IT IN WRITING

The next step is to put your plan in writing! Feel free to increase or decrease the amount of information you include in your plan – Make it Yours!

Basic Plan

Should include threats, risks, your neighborhood sketch, and your basic approach to response.

Support Annexes

“Support Annexes” provide detail that goes beyond the Basic Plan. They outline specific tasks, such as how you will communicate or notify neighbors before, during and after a disaster. Other tasks that Annexes describe could include:

◆ Shelter-in-Place

Following a disaster, local authorities may determine that it is safer for individuals and families to remain in their places of residence, or “shelter-in-place”. A Shelter-in-Place Annex would detail how the neighborhood will support if required to shelter-in-place for an extended period.

◆ Mitigation

Address ways that you can lessen the impact of disasters. Neighborhoods can establish “neighbor helping neighbor” programs for delivering food, medicine and water to people that are unable to get these items on their own.

◆ Evacuation

If an evacuation is required, police and fire departments will reach out to notify residents but your Annex helps get the word out to everyone in your neighborhood. Listen and take directions from officials on which evacuation routes should be used. An evacuation annex describes how the neighborhood will assist authorities to evacuate the area.



Hazard Specific Annexes

Hazard Specific Annexes describe how the neighborhood will respond to a specific disaster like a large fire, an earthquake, floods, and other threats that face your neighborhood.

Safe and Well Website

Encourage neighbors to register on the Red Cross “Safe and Well” website <<https://safeandwell.communityos.org/cms/index.php>>, or other form of social media, to let friends and family know they’re OK.

STEP 5: PLAN YOUR APPROACH

Emergency Signs

One way your neighborhood might track the status of neighbors immediately after a disaster is to use a sign or Emergency Door Hanger. Following a disaster, place the green side of the door hanger facing out if you are “OK” or the red “HELP” side if you need help. In this way neighbors and local responders can save time and effort when surveying your neighborhood. Emergency Signs are not appropriate for every neighborhood so discuss your plan to use them in community meetings before your plan is finalized.

Make your plans available in languages commonly spoken in the neighborhood and use email, a neighborhood website, or other ways to be sure the plan is understood by those unable to read the document.

Hold regular meetings, at least one a year, to review, improve, exercise, and update your plan.

Sample emergency signs can be found in the Forms packet available to Facilitators.



DISASTER INFORMATION RESOURCES

American Red Cross

Prepare SoCal

<http://preparesocal.org/>

American Red Cross

Safe and Well

<https://safeandwell.communityos.org/cms/index.php>

Emergency planning and preparedness information for Los Angeles County?

LA County Chief Executive Office, Office of Emergency Management - Emergency Survival Program (ESP)

213-974-1166

www.espfocus.org

Get training on preparedness?

American Red Cross

www.redcrossla.org/classes/

Salvation Army

www.disaster.salvationarmyusa.org/training/

Tzu Chi

www.us.tzuchi.org/us/

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training?

LA County Fire Department

Community Emergency Response Teams

(CERT) 1-323-890-4132

www.fire.lacounty.gov

Fire Department requirements for damaged structures?

LA County Fire Department

1-323-881-2481

www.fire.lacounty.gov

Information on Wildfire Mitigation?

www.wikihow.com/protect_your_home_from_a_wildfire

Community and personal protection issues?

LA County Sheriff Department

Emergency 911

General Information

1-323-526-5541

www.lasd.org

Road closures and conditions in Los Angeles County?

LA County Department of Public Works

1-800-675 HELP (4357)

www.ladpw.org

Clearing and repairs to County maintained roads and bridges?

LA County Department of Public Works Road Maintenance

1-800-675 HELP (4357)

www.ladpw.org

Building inspections and permits?

LA County Department of Public Works Building & Safety Division

1-800-675 HELP (4357)

www.ladpw.org

Flood control and drainage issues?

LA County Department of Public Works

Flood Control

1-800-675 HELP (4357)

www.ladpw.org

Road closures and conditions for State Highways?

Caltrans

213-897-0383

www.dot.ca.gov

County-provided emergency social services including CalWORKs, Food Stamp, Medi-Cal, and General Relief programs?

LA County Department of Public Social Services

1-866-613-3777

www.ladpss.org

Mental Health services for disaster victims?

LA County Department of Mental Health

1-800-854-7771

www.dmh.lacounty.gov

Communicable disease control, preventive health measures, contamination control and health inspections.

LA County Department of Public Health

800-427-8700

DISASTER RESOURCES

Assistance with injured animals and information on animals displaced by a disaster?

LA County Animal Care and Control

1-562-940-6898

www.animalcare.lacounty.gov

National Association of Professional Pet Sitters

www.petsitters.org

National Lost Pet Hotline

1-900-535-1515 report lost pets

1-800-755-8111 report found pets

Humane Society

www.humanesociety.org

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals International

www.spcai.org

Schools and school districts in the County?

LA County Office of Education

www.lacoe.edu

Status of Los Angeles Unified School District schools?

Los Angeles Unified School District

213 241-4500

www.lausd.k12.ca.us

Organizations that provide response and recovery assistance in the event of a disaster?

211 LA County

211

www.211lacounty.org

FEMA

www.fema.gov/assistance

General Government Assistance

www.disasterassistance.gov

Small Business Administration

www.sba.gov

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

www.hud.gov/info/disasterresources_dev.cfm

California Department of Conservation

www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geologic_hazards/earthquakes

Maps with earthquake and landslide hazards?

California Earthquake Authority

www.earthquakeauthority.com

Questions or reports about outages?

Southern California Edison

800-684-8123

www.sce.com

Southern California Gas Company

800-655-4555

www.socalgas.com

Information on exposure to toxic substances?

Poison Control Center

1-800-222-1222

www.aapcc.org/DNN

Emergency Financial First Aid Kit?

Operation Hope

www.operationhope.org

Disaster loan and grant information?

U.S. Small Business Administration

800-659-2955

www.sba.gov

Preparing and planning for disasters?

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

www.ready.gov

Information and services for individuals, families and businesses needing disaster recovery assistance?

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

www.disasterhelp.gov

Latest earthquake information?

U.S. Geological Survey

www.quake.usgs.gov/recent

Latest weather information?

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

www.noaa.gov

Information on environmental disasters?

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

www.epa.gov/ebtpages/emergencies.html



DURING A DISASTER

you may only have seconds to make big decisions.

Do you know **WHERE** to find your disaster supplies?

Here are some examples of disaster supplies you may need:

DOCUMENTS

- ☐ Identification: Driver's licenses, birth certificates, passports, social security cards & bank account information, recent photographs of family members
- ☐ Insurance, loan documents, wills, trusts, certificates
- ☐ A list of family members with contact information (home, cell, work, address) Copy important documents to a flash drive and place in another secure remote location

MEDICAL

- ☐ Medical provider information
- ☐ Medications and when you need to take them
- ☐ At least a seven-day supply of prescribed medicines and if possible, copies of prescriptions
- ☐ If medications require refrigeration or special handling, make special plans (e.g., cold packs, ice cooler, mini refrigerator)

FIRST AID KIT

- ☐ Bandages, gauze, wipes, rubber gloves
- ☐ Rubbing alcohol and hydrogen peroxide

FOR BABY / CHILDREN

- ☐ Formula and bottles
- ☐ Diapers
- ☐ Medications
- ☐ Sanitary supplies
- ☐ Familiar toy or book
- ☐ Car seat

DISASTER RESOURCES

TOOLS

- ☐ Battery, solar powered or hand-crank AM/FM radio
- ☐ Flashlight with extra batteries
- ☐ Wrench for turning off gas

SUPPLIES

- ☐ Cash - at least \$100-200 in small bills per person, as possible
- ☐ Soap, toilet paper
- ☐ Toothbrush/paste
- ☐ Plastic bags
- ☐ Two complete sets of clothing and shoes per person
- ☐ Blankets or sleeping bags for each person
- ☐ Extra set of keys
- ☐ Feminine products

WATER AND FOOD

- ☐ Water – 1 gallon per person per day including infants and children (a week's supply labeled with expiration date)
- ☐ Non-perishable food that does not require refrigeration, preparation/cooking, and little or no water
- ☐ Extra food (remember special dietary needs)





DISABILITY OR LIMITED MOBILITY

If you are a person with a disability, have a sensory or cognitive disability, or limited mobility, make sure your emergency kit includes items specific to your needs and have a list of the following:

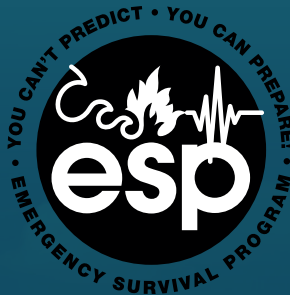
- ☐ Adaptive or supportive equipment and extra batteries
- ☐ Instructions on how to operate any special equipment

FOR PETS/SERVICE ANIMALS

- ☐ Identification tags
- ☐ Extra food and water
- ☐ Clean-up supplies
- ☐ Medicine
- ☐ Transport case
- ☐ Leash



For a listing of additional items visit
espfocus.org



This 5- Step Neighborhood Action Kit is adapted from a program created by the City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

5STEP

NEIGHBORHOOD
ACTION KIT

NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING **FACILITATOR GUIDE**







STEP 1

DEFINE YOUR AREA

Identify a manageable area, your apartment building, one block, a few small surrounding streets, etc, that you can organize with relative ease.



STEP 2

RECRUIT LEADERS & PARTICIPANTS

Develop a team of leaders who can help build the plan and carry out emergency support activities when the time comes.



STEP 3

SCOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

Get to know the lay of the land: what resources you have, what the landscape is, and disasters or other emergencies common to your area.



STEP 4

BUILD YOUR TEAM

Find out who lives in your area, how they can help in a disaster, and who may need extra help.



STEP 5

PLAN YOUR APPROACH

Create a plan that outlines what your neighborhood will do before, during, and after a disaster!

THE FIRST MEETING

The purpose of this Guide is to help you conduct neighborhood meetings and complete your neighborhood disaster plan. Throughout the Guide you will see talking points in *italics*, extra direction [in brackets] and additional helpful information to help you answer questions and conduct successful meetings.



BEFORE THE MEETING

1. Review the steps that will help us complete a neighborhood plan and begin to draft documents as described in Steps 1, 2 and 3.
2. Recruit assistance for launching the planning process and helping at the first meeting.
3. Have supplies such as an agenda, blank surveys, pencils, maps, and a sign-in sheet.
4. Have at least one copy of the 5 Step Neighborhood Disaster Plan Template available.
5. Research availability of upcoming training in your area, especially CERT, First Aid and CPR.

Other things you might want to have for the meeting include snacks, a fire extinguisher, emergency supply kit, and information about CERT training.

MEETING AGENDA

1. Introductions, getting to know each other and where we live.
2. Purpose: to discuss and plan for how to respond to disasters in our neighborhood.
3. Present draft documents that kick off the planning process.
4. Identify and recruit more team members to help plan or take on leadership roles in a disaster.
5. Collect or complete neighbor surveys.
6. Walk the proposed neighborhood to validate and complete boundary map.
7. Create a list and assign action items for the next meeting.

OPENING REMARKS

Welcome! This is the [state name of neighborhood] Neighborhood Disaster Preparedness Meeting. Thank you for coming. The purpose of this meeting is for us to find ways that we can help each other during a disaster. Before we dive into the meeting, let's do some introductions. My name is [state first and last name] I live [attend or work] at [state address and describe it e.g., white house at the end of the cul-de-sac on Main Street]. Please introduce yourselves, starting here to my right [point to right]. Tell us your first and last name, and where you live, work, or attend. Please tell us something distinct about your place – like “the little church on the top of the hill” – so that we can picture each location. Thank you.

[Hold up Neighbor Survey]. Does everyone have a copy of the Neighbor Survey? We will discuss it in more detail later, but please start filling in what you can; we would like to collect the completed survey from you before you leave tonight.

The purpose of this meeting is to talk about how we can prepare as a neighborhood – so tonight we will not have time to talk about personal preparedness. We can talk about it at a future meeting and there are references to sources of information in your packets. We want to be sure that we are all using the same definition of the disaster we are planning for. A disaster is any event that overwhelms the capacity of 9-1-1 emergency responders. When that happens, the people who will be our first responders are here in this room. Look around the room. Our neighbors will be the ones who make sure we are safe and help us when we are in need.



REVIEW STEP 1: DEFINE THE AREA



STEP 1 DEFINE YOUR AREA

REVIEW STEP 1

The first step to create a disaster plan for our neighborhood is to define the area that our plan will include. We have started this process but we all need to decide if this is the map we will be using for our Plan.

- ◆ What size area would be easy for a small team to manage? **25 to 40 households is ideal** but it could be larger if we decide to use block captains or networks that already exist. A good reason to choose a larger planning area might be an active neighborhood watch program.
- ◆ Can we communicate easily? Do we need radios and have good access to all the residences? Do we need people who are bilingual to be sure we can talk to everyone in our area?
- ◆ Can we quickly identify who needs help and practice “neighbor helping neighbor” techniques? If we choose to plan for a larger area do we have enough team leaders to be responsive to the whole neighborhood?

[Review your neighborhood map. Review the streets, homes and other facilities covered. Provide the estimated total number of homes and other facilities included in the defined area.]

We need to make sure that we have everything correctly labeled. Are we missing anything? We need to show:

- ◆ The number of homes, business, schools, churches, and other buildings in the area
- ◆ The number of people in the area
- ◆ The roads and other entrance and exit points, hills, and waterways

Thank you.

Total time for this topic: 10 minutes

Key facilities could include:

Community centers
Schools
Churches
Parks
Large Front Yards
Garages/Carports



STEP 2: RECRUITING LEADERS



STEP 2 RECRUIT LEADERS & PARTICIPANTS

REVIEW STEP 2

This section is about recruiting leaders to help create the disaster plan and leaders who can take part in emergency response. There are two types of leader we are looking for:

1. Those who can help us with planning and disaster plan development
2. Those who will have a leadership role in disaster response

Of course, these two volunteer groups need to work together during this planning process so we know that our plan has people to put into action. In preparation for this meeting, we have already identified some people who are interested in taking on a leadership role. They include: [introduce your leaders and the type of help they will provide – planning or response. If you need more leaders, ask folks to volunteer at this time.]

TRAINING OPPORTUNITY

CERT Training classes is one way that we can learn skills that can be used in response to a disaster here in this neighborhood. I encourage you all to consider taking CERT classes. CERT or Community Emergency Response Training is offered throughout the year led by County Fire of the Sheriff's Department plus other City Fire Departments in the County. Classes are always free and will take about 20 hours to complete.

Total time for this topic: 10 minutes

STEP 3: SCOUTING THE AREA



STEP 3 SCOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

REVIEW STEP 3

This is a big section and your input is really important as we move through the planning process. At the end of the meeting, we will tour the planning area and confirm the decisions we make tonight. We will be looking at the following:

- ◆ Threats & Risks
- ◆ Specific Hazards
- ◆ Assets
- ◆ Mapping
- ◆ Gathering Place
- ◆ Care Centers
- ◆ Triage Area

First, we need to identify the threats to our neighborhood. Threats are things like earthquakes and extreme weather. [Review the threats you have noted so far with the group.] Do we need to add any? [Document additions.]

Next, we need to list whether the disaster is highly, moderately, or not very likely to occur. [Review the risk levels that you have noted for the threats.] Does anyone have any changes or questions? [Document additions.]

Finally, we need to review how at risk our neighborhood is to injuries, death or property damage. We will classify these risks as high, medium or low. [Review the risk levels that you have noted.] Does anyone have any changes or questions? [Document additions.]

Thank you.



ASSETS

Let’s talk about assets. We need to know what we have in this neighborhood that can be used to help in disaster response. Assets include anything that can be useful as we respond to or recover from a disaster. Here are examples:

- ◆ People trained in CERT, medical care, first aid, search and rescue, carpentry, plumbing, or crisis counseling
- ◆ Emergency Supply Bins
- ◆ Places like parks, schools, garages, open space and health/medical centers
- ◆ Organizations like neighborhood clubs, fraternal organizations, radio clubs, local military organizations, and disability service providers
- ◆ Businesses nearby that might be able to provide supplies or equipment
- ◆ Equipment and supplies for clearing debris, boats for rescue during floods, communication equipment, first aid supplies, generators and other items useful during or after a disaster
- ◆ Evacuation resources, like accessible vehicles

[Starting with each threat listed, ask for input from residents to identify what asset they have, where it is, how to contact the owner, how to get access to it, what is it vulnerable to, how can it be protected to it will be available to use? Document everything.]

ASSET TYPE	ASSET DESCRIPTION	ASSET LOCATION OR CONTACT INFORMATION ¹

STEP 3: SCOUTING THE AREA



MAPPING

Now we are going to chart our neighborhood and create a contact list. Take a look at the drawing we created. Everyone should add to the drawing so that we are all have the same information while we consider the planning area. Take a few minutes to review and update the contact information. We need your first and last name, contact information (email and 24 hour phone), the number of people at your location, and pets. Add street names if they are not shown.

Next, we are going to number all of the residences in order on the map – we will not be using street addresses because that might be confusing when we are responding and tracking our progress. [Hold up your map and show this.]

Now, take a look at the map and let's make sure we have the following information:

- ◆ Entrance and exit routes to and from the community that are accessible by foot, wheelchair, scooter, and car.
- ◆ Obstacles that after a disaster could make entry and exit difficult, such as collapsed over/under passes, downed trees, or overhead power lines.
- ◆ Names of those who may need assistance during disasters. This includes neighbors who may need extra help, children who are home alone, older adults and persons with difficulty seeing, reading, walking, speaking, hearing, remembering, understanding, or responding to direction. Writing the names here will help us remember to check on these specific neighbors soon after disaster occurs. This information will be kept confidential by our [neighborhood leaders/block captains] and is only for our use as neighbors. Of course, sharing information is voluntary.

List all of these on your drawing.

STEP 3: SCOUTING THE AREA

We also need to locate a Neighborhood Gathering Place. The Neighborhood Gathering Place is a space for us to meet after a disaster to organize, check that no one is left behind, and to coordinate our activities. We need to pick one large central area (e.g., park, recreation area, porch, covered car port) to gather and organize response activities.

GATHERING PLACE

- ◆ Easily seen so others will recognize this as the main gathering point
- ◆ Easy to access for everyone
- ◆ Safe from predictable hazards like flood, fire, fallen trees and power lines
- ◆ Nearby accessible toilet facilities
- ◆ Well lit in case of night evacuation
- ◆ Can accommodate service animals and pets
- ◆ Big enough for planned number of people and vehicles
- ◆ Accessible to children and adults with disabilities

We also need to locate a Neighborhood Care Center. The Neighborhood Care Center is a place where people can get extra help, including children, older adults, people with disabilities and others can be brought and cared for. Where can we locate at least one Center?

Last, let's locate a triage location, where the injured can be given first aid or assessed for medical treatment. Where should this be?

Update your map/drawing with potential locations for each of these needs.

Total time for this topic: 45 minutes



STEP 4: BUILDING TEAMS



STEP 4 **BUILD** YOUR TEAM

STEP 4

Our next step is to start forming groups. Look around the room; do we represent the diversity of the people in our neighborhood? Do we need more homeowners, renters, families, businesses, churches, nonprofits, schools, or local organizations from this neighborhood? Are there any nearby service organizations, service providers, residential, care or assisted living facilities that we should include in our plan? [Document recommendations and assign them to someone to contact each group and report back.]

SKILLS & TRAINING

Now, we need to identify the skills and equipment each of us has that may be useful in disaster response.

Who has CERT or first aid training, can lift heavy objects, experience caring for children or working with people who may be confused when dealing with unfamiliar activity during an emergency due to age, loss of sense of direction, not understanding what is happening, etc.?

[Document this on your contact sheet and assign someone to confirm with each person.]

PHONE TREE

Although telephone service is vulnerable for some disasters, in many cases it will be the best way to get and give important information. A phone tree is a list of people and phone numbers arranged so everyone is part of a chain of calls. For example, the person who gets the first call contacts a few people, then those people call the people on their list, and so on until everyone in the neighborhood has been contacted. Who is interested participating in a phone tree? [Document this on your contact sheet and assign someone to put it together.]

Total time for this topic: 15 minutes



STEP 5 **PLAN** YOUR APPROACH



STEP 5

Let's talk about what we need to do in a disaster and be sure we all have the same planning action steps.

Make Sure Everyone in Your Household is Safe

Don't forget your pets!

Put Your Personal Emergency Plan Into Action

Wear protective clothing, pull out your fire extinguisher, check your utilities and take other steps noted in your plan.

Go to Your Neighborhood Gathering Place

If it's safe, gather at our planned location to check in.

Get Organized

If the Leader listed in our plan is not available, select someone else to lead the overall response effort.

Form Response Teams

Using our plan, assign team leaders for every 3-7 people with a response role.

Put Neighborhood Plan into Action!

Decide what we want to do, how we plan to do it, and the time we have to respond.

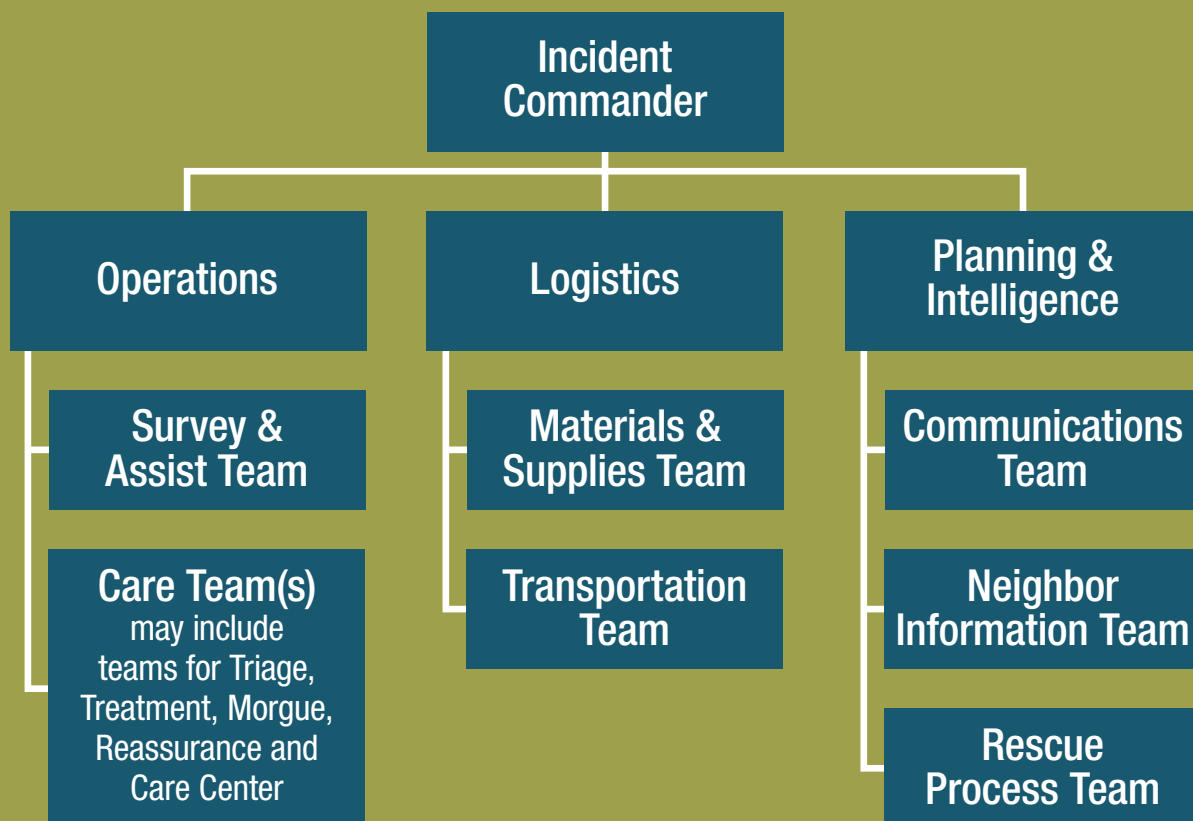
STEP 5: PLANNING STRATEGY

A practice used by first responders and CERT is to organize using the Incident Command System. The **Incident Commander** is the leader and he/she is responsible for deciding what is to be done and monitoring the status of the neighborhood.

The job of **Planning & Intelligence** is mainly to gather information about what is happening in the neighborhood and give that information to the Operations teams. You will also help spread information to residents that are in the care centers or still in their homes.

The job of **Operations** is to organize teams and take action to survey the neighborhood and provide assistance. These jobs are usually assigned to people who have skills and experience.

The job of **Logistics** is to get stuff; make sure that there is the space to do the work and get the things needed to get the job done.



STEP 5: PLANNING STRATEGY

Here are some teams that you can form. Take a look at the list and let's find out who is interested in joining each team. Remember that each Team should have at least three members. [Document names of volunteers for each team.]

Communications Team. The Communications Team listens to the Emergency Alert System, handheld radio, and/or National Weather Radio. The Communications Team is responsible for communicating information within the neighborhood and to/from the neighborhood and first responders.

Survey & Assist Team. This team will look for the OK/Help signs, as well as check on those listed as needing extra help. They begin with a damage assessment to identify hazard areas and prioritize Survey & Assist operations. Ideal members have completed CERT Search & Rescue training.



STEP 5: PLANNING STRATEGY

Care Teams. Care Teams can consist of

- ◆ **Triage Team** – those who determine the priority that injured survivors will receive care
- ◆ **Treatment Team** – those who tend to the injured
- ◆ **Care Center Team** – those who provide extra care during disaster. Members of these teams ideally have experience in healthcare.
- ◆ You may also consider creating a **Reassurance Team** – those who help keep fear and anxiety at low levels.

Materials & Supplies Team. This team coordinates getting the materials and supplies needed from within the neighborhood. Over time, this might also include organizing food and water supplies.

Transportation Team. This team coordinates transportation for supplies, equipment and people within the neighborhood.

Neighborhood Information Team. This team coordinates information about survivors and relays information about rescue progress and survivor status (injured, missing, etc.) from the Command Post to the Care Center.





STEP 4

Another important part of response is communications. Take a moment to review the various communications methods we can use in our neighborhood.

[If your neighborhood has a webpage or social media account, talk about how this can be used in a disaster to communicate information. Identify people to carry out related action items.]

I encourage everyone to sign up for Alert LA County, which is a community mass notification system that will provide recorded phone messages, text messages, and email. Register at www.alert.lacounty.gov and click on the link to “Alert LA County”.

During a disaster you can also register on the Red Cross “Safe and Well” website <https://communityos.safeandwell.org>. This is a tool that you can use to let friends and family know that you are OK.

Anyone with a disability or other restrictions that will make self evacuating difficult or impossible should consider signing up for SNAP. This is a voluntary web-based registry for people who could potentially have difficulty evacuating in an emergency or critical event. Register at <http://snap.lacounty.gov/>

One issue that the planning group must decide is whether to use the OK/HELP window sign that is part of the Action Kit. Using the signs is optional and how they will be used will be documented in the Neighborhood Plan.

STEP 5: PLANNING STRATEGY

WRITE IT DOWN

We have made progress in preparing our neighborhood for disaster!

Next, we need to put it in writing! This where our group of planners comes in. [Review the names of the people who volunteered as planners.] Are you still up for this? Use the plan template [show the template] to create a simple disaster plan. Can you meet soon after this meeting to put together what we talked about today?

Last, I want to call everyone's attention to the Disaster Resources listed near the end of the 5 Step Neighborhood Guide. Look through the list and explore some of the resources available.

Please return the sign-in sheet and the surveys to me before you leave. [Gather these.] Thank you.

Let's talk about what we need to do next.

First, [look at planners] can you make the plan available for review at next month's meeting? [Review the date, location, and time of the meeting.]

Once we have a plan and have assigned roles, we will need to review and clarify these roles at every other neighborhood meeting to accommodate for new people and to maintain our preparedness for disaster.

At this time, let's all head outside and review our maps. [Lead everyone outside and walk our neighborhood area together.]

Thanks for coming.

Total time for this topic: 30 minutes



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. How big should my neighborhood be?

25 to 40 households are ideal; however, use logical boundaries if they already exist (like neighborhood watch programs, homeowner associations, etc.). Organize by floor or number of units planning for a high-rise or multiple-unit building.

2. How should people be invited to the meeting(s)?

Use the flyer provided in this kit or create your own to personally invite neighbors, leaders from existing networks, and others with disaster training.

3. How can I best help persons who need extra support during the disaster, such as people with disabilities?

Ask people at your meeting to identify themselves as needing additional support what can be done to help them. Also, FEMA has published a useful summary

4. How can neighborhoods support shelter operations?

Neighborhoods can assist government and Red Cross shelter operations by locating and providing transportation for those who need help to safely evacuate an area.

5. How do I share our completed plan?

During meetings, discuss strategies in how to keep surveys and other personal information updated and confidential. Make sure that everyone understands how information will be used by the planning teams.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

TIPS FOR INCLUSIVE PLANNING

FEMA (www.fema.gov/plan/prepare/specialplans.shtm) has published a useful summary for use in emergency planning, which is adapted below:

Some people may require additional assistance and this should be reflected in your neighborhood plan. In addition to those with visible disabilities, people with hidden disabilities and activity limitations may also need help. Here are a few things to consider when planning for everyone in your neighborhood:

- ◆ **Vision** - May be unwilling to leave familiar surroundings when the request for evacuation comes from a stranger. A service animal could become confused or disoriented in a disaster. People may have to depend on others to lead them and their service animal to safety during a disaster.
- ◆ **Hearing** - May need help getting and receiving warnings and directions.
- ◆ **Mobility** - May need assistance to get to a shelter or neighborhood gathering area.
- ◆ **Single working parent** - May need help to plan for the safety of their children.
- ◆ **Non-English speaking persons** - May need assistance in understanding warnings and directions. The following agencies provide detailed information on individual, family, and community preparedness on their respective websites:

American Red Cross of Greater Los Angeles,
City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department, County of Los Angeles Office of Emergency Management
- ◆ **Illness/sensitivities** - People who have allergies and chemical sensitivities may not be able to manage in certain gathering areas or shelters.



Visit one of the websites below for additional tips and guidance regarding household preparedness.

American Red Cross

Prepare SoCal

<http://preparesocal.org/>

Safe and Well

<https://disastersafe.redcross.org/>

Emergency Survival Program

www.espfocus.org

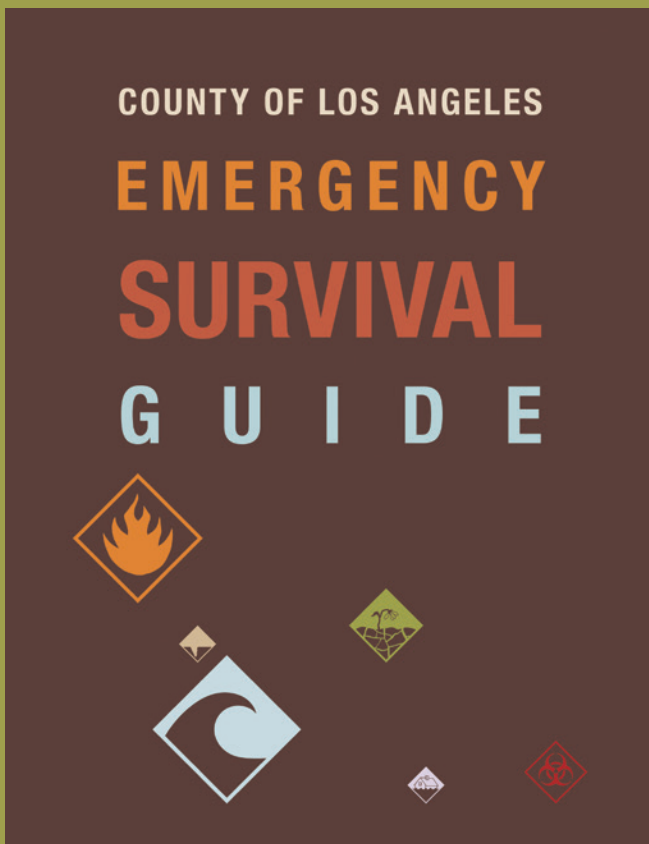
Ready LA

<http://readyla.org/>

Other preparedness websites

www.daretoprepare.org

www.moreprepared.org



HOUSEHOLD DISASTER PLAN

Emergency situations become disasters when they overwhelm the resources here to protect our community. A large disaster in the region will create many threats to public safety and first responders will need to focus their efforts in areas where they can do the most good – helping severely endangered people and heavily impacted areas first. It is likely that some areas will not get professional assistance for days after a disaster has occurred.

Consider holding a neighborhood meeting to talk about the safety of our families and preparedness in each of our homes. The Los Angeles County Emergency Survival Guide is a free publication intended to help our residents prepare for and recover after a disaster. Before the meeting provide everyone with a copy of the Guide or a link to download the Guide at www.espfocus.org.

FUTURE MEETING TOPICS



ANIMAL PREPAREDNESS

Things to discuss at a meeting focused on Animal Preparedness might include:

- ◆ Creating a neighborhood network of pets owners; learn where pets are and how they can be helped if their owners are away in a disaster.
- ◆ Ensuring that there are emergency supplies for neighborhood pets that includes extra leashes, collars, food, crates and other things your pet will need to be safe and secure in an evacuation or disaster.
- ◆ Knowing how your neighbors plan to take care of their pets in an evacuation or disaster.
- ◆ Learning about local emergency care providers such as the nearest veterinarian office, animal shelters, or rescue organizations.
- ◆ Understanding how to plan for neighbors with service animals; animals that stay with their owners at all times.
- ◆ Planning for pet/owner reunification by registering microchips, wearing identification tags and using photographs of owners and their pets.
- ◆ Preparing to evacuate horses as soon as an evacuation warning is issued, not waiting for mandatory evacuation orders that may come too late for safe transport.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Emergency Survival Program Bulletin on Pet Preparedness

www.espfocus.org

County of Los Angeles Department of Animal Care and Control

www.animalcare.lacounty.gov

City of Los Angeles Department of Animal Services

www.laanimalservices.com

Small Animal Rescue Team

http://www.laanimalservices.com/about_us/SmART.htm

Humane Society of the United States

www.humanesociety.org

National Association of Professional Pet Sitters

www.petsitters.org

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals International

www.spcai.org

The National Lost Pet Hotline

1-800-755-8111 to report found pets

Disease Outbreak

An outbreak can happen when a disease is new to a community, been absent for a long time, or has a population uniquely vulnerable to infection. The most serious outbreaks occur when people have little or no immunity, and there is no vaccine to prevent or medication to treat the illness. A large outbreak that sweeps across the nation and world is called a “pandemic.” The disease may spread, cause serious illness and/or potentially impact daily, community life. Wherever and whenever a disease outbreak occurs, neighbors can help neighbors through planning, preparedness and concern for their community’s health.

At a future neighborhood meeting consider adding a Disease Outbreak section that shows how your neighborhood will respond. Consider the following:

- ◆ An outbreak may come and go, or appear repeatedly in waves over many weeks.
- ◆ An especially severe disease outbreak could lead to high levels of illness, hospitalization, death, social disruption, and economic loss.

- ◆ Everyday life can be disrupted as many people in many places become seriously ill at the same time.
- ◆ Impacts can range from school and business closings to the interruption of basic services such as public transportation and food delivery.
- ◆ Families, neighborhoods and communities alike may need to adjust their behavior and social patterns in order to prevent the spread of disease in their homes, schools, places of work and neighborhoods.
- ◆ Neighbors may need wellness checks so that help can be given or requested for those in need.

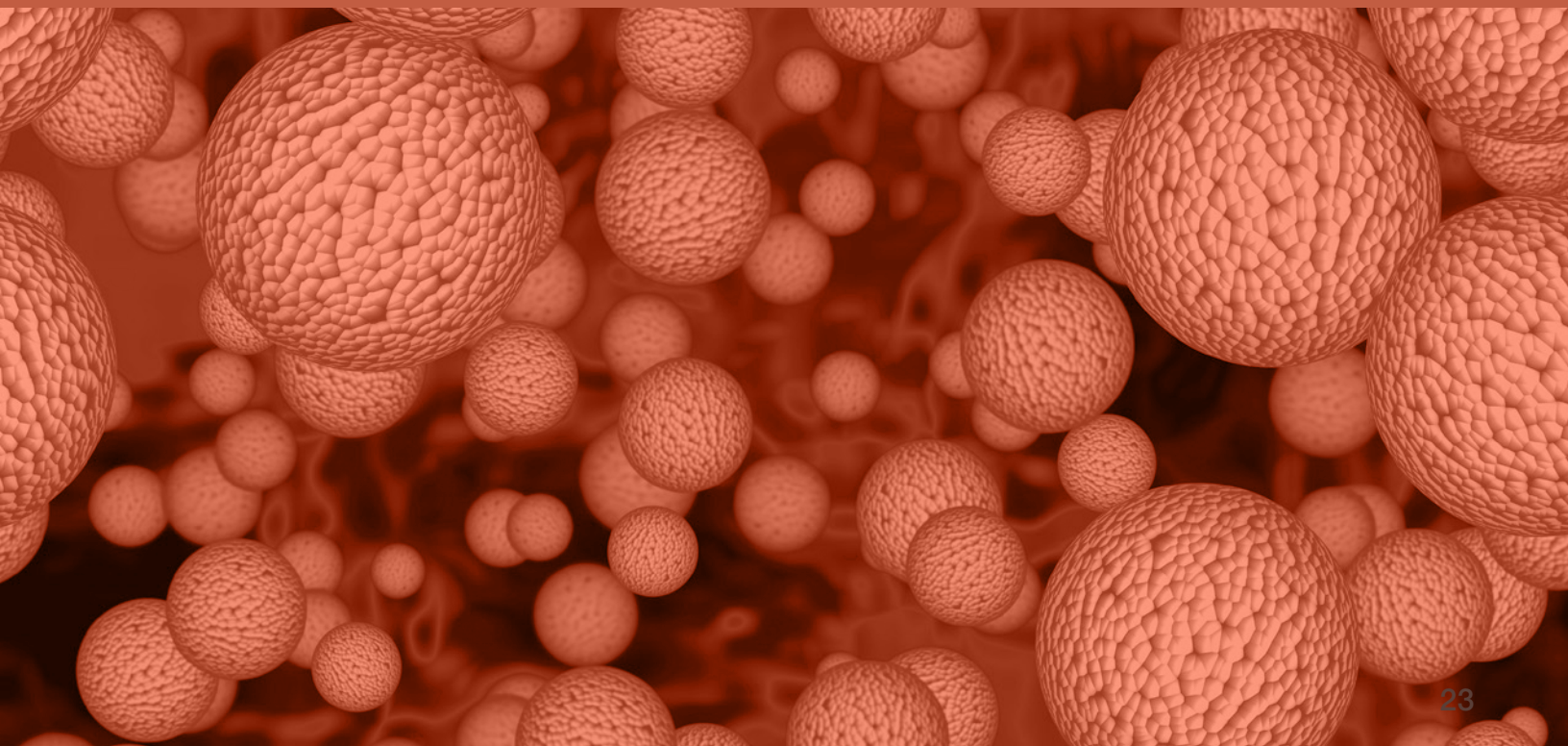
For more information visit:

Los Angeles County Public Health

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<http://www.cdc.gov/>





RECOVERY

The emergency may be over, but it can take a long time for your neighborhood to get back to normal. Have a neighborhood meeting to discuss how you can prepare and support each other to recover after a disaster. Don't wait until disaster strikes – learn now about what documentation you will need, review insurance policies and understand the limits of disaster assistance programs.

What do I need to know about returning home after a disaster?

What is FEMA Disaster Assistance?

What if my home is destroyed?

What if I lost my job or can't work because of a disaster?

What if I think I need legal help?

What can I expect from my homeowners insurance?

Here are a few resources to get you started on Recovering after a disaster:

FEMA

www.fema.gov/assistance/

General Government Assistance

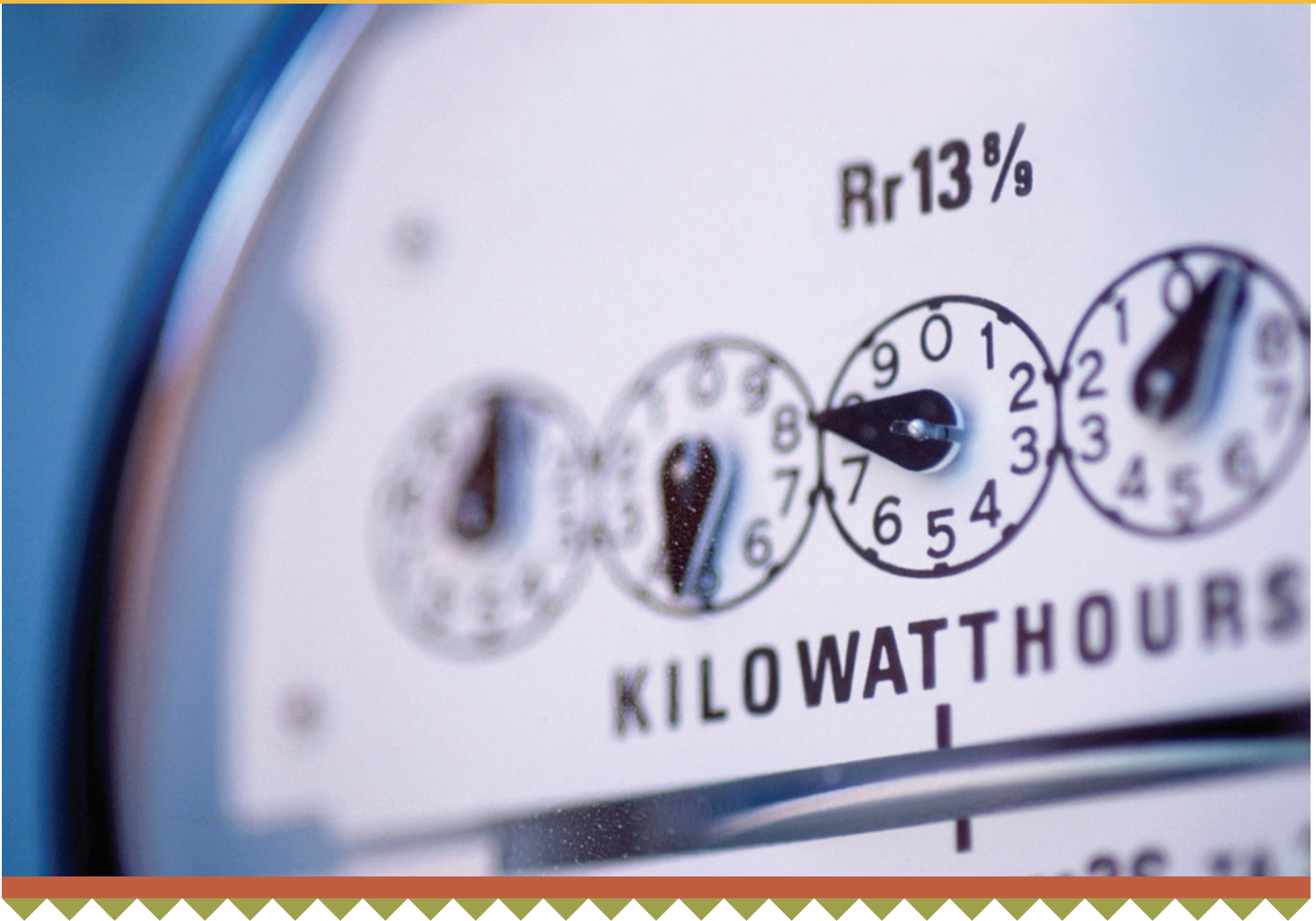
www.disasterassistance.gov/

Small Business Administration

www.sba.gov/

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

www.hud.gov/info/disasterresources_dev.cfm



OTHER IDEAS

MITIGATION

Preparing for a disaster helps you survive and help others. When you prepare yourself, you lessen the impact a major event has on your life. This is called mitigation; disasters and events are unpredictable and can happen to anyone, but their effect on you can be lessened through what you do before the event.

EARTHQUAKE

Businesses and residents should seek to maintain or live in buildings “up to code” for earthquakes—and/or ask the property owner for help.

Use earthquake tie-downs and locking mechanisms for items on shelves or on walls that can fall. Falling objects can be deadly!

If possible, sign up for text alerts with the USGS to receive update texts on earthquake or aftershock notices.

INTERRUPTION OF UTILITIES

As resources allow, invest in a backup generator for electricity. Keep water in the home (or business), occasionally changing that supply (as it ages).



FLOODING

Unlike other disasters, you usually have time to prepare for a flood. Take advantage of this time by locating and keeping information on the nearest sandbag distribution center. Take note of the natural flow of water on light-rainy days to map out a sandbag plan. Buy and keep a simple or heavy-duty water pump (and generator). Keep gloves, boots and floatable devices handy, always, in flood plains and high-risk areas.

FIRE

Residents and businesses near the foothills and brush should create and upkeep a “firebreak” line that acts as a road (for emergency responders) and put distance between your home and the fuel for the fire (vegetation).

Residents and businesses must keep their smoke detectors working; they are lifesavers! All buildings should keep fire-extinguishing devices with easy instructions on them. Create and keep plans for fire evacuation inside and outside of a building or home.

If you live in a multi-dwelling unit, apartment, condo, or very close to your neighbor’s home, contact your neighbor to help them keep their fire monitoring systems up to date.

TSUNAMI

Extremely rare but potentially devastating, tsunamis’ impact can only be mitigated by planning swift evacuation routes. If possible, register for text alerts with the USGS (earthquake notice).

TERRORIST ATTACK

Be a vigilant citizen, report suspicious activity and devices (like unattended packages). Businesses can create strategic security adjustments. The Los Angeles Police Department's iWatchLA program educates the public about terrorist behaviors and activities: <http://lapdonline.org/iwatchla>

SEVERE WEATHER

Take note of local hardware stores for necessary items (boards for windows, etc.) Locate house utility box control (for turning power off and on). Pre-plan a location in the house when a Wind Storm Warning is issued, and take cover! This area should not have windows and be located in a low area of the home.

EXTREME HEAT AND COLD

If your location gets very hot, as it does in the valley, have an adequate amount of fans and/or air conditioning, if possible. As resources allow, buy and keep a backup generator (for heat or air conditioning). Keep a location list of nearby stores (for ice, water and other items). Keep chimneys clean and always have fuel (wood) and items to start a fire.

LANDSLIDES

As with flooding, take note of the direction of water-flow as it might indicate. Call authorities to occasionally check the land's foundation after major rain and heat. You can't be too careful! Keep evacuation plans up to date!

CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES

Sign-up to LA City emergency alerts for possible or necessary details on major accidents.



OTHER RESOURCES

NEIGHBORHOOD EMERGENCY BINS

If you would like to establish an emergency supply container for your neighborhood, you can refer to the following for guidance. While not a final recommendation, these guidelines provide a good picture of what should be contained in a Neighborhood Emergency Supply Container, and how it should be maintained.



A NEIGHBORHOOD CONTAINER SHOULD INCLUDE

Storage Container: 20 foot (roll up or cargo)
Combination Padlock
Multi-person, First Aid Trauma Medical Unit - 500 Person - OSHA Certified
5000 Watt Generator
5 Gallon - Gasoline Containers with Gas
10 x 10 Pop-up Canopy
Bottled Water Cases
8 foot folding tables
Plastic folding chairs
Plastic Container with Basic Office Supplies (note pads, pens, pencils, etc.)



COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Portable Radios
AM/FM Hand Crank Radio



LIGHTING

Utility Lamp 500 Watt
7' Tripod Light
Power Strip
12/3-50' Extension Cords



FIRE SUPPRESSION

ABC Fire Extinguishers 6



SEARCH & RESCUE PORTABLE KITS

(Accommodates 4 persons each)

- 1 Saw
- 1 Pair of Pliers
- 1 Roll Caution Tape
- 1 Steel Pulley Block/Tackle
- 1 Flathead Screwdriver
- 1 Phillips Screwdriver
- 1 Tarp 10' X 12'
- 4 Safety Goggles
- 4 Safety Vests
- 1 Hammer/Hatchet
- 1 Roll Duct Tape
- 1 Vise Grip
- 1 Folding Shovel
- 1 Pry/Crow Bar - 24"
- 1 Nylon Cord - 50 ft.
- 4 Triage Tags
- 4 Whistles
- 4 Pair Work Gloves - leather palmed
- 4 Pair Latex Gloves
- 4 Shake Lights
- 4 Hard Hats
- 4 Green Light Sticks - 12-hour
- 4 Yellow Light Sticks - 12-hour
- 1 AM/FM Solar & Hand-Crank Powered Radio, Flashlight, & Cell Phone Charger
- 1 Survival Knife Kit - 6" stainless steel blade with jagged edge, survival contents in handle (waterproof matches and fishing hooks/weights/line) compass, sheath, & sharpening stone
- 1 Durable duffel bag - with hand & shoulder straps





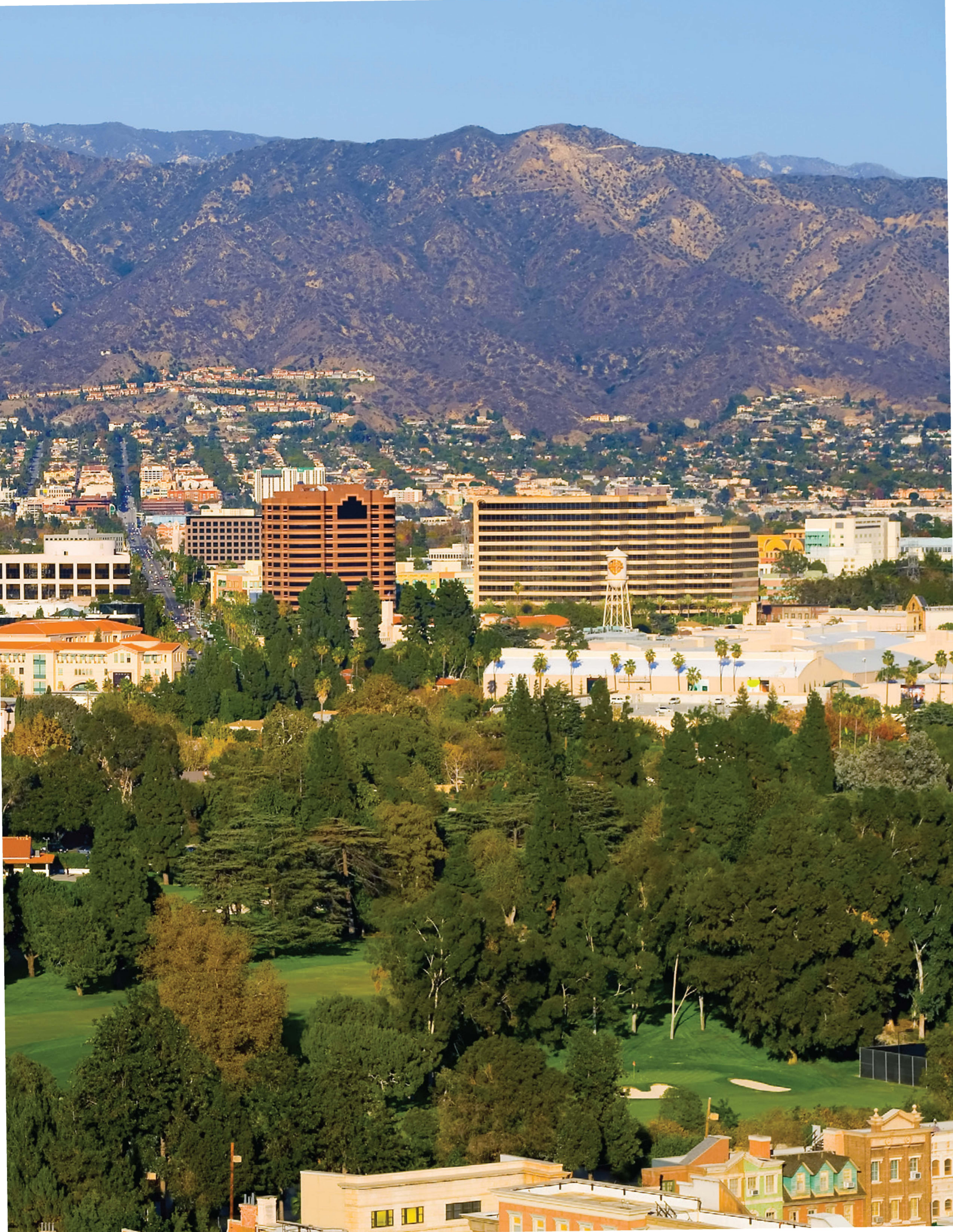
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

5 STEP

NEIGHBORHOOD
ACTION KIT



FORMS

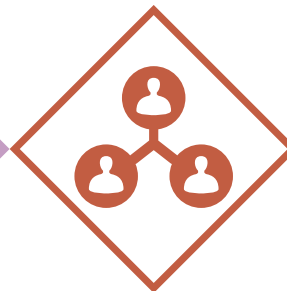
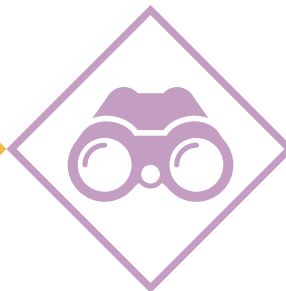


NEIGHBORHOOD DISASTER PLAN TEMPLATE

[INSERT NEIGHBORHOOD NAME]

[INSERT PLAN VERSION NUMBER]

[INSERT DATE OF LAST REVISION]





This Neighborhood Disaster Plan Template is meant to serve as a framework for planners to build or refine a disaster plan for your neighborhood. This helpful resource provides direction **[in brackets]** where you can add neighborhood specific information.

For best results download this template from **www.espfocus.org** and fill in the required information electronically. The template can be changed to meet the needs of your neighborhood and sections can be added or deleted as necessary. The completed plan may contain confidential information and every effort should be taken to keep the plan secure.



PLAN MAINTENANCE

PLAN MAINTENANCE AND UPDATE

_____ is responsible for maintenance and update of the plan. The plan will be updated annually and in response to lessons learned from exercises or actual disasters. The contact person for plan updates is _____.

PLAN DISTRIBUTION

Printed copies of the initial plan and any future updates will be provided to all residences in the planning area. The plan will also be posted on the _____ website.

PLAN MODIFICATION REGISTER

Changes made to the plan are reflected below.

DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE	PAGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

[INCLUDE INFORMATION REGARDING THE PEOPLE, AGENCIES, AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT WERE INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD DISASTER PLAN.]

THIS PLAN WAS DEVELOPED BY MEMBERS OF THE
(Name neighborhood council, or other group(s):

THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN
(List Name & Organization):

NAME

ORGANIZATION

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

THE PLAN WAS COMPLETED ON:

(MONTH, YEAR)

(SIGNATURE OF CHAIR, OR LEADER OF PLAN DEVELOPMENT TEAM)



TABLE OF CONTENTS

[At minimum the Plan should include the following information. When complete, insert your own Table of Contents]

1. Map of the neighborhood with property numbers and hazards marked
2. The threats this plan is designed to address
3. The people that have agreed to be leaders or on teams
4. Documentation on how we will communicate with each other in a disaster.
5. Locations for a Gathering Place and Care Centers
6. Actions that residents will take in a disaster.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 ♦ BACKGROUND

[Insert information about the area covered by the plan, the name of the community, district or other location information. Include location of the nearest fire station, police station, and hospital.]

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

1.2 ♦ HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

[Discuss how the plan was developed (e.g. through a series of meetings), when it was developed, who it was developed by (general descriptions of those who worked on it, or specific names), and who led the project.]

1.3 ♦ ABOUT OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

[Insert specific descriptive information about your neighborhood, to include its location in the County, general addresses or blocks of the area, square mileage, the date the neighborhood was founded, the number of homes covered by the plan, the number of people residing in the neighborhood, its ethnic and cultural makeup, languages commonly spoken, and any community centers or significant landmarks.]



BASIC PLAN



The scope of our plan includes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

9

BASIC PLAN



STEP 2

RECRUIT LEADERS & PARTICIPANTS

List the people in the neighborhood who have skills and are willing to help in a disaster. [This information would have been captured in the Neighborhood Survey.]

NAME	SKILL OR EXPERIENCE	ADDRESS & TELEPHONE



STEP 3 SCOUT YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

THREATS AND RISKS

The threats and risks that our neighborhood is most susceptible to are listed here in order of likelihood.

[Include information that you prepared as part of the Threats and Risks section in step 3 of the *5 Step Neighborhood Action Kit*. List threats and risks and by likelihood of occurrence.]

THREAT	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE ¹	LEVEL OF IMPACT ²

¹Almost Certain: Greater than 90% chance ♦ Likely: 50 – 90% chance ♦ Moderate: 10 – 50% chance ♦ Unlikely: 3 – 10% chance ♦ Rare: 3% chance or less

²Minor: Some disruption of service possible. Little or no property damage, personal injury, or loss of life, injuries, and fatalities ♦ Moderate: Disruption of some services. Minimum property damage, injury, and loss of life ♦ Major: Many services disrupted and/or structures severely damaged. Multiple personal injured and significant loss of life ♦ Catastrophic: Disruption of most services. Widespread property damage. Many Injuries and fatalities



BASIC PLAN

KEY ASSETS

List assets in our neighborhood that may be available to team members in a disaster. [This information would have been captured in the Neighborhood Survey.]

[Include information that you prepared as part of the Neighborhood Assets section in Step 3 of the *5 Step Neighborhood Action Kit*.]

ASSET TYPE	ASSET DESCRIPTION	ASSET LOCATION OR CONTACT INFORMATION

MAKE A MAP

[Insert map agreed on in planning meetings. Include locations for proposed Gathering Place, Triage Area and Care Centers.]

[illegible]

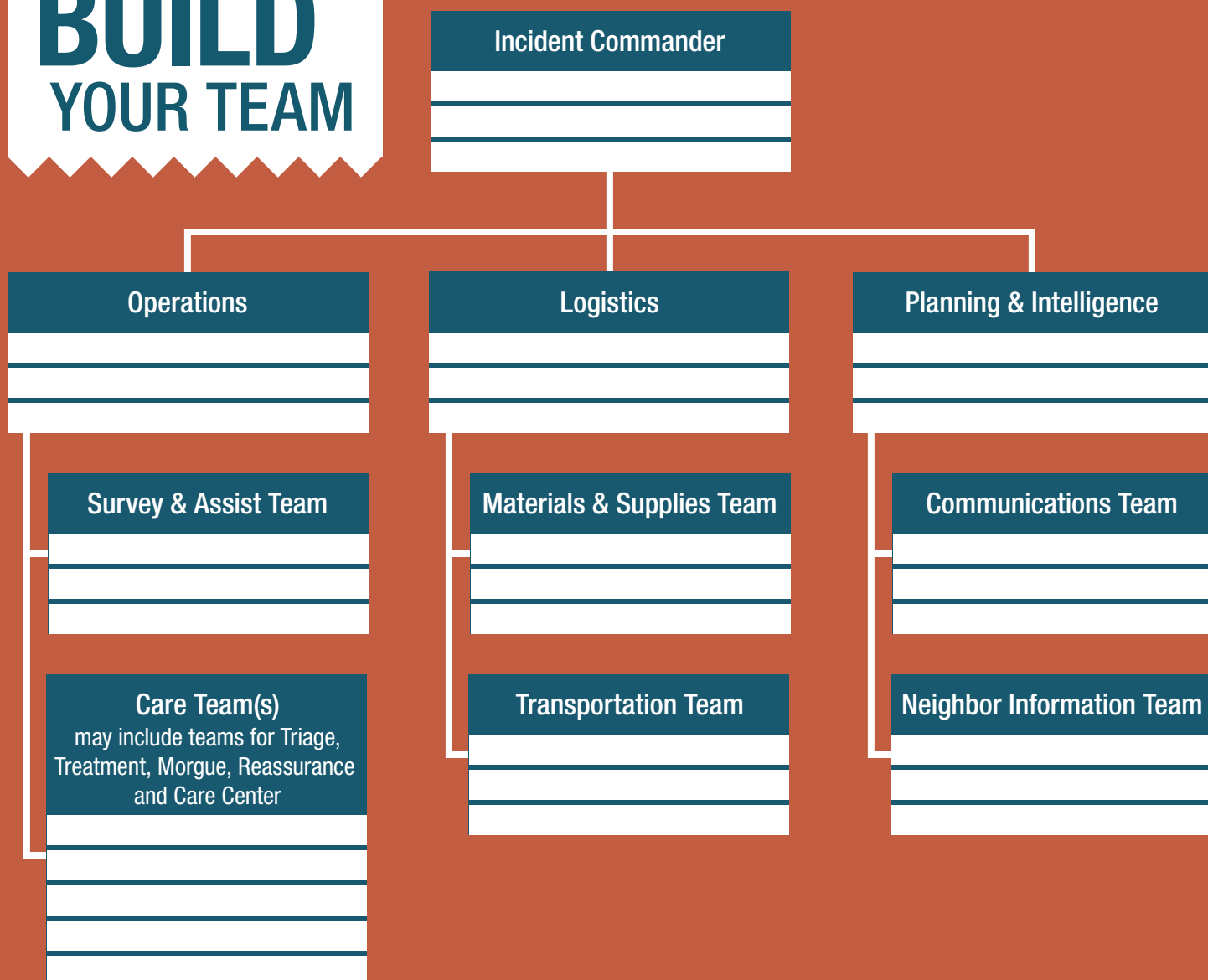
BASIC PLAN



STEP 4

BUILD YOUR TEAM

Using the organization chart provided, document the people who agreed to be team leaders. Be sure to include alternates in case the primary person is not available.





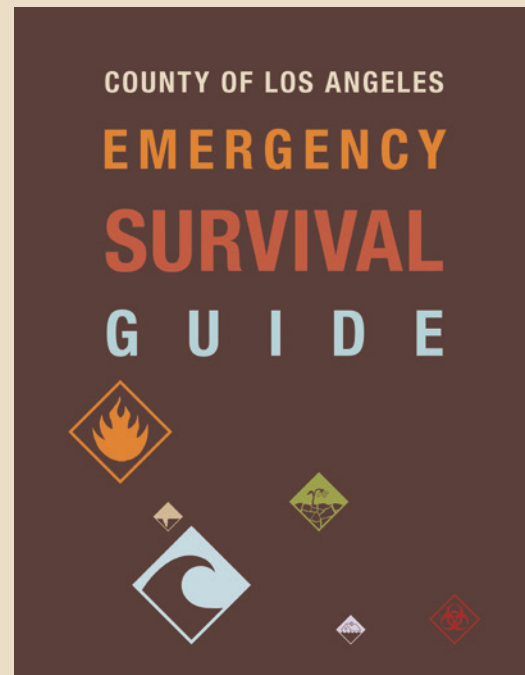
STEP 5 **PLAN** YOUR APPROACH

[Detail how your neighborhood will respond. Write it down.]

Individual and Family Disaster Response Actions.

Discuss the responsibilities of individuals and families in disaster response. Make sure to emphasize that the first priority is to ensure the safety of families, pets, property, and neighborhoods. Consider discussing such things as:

- ◆ The need to check for unsafe conditions, including downed power lines and gas leaks;
- ◆ The impact of rescue operations performed by individuals with little or no training;
- ◆ The procedure for shutting off gas valves that are not automatic (by turning the valve so that the “bar” is perpendicular to the gas line; also keeping a wired wrench to the gas meter);
- ◆ The importance of tuning into the radio to emergency frequencies to obtain information and instructions;



- ◆ The importance of donning protective gear such as a hard hat or bicycle helmet, steel-toe or other sturdy shoes, and leather or sturdy gloves.
- ◆ During earthquake incidents, individuals should “drop, cover, and hold on.” Individuals who are unable to drop should cover their head and neck with their arms.
- ◆ Will your neighborhood use the Emergency Door Hanger? Households would place the **OK/Help** hanger on their front door or window so that it can be easily seen from the sidewalk or street. The red side means that help is needed; the green side means that everyone is OK.

If your neighborhood plans to use the Emergency Door Hangers they should be displayed after ensuring personal safety. It is for use only after a disaster when 9-1-1 help is unavailable. Families that are **OK** should lock their doors, secure their belongings, and proceed to the Neighborhood Gathering Place.

BASIC PLAN



Neighborhood Response. Once the neighborhood has gathered at the designated Neighborhood Gathering Place, the first task is to get organized. Then, a leader will be selected to direct the overall effort. An Action Plan will be developed to help the neighborhood decide what to do, how to do it, and what timeframe to do it in. Finally, the neighborhood should organize into teams, with a Team Leader for each team. Each team should have 3-7 people and a Team Leader.

- ◆ [List the communications systems you plan to use. For radios, be sure to list the frequencies. Designate one person to collect all radios once response efforts have concluded.]
- ◆ [Prepare a notification chart and “call down” procedures, as shown in the Notification Annex on the following pages. There should be a “master” notification chart to make sure the leaders you have identified are notified, and each Block Captain should develop and maintain a notification chart for residents in his/her area. It is a good idea to include email addresses, too.]
- ◆ [Create a list of capabilities needed for each area of response, and designate people to fill those roles. For example, the Triage and Treatment area will need people who are trained in first aid , and the Animal Evacuation Site will need someone to conduct a formal check-in with written documentation and photographs. Roles should be reviewed and confirmed at every other neighborhood meeting to accommodate for new people and to maintain preparedness for disasters.]

LIST KEY LOCATIONS:

Our Neighborhood Gathering Place is:

Alternate

Our Neighborhood Care Center is:

Alternate

Our Triage Area is:

Alternate

Other Care Center:

Other Care Center:



FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES

[Planners should ensure that specific concerns of population segments, such as children and individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs, are addressed.]

A functional Annex documents the planning done by Teams before the disaster. Each team named on the organization chart should have a detailed plan on how to carry out their function. The following annexes to our plan document those plans:

[Insert Team Plans]

- Survey and Assist
- Materials and Supplies
- Transportation
- Communications
- Neighborhood information
- Care Teams
 - Triage
 - Reassurance
 - Treatment

FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES



A.1.1 ♦ SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

[Use this section to record useful information collected by the Neighborhood Survey] This might include lists of people who anticipate needing extra assistance, lists of pets and their needs, or languages spoken and other information useful when activating the plan.]

EXAMPLE: COMMUNICATIONS ANNEX

A.2.1 ♦ PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to outline the ways that neighbors will communicate with residents after a disaster.

A.2.2 ♦ NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

[Detail who is responsible for contacting who, and the method and alternate method(s) of contact, such as phone, radio, and/or door-to-door contact.]

Consider the following:

1. The person at the top will start the notification process. It may be helpful to have a brief script complete with the specific action
2. Ask the person to get paper and pencil to write specifics
3. Give facts about the event
4. Be sure that you have alternative phone numbers and radio frequencies, so you can reach a person if he/she is out of home/office
5. If nobody is answering, leave a message and then try using the alternate method of contact. If contact is still not made, contact the next person. This should ensure that everyone gets the information in a timely fashion
6. Confirm they will be making contact with the next person(s) on the chart
7. Prearrange with staff at the end of the list to contact the person at the top once they receive the message. The LAST person on the notification chart should contact the FIRST person to ensure that the chart is completed and that the message was accurate

Consider providing a list of phone numbers and radio frequencies in this Annex.

Phone numbers should be updated regularly. Call-downs should also be exercised regularly.

EXAMPLE: SURVEY & ASSIST ANNEX



A.3.1 ♦ PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to detail procedures that will be followed once it is determined that there is a need to perform a Survey and Assist mission in the area following a disaster or emergency incident. This Annex is not intended to take the place of training provided in programs like CERT and it should be repeatedly emphasized that there may be conditions where it is not safe for anyone except trained first responders to attempt entry into damaged buildings or rescue trapped individuals.

A.3.2 ♦ GENERAL PROCEDURES

Survey and Assist is really two separate activities. During the Search phase, the team systematically inspects the area for injured or trapped people. In the Rescue phase, the team aims to free lightly trapped persons from confinement.

THE OBJECTIVES OF SURVEY AND ASSIST INCLUDE:

- ◆ Conduct after a damage assessment establishes there are no immediate threats
- ◆ Ensuring that there are enough members to form teams
- ◆ Maintain safety of neighborhood team members
- ◆ Rescue the lightly trapped people first

If the neighborhood has members trained in CERT, then CERT teams will be responsible for initiating Survey and Assist procedures and assigning teams to specific areas.

KEY STRATEGIES AND THEMES INCLUDE:

- ◆ Designate rescuer safety as a priority
- ◆ Be alert for hazards
- ◆ Wear safety equipment (hard hats, goggles, sturdy shoes)
- ◆ Never enter an unstable structure

Following a disaster or during an emergency, the CERT team or other designated leaders will assemble at the Neighborhood Gathering Place and designate Survey and Assist Teams. One or two Disaster Animal Rescue Team (DART) members should accompany each Search & Rescue team to ensure that animals are rescued and cared for. Consider assigning a scribe to each Survey and Assist Team to ensure that the proper forms are completed and that important information is documented.



EXAMPLE: SURVEY & ASSIST ANNEX

SIMPLE STEPS FOR CONDUCTING A SURVEY

- ◆ If your neighborhood is using the Emergency Door Hangers check for red or green tags. Red tags mean that residents are requesting assistance.
- ◆ Use the lists of “persons needing assistance” created by the neighborhood.
- ◆ Conduct an initial damage assessment to identify and document hazard areas. Prioritize Survey and Assist operations. Neighborhood Survey and Assist teams should notify people they pass during the damage assessment that they will return to help them.
- ◆ Call out. Begin by shouting "If you can hear my voice, come out!"
- ◆ Be systematic. Use a search pattern to ensure that all areas of a building are covered. For example, start searching on the bottom floor and work up, or move from the right to left across a house.
- ◆ Listen carefully. Stop frequently and listen for voices or tapping sounds.
- ◆ Use the buddy system. Work together—two responders can survey a structure more effectively and safely.
- ◆ Identify surveyed areas on the structure. Make a single diagonal slash on or next to the door just before entering. Make an opposite slash (creating an "X") when all occupants have been removed and the search of that area is finished.
- ◆ Document all results. Keep records of removed victims and victims who remain trapped to report to professional responders.

Effective rescue operations have three functions: (1) Create a safe rescue environment, (2) Triage and stabilize victims and (3) Remove victims to safe rescue zone.

SIMPLE STEPS FOR CONDUCTING AN ASSIST

- ◆ Gather necessary tools and equipment. This can be anything that will be helpful to move debris and large objects.
- ◆ Remove debris and lift objects out of the way. Wear gloves to protect your hands. Clear the path for a safe escape.
- ◆ Before you remove the injured clear the area. Discuss the plan to move (how, who and where). Some will be able to move on their own once the path is cleared. Others will need assistance.

THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES SHOULD BE FOLLOWED REGARDING DECEASED VICTIMS

- ◆ Deceased victims found in unoccupied residences should be left undisturbed, and information as to the number of deceased victims and location marked on the front entry.
- ◆ Deceased victims in residences that will continue to be occupied should be moved to a separate area of the dwelling.
- ◆ Treat with respect, wrap tightly, note and identify valuables, write description if name unknown and address/location found and contact numbers for known family on the outside of the wrapped body.

EXAMPLE: CARE CENTER ANNEX

A.7.1 ♦ PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to detail procedures for activating and operating a Neighborhood Care Center.

DEFINITION

A Neighborhood Care Center is a neighborhood location established during/after a disaster where children, older adults, people with disabilities and other functional needs or those needing non-clinical care can be provided a safe, secure environment and care.

LOCATION CRITERIA

While it is understood that emergencies create an imperfect environment, emergency response leadership should choose the Care Center location with the following general criteria in mind:

- ♦ The Care Center should be physically separated from areas housing the general population.
- ♦ Since HV/AC systems may not be operable following an emergency, Care Center locations should have natural light and ventilation.
- ♦ Locations should meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access requirements and have the capacity to accommodate access and functional needs populations.
- ♦ If possible, children should be separated from adults.
- ♦ Neighborhoods should strive to create a safe atmosphere within the Care Center to promote relationship building.






EXAMPLE: CARE CENTER ANNEX

STAFFING CRITERIA

Ideally, Care Centers should be staffed with trained professionals. However, in a disaster situation, Centers will have to be staffed with people who are local and available. In selecting the people who will staff the centers, response leadership should look for the following:

- ◆ Use the list of personnel assets from CERT leaders and Block Captains to identify people with experience in child care, older adult care, and care for persons with disabilities and other functional needs.
- ◆ If trained/experienced personnel are not available, select people who are known to the neighborhood.
- ◆ Assign at least one person to provide constant supervision to the children's area and at least one person to the adult area. If a supervisor needs to take a break, another person must be temporarily assigned to fill his/her role. Without constant supervision, children in particular could wander from the Center and become lost, could put themselves in danger to exposed hazards, or could make themselves vulnerable to other dangers.
- ◆ Assign observers with no care responsibilities to observe operations and report any concerns or issues.
- ◆ Designate 1 entry/exit for the Center and assign someone to provide security at the door. A display board should be placed near the entry/exit that lists the names of people inside the Center so relatives can locate their loved ones.
- ◆ Consider assigning someone with a mental health or psychology background to the Care Center for those inside the Center that might need comfort and support.
- ◆ Assign a liaison to ensure that the Command Post and the Care Center understand what might be needed at the Center and the status of those inside the Center.



[The contents of hazard-, threat-, or incident-specific annexes focus on the special planning needs that exist because of specific hazards. Include information that you prepared as part of the Put it in Writing section in step 5 of the 5 Step Neighborhood Action Kit. Consider hazards such as a power outage, wildfire, flood, earthquake, and any other hazard that threatens your community.]



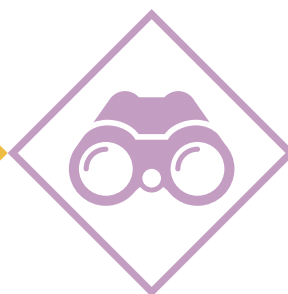
NEIGHBOR SURVEY

Are you really prepared?

How we prepare **now** for a disaster will determine our future.

Help us build a Neighborhood Disaster Plan!
To complete the plan, we need to know what extra help you might need in a disaster, and what special skills or supplies you have that can help all of us.
Please complete one form per household, business, or organization and return it to your neighborhood

contact. The information you provide is voluntary basis, but we urge you to share a bit so we know how to plan for a disaster that affect us all. All information will be kept confidential by the neighborhood and is only for neighborhood disaster planning.





NEIGHBORHOOD DISASTER PLAN

Are you really prepared?

How we prepare **now** for a disaster will determine our future.



[Insert Neighborhood Logo or Image Here]

Neighborhood Name: _____

Working with guidance provided by the County of Los Angeles we are preparing a disaster plan for this neighborhood and need your participation. Please be a part of the plan by attending planning meetings and filling out the attached survey. The information you provide will help us to understand what we have and what we need to be resilient after a disaster. The information you provide will not be shared outside our neighborhood except in planning.

Please complete the survey by: _____
(Date)

Your neighbor, _____, **will return to collect it.**
(Name)

**Information provided will be kept confidential and used only to write
an emergency plan and to use in an actual emergency.**

◆ 1 What is your name, telephone, e-mail, and address?

Name: _____

Mobile Telephone: _____

Home Telephone (optional): _____

E-mail: _____

Address: _____

What is the name and telephone number for one out of area emergency contact?

◆ 2 Does anyone at your address need translation? If so, what languages?

☐ Spanish

☐ Japanese

☐ Khmer

☐ Korean

☐ Tagalog

☐ Thai

☐ Chinese

☐ Vietnamese

☐ Hindi

☐ Other: _____

◆ 3 What animals or pets do you have at this address and how many?

☐ Dogs: _____ Name(s): _____

☐ Cats: _____ Name(s): _____

☐ Birds: _____ Name(s): _____

☐ Other: _____ Name(s): _____

Are the animals friendly?

Circle one: Yes / No

- ◆ 4 Is there anyone at your address who may need help during an emergency? This might include children or people who need help to see, read, walk, speak, hear, learn, remember, understand, and/or respond quickly.

- ◆ 5 Does anyone at your address have special skills or training (e.g., experience or training with Community Emergency Response Team, Red Cross, military, public safety, medical care, first aid, electrical, plumbing, telephone lines, gas company, or is multi-lingual)? If so, what kind or type?

- ☐ experience or training
with Community Emergency
Response Team
☐ Red Cross
☐ military
☐ public safety

- ☐ medical care
☐ first aid
☐ electrical
☐ plumbing
☐ telephone lines
☐ gas company

- ☐ multi-lingual
☐ other

- ◆ 6 Do you have equipment or supplies that help our neighborhood?

- ☐ tools
☐ kits
☐ fire extinguishers
☐ water
☐ vehicles
☐ bbq

- ☐ tents
☐ chairs/tables
☐ other

- ☐ other

- ☐ other

- ☐ other

- ☐ other



5 STEP

NEIGHBORHOOD
ACTION KIT

As a resident of our community, you are invited to a

DISASTER PLANNING MEETING

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

PLACE: _____

WE NEED YOUR HELP TO PREPARE A NEIGHBORHOOD DISASTER PLAN

In a disaster, emergency responders will be overwhelmed. Are you ready?
Are we ready in this neighborhood for the disaster we know will happen?

Join us at this meeting to start planning how our neighborhood will come
together and help one another after a disaster.

Questions? Please contact:

HELP



OK





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. With a year-round fire season and 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Daryl L. Osby".

Daryl L. Osby
Los Angeles County Fire Chief

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



HILDA L. SOLIS
Chair and Supervisor, First District
hildasolis.org



JANICE HAHN
Supervisor, Fourth District
hahn.lacounty.gov



HOLLY J. MITCHELL
Supervisor, Second District
hollyjmitchell@bos.lacounty.gov



KATHRYN BARGER
Supervisor, Fifth District
kathrynbarger.lacounty.gov



SHEILA KUEHL
Supervisor, Third District
supervisorkuehl.com

INSIDE

READY!



Defensible Space	4-5
Fuel Modification	6-7
Tour a Wildfire-Ready Home	8-9

SET!



Create Your Own Wildfire Action Plan	10
Wildfire Action Plan	11
Assemble Your Emergency Supply Kit	12
Pre-Evacuation Preparation Steps	12

GO!



Take Action Immediately When Wildfire Strikes	13
What to Do if You Become Trapped	14
Returning Home After a Wildfire	14
Remember the Six P's	15
Additional Resources	15

Preparing for a wildfire starts with three simple steps:



READY!



SET!



GO!

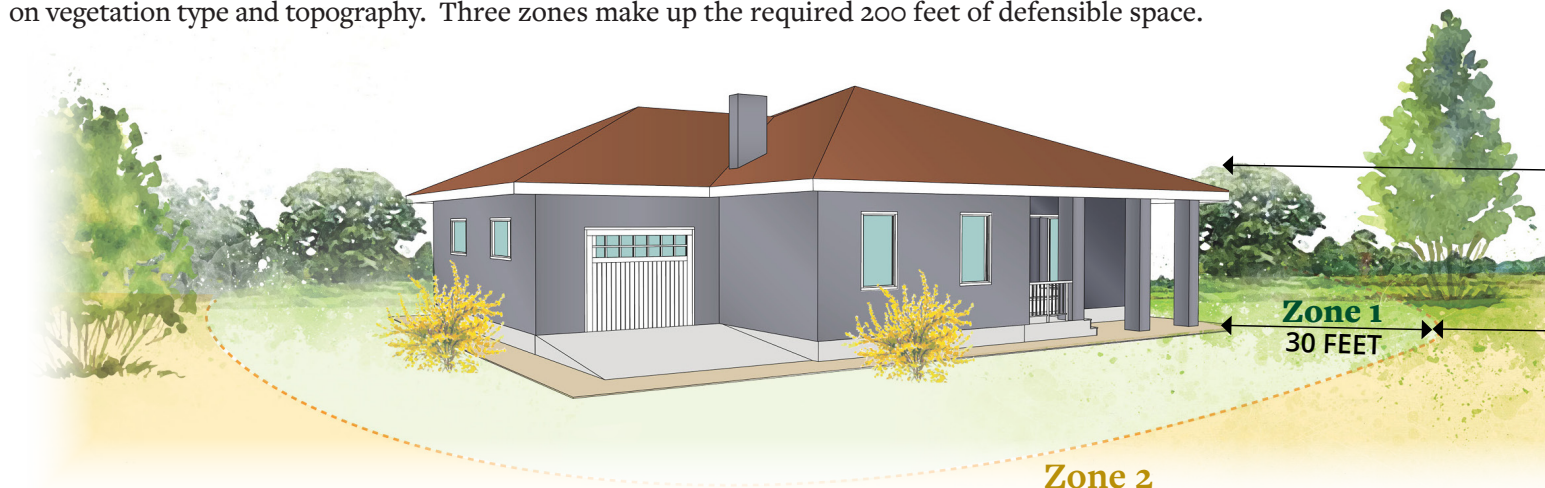
Please keep this plan on hand as a quick reference for helping your family and property be safe in the event of a wildfire.

Living in the Wildland Urban Interface

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

Defensible Space

Creating and maintaining defensible space is essential for increasing your home's chance of surviving a wildfire. It's the buffer homeowners are required to create between their structure and the native landscape. This space slows the spread of wildfire and improves the safety of firefighters defending your home. Defensible space composition varies, depending on vegetation type and topography. Three zones make up the required 200 feet of defensible space.



Zone 1

Extends 30 feet out from the structure

- 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 hanging over your roof. And, keep branches 10 feet away from your chimney.
- Relocate exposed woodpiles outside of Zone 1 unless they are completely contained in a fire-resistant enclosure.
- Remove vines and climbing plants from combustible structures (e.g., bougainvillea, wisteria).
- Remove or prune vegetation near windows (you should be able to see out the windows).
- Remove vegetation and items around and under decks that could catch fire.
- Create separations between trees, shrubs, and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, swing sets, etc.
- Irrigation is recommended to maintain vegetation moisture content.

Zone 2

Extends from the outer edge of Zone 1 to 100 feet from the structure

- Cut or mow annual grass down to a maximum height of three inches.
- Create vertical and horizontal spacing between trees and shrubs (the distance between trees should be three times the height).
- Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. However, a mulch layer may be permitted to a depth of four inches, if erosion control is an issue.
- Irrigation is recommended to maintain vegetation moisture content.



HAZARDOUS ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE



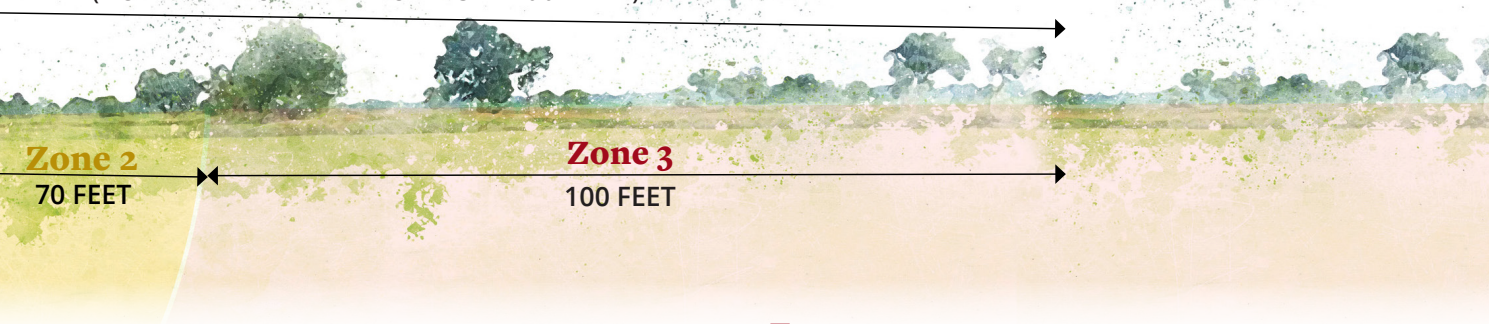
Preventing conditions where fire can travel from adjacent fuels, through an ornamental landscape to your structure, is the key to creating defensible space. Fire spreads through convection, conduction, radiation, or embers. Proper maintenance of ornamental vegetation reduces ember production, fire propagation,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



This home provides a good example of defensible space.

Defensible Space

(ZONE 1 + ZONE 2 + ZONE 3 = 200 FEET)



Zone 3

Extends from the outer edge of Zone 2 to 200 feet from the structure

Zone 3 consists of mostly native plants appropriately thinned and spaced by 30 to 50 percent. The objective is to reduce vegetation density and overall fuel load. This slows the rate of fire spread, reducing flame lengths and fire intensity before it reaches irrigated zones or structures.

- Irrigation systems are not required.
- Vegetation consists of modified existing native vegetation.
- Additional ornamental shrubs and trees are generally not recommended due to water conservation goals.
- Existing native vegetation is modified by thinning and removing plants constituting a high fire risk, including, but not limited to, laurel sumac, chamise, ceanothus, sage, sage brush, buckwheat, and California juniper.
- Remove the lower $\frac{1}{3}$ of large shrubs and all dead wood to reduce fuel loads.
- Trees should be limbed up to at least six feet above grade and a minimum of three times the height of underlying plants.
- As the distance from structures increases, native plants may be removed in reduced amounts.
- Spacing for large native shrubs or groups of native shrubs is 15 feet between the edge of their canopies.
- Spacing for existing native trees or small groups of trees is 30 feet between the edge of canopies. This depends on the species, topography, and orientation on the site.

HIGH-HAZARD PLANTS



Pine



Pampas Grass

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 30 feet 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.



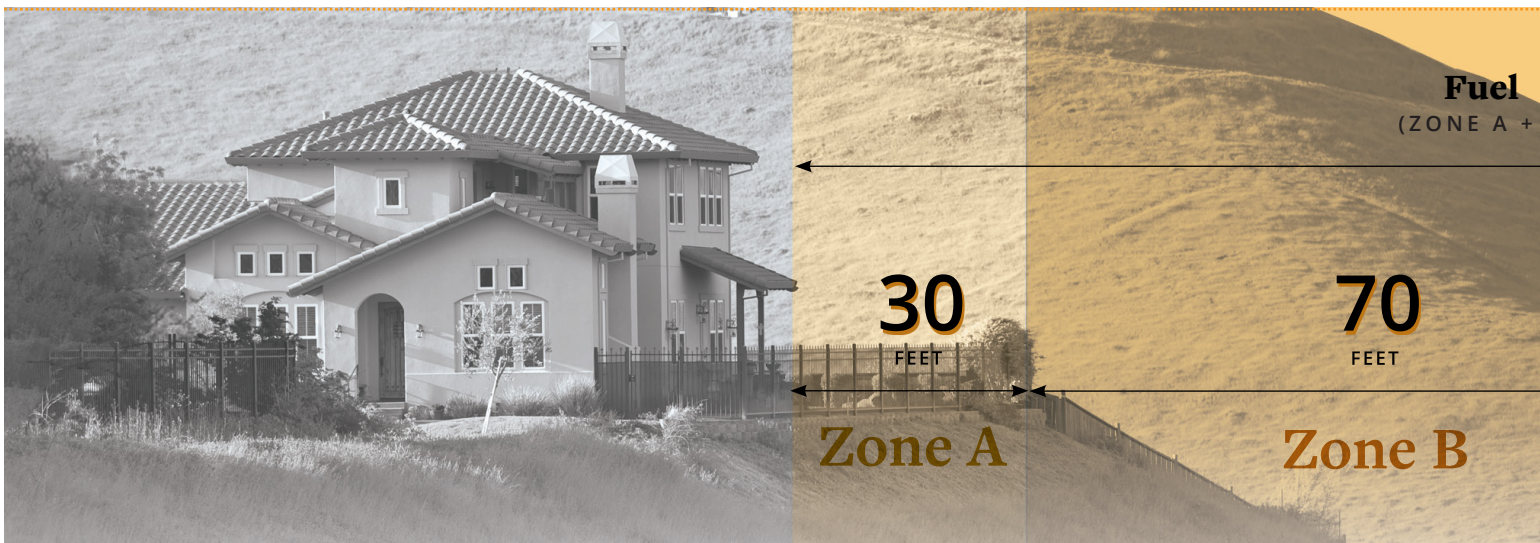
Fuel Modification

What Is Fuel Modification?

The Fuel Modification Plan Review Program affects new structures and developments built in fire hazard severity zones. A Fuel Modification Plan (or landscape plan) identifies defensible space zones and restricts or limits planting around structures.

For further information, please visit bit.ly/fuelmod or call (626) 969-5205.

Fuel Modification Zones



Zone A

EXTENDS 30 FEET FROM THE STRUCTURE

Ideal Fuel Modification Landscape:

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

- Irrigated area consisting of low-growing, small herbaceous plants with high-moisture content immediately around structures.
- Hedges shall not be within five feet of any structures.
- Occasional accents of woody shrubs or small patio trees 10 feet from structures. Single plants and/or groups of plants are widely spaced (the distance between plants is three times the height).
- Cut annual grasses to three inches and remove leaf litter.
- Vines and climbing plants are not allowed on combustible structures.
- Use rock or non-combustible mulch within five feet of structures.



Create a Defensible Home

A home with defensible space has the greatest potential of surviving a wildfire. Defensible homes are compliant with the Los Angeles County Fire Department's brush clearance requirements. Homes built after January 1, 1996, have been through the Fire Department's Fuel Modification Program, where strict planting requirements and construction standards improve fire safety in the high and very high fire hazard severity zones.



Zone B

EXTENDS FROM THE OUTER EDGE OF ZONE A TO 100 FEET FROM THE STRUCTURE

- Irrigated with slightly denser planting than Zone A. Avoid woody plants larger than three feet in height at maturity under tree canopies.
- Has zone-appropriate shade trees with adequate spacing.
- Minimize continuous canopy coverage to reduce fire transmission.
- Screening plants may be used; however, continuous hedges are discouraged as this promotes accumulation of dead litter inside the live hedge and creates a continuous fuel ladder to the structure.

Zone C

EXTENDS FROM THE OUTER EDGE OF ZONE B TO 200 FEET FROM THE STRUCTURE

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

READY!

Safeguard or “Harden” Your Home

The ability of your home to survive a wildfire depends on the materials your home is constructed of 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. The address needs to be a contrasting color to the surface that it is mounted on, so it can be seen.

Chimney 2

- Cover your chimney and stovepipe outlets with a non-flammable screen of $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch wire mesh or smaller to prevent embers from escaping and igniting a fire.
- Tree branches must be removed within 10 feet of any chimney (exception: oak trees).

Deck/Patio Cover 3

- Use heavy timber or non-flammable construction material for decks and patio covers, especially within the first 10 feet of the home.
- 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.

Driveways and Access Roads 4

- Driveways should be designed to allow fire and emergency vehicles and equipment to reach your home (current fire code requirement is 15 feet wide).
- 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.
- Locked or electric gates should have a disconnect or a lock box.

- Ensure that all gates open inward and are wide enough to accommodate emergency equipment.

- Trim trees and shrubs above all roads clear to the sky, with the exception of Oak trees which only need to be cleared to a height of $13\frac{1}{2}$ (or 13.5) feet.

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.
- Keep the garage closed whenever possible.

Home Site and Yard 6

- Ensure you have up to a 200-foot radius of defensible space (cleared vegetation) around your home. If the 200-foot distance is on adjacent property, contact your local fire station for assistance in obtaining adequate clearance.
- Cut dry weeds and grass before noon when temperatures are cooler to reduce the chance of sparking a fire when using metal tools.
- 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 (recommended 30 feet).
- Ensure trees and branches are at least four feet away from power lines. Notify your power company if this condition exists; they will complete required work.



READY!

Inside

- Keep a working fire extinguisher on hand and train your family how to use it. Store in an easily accessible location (check expiration date regularly).
- Install smoke alarms on each level of your home and adjacent to the 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 1/8-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 to 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.

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.





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 it 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 (see page 12 in this guide).

2 What to Take

- ☐ Assemble an Emergency Supply Kit (see page 12 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.
- ☐ Have several different travel routes from your home and community identified. Practice these often, so everyone in your family is familiar in case of emergency.
- ☐ Have all of the necessary supplies and/or boarding options for your pets and large animals identified and/or packed. If trailers are necessary for larger animals, have a plan that is tested and ready to implement.





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 vehicle.

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 and closed-toe shoes
- ☐ Extra eyeglasses or contact lenses
- ☐ An extra set of car keys, credit cards, and cash
- ☐ 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 food and water for your pets!



If Time Allows

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

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 large animals for transport and think about moving them to a safe location early.
- ☐ Turn off propane tanks. Move propane BBQ appliances away from structures.
- ☐ Connect garden hoses to outside water valves or spigots for use by firefighters.

Inside

- ☐ Shut all windows and doors.
- ☐ 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 and all pilot lights.
- ☐ 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 in a conspicuous location for firefighter use.
- ☐ Seal attic and ground vents with a non-combustible material or commercial seals, if time permits.

Outside

- ☐ Gather 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.
- ☐ Monitor your property and your 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.



⚠️ 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 throughout the neighborhood and do their job.

When to Go

Leave early enough to avoid being caught in fire, smoke, or road congestion. Don't wait to be told 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!

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 evacuation routes in case one route is blocked by the fire or by emergency vehicles and equipment. Choose an evacuation 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 bandana (for face cover), goggles, or glasses. 100% cotton is preferable.
- Locate your pets and take them with you.





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 for an emergency water supply.
- ☐ Keep doors and windows closed, but unlocked.
- ☐ Remove curtains from the windows.
- ☐ Turn your interior and exterior lights on.
- ☐ Stay inside your home.
- ☐ Shelter 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.



Remember the Six P's

People and Pets



Prescriptions,
vitamins, and
eyeglasses



Plastic

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



Papers, phone numbers,
and important documents



P

Pictures and
irreplaceable memorabilia



Personal computer

hard drives
and flash drives



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

LACOFD FOUNDATION



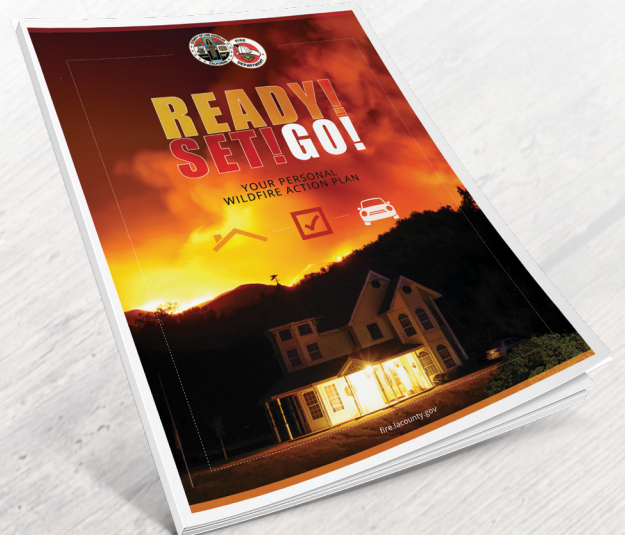
facebook.com/LAFIRETEAM



twitter.com/LACountyFire1



instagram.com/lafireteam



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



READY!



SET!



GO!



**LOS ANGELES COUNTY
FIRE DEPARTMENT**

Public Information Office

1320 N. Eastern Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90063
323-881-2411
fire.lacounty.gov

*Produced by the Communications Section
of the Executive Support Division.
Revised April 29, 2021.*



**LOS ANGELES COUNTY
FIRE DEPARTMENT FOUNDATION**

1320 N. Eastern Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90063
323-793-FIRE
supportlacountyfire.org

*The Los Angeles County Fire Department Foundation
is a charitable 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization.
Learn more or donate online at SupportLACountyFire.org
or donate by texting F-I-R-E-S to 44321.*

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.



FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, DC 20472



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.



- ☐ 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.



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 DISASTERS¹

- ☐ 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:

.....

Name:

Address:.....

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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: #:



Write your family's name above

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:

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: #:
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:



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:

<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Pet(s) Info:

Name:

Type:

Color:

Registration #:

<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

Evacuation Travel Time Technical Analysis



TO: Jonathan Frankel, Atlantis Group Land Use Consultants
FROM: Phuong Nguyen, PE; CR Associates (CRA)
DATE: March 23, 2023
RE: Lyons 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 Lyons 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 The Old Road and along the southern side of Pico Canyon Road, 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 is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of The Old Road and Lyons Ranch Road in Los Angeles County. The project study area is bordered by Pico Canyon Road to the north, Towsley Canyon Road & Calgrove Boulevard to the south, I-5 to the east, and open space to the west. **Figure 1** displays the proposed Project location and study area, and **Figure 2** displays the proposed Project site plan.

The proposed Project will construct 516 multi-family dwelling units, a fire station, recreation center, and open spaces on 233.17 acres site.

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.





Nighttime Evacuation; 100% Occupancy

CRA assumed that the evacuation would occur at night when all residents and the surrounding communities are at home and thus all resident vehicles would need to evacuate. 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.

Nighttime Evacuation is the most conservative scenario, as this scenario assumed that all residents are at home and would evacuate with all available vehicles. Nighttime evacuation assumption also includes hotel guests from the Hampton Inn Los Angeles/Santa Clarita and La Quinta Inn & Suites. The evacuation analysis assumed that commercial land uses are closed when the evacuation order is issued, thus these land uses are not included in the evacuation analysis.

Primary Evacuation Routes

CRA assumed that traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby communities would use The Old Road to travel north to more urbanized, fire-safe areas or access I-5 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.

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 all vehicles would head north along The Old Road, since the segments of The Old Road between the southern Project's boundary and Calgrove Boulevard is located within a Very High Fire Severity Zone, and are exposed to potential wildfire fuel sources under some fire scenarios. In fact, the 2016 Sage Fire encroach upon this segment of The Old Road, and not upon the land uses located to the north of the Project's site.³

This assumption selects a reasonable evacuation route for the assumed extreme weather scenario and a fire traveling in a southwesterly direction. Detailed evacuation analysis information is provided in **Attachment B**.

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

² <https://lacounty.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d2ea45d15c784adfa601e84b38060c4e>

³ <https://projects.capradio.org/california-fire-history/#14.44/34.37267/-118.57463>

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.

Based on Dudek's review of the County's fire history⁵, fires have halted along areas adjacent to wildland fuels and have not historically progressed into the more densely urbanized, irrigated, and landscaped areas. Thus, it is assumed that evacuees are considered to reach a safe area once they travel past I-5.

Specifically, none of the historical fires encroaches upon the urbanized area of Los Angeles County and the City of Santa Clara.

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 and would direct evacuating vehicles toward Pico Canyons Road/Lyons Avenue (east of I-5, and I-5 interchanges). **Figure 3** displays the area assumed to be evacuated under this scenario.
- **Scenario 2 – Proposed Project Only:** This scenario assumed full evacuation of the proposed Project and would direct evacuating vehicles toward Pico Canyon Road/Lyons Avenue (east of I-5, and I-5 interchanges).
- **Scenario 3 – Existing Land Uses with the proposed Project:** This scenario is similar to Scenario 1, with the addition of the proposed Project traffic. **Figure 4** displays the area assumed to be evacuated under this scenario.
- **Scenario 4 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects⁶:** This scenario is similar to Scenario 1, with the addition of the following cumulative projects:
 - **Canyon View Estates** – 37 dwelling units of single family residential at the intersection of Pico Canyon Road and Stevenson Ranch Parkway
 - **Tentative Tract Map 74979** – 7 dwelling units of single family residential located at south of Sagecrest Circle near Coriander Court
- **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.

Figure 5 displays the evacuation routes for the study area.

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 (2.01 vehicles per household) for residential land uses and 1 vehicles per hotel room⁷. Average vehicle ownership, residential units, and hotel rooms calculations are provided in **Attachment A. Table 1** displays the number of vehicles evacuating under each scenario.

⁵ Simi Valley and Piru Wildfires 2003 After Action Analysis and Reports.

⁶ If an evacuation is required, the Wiley Canyon Project situated on Wiley Canyon Road, between Hawkbyn Avenue and Calgrove Boulevard, will evacuate towards Lyons Avenue using Wiley Canyon Road. This implies that the evacuation route of the Wiley Canyon Project differs from that of the proposed Project, and therefore, the traffic from the Wiley Canyon Project was not included in the cumulative analysis.

⁷ Even though the Institute of Transportation Engineers Parking Generation Manual 5th Edition parking generation rate for hotel is 0.73 vehicles per room, for a conservative analysis, 1 vehicles per room is assumed.

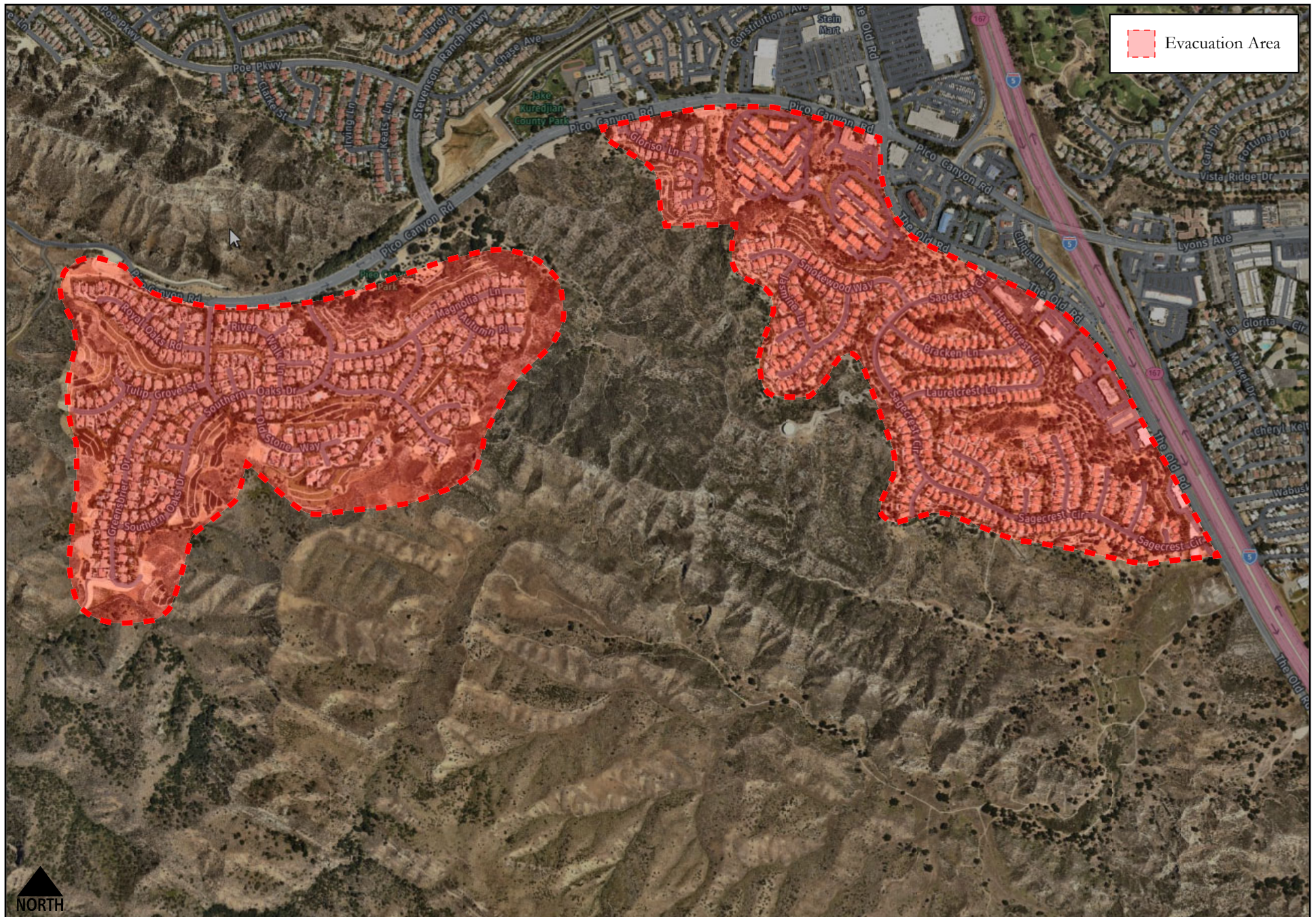
Table 1 – Evacuating Vehicles

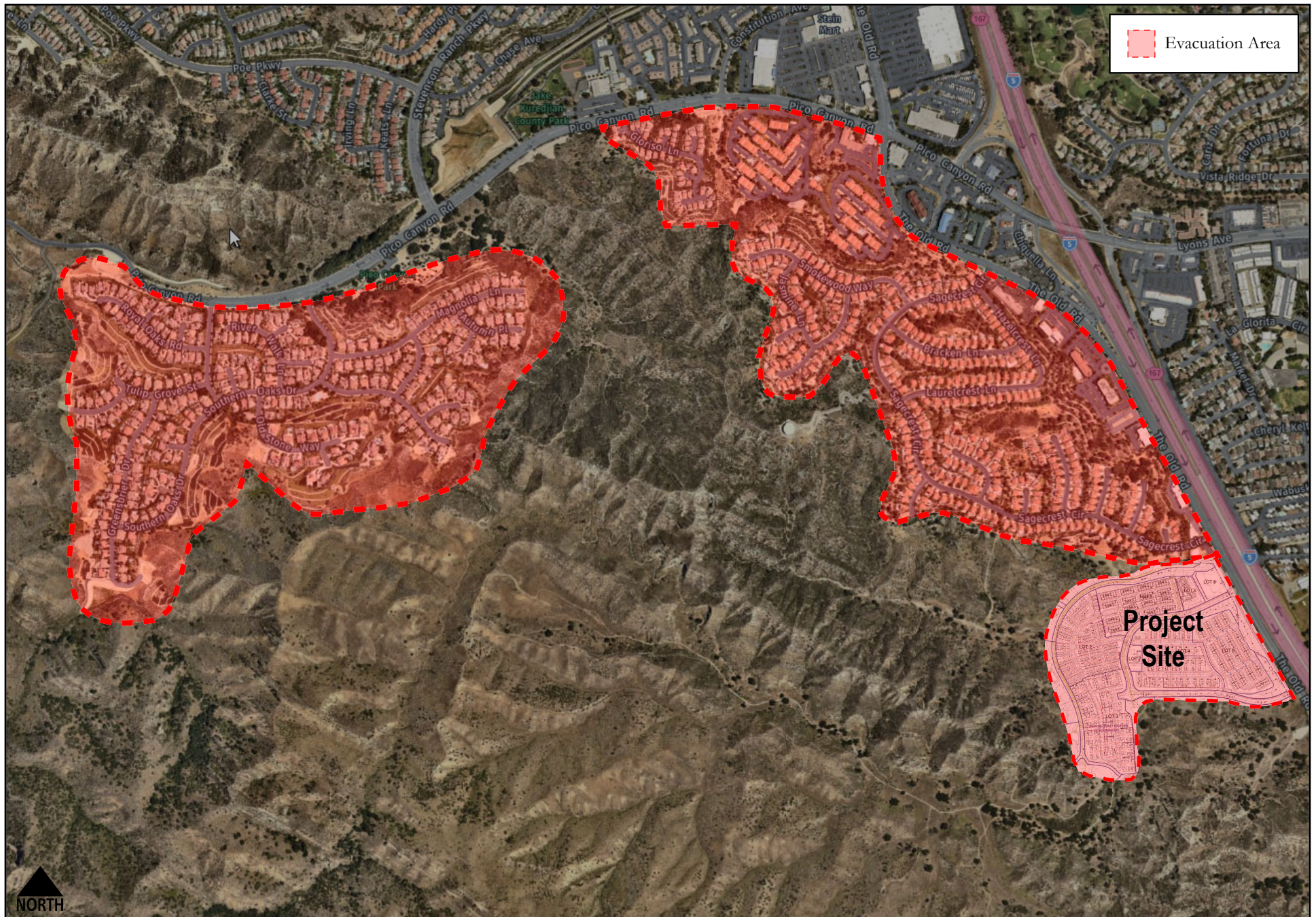
Scenario	Evacuating Land Uses	Number of Evacuating Vehicles
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	882 households and 250 occupied hotel rooms	1,960
Scenario 2 – Proposed Project Only	516 households	1,040
Scenario 3 – Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project	1,336 households and 250 occupied hotel rooms	3,000
Scenario 4 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects	876 households and 250 occupied hotel rooms	2,060
Scenario 5 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects with the proposed Project	1,392 households and 250 occupied hotel rooms	3,100

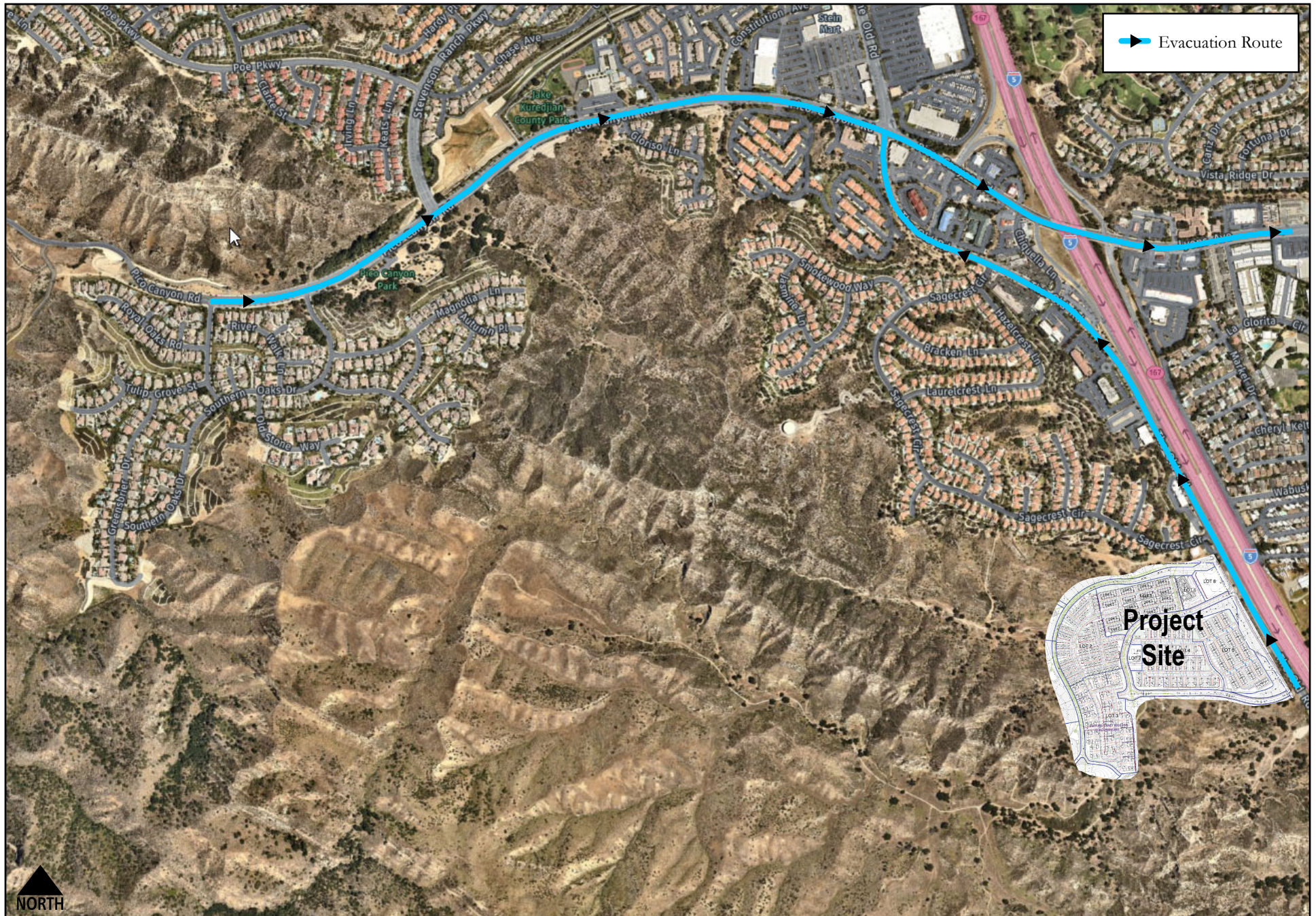
Source: CR Associates (2022), US Census Bureau (2022), Google Maps (2022).

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 vehicles⁸.

⁸ 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.







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 The Old Road, Pico Canyon Road, and local streets to access these two 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:

$$\text{Evacuation Time} = (\text{Evacuation Population} / \text{Average Vehicle Occupancy}) / \text{Roadway Capacity}$$

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. Detailed evacuation analysis information is provided in **Attachment B**.

Simulation Area

The simulation area used for this modeling is expansive and includes existing land uses bounded by the following limits:

- Pico Canyon Service Road to the west
- I-5 to the east
- Pico Canyon Road to the north
- Southern edge of the Project's boundary

Evacuation Routes

The evacuation areas described above are anticipated to utilize the following facilities as evacuation routes:

Pico Canyon Road – Pico Canyon Road is a four-lane roadway with a raised median and a posted speed limit of 50 mph, within the County of Los Angeles. It is classified as a four-lane Major Road.

The Old Road – Within the project study area, The Old Road is a 2-lane roadway between Pico Canyon Road and Calgrove Boulevard.

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
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	1,960	43 minutes	N/A
Scenario 2 – Proposed Project Only	1,040	N/A	50 minutes
Scenario 3 – Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project	3,000	1 hour 20 minutes	1 hour 26 minutes
Scenario 4 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects	2,060	57 minutes	N/A
Scenario 5 – Existing Land Uses with Cumulative Projects with the proposed Project	3,100	1 hour 34 minutes	1 hour 38 minutes

Source: CR Associates (2022).

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 37 minutes to evacuate the existing land uses along the southern side of Pico Canyon Road and west of The Old Road.

It would take 50 minutes to evacuate the proposed Project's population (Scenario 2). Under the Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project scenario (Scenario 3), it would take 1 hour and 20 minute to evacuate the surrounding land uses and 1 hour and 26 minutes to evacuate the proposed Project. land both the Existing Land Uses and the proposed Project (Scenario 3), an increase of 37 minutes for the surrounding land uses, when compared to existing conditions (Scenario 1).

Under the cumulative scenarios, it would take 1 hour and 34 minutes to evacuate the surrounding land uses and 1 hour and 38 minutes to evacuate the proposed Project (Scenario 5), an increase of 37 minutes for the surrounding land uses, when compared to the cumulative without Project conditions (Scenario 4).

Although there are no established thresholds for determining whether evacuation times are safe, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has provided a general guideline for reasonable community evacuations of 90 minutes⁹. Therefore, with the Project, the evacuation times are well within the 90-minute timeframe and the analyzed timeframe is based on a very conservative scenario, with actual evacuation times expected to occur over a shorter time frame.

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 Lyons Canyon homes, the additional fire station located on the Project site, 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.

⁹ From Fire Services Operational Assessment, Otay Ranch Village 14, Rohde & Associates Emergency Emergency Management. 26 pp.

Analysis and Conclusion

Neither CEQA, nor the County has adopted numerical time standards for determining whether an evacuation timeframe is appropriate. Public safety, not time, is generally the guiding consideration for evaluating impacts related to emergency evacuation. The County considers a Project's impact on evacuation significant if the Project will significantly impair or physically interfere with implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan; or if the Project will expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

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 take into account 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 2022) and Evacuation Plan (Dudek 2022), along with the standard protocols and “in-the-field” decision making of emergency responders as detailed in the County and nearby City Emergency Response Plans and focused Annex documents¹⁰.

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, such as the Southern Oaks community. 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.

¹⁰ <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.

Prepared by

Phuong Nguyen, PE
Senior Transportation Engineer
CR Associates

Michael Huff
Discipline Director – Urban Forestry +
Fire Protection
Dudek



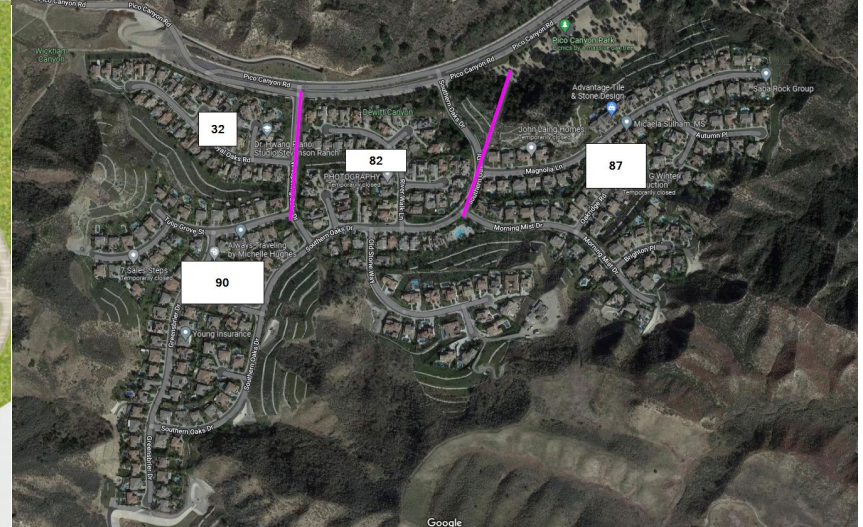
Attachment A
Evacuating Vehicles Calculation



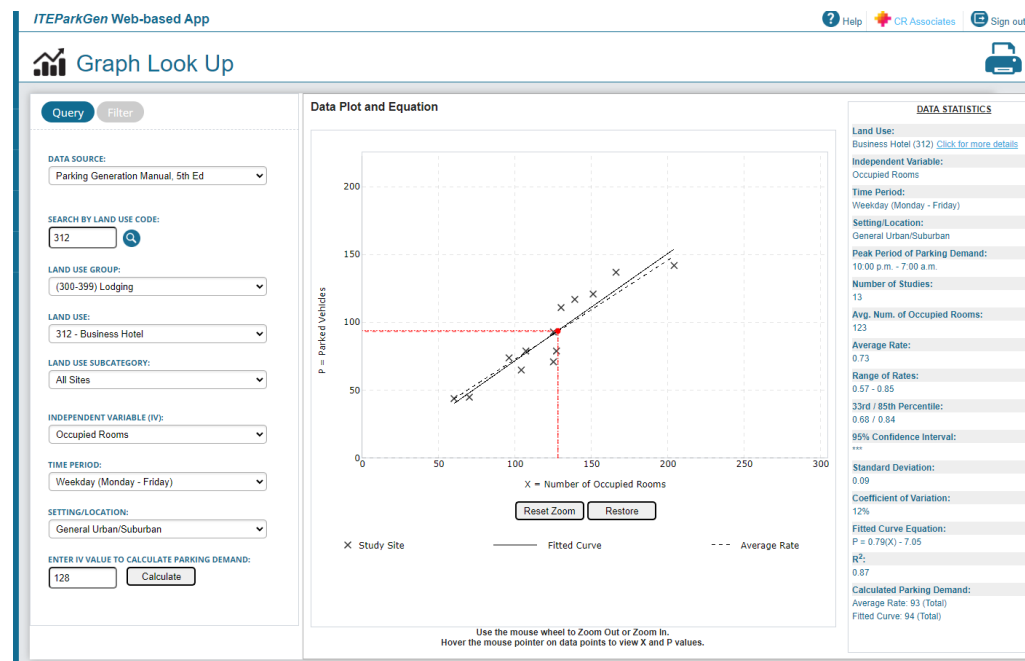
Vehicle Ownership Calculation

GEOID	Total Households	Total Owners	Own Zero Vehicles	Own One Vehicles	Own Two Vehicles	Own Three Vehicles	Own Four Vehicles	Own Five Plus Vehicles	Total Renters	Rent Zero Vehicles	Rent One Vehicles	Rent Two Vehicles	Rent Three Vehicles	Rent Four Vehicles	Rent Five Plus Vehicles
060379203261	1470	628	17	155	303	143	10	0	842	48	360	248	186	0	0
060379203391	2383	1792	20	240	835	387	189	121	591	0	126	364	39	47	15
060379203262	976	591	0	59	237	158	98	39	385	36	148	185	16	0	0
060379203381	1741	1555	12	163	869	265	176	70	186	16	56	58	19	0	37
060379203341	406	175	0	43	91	41	0	0	231	172	30	12	0	17	0
060379203343	825	430	0	115	225	90	0	0	395	71	194	83	47	0	0
060379203131	492	388	9	60	150	65	78	26	104	0	47	12	10	35	0
060379203132	226	112	0	54	36	22	0	0	114	37	10	67	0	0	0
060379203302	298	280	14	68	111	67	20	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	0
060379203303	398	131	0	33	42	56	0	0	267	148	109	10	0	0	0
060379203304	654	271	12	83	53	93	30	0	383	213	70	100	0	0	0
060379203344	548	434	9	99	229	97	0	0	114	0	12	72	30	0	0
Total	10417	6787	93	1172	3181	1484	601	256	3630	741	1162	1229	347	99	52
Total Veh	20987														
Num. Veh	0														
Average Veh/HH	2.014														
Lyons Valley HH	516														

Housing Inventory



ITE Parking Generation Rate



Land Use	Units	Average Veh Rate	Total Evacuating Veh
Project	516	2.01468753	1040
IMT Stevenson Ranch	170	2.01468753	350
Sunset Pointe (north of Project)	320	2.01468753	650
Gloriso	51	2.01468753	110
Southern Oaks	291	2.01468753	590
La Quinta Inn & Suites	122	1	122
Hampton Inn	128	1	128
Cumulative			
Canyon View Estates	37	2.01468753	80
TM 74979	7	2.01468753	20
Wiley Canyon Project	579	2.01468753	N/A – not in evac area



Attachment B
Evacuation Analysis Worksheets

EXISTING

Node	1		6		3		4	
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	950.7	3513.7
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	948.9	3633.1
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	947.7	3669.8
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	947.7	3536.5
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	948	3692.4
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	946.6	3499.1
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	946.6	3425.7
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	949.1	3528.7
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	946.6	3694.9
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	945.3	3525.7
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	947.8	3494.3
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	947.6	3461.9
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	945.9	3612.7
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	949.3	3612.3
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	947	3580.1
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	945.8	3606.1
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	944.5	3485.5
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	947.3	3580.6
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	945.2	3617.1
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	944.1	3588.4

Existing Condition

Select	Min	Max	Total
Yes	950.7	3513.7	2563
Yes	948.9	3633.1	2684.2
Yes	947.7	3669.8	2722.1
Yes	947.7	3536.5	2588.8
Yes	948	3692.4	2744.4
Yes	946.6	3499.1	2552.5
Yes	946.6	3425.7	2479.1
Yes	949.1	3528.7	2579.6
Yes	946.6	3694.9	2748.3
Yes	945.3	3525.7	2580.4
Yes	947.8	3494.3	2546.5
Yes	947.6	3461.9	2514.3
Yes	945.9	3612.7	2666.8
Yes	949.3	3612.3	2663
Yes	947	3580.1	2633.1
Yes	945.8	3606.1	2660.3
Yes	944.5	3485.5	2541
Yes	947.3	3580.6	2633.3
Yes	945.2	3617.1	2671.9
Yes	944.1	3588.4	2644.3
Average		2620.845	
Time		0:43	



PROJECT ONLY

Node	1		2		3		4	
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	0	0	0	0	233.5	3007.9	1087.9	3207.2
2	0	0	0	0	231.3	2945.8	1072.1	3149.5
3	0	0	0	0	217	3063.6	1095.7	3316.6
4	0	0	0	0	258.2	3079.6	1089	3288.1
5	0	0	0	0	245.8	3095.7	1084.7	3303.9
6	0	0	0	0	235.3	2983.3	1083.8	3189.1
7	0	0	0	0	235.2	3063.3	1086.6	3315.7
8	0	0	0	0	238.9	3063.6	1079.4	3301.8
9	0	0	0	0	228.5	2974.3	1078.8	3219.6
10	0	0	0	0	222	2995.8	1088.7	3276.5
11	0	0	0	0	240.6	3167	1096.1	3413.7
12	0	0	0	0	239.2	3063.1	1075.6	3317.9
13	0	0	0	0	225.1	2959.3	1083.7	3201.4
14	0	0	0	0	230.7	2844.4	1082.2	3096.9
15	0	0	0	0	243.3	3129.9	1081.7	3334.7
16	0	0	0	0	229.8	3220	1082.3	3462.4
17	0	0	0	0	247.1	3008.6	1085.6	3256.1
18	0	0	0	0	234.4	3050.4	1079.7	3249.3
19	0	0	0	0	225.8	2928.3	1070.6	3169.1
20	0	0	0	0	220.5	2996.3	1082.4	3203.1

Project
Only

Select
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Min	Max	Total
233.5	3207.2	2973.7
231.3	3149.5	2918.2
217	3316.6	3099.6
258.2	3288.1	3029.9
245.8	3303.9	3058.1
235.3	3189.1	2953.8
235.2	3315.7	3080.5
238.9	3301.8	3062.9
228.5	3219.6	2991.1
222	3276.5	3054.5
240.6	3413.7	3173.1
239.2	3317.9	3078.7
225.1	3201.4	2976.3
230.7	3096.9	2866.2
243.3	3334.7	3091.4
229.8	3462.4	3232.6
247.1	3256.1	3009
234.4	3249.3	3014.9
225.8	3169.1	2943.3
220.5	3203.1	2982.6
Average		3029.52
Time		0:50



EXISTING + PROJECT

Node	1		6		3		4	
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	0	0	216.3	4997.9	233.5	4934.9	950.7	5363.9
2	0	0	255.5	5000.7	231.3	4998.7	948.9	5326.7
3	0	0	238.1	4999	217	4860.8	947.7	5368
4	0	0	232.5	4998.7	258.2	4973.8	947.7	5348.7
5	0	0	234.3	4999.6	245.8	4999.3	948	5372.6
6	0	0	241.7	4996.5	235.3	4934.9	946.6	5357.5
7	0	0	238.5	5000.5	235.2	4853.7	946.6	5350.5
8	0	0	221.2	5025.5	238.9	4966	949.1	5380.2
9	0	0	241.4	5000.8	228.5	4994.6	946.6	5342.8
10	0	0	244.2	4999.6	222	4999.3	945.3	5380.6
11	0	0	233.2	5000.2	240.6	4995.2	947.8	5384.2
12	0	0	231.9	5000.9	239.2	4998.8	947.6	5403.9
13	0	0	239.8	4999.8	225.1	4998.2	945.9	5359.8
14	0	0	230.8	5225.5	230.7	4948.7	949.3	5381.7
15	0	0	243.5	5000.1	243.3	4975.6	947	5372.1
16	0	0	234.3	4998.7	229.8	4998.6	945.8	5373.7
17	0	0	226.8	4998.5	247.1	4998.7	944.5	5360.5
18	0	0	226.4	5008.5	234.4	4997.3	947.3	5379.3
19	0	0	233.8	5000.5	225.8	4999.3	945.2	5377.5
20	0	0	236.4	5049.5	220.5	4892.9	944.1	5381.9

E+P
Select
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Project		
Min	Max	Total
216.3	5363.9	5147.6
231.3	5326.7	5095.4
217	5368	5151
232.5	5348.7	5116.2
234.3	5372.6	5138.3
235.3	5357.5	5122.2
235.2	5350.5	5115.3
221.2	5380.2	5159
228.5	5342.8	5114.3
222	5380.6	5158.6
233.2	5384.2	5151
231.9	5403.9	5172
225.1	5359.8	5134.7
230.7	5381.7	5151
243.3	5372.1	5128.8
229.8	5373.7	5143.9
226.8	5360.5	5133.7
226.4	5379.3	5152.9
225.8	5377.5	5151.7
220.5	5381.9	5161.4
Average		5139.95
Time		1:26

Everyone Else		
Min	Max	Total
216.3	4997.9	4781.6
255.5	5000.7	4745.2
238.1	4999	4760.9
232.5	4998.7	4766.2
234.3	4999.6	4765.3
241.7	4996.5	4754.8
238.5	5000.5	4762
221.2	5025.5	4804.3
241.4	5000.8	4759.4
244.2	4999.6	4755.4
233.2	5000.2	4767
231.9	5000.9	4769
239.8	4999.8	4760
230.8	5225.5	4994.7
243.5	5000.1	4756.6
234.3	4998.7	4764.4
226.8	4998.5	4771.7
226.4	5008.5	4782.1
233.8	5000.5	4766.7
236.4	5049.5	4813.1
Average		4780.02
Time		1:20



CUMULATIVE

Node	1		6		3		4	
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	0	0	215.7	3521	0	0	950.7	3733.5
2	0	0	222.9	3637.4	0	0	948.9	3712
3	0	0	231.4	3725.6	0	0	947.7	3797.6
4	0	0	232.7	3504.3	0	0	947.7	3581.2
5	0	0	234.4	3679	0	0	948	3759.5
6	0	0	226.4	3637.8	0	0	946.6	3716.2
7	0	0	216.7	3416.8	0	0	946.6	3493.4
8	0	0	220.5	3613.4	0	0	949.1	3684.4
9	0	0	240.6	3814.8	0	0	946.6	3887.2
10	0	0	222.5	3661.9	0	0	945.3	3749
11	0	0	225.8	3484	0	0	947.8	3576.1
12	0	0	231.2	3467.7	0	0	947.6	3539.4
13	0	0	224.8	3638.4	0	0	945.9	3713
14	0	0	230.1	3577.1	0	0	949.3	3650.5
15	0	0	226.4	3569.1	0	0	947	3649.6
16	0	0	220.9	3587.3	0	0	945.8	3643.5
17	0	0	217.8	3548.9	0	0	944.5	3628.5
18	0	0	227.1	3595.4	0	0	947.3	3667.2
19	0	0	231.1	3609.7	0	0	945.2	3692.2
20	0	0	215.4	3594.8	0	0	944.1	3669.5

Min	Max	Total
215.7	3733.5	3517.8
222.9	3712	3489.1
231.4	3797.6	3566.2
232.7	3581.2	3348.5
234.4	3759.5	3525.1
226.4	3716.2	3489.8
216.7	3493.4	3276.7
220.5	3684.4	3463.9
240.6	3887.2	3646.6
222.5	3749	3526.5
225.8	3576.1	3350.3
231.2	3539.4	3308.2
224.8	3713	3488.2
230.1	3650.5	3420.4
226.4	3649.6	3423.2
220.9	3643.5	3422.6
217.8	3628.5	3410.7
227.1	3667.2	3440.1
231.1	3692.2	3461.1
215.4	3669.5	3454.1

Cumulative

Select
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Min	Max	Total
215.7	3733.5	3517.8
222.9	3712	3489.1
231.4	3797.6	3566.2
232.7	3581.2	3348.5
234.4	3759.5	3525.1
226.4	3716.2	3489.8
216.7	3493.4	3276.7
220.5	3684.4	3463.9
240.6	3887.2	3646.6
222.5	3749	3526.5
225.8	3576.1	3350.3
231.2	3539.4	3308.2
224.8	3713	3488.2
230.1	3650.5	3420.4
226.4	3649.6	3423.2
220.9	3643.5	3422.6
217.8	3628.5	3410.7
227.1	3667.2	3440.1
231.1	3692.2	3461.1
215.4	3669.5	3454.1
Average		3451.455
Time		0:57



CUMULATIVE + PROJECT

Node	1		6		3		4	
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	0	0	215.3	6077.2	233.5	4997.7	950.7	6312.5
2	0	0	222.2	6248.1	231.3	4998.5	948.9	6402.3
3	0	0	217.3	5547.3	217	5000	947.7	5847.3
4	0	0	235.9	5520.1	258.2	4999.8	947.7	5664
5	0	0	238	6451	245.8	4998.9	948	6587
6	0	0	222.7	6072.4	235.3	4998	946.6	6311.1
7	0	0	226.3	5734.3	235.2	4988.2	946.6	5920.6
8	0	0	220.1	6144.3	238.9	4999.6	949.1	6413.4
9	0	0	225.4	6302.9	228.5	4999.2	946.6	6465.3
10	0	0	235.7	6279.4	222	4997.8	945.3	6409.4
11	0	0	228.8	6017.8	240.6	4998.8	947.8	6170.6
12	0	0	221.4	5817.7	239.2	4999.4	947.6	6033.1
13	0	0	218	6023.8	225.1	4946.7	945.9	6397.8
14	0	0	226.5	5319.8	230.7	4998.1	949.3	5469.3
15	0	0	225.7	5785.7	243.3	4998.7	947	5903.4
16	0	0	215.8	5315.4	229.8	4999.2	945.8	5701.2
17	0	0	222.5	6264.5	247.1	4998.7	944.5	6477
18	0	0	215.3	5581.2	234.4	4998.7	947.3	5739.5
19	0	0	227.4	5547.4	225.8	4998.2	945.2	5661.2
20	0	0	217.5	6054.9	220.5	4998	944.1	6249.4

E+C+P

Select
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Project

Min	Max	Total
215.3	6312.5	6097.2
222.2	6402.3	6180.1
217	5847.3	5630.3
235.9	5664	5428.1
238	6587	6349
222.7	6311.1	6088.4
226.3	5920.6	5694.3
220.1	6413.4	6193.3
225.4	6465.3	6239.9
222	6409.4	6187.4
228.8	6170.6	5941.8
221.4	6033.1	5811.7
218	6397.8	6179.8
226.5	5469.3	5242.8
225.7	5903.4	5677.7
215.8	5701.2	5485.4
222.5	6477	6254.5
215.3	5739.5	5524.2
225.8	5661.2	5435.4
217.5	6249.4	6031.9
Average		5883.66
Time		1:38

Everyone Else

Min	Max	Total
215.3	6077.2	5861.9
222.2	6248.1	6025.9
217.3	5547.3	5330
235.9	5520.1	5284.2
238	6451	6213
222.7	6072.4	5849.7
226.3	5734.3	5508
220.1	6144.3	5924.2
225.4	6302.9	6077.5
235.7	6279.4	6043.7
228.8	6017.8	5789
221.4	5817.7	5596.3
218	6023.8	5805.8
226.5	5319.8	5093.3
225.7	5785.7	5560
215.8	5315.4	5099.6
222.5	6264.5	6042
215.3	5581.2	5365.9
227.4	5547.4	5320
217.5	6054.9	5837.4
Average		5681.37
Time		1:34