DRAFT

Qualitative Wildfire Evacuation Study

Riverwalk at Studio City

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CBC	California Building Code
CFC	California Fire Code
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Los Angeles
County	County of Los Angeles
CWUIC	California Wildland-Urban Interface Code
EMD	City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone
FRAP	Fire and Resource Assessment Program
IC	Incident Command
ICS	Incident Command System
LAFD	Los Angeles Fire Department
LAPD	Los Angeles Police Department
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OA EOP	Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan
OEM	Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management
Project	Riverwalk at Studio City Project
Study	Wildfire Evacuation Study
TEP	Temporary Evacuation Point
TRA	Temporary Refuge Area
SEMS	State Emergency Management System
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

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Executive Summary

The Riverwalk at Studio City Project (Project) located in the Studio City neighborhood in the City of Los Angeles is currently an existing commercial site. The Project proposes the development of 814 residential apartment units and 75,968 square feet of commercial uses on the 6.01-acre Project site. Buildings proposed for the Project include up to 7-story residential buildings and 2-story buildings for restaurant/commercial use. Access to the Project site would be via driveways along Ventura Boulevard and Valleyheart Drive. Regional transportation corridors and evacuation routes near the site include Ventura Freeway (US 101), State Route 170 (SR 170), State Route 134 (SR 134), Coldwater Canyon Road, and Laurel Canyon Boulevard. The Project site is located within an area designated by CAL FIRE as a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ).

Although the Project site is located within a developed urban environment, a wildfire igniting to the south and in the surrounding region could result in evacuations in the Project vicinity, as demonstrated by recent wildfire events. The purpose of this Study is to evaluate the Project's consistency with relevant emergency evacuation plans and emergency response plans, as well as provide recommendations for emergency preparedness that include information and resources to increase occupant preparedness for wildfire evacuations. Herein, information is provided addressing evacuation organization, planning and preparedness, evacuation routes, contingencies, and other related topics.

The Project site is served by multiple evacuation routes with substantial roadway capacity. Available routes include Ventura Boulevard, Whitsett Avenue, Laurel Canyon Bouleavrd, Coldwater Canyon Road, Moorpark Street, US 101, SR 134, SR 170, and other local and regional roadways that provide connections through the developed portions of Los Angeles and toward regional destinations. US 101, SR 134, and SR 170 provide high-capacity regional evacuation corridors near the Project site, while Ventura Boulevard, Whitsett Avenue, Laurel Canyon Bouleavrd, Coldwater Canyon Road and other arterials provide additional route options that allow evacuating vehicles to disperse across the roadway network rather than rely on a single route. Further, the largely gridded roadway network north of the Project site provides substantial evacuation route redundancy, with numerous interconnected local streets and arterial roadways that allow evacuees to access multiple evacuation paths and regional corridors if any individual route becomes constrained. During an evacuation, law enforcement and emergency managers would determine the safest available routes based on the location and behavior of the wildfire, roadway conditions, and available capacity. Evacuees would likely be directed through developed urban areas, towards nearby major transportation corridors, and away from at-risk wildland areas.

Potential evacuation demand was conservatively evaluated based on the maximum number of vehicles that could be present on site; however, actual evacuation demand is expected to be lower in many wildfire scenarios. Instead, the Project would primarily serve the occupants of the 814 dwelling units, as well as the employees and customers of the commercial land uses, whose presence on site would be temporary and would fluctuate throughout the day. As a result, the Project site is unlikely to be fully occupied during a wildfire evacuation, and the conservative vehicle estimates are likely to overstate the number of vehicles that would need to evacuate at one time.

Emergency operations within the city are governed by the City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which is consistent with the County of Los Angeles Operational Area EOP. The County EOP would apply during large incidents affecting multiple jurisdictions. In addition, emergency response is informed by the City of Los Angeles Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, which establish protocols for evacuation responsibilities and the coordination and deployment of regional resources. In an evacuation or emergency

scenario, adequate emergency access could be maintained while Project vehicles are evacuating. In the event of an emergency evacuation, law enforcement would control evacuations and determine the safest route for evacuees to utilize.

The Project would comply with all applicable codes for development in a LRA VHFHSZ, as detailed in the Project's Due Diligence Assessment (Dudek 2025). All new structures would be constructed in accordance with Chapter 5 of the 2025 California Wildland-Urban Interface Code, which includes requirements for roofs, eaves, exterior walls, vents, appendages, windows, and doors, resulting in hardened structures that have been proven to resist ignition during the typically short duration of exposure to burning vegetation from wildfires. The Project is an urban infill redevelopment and does not directly interface with wildland vegetative fuels. The nearest sizable amount of wildland vegetation is located approximately 1,500 feet from the Project site, adjacent to the low-density residential development to the south, beyond intervening urban development and transportation infrastructure.

As such, substantial separation from wildland fuels is provided by the surrounding built environment, including existing residential and commercial development, roadway corridors, and the Los Angeles River northeast of the Project site, which collectively limit fuel continuity between the Project site and nearby wildland areas. Additionally, given the distance the Project is located from the Santa Monica Mountains and the natural vegetation in which wildfires typically occur, the Project site is not at risk of being affected by the flames of a wildfire. However, embers produced by a wildfire event could be carried by prevailing onshore winds or seasonal offshore winds to the Project site.

For the CEQA analysis related to wildfire evacuation, the Project's potential impact is less than significant. First, the Project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, and impacts would be less than significant. The redevelopment would not substantially increase evacuation demand and would not introduce physical constraints that would impair emergency access or evacuation operations. The Project would not modify, obstruct, or reduce the capacity of existing evacuation routes, and would not impair implementation of the City or County EOP.

Second, the Project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment, and impacts would be less than significant. The Project site is in a developed urban area, therefore required infrastructure improvements would occur on the Project site, or in the immediate adjacent developed areas, and would not extend development into wildland areas, introduce new ignition pathways, or increase fuel continuity. The Project would be required to comply with applicable state and local standards regulating fire risk, including the City of LA codes and standards, California Fire Code, California Building Code and the California Wildland-Urban Interface Code.

Therefore, the Project would not cause a significant exacerbating effect on the evacuation of the surrounding area residents and businesses. The additional vehicles and occupants for the Project site are not anticipated to overwhelm an evacuation operation, because the area is served by a comprehensive roadway network with multiple routes leading away from hazard areas. The Project site is served by multiple evacuation routes with substantial roadway capacity. Available routes include Ventura boulevard, Whitsett Avenue, Laurel Canyon Boulevard, Coldwater Canyon Road, Moorpark Street, US 101, SR 134, and SR 170, which are all Federal Highways, State Routes, Boulevard II streets, and Avenue II streets in the City's Mobility Plan. The gridded street pattern north of the Project site contributes to the effective evacuation operations by providing multiple route options and redundant connections that facilitate traffic dispersal and reduce dependence on a single egress corridor. The Project residents, tenants, and patrons represent a very small percentage of the total population in the Studio City area

utilizing the surrounding roadways. The City and County's EOP would not be substantially impaired by the Project, and therefore impacts would be less than significant.

Considering these facts, project design features, and other emergency planning considerations discussed herein, the Project would not conflict with an emergency evacuation plan or emergency response plan, would not expose people to a significant risk of loss or death involving wildland fires related to evacuation, would not interfere with evacuation response planning, and would not result in inadequate emergency access.

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1 Introduction

Evacuation is the organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas and their reception and care in safe areas (Cal OES, 2017). Evacuees who do not have or are unable to provide alternatives for short-term living accommodations are generally offered temporary shelter facilities. When the threat passes and evacuation orders are cancelled by local authorities, evacuees are able to return to their homes and businesses, or to make suitable alternative arrangements in the event that they have become victims or have otherwise experienced losses as a result of the event that necessitated the evacuation.

This Wildfire Evacuation Study (Study) outlines strategies, procedures, recommendations, and organizational structures that can be used to implement a coordinated evacuation effort in the case of a wildfire emergency that may affect the Riverwalk at Studio City Project (Project). It is noted that the on-set of a wildfire or other emergency is generally unplanned and often occupants will be faced with decisions that need to be made quickly and determined by on-scene first responders or by a collaboration between first responders and designated emergency response teams. Therefore, this Study is to be considered a tool that supports existing pre-incident plans and provides information and general guidelines for occupants who are familiar with the evacuation protocol. The Study is subservient to emergency event-specific directives provided by public agencies managing the event.

The need for evacuation plans, emergency event pre-planning, and evacuations that are targeted and phased becomes very important for improving evacuation effectiveness. Among the most important factors for successful evacuations is control of intersections downstream of the evacuation area. If intersections are controlled by law enforcement, barricades, signal control, and other means, potential backups and slowed evacuations can be minimized. Multiple evacuation points enable a greater number of evacuating vehicles to disperse across the network, reducing congestion and minimizing impacts on individual roadways.

This Study was prepared based on guidance from the 2023 City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the 2023 Los Angeles County EOP. Complete copies of the City and County EOPs can be downloaded here:

https://emergency.lacity.gov/emergency-plans-annexes

https://ceo.lacounty.gov/emergencydisaster-plans-and-annexes/

The Project site is located within the City of Los Angeles (City) and therefore relies on both the City's EOP for local emergencies and the County's EOP for regional events, including for evacuation procedures and other emergency related policies. The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) would be responsible for directing and conducting evacuations of the Project site.

1.1. Project Description

The Project proposes to repurpose an existing 6.01-acre commercial site on the northwest corner of Ventura Boulevard and Whitsett Avenue bounded by Ventura Blvd to the southwest, Whitsett Avenue to the east, Valleyheart Drive to the northeast, and the San Fernando Valley Condos to the northwest. Refer to Figure 1, Project Location and Appendix A, Representative Project Photos. The Project site is currently developed with four commercial and retail buildings. The Project proposes a mixed-use development consisting of 814 residential apartment units and

75,968 square feet of commercial uses in the Studio City neighborhood in the City of Los Angeles. Buildings proposed for the Project include up to 7-story residential buildings and 2-story buildings for restaurant/commercial use constructed over subterranean parking. Access to the site would be via driveways along Ventura Boulevard and Valleyheart Drive, off of Whitsett Avenue. Refer to Figure 2, Project Site Plan. Regional transportation corridors and evacuation routes near the site include US 101, Coldwater Canyon Road, and Laurel Canyon Boulevard.

1.2 Applicable Regulations, Standards, and Planning Tools

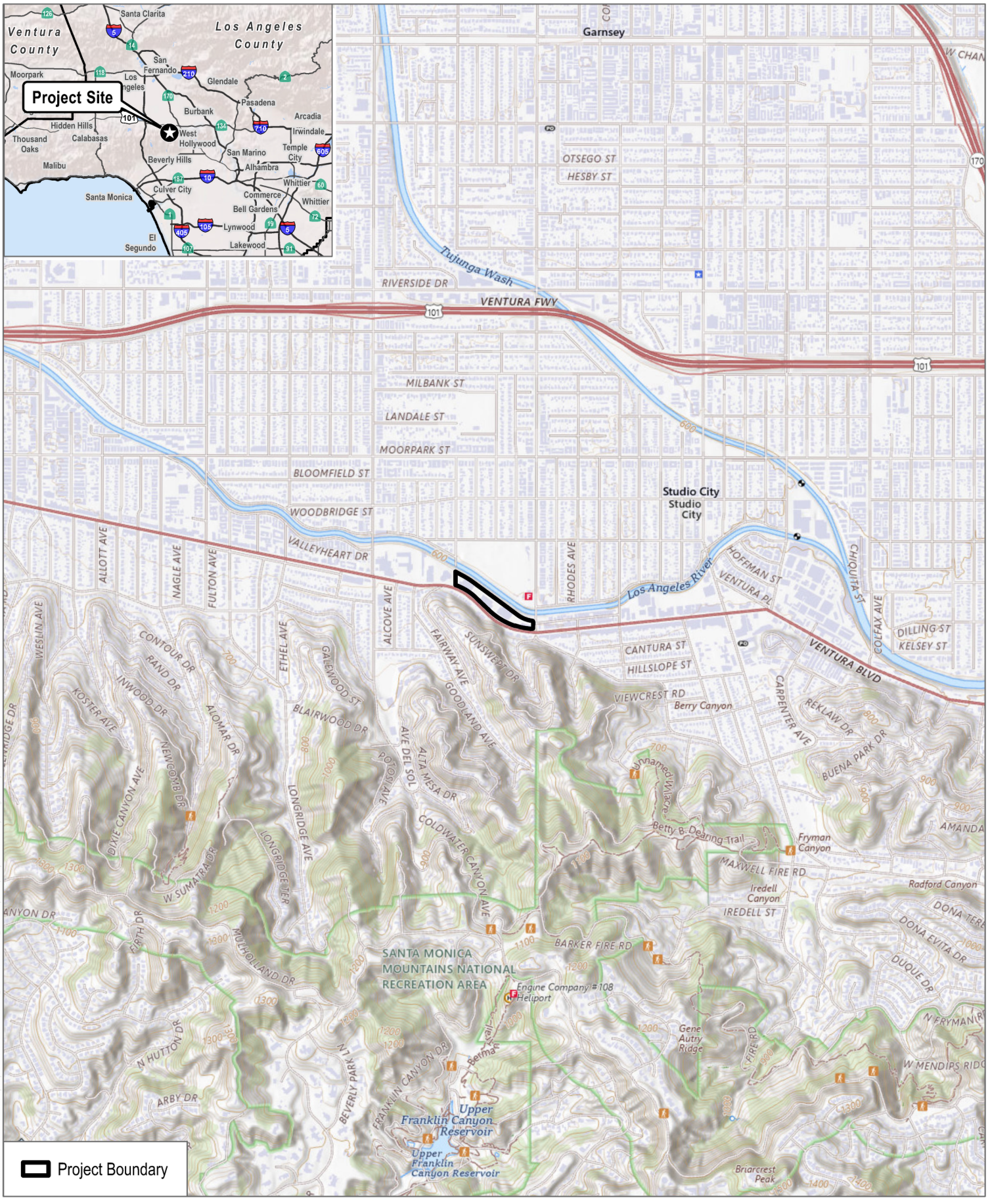
This section summarizes the federal, state, and local regulations, standards, and planning tools that inform the evaluation of wildfire evacuation impacts for the Project. These resources establish the legal framework, emergency management structure, fire safety requirements, evacuation planning expectations, and hazard mitigation policies that guide development in wildfire-prone areas. Considering these requirements and planning tools together is important because wildfire evacuation impacts are influenced not only by roadway capacity and evacuation timing, but also by project design, defensible space, ignition-resistant construction, emergency access, interagency coordination, public warning systems, and consistency with adopted emergency response and evacuation plans.

1.2.1 Federal

The following federal regulations, standards, and planning tools provide the overarching emergency management framework for wildfire evacuation planning and impact evaluation. These federal resources establish requirements and guidance related to hazard mitigation planning, incident command, interagency coordination, disaster response, and the consideration of household pets and service animals during evacuations. Evaluating the Project in relation to these federal frameworks is important because wildfire evacuation impacts are influenced by more than roadway capacity alone; they also depend on coordinated emergency response, clear command structures, pre-disaster mitigation planning, evacuation support resources, and consistency with nationally recognized emergency management practices.

1.2.1.1 Disaster Mitigation Act

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



SOURCE: USGS National Map 2026

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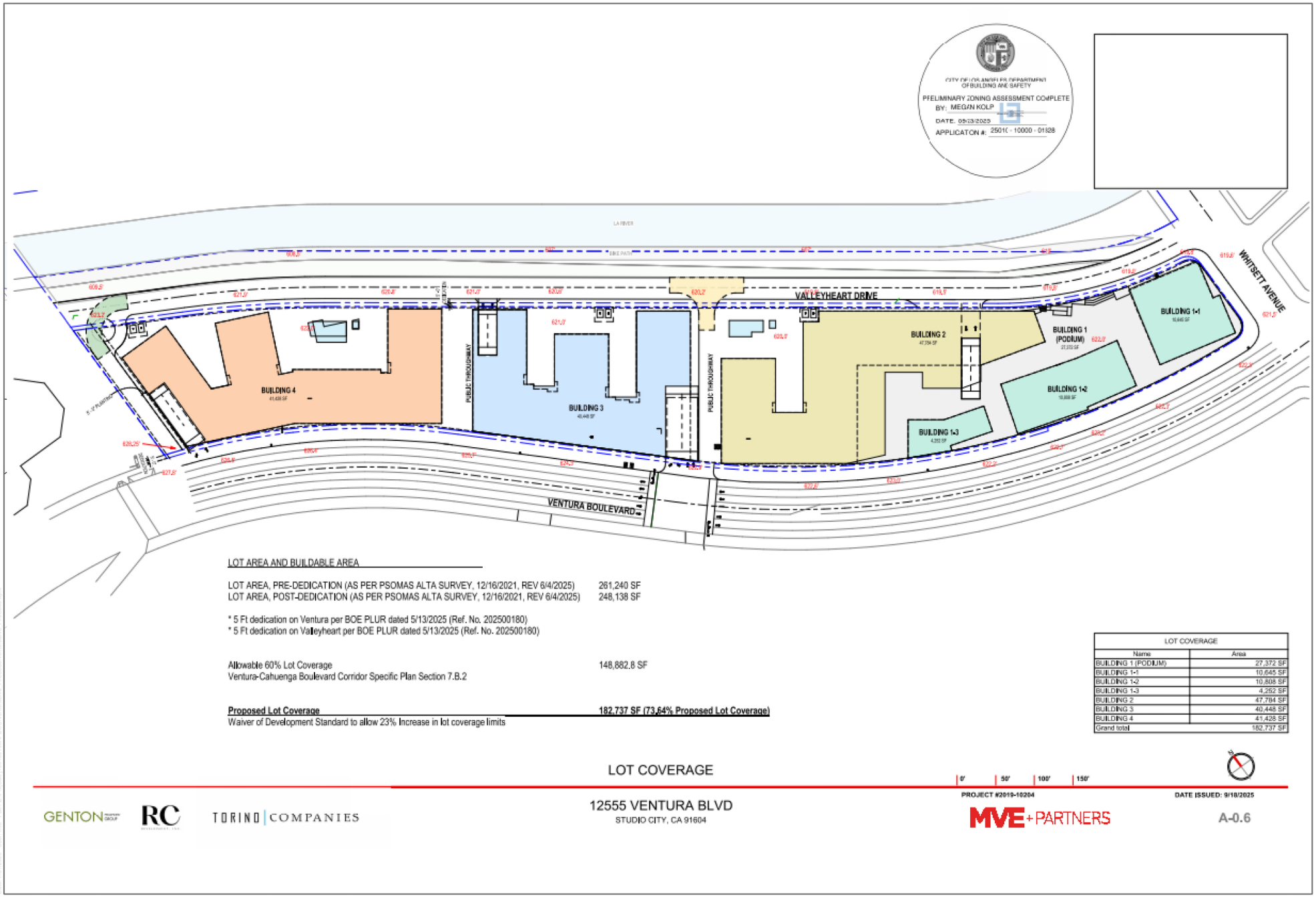
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Riverwalk at Studio City Project

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SOURCE: Genton Property Group, RC Development, Torino Companies 2025

FIGURE 2

Project Site Plan

Riverwalk at Studio City Project

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1.2.1.2 National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The NIMS guides all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from natural or human-caused incidents that result in significant local emergencies or large-scale disasters. NIMS provides community members with a shared vocabulary, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System published by the Department of Homeland Security in 2020. The National Preparedness System is a Presidential Policy Directive establishing a common goal to create a secure and resilient nation associated with prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery to address the greatest risks to the nation. Core aspects of the National Preparedness System are wildfire prevention, mitigation, management, suppression, and life-safety evacuation when needed.

NIMS defines operational systems that guide how public safety and public services agencies work together during incidents and how these agencies interact cooperatively with volunteer organizations, community service organizations, and individual residents.

1.2.1.3 Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act

The federal Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 amends the federal Stafford Act of 1988, and requires evacuation plans to consider the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals, prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency.

1.2.2 State

The following state regulations, standards, and planning tools establish the primary statewide framework for identifying wildfire hazards, regulating development in fire-prone areas, coordinating emergency response, and evaluating wildfire evacuation impacts. These state resources include fire hazard severity zone mapping, wildfire-related building and fire code requirements, emergency services statutes, statewide emergency management systems, and CEQA guidance for analyzing wildfire and evacuation-related effects. Considering these state-level requirements is important because they inform how wildfire risk is identified, how project design and construction reduce ignition exposure, how emergency response and mutual aid are coordinated, and how evacuation capacity, timing, access, and consistency with applicable emergency plans are evaluated for projects located in high fire hazard areas.

1.2.2.1 Fire Hazard Severity Zones

To assist each fire agency in addressing its responsibility area, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) uses a Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) classification system to identify areas or zones of wildfire hazards within the state. CAL FIRE is required to map these zones for State Responsibility Areas (SRA) and notify local officials when fire hazard severity zones exist within a Local Responsibility Areas (LRA). The Project site is located in an area designated as a LRA Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). Fire hazard designations are based on topography, vegetation, and weather, among other factors.

1.2.2.2 California Wildland-Urban Interface Code

With the adoption of the 2025 codes on January 1, 2026, all wildfire protection and safety-related requirements previously found in the California Building Code (CBC), California Fire Code (CFC), and California Residential Code (CRC) have been consolidated into the California Wildland-Urban Interface Code (CWUIC). The 2025 CWUIC, which is codified as Part 7 of the California Building Standards Code, consolidates all wildfire-related laws, codes, and regulations into a single wildfire-specific code. This includes the former Chapter 7A in the CBC, the former Chapter 49 in the CFC, and provisions of California Code of Regulations Title 14, Government Code Section 51182, and Public Resources Code Sections 4290 and 4291. The CWUIC includes special building construction regulations for development in designated fire hazard severity zones. The special construction materials and methods include design and fire-rating standards for exterior walls, doors, and windows. The CWUIC also establishes the standards for defensible space and vegetation fuel modification. The CWUIC works as a companion to the CBC and CFC to ensure ignition-resistant construction, fire apparatus access, and adequate fire flow in designated fire hazard severity zones.

1.2.2.3 California Fire Code

The 2025 California Fire Code (CFC) establishes regulations to safeguard against the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises. The CFC also establishes requirements intended to provide safety for and assistance to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. The provisions of the CFC apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure throughout California. The CFC includes regulations regarding fire-resistance-rated construction, fire protection systems such as alarm and sprinkler systems, fire services features such as fire apparatus access roads, means of egress, and fire safety during construction and demolition. The CFC is the fire code on which the Los Angeles Fire Code is based.

1.2.2.4 California Building Code

The 2025 California Building Code (CBC) provides statewide construction standards by adopting the 2024 International Building Code with California-specific amendments. These amendments ensure that the CBC is consistent with other parts of the California Building Standards Code, such as the California Electrical Code and the California Mechanical Code. The CBC defines occupancy uses and construction types and sets the minimum standards for construction materials and methods, including the materials and methods for exterior walls, roofs, and fire-rated assemblies. The CBC is the building code on which the Los Angeles Building Code is based.

1.2.2.5 California Emergency Services Act

The California Emergency Services Act (California Government Code §8550, et seq.) 1) provides for the creation of an Office of Emergency Services, 2) assigns and coordinates functions and duties to be performed during an emergency, and 3) facilitates mutual aid and assigning resources (including staffing and facilities) throughout the state for dealing with any emergency that may occur.

1.2.2.6 California Office of Emergency Services

The California Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for the coordination of overall state agency response to disasters and for assuring the state's readiness to respond to and recover from all emergency and disaster events that occur within the state. OES is also responsible for assisting local governments in their hazard and risk mitigation planning and operations as well as their emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

1.2.2.6.1 Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

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

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

1.2.2.7 Attorney General's Guidance

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

The Guidance states that evacuation planning should be required for all projects located in Very High or High FHSZs that present an increased risk of wildfire and/or evacuation impacts. It further states that local jurisdictions should require evacuation modeling and planning to be developed prior to project approval to provide maximum flexibility in design modifications necessary to address wildfire risks and impacts.

The Project site is located within an area designated as a LRA VHFHSZ. Although not required under CEQA, this Study was prepared for the Project to evaluate the Project's consistency with relevant emergency plans, disclose the prevention and minimization regulations and measures applicable to the Project, determine an evacuation time for post-Project conditions utilizing a conservative calculation, and provide recommendations for emergency preparedness that include information and resources to increase occupant preparedness for wildfire evacuations.

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

- Evaluation of the capacity of roadways to accommodate project and community evacuation and simultaneous emergency access.
- Assessment of the timing for evacuation.

- Identification of alternative plans for evacuation. Alternative plans for evacuation would be feasible due to the designated on-site sheltering in ignition resistant buildings.
- Evaluation of the project's impacts on existing evacuation plans.
- Consideration of the adequacy of emergency access during construction and buildout, including the project's proximity to existing fire services and the capacity of existing services.
- Traffic modeling to quantify travel times under various likely scenarios.

The Guidance encourages local jurisdictions to develop thresholds of significance for evacuation times based on community-wide standards. Any conclusion that an increase in evacuation times would be considered a less-than-significant impact should be based on a threshold of significance that reflects community-wide goals and standards. The Project is not to be considered a shelter-in-place development. However, during an emergency, the fire agencies and/or law enforcement officials may determine, as they would for any new development designed and constructed in accordance with wildfire safety and prevention codes providing the layers of fire protection as the Project, that it is safer to temporarily shelter people on site. This contingency option offered to emergency managers provides flexibility and has the potential to minimize on-road traffic when it is considered necessary and/or safer by temporarily providing refuge on-site.

At the time this Study was prepared, the County has not adopted thresholds for evacuation times. This is primarily because every location and fire scenario are unique. While it may take one community 20 minutes to evacuate safely, it is not a valid assumption to consider a 3-hour evacuation for another community as unsafe. The 3-hour evacuation can be very safe while the 20-minute evacuation may be unsafe due to the conditions and exposures along the evacuation routes.

1.2.3 Regional and Local

The following local regulations, standards, and planning tools provide the jurisdiction-specific framework for wildfire hazard mitigation, emergency response coordination, fire and building code implementation, and evacuation planning applicable to the Project. These local resources include the Los Angeles County and City of Los Angeles hazard mitigation plans, emergency operations plans, locally adopted fire and wildland-urban interface codes, building code requirements, and General Plan policies that guide development and emergency management in wildfire-prone areas. Considering these local requirements and planning tools is important because they establish how regional and municipal agencies identify wildfire hazards, coordinate evacuations and re-entry, manage emergency communications, apply fire safety and defensible space standards, and evaluate whether a project could impair adopted emergency response or evacuation plans or increase wildfire-related evacuation risks.

1.2.3.1 Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

The purpose of the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan for the County of Los Angeles (2025) is to identify hazards, review and assess past disaster occurrences, estimate the probability of future occurrences, and set goals to mitigate potential risks to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural and human-made hazards. Hazards described in the Plan include climate change, dam failure, earthquake, flood, landslide, tsunami, and wildfire. Mitigation goals described in the Plan include better planning for, responding to, and recovering from hazard-related events and disasters that affect Los Angeles County, including describing specific mitigation actions and projects. One project described for wildfire included an education and awareness program that created an outreach campaign for red flag warnings.

1.2.3.2 Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan

The 2023 Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan describes a comprehensive emergency management system that provides for a planned response to disaster situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, terrorism, and nuclear-related incidents within the County of Los Angeles. These plans delineate operational concepts relating to various emergency situations, identify components of the Emergency Management Organization, and describe the overall responsibilities for protecting life and property and providing for the overall well-being of the population. The plan also identifies the sources of outside support that might be provided through mutual aid and specific statutory authorities by other jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and the private sector. Updates to the EOP would account for the measures of AB 478 and AB 781, including provisions for pet-inclusive evacuation planning, pet-friendly emergency sheltering, and public information and assistance for pet owners.

1.2.3.3 City of Los Angeles Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The purpose of the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is to identify and assess the hazards to which the city is most vulnerable and provide strategies to be implemented over the next five years to reduce the impacts of these disasters (City of Los Angeles 2024). An important Los Angeles Hazard Mitigation Plan component is the Community Emergency Response Team, which educates community members about disaster preparedness and trains them in basic response skills, including fire safety.

1.2.3.4 City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Plan

The 2023 City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) delineates the functions, roles, and responsibilities of all emergency response agencies and the overall emergency management system for the city. This Plan describes the whole community's responsibilities for emergency response and should be used in conjunction with other plans specific to the situation at hand.

City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Plan – Evacuation Annex

The Evacuation Annex details the City's responsibilities for the management of an evacuation response. This Annex can be used in conjunction with other annexes and plans designed for the protection of the population. Organizations, operational concepts, responsibilities, and procedures described in this annex are applicable to all locations and to all agencies, organizations, and personnel with evacuation support function responsibilities within the city.

1.2.3.5 City of Los Angeles Fire Code

The Los Angeles Fire Code is a combination of the California Fire Code with City of Los Angeles amendments. Chapter 4 of the Fire Code contains provisions for emergency planning and preparedness.

1.2.3.6 City of Los Angeles Building Code

The Los Angeles Building Code is a combination of the California Building Code with City of Los Angeles amendments. The provisions of this code will be applicable to the construction of the Project's buildings.

1.2.3.7 City of Los Angeles Wildland-Urban Interface Code

The Los Angeles Wildland-Urban Interface Code is a combination of the California Wildland-Urban Interface Code with City of Los Angeles amendments. This code contains the construction materials and methods regulations previously location in Chapter 7A of the Building Code, the defensible space and vegetation fuel modification regulations previously located in Chapter 49 of the Fire Code, and the general wildfire safety regulations in the Government Code and the Public Resources Code. The Project is within a designated LRA VHFHSZ, which makes the special building construction regulations of the Los Angeles Wildland-Urban Interface Code applicable to Project buildings.

1.2.3.8 City of Los Angeles General Plan: Safety Element

The City of Los Angeles General Plan Safety Element (Safety Element), adopted on October 29, 2025, provides a broad framework for understanding the relationship between hazard mitigation, response to a natural disaster, and initial recovery from a natural disaster, replacing the 2021 Safety Element. Included in the Safety Element are goals, objectives, policies, and programs, as well as a map of VHFHSZs within the City of Los Angeles. The 2025 Safety Element of the General Plan integrates the updates included in the 2024 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2 Local and Regional Evacuation Planning

Evacuation during a wildfire is not necessarily directed by the local fire agency, except in specific areas where fire personnel may enact evacuations on scene during a wildfire event. The Project is within the jurisdictional area of the Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD), which provides fire prevention, code enforcement, fire investigation and inspection, and emergency management services. The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) has primary responsibility for emergency evacuations of the Project site. Depending on the scale of the evacuation, the agency responsible for coordinating an evacuation in the Incident Command System (ICS) may evolve, starting with the local jurisdiction, then coordination with other agencies for events that impact multiple municipalities.

Every potential 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 evacuation routing. Risk is considered high when evacuees are evacuating late and fire encroachment is imminent. The high number of variables with an evacuation highlights the importance of training responding agencies, modeling various scenarios, educating the public, providing contingency plans, and taking a very conservative approach to evacuation decision timelines.

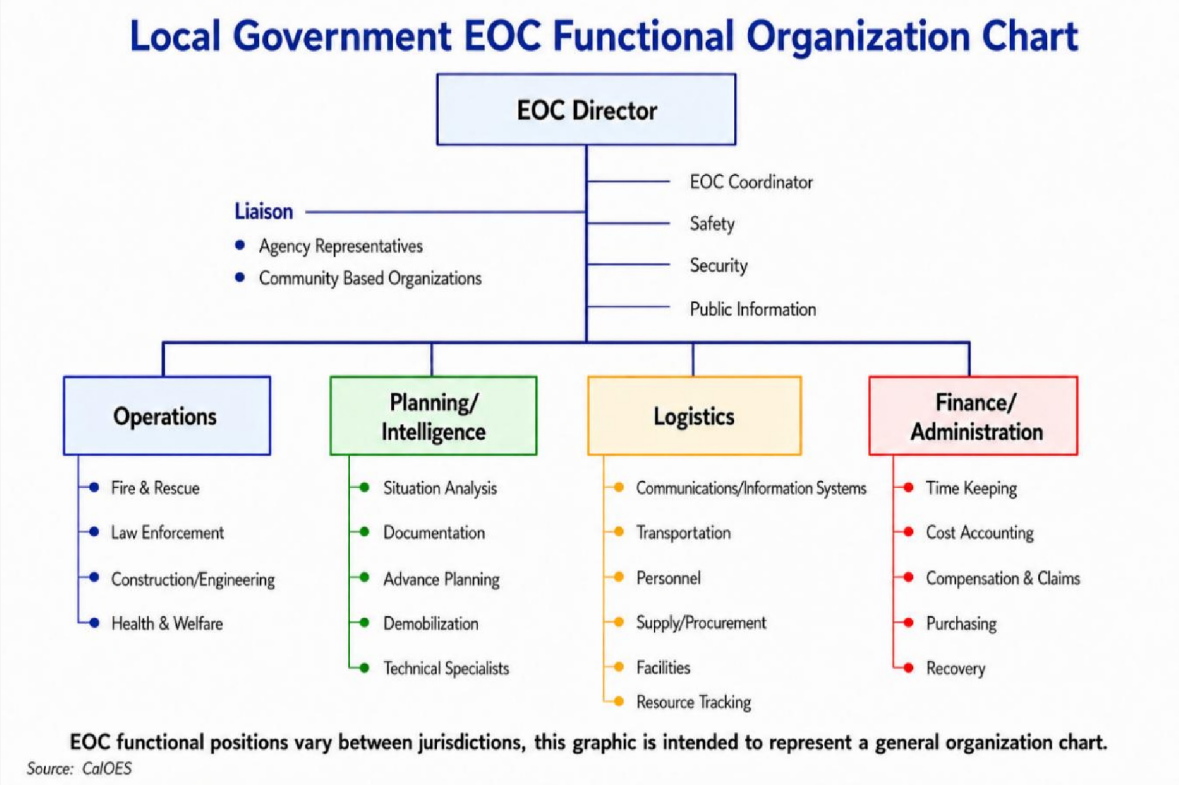
Equally as important, the evacuation procedures should be regularly updated with lessons learned from actual evacuation events. This Study is consistent with City and County evacuation planning standards and can be integrated into local and regional evacuation plans and other pre-incident plans when and if such plans are completed by the area officials and stakeholders, which includes, but is not limited to, CAL FIRE, LAFD, LAPD, and EMD.

2.1 Emergency Operations

This Study incorporates concepts and protocols practiced throughout the County, including the City of Los Angeles. To establish a framework for implementing well-coordinated evacuations, the City and County have adopted evacuation procedures in accordance with the State of California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Large-scale evacuations are complex, multi-jurisdictional efforts that require coordination between many agencies and organizations. Emergency services and other public safety organizations play key roles in ensuring that an evacuation is effective, efficient, and safe.

The City EOP sets forth basic protocols which dictate who is responsible for an evacuation effort and how regional resources may be requested and coordinated. First responders are responsible for determining initial protective actions before Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) are staffed and emergency management personnel have an opportunity to convene and gain situational awareness. Initial protective actions are shared/communicated to EOCs and necessary support agencies as soon as possible to ensure an effective, coordinated evacuation. Figure 3 summarizes the organization of local government EOCs.

Figure 3. Local Government EOC Functional Organization Chart



During an evacuation effort, the LAPD, with the assistance of other law enforcement and support agencies, coordinates evacuations in the City of Los Angeles. Law enforcement agencies, highway/road/street departments, and public and private transportation providers will conduct evacuation operations. Procurement, regulation, and allocation of resources will be accomplished by those designated. Evacuation operations will be conducted and assisted by the following agencies:

- Los Angeles Police Department
- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
- Port of Los Angeles Police Department
- Los Angeles World Airport Police
- City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department (EMD)
- Los Angeles Animal Services
- Los Angeles Department of Transportation
- Cal OES Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Region VI
- Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)
- California Highway Patrol (CHP)
- Caltrans
- American Red Cross
- Other City, County, and State agencies, as needed

2.2 Wildfire Risk

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. Wildfires that occur on normal, non-extreme weather days behave in a much less aggressive manner, pose fewer dangers to life and property, and are generally easier to control because they have a slower progression and growth rate. Terrain, fuel, and weather are typically the factors that determine wildfire behavior. During non-extreme weather days, vegetation generally has a higher moisture content, is usually more difficult to ignite, and does not spread fire as rapidly. While there can be onshore wind conditions that lead to more aggressive fire behavior, generally in these normal weather situations, firefighters have a very high success rate of controlling fires and keeping them under 10 acres. Under normal conditions fires are likely to be controlled with no evacuation or possibly limited extent, focused evacuations.

Conversely, a small number of wildfires that occur during extreme fire weather (Red Flag or Santa Ana conditions) account for most of the land area burned. The data highlights that the most dangerous fire conditions are those related to a fire that moves rapidly due to high winds, low humidity, and lower moisture content in vegetation fuels. Such conditions are more likely to indicate that the evacuation of populated areas should be considered.

It is important to note that wildland fire may transition to urban fire if structures are receptive to ignition. Structure ignition depends on a variety of factors and can be prevented through a layered system of protective features including fire resistive landscapes directly adjacent the structure(s), application of known ignition-resistant materials and methods, and suitable infrastructure for firefighting purposes.

Fire history data provides valuable information regarding fire spread, fire frequency, most vulnerable areas, significant ignition sources, and vegetation/fuel mosaics across a given landscape. Fire frequency, behavior, and ignition sources are important for fire response and planning purposes. One important use of this information is as a tool for pre-incident planning. It is advantageous to know which areas may have burned recently and therefore may provide a tactical defense position, what type of fire burned near the Project site, and how a fire may spread. In turn, this understanding of why fires occur in an area and how they typically spread can then be used for pre-incident planning and designing defensible communities.

The Project is an urban infill mixed-use redevelopment designed to incorporate professionally managed fire protection systems, modern code-compliant life-safety features, and ignition-resistant construction measures. Because the Project site does not directly interface with wildland vegetative fuels and is surrounded by existing urban development, the Project would not be expected to materially increase the risk of wildfire ignition or vegetation fire spread. The nearest wildland vegetation is located approximately 1,500 feet from the Project site and is separated by intervening urban development, roadway infrastructure, and the Los Angeles River corridor, which substantially limit fuel continuity. Additionally, all structures would be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable fire and building code requirements in effect at the time of construction, further reducing susceptibility to ignition from wind-driven ember exposure and other wildfire-related hazards.

According to available data from CAL FIRE in the Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) database, there have been approximately 185 fires that have burned within 7.5 miles of the Project site since the beginning of the historical fire data record. Recorded wildfires within the Project vicinity range from less than 1 acre to approximately 23,448.9 acres (2025 Palisade) with an average fire size of approximately 635 acres. There have not been any fires that have burned on the Project site according to the historical fire record. LAFD may have data regarding smaller fires that have occurred on site or nearby that are not included in the FRAP database. Based on fire history,

wildfire risk for the site is associated primarily with wind-driven wildfire burning or spotting from the east, northeast, south, and southwest.

The Santa Monica Mountains have an extensive wildfire history, however none of the recorded fires have burned onto the Project site, and the most recent fire nearest the Project site was in 1963, likely prior to extensive development of the area. A CAL FIRE designation as a fire hazard severity zone does not indicate that an area is not safe for development. Rather, a fire hazard severity zone designation indicates that specific fire protection features that minimize structure vulnerability to a wildfire event will be required.

Due to the location of the Project in an area designated by CAL FIRE as LRA VHFHSZ, in order to reduce the potential for an off-site wildfire to ignite structures within the Project site via embers, construction materials and methods are required to comply with Chapter 5 of the 2025 California Wildland Urban Interface Code, and any additional restrictions or requirements adopted locally by the City and LAFD at the time of construction. As an infill development surrounded by an existing urbanized environment, the Project would incorporate ignition-resistant construction, fire protection systems, and defensible site design features that are intended to minimize fire intensity and improve overall community resilience. These features would be expected to support safe evacuation operations and may also enhance the viability of temporary sheltering within code-compliant, ignition-resistant structures if determined by emergency officials to be safer than a short-notice evacuation.

As a redevelopment of the existing 6.01-acre commercial site, the Project would incorporate ignition-resistant construction, fire protection systems, and site design features intended to reduce the potential for fire spread within and through the development. Although a wildfire originating outside the Project area could still generate a long-range ember cast capable of affecting the site during extreme fire weather conditions, the Project's code-compliant design and fire protection features would support both emergency response and protective actions. Because it is preferred to evacuate long before a wildfire is near, and history indicates that most human fatalities from wildfires are the result of late evacuations when evacuees are overtaken on roads, it is prudent to consider a contingency option. For example, during wildfire incidents that produce intense smoke conditions, heavy ember cast, or other hazards that could temporarily affect evacuation route safety, responding fire and law enforcement personnel may implement alternative protective actions. Such actions could include temporarily relocating occupants to a nearby refuge area or directing occupants to remain within protected on-site structures until conditions improve. These incident-specific measures may be used to reduce exposure to immediate hazards while firefighters conduct suppression and structure protection operations.

2.3 Evacuation Objectives

Overall objectives of emergency evacuation operations and notifications are to:

- Expedite the movement of people from hazardous areas.
- Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized people from entering vacated, or partially vacated areas.
- Coordinate evacuation to appropriate transportation points, which may include temporary evacuation points (TEP), temporary safe refuge areas (TSRA), and/or shelters.
- Coordinate adequate means of transportation for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, which includes, but is not limited to, older adults, children, and individuals who are transportation disadvantaged.

- Coordinate the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other agreements.
- Coordinate with law enforcement and other agencies to control evacuation traffic and implement road closures.
- Account for the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following an evacuation.
- Provide initial, ongoing, and repopulation communications to the public through the Joint Information Center.
- Coordinate the safe repopulation of evacuated people.

The LAPD, as part of the Incident Command System, assesses and evaluates the need for evacuations and orders evacuations according to established procedures. Additionally, as part of a Unified Command, the LAPD identifies available and appropriate evacuation routes and coordinates evacuation traffic management with Caltrans, the California Highway Patrol (CHP), other supporting agencies and all impacted jurisdictions.

The decision whether to evacuate or shelter-in-place must be carefully considered with the timing and nature of the incident. This decision is initially made by first responders in the field. Tactical decisions, such as detailed evacuation areas, specific routes, road closures, and temporary evacuation points are decided in the field by the Incident Commander based upon the dynamics of the incident An evacuation effort involves an organized and supervised effort to relocate people from an area of danger to a safe location.

2.4 Evacuation Coordination Process

The following describes how emergency evacuation decisions within the Operational Area will be coordinated, allowing emergency managers and other supporting response organizations to make collaborative decisions.

If an emergency only impacts the city, LAPD will make the decision to evacuate. Local jurisdictions will make the determination based on information gathered on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature, scope, and severity of the emergency event. A local jurisdiction may activate their Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to take necessary actions to protect the public according to procedures outlined in the EOP or may request the Operational Area, or County Emergency Operations Center to assist in the efforts.

If the emergency impacts multiple jurisdictions, all impacted jurisdictions may activate their emergency operations centers. The County, being the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center, will gain situational awareness, and coordinate with public safety and emergency management personnel. The responding agencies (fire, law enforcement, public health, etc.) on scene will communicate with the Office of Emergency Management on necessary protective measures. Local jurisdictions and their managers make strategic decisions to gather information, determine the appropriate response, provide public information, and establish a schedule for internal and external updates to ensure the health and welfare of affected occupants, in accordance with the City's Emergency Public Information and Emergency Alert and Warning Functional Support Annexes of the Emergency Operations Plan.

Other duties of the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center may be to coordinate transportation for populations that require assistance evacuating, or support for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs such as translations and interpretation of emergency messaging. The City and County would be responsible for working with non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, and faith-based organizations to utilize available resources.

2.5 Evacuation Response Operations

An evacuation of any area requires significant coordination among numerous public, private, and community/non-governmental organizations. Wildfire evacuations will typically allow time for responders to conduct evacuation notifications in advance of an immediate threat to life safety, giving occupants time to gather belongings and plan for evacuation. On the other hand, wildfires igniting nearby may occur with little or no notice and certain evacuation response operations, such as contra-flow traffic management, will not be feasible. Every attempt will be made to assist people with safe evacuation. Access for and risk to first responders are additional important considerations. People are encouraged to evacuate early and to help their neighbors, friends, and family to evacuate if doing so will not cause danger to themselves or others.

The City and County EOPs discuss the agencies and organizations typically involved in response actions necessary to implement an evacuation order and their respective roles. This section summarizes emergency communication methods, as well as temporary evacuation points and emergency shelters that will be made available to evacuees. It also provides a summary of a shelter-in-place decision in the event it is safer for people to stay indoors rather than attempt an evacuation.

2.5.1 Emergency Communications

As demonstrated during large and localized evacuations occurring throughout the city over the past 10 years, specifically during the 2019 Saddle Ridge Fire, and more recently the 2025 Palisades Fire and the 2025 Hurst Fire, an important component to successful evacuation is early assessment of the situation and early notification via managed evacuation declarations. The City and County utilize early warning and informational programs to help meet these important factors. Among the methods available for emergency information are radio, television, social media/internet, neighborhood patrol car, public address notifications, and Reverse 911.

The City instituted Notify LA, a notification system that sends telephone notifications to individuals and businesses within areas in the city impacted by, or in danger of being impacted by, an emergency or disaster. Notify LA is used by emergency response personnel to notify at-risk people and businesses with information about the event and/or actions (such as evacuation, shelter-in-place, gas leak, missing person, etc.) they are advised to implement. The TTY/TDD capable system utilizes the region's 911 database, provided by the local telephone company(ies) to contact landline telephones whether listed or unlisted. Because the system uses the 911 database, only landline numbers are in the system. If an individual or business has a Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) or cellular telephone and would like to be notified over that device, or if they would like an email notification, they must register those telephone numbers and/or email address for use by the system to receive voice, text, and email messages. If necessary for a fast-paced event, such as a wildfire, law enforcement may make door-to-door notifications.

The City will also use the Emergency Alert System or send a Wireless Emergency Alert on a case-by-case basis. When an emergency meets the FEMA guidelines of a heightened level of urgency, severity, and certainty, Wireless Emergency Alerts can be utilized by sending location-based alerts to mobile devices.

The County uses Alert LA County, an opt-in mass notification program utilized by the County that allows individuals to receive emergency alerts by text, email. and/or phone call. Alert LA County has accessibility features for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Nixle is also used to deliver emergency alerts and information through a short text message or email. Members of the public may register for Nixle alerts by texting their zip code to **88877**. Once registered, Alert LA County telephone numbers should be added to the registrant's

contacts. This tool is zip code based and therefore is primarily used for emergencies impacting large or widespread geographic areas.

- **Notify LA:** https://member.everbridge.net/453003085619167/new
- **Alert LA County**: https://alertlacounty.genasys.com/portal/en/register
- **Alert LA County Mobile App:** https://ready.lacounty.gov/resources/alert-la-county-mobile-app/

Radio is an additional way to receive emergency alert information. The Los Angeles Emergency Alert System (EAS) is county-wide and broadcasts emergency information via radio stations; Local Primary 1: KFI (640 AM), KNX (1070 AM), and KBIG (104.3 FM), Local Primary 2: KROQ (106.7 FM) and KCBS (93.1 FM).

Social media provides another outlet for news:

- **Notify LA:** https://x.com/NotifyLA
- **Los Angeles City Emergency Management Department /Ready LA:** https://x.com/ReadyLA
- **Los Angeles Fire Department:** https://x.com/LAFD
- **Los Angeles Police Department:** https://x.com/LAPDHQ
- **Los Angeles County Fire Department:** https://x.com/LACoFDPIO
- **Los Angeles Sheriff's Department:** https://x.com/LASDHQ

2.5.2 Evacuation Points and Shelters

When the LAPD or IC implements an evacuation order, they coordinate with the responding fire and rescue agency, the EOC, and others, to decide on locations to use as a temporary evacuation point. The LAPD will provide emergency alerts through the Notify LA platform to direct evacuees to the established temporary evacuation points or shelters. These evacuation points will serve as temporary safe zones for evacuees and will provide basic needs such as food, water, and restrooms.

Emergency shelters are opened when at least one overnight stay is necessary. Basic services are provided at emergency shelters, which include meals, accessible shower facilities, dormitory management, and health and behavioral health services. Some temporary evacuation points may be suitable to be converted into an emergency shelter location, if necessary and available. Possible shelters and assembly areas in the Project vicinity that can provide at least short-term refuge and that would be designated by emergency managers during an evacuation include public schools and recreation centers.

Other refuge sites are available within urbanized areas of Los Angeles in close proximity to the Project site. If there are occupants unable to evacuate or in need of transportation assistance to get to a temporary evacuation point or shelter, the LAPD or IC may establish transportation points to assemble and transport people without transportation resources to evacuation points. These transportation points should be large, well-known sites such as shopping centers, libraries, and schools. Transportation should be accessible to all populations, including people with disabilities and other access and functional needs.

2.5.3 Animal and Pet Evacuations

The federal Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 amends the federal Stafford Act of 1988 and requires evacuation plans to consider the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals, prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency. More recently, AB 478 and AB 781 expanded California's emergency planning requirements to better accommodate pets during disasters by requiring jurisdictions to incorporate pet-related evacuation, rescue, sheltering, and assistance procedures into their emergency plans.

Although most evacuation relief shelters or commercial lodging facilities do not allow people to bring in pets or other animals, AB 781 requires cities and counties to identify pet-friendly emergency shelters and, where practicable, pet-friendly cooling and warming centers in their emergency plans. AB 478 requires cities and counties to establish procedures for rescuing and reuniting pets during evacuations and to provide a designated contact for pet-related assistance during emergency events. 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. Household pets may be a common occurrence for the residential units included in this Project.

The City of Los Angeles Department of Animal Services supports all animal evacuation, sheltering, and care. Under the Small Animal Support Appendix and the Large Animal Support Appendix of the Mass Care and Sheltering Annex of the EOP, plans are in place to transport and shelter pets in a disaster. Animal Control Officers, trained Animal Services 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. Only non-emergency resources and personnel, such as public and private animal services agencies, will be used to rescue and transport animals during an evacuation effort. 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 Services Emergency Management Coordinator will contact the Department of Recreation and Parks Duty Officer to identify potential shelter locations. A Public Information Officer will coordinate with EMD and media outlets to broadcast information regarding the location of these shelters.

Resources for emergency animal evacuations can be found at https://animalevacuation.org/.

2.6 P.A.C.E. Evacuation Planning

P.A.C.E. evacuation planning is based on a military concept focused on mitigating risk by developing a strong primary plan along with three contingency plans. P.A.C.E. stands for Primary, Alternate, Contingency, and Emergency. If the Primary plan is compromised, the Alternate plan would be activated. If the Alternate plan is considered not functional or not safe, the Contingency plan is implemented. If the Contingency plan does not mitigate the risk, then the evacuation reverts to the Emergency plan. P.A.C.E. evacuation planning is a simple and effective tool used to accomplish evacuations with flexibility and redundant contingencies. The elements of a P.A.C.E. plan are:

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

Alternate: The Alternate plan is the plan that will most likely be needed and chosen as the best option when unforeseen circumstances arise during emergency evacuations which preclude the Primary plan from being implemented. The Alternate plan should be as viable as the Primary plan.

Developing the Alternate plan includes analyzing the most likely problems that could prevent the Primary plan from being effective or the best choice under certain circumstances. Whenever possible, identify the vulnerabilities in the Primary plan and find alternatives that address those variables.

Contingency: The Contingency plan is the action that will be implemented if the Primary and the Alternate plans cannot be implemented due to compromised safety. The Contingency plan is not usually as preferred as the Primary or Alternate plans but is a viable option that doesn't rely on the same actions as the Primary and Alternate plans.

Emergency: The Emergency plan is the plan that is implemented if all three of the previous plans become impractical. In some respects, the Emergency plan is the plan of last resort and is the least preferred option, but is a viable and safe option, nonetheless. The goal in developing the Emergency plan is to create a plan that is does not rely on the types of actions in the first three options yet is a flexible plan that has the highest probability of success by utilizing reliable options with little potential for compromise. The Emergency plan may not be the most convenient and may include components that are uncomfortable.

The purpose and value of using the P.A.C.E. model is the ability to plan for the dynamic nature of emergency situations. The Gateway Center Project P.A.C.E. Evacuation Plans are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. P.A.C.E. Evacuation Plan for the Riverwalk at Studio City Project

Primary:	Project will evacuate via the primary evacuation route(s) (Ventura Boulevard, Valleyheart Drive, Whitsett Avenue, Laurel Canyon Bouleavrd, Coldwater Canyon Road, Moorpark Street, US 101, SR-170, SR-134, etc.) after receiving evacuation notice from law enforcement/emergency managers.
Alternate:	Project will follow evacuation instructions which may include an alternate plan to utilize secondary routes or to relocate to nearby urban areas based on congested traffic conditions. Notifications that this alternate plan is being implemented will be provided via the notification systems or on-site emergency personnel, media and social media.
Contingency:	Due to primary and alternate options being compromised or undesirable, the contingency plan for evacuating smaller, highest vulnerability populations will be implemented. For the Project, this may include evacuating until direction is provided to cease evacuation and initiate on-site sheltering of a smaller on-site population. Depending on the nature of the emergency, the contingency option may not be available or safe.
Emergency:	When conditions dictate that off-site evacuation is not advised by the primary or alternate evacuation routes, and conditions are such that open air exposure would be unhealthy or unsafe, occupants will be directed to shelter in place. Sheltering in place is possible due to the ignition-resistant construction materials and structure defense efforts of responding emergency personnel. Sheltering in place may also be the preferred option for other emergencies. People who shelter in place are advised to remain aware of the situation and move out of the building to a designated safe zone if directed to do so.

2.7 Social Aspects of an Evacuation

Orderly movement of people during an evacuation is the result of planning, training, education, and awareness, all of which are promoted in the City and County's emergency planning and preparedness documents. Evacuation has been the standard term used for emergency movement of people and implies imminent or threatening danger. An evacuation indicates that there is a perceived threat to people and movement out of the area is necessary but will occur according to a pre-planned and practiced protocol, reducing the potential for panic.

Occupant reactions may vary during an evacuation event, although several studies indicate that orderly movement during wildfire and other emergencies is achievable. 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 occupants (Quarantelli and Dynes 1977; Lindell and Perry 2004) as will occur within the Project area. Further, in all but the rarest circumstances, evacuees will be receiving information from credible sources during an evacuation. It is anticipated that law enforcement and/or fire personnel will be on site to help direct traffic and will be viewed by evacuees as knowledgeable and credible. The importance of training these emergency services personnel cannot be overstated and regular education and training regarding fire safety and evacuation events will be essential for successful future evacuations.

2.8 Wildfire Evacuation Best Practices

When IC determines certain areas to be at risk due to wildfire conditions, an evacuation order could be issued. An evacuation warning alerts people in an affected area of potential threat to life and property. Evacuation warnings are particularly necessary when dealing with a variety of issues such as special needs populations and large animals, advising people who need additional time to begin evacuating. An Evacuation Warning considers the probability that an area will be affected and prepares people for a potential Immediate Evacuation Order. An evacuation order is an official directive that requires the immediate movement of people out of an affected area due to an imminent threat to life. Not evacuating when told to do so has the potential to result in loss of life and may impede the work of emergency personnel (City of Los Angeles 2020).

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) provides supporting data for why jurisdictions have moved to the targeted evacuation approach that leverages the power of situational awareness to support decision making. According to their 2019 Planning Considerations: Evacuation and Shelter in Place document, DHS indicates that delineated zones provide benefits to the agencies and community members. Evacuation and shelter-in-place zones promote phased, zone-based evacuation targeted to the most vulnerable areas, which allows jurisdictions to prioritize evacuation orders to the most vulnerable zones first and limit the need to evacuate large areas not under the threat. Delineated evacuation zones help:

- Jurisdictions to understand transportation network throughput and capacity, critical transportation and resource needs, estimated evacuation clearance times, and shelter demand.
- Planners to develop planning factors and assumptions to inform goals and objectives.

- Community members to understand protective actions to take during an emergency.
- Shelters to limit traffic congestion and select locations suitable for the evacuated population.

Additionally, while targeted evacuation orders and warnings aim to ensure proper traffic flow and reduce stress at evacuation sites, some people may still choose to evacuate even if they are not facing an immediate threat. These individuals are known as shadow evacuees, and they increase the demand on the roadway network. The number of shadow evacuees varies from incident to incident, depending on their proximity to the actual fire and perceived risk of danger.

While the amount of time needed to evacuate the Project would vary by the type of incident, time of day, the number of people who need to evacuate, the amount of mobilization time taken by occupants, actual areas at risk, and other factors, the targeted approach would minimize the size of the area being evacuated and use a phased approach, which would likely reduce the road network congestion and evacuation time.

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3 Evacuation Procedures

In addition to the time required to evacuate, other allowances for the time needed to detect and report a fire; for fire response and on-site intelligence; for phone, patrols, and aerial based notifications; and for notifying special needs residents are all variables that could impact the opportunity for and duration of an evacuation.

Wolshon and Marchive (2007) simulated traffic flow conditions in a computer-derived wildland-urban interface (WUI) area under a range of evacuation notice lead times and housing densities. To safely evacuate a large number of people, the authors recommended that emergency services personnel: (1) provide more lead time to evacuees, and (2) control traffic levels during evacuations so that fewer vehicles are trying to evacuate a given area at the same time.

Wildfire emergency response procedures will vary depending on the type of wildfire and the available time in which decision makers can assess the situation and determine the best course of action. Based on the Project area and surrounding communities, the existing road network, and the related fire environment, the first and primary type of evacuation envisioned is an orderly, pre-planned evacuation process where people are evacuated to other urban areas further from an encroaching wildfire well before fire threatens.

Evacuation is considered by many to offer the highest level of life protection to the public in advance of many hazard related events. However, an evacuation can result in evacuees being placed in harm's way if the time available for evacuation is insufficient (Cova et al. 2011). A pre-planned evacuation is the most desirable and requires a conservative approach to initiating the evacuation process. For example, when ignitions occur and weather is such that fires may spread rapidly, evacuations should be initiated with a more conservative threshold that includes additional time allowances for unforeseen, but possible, events that would slow the evacuation process. A short-notice evacuation is an example of a highly undesirable evacuation from a public safety perspective and should occur only when a fire ignites close to vulnerable communities. This type of situation is inherently dangerous because there is generally a higher risk of entrapment or inability to move faster than the fire to people who are in a vehicle or on foot when fire is burning in the immediate area than there is in a well-defended, ignition-resistant structure. 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 or other safe place.

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. This situation is considered highly undesirable, but the evacuation pre-planning, using the P.A.C.E. model, must consider these potential scenarios. Decision makers at the EOC, Unified Command, and/or the Incident Command must be prepared to enact an alternate, contingency, or emergency plan when conditions dictate that the primary plan may not be effective or safe.

Indications from past fires and related evacuations in Los Angeles County, and throughout California, which have experienced increasingly more frequent and larger fires, suggest that public awareness of evacuation procedures and preparedness measures has improved over time. While no emergency response can eliminate all risk, increased preparedness and familiarity with evacuation practices can help reduce evacuation-related challenges and support a more effective community response during wildfire emergencies.

Evacuation orders, warnings or notifications are often initiated based on established and pre-determined model thresholds, which 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 thresholds. Evacuations can also be very fluid. The EMD, Unified Command, and law enforcement would jointly enact evacuations based on fire behavior.

3.1 Project Evacuation

For purposes of this Study, the first and most logical choice for the occupants within the Project is to adhere to the principles and practices of the "Ready, Set, Go!" program. It is imperative that occupants review and understand the "Ready, Set, Go!" program information. It must be kept in mind that conditions may arise that will dictate a different evacuation route than the normal roads used on a daily basis.

Occupants are urged to evacuate as soon as they are notified to do so or earlier if they feel uncomfortable. Directions on evacuation routes will be provided in most cases, but when not provided, occupants of the Project will proceed according to known available routes away from the wildfire. Occupants are cautioned not to rely on navigation aid apps which may inadvertently lead them toward the wildfire. Depending on the type of emergency and the resulting evacuation, it could take a considerable amount of time to complete a community-wide evacuation, based on road capacities and competing use of the roads by occupants from other areas.

To ensure that initial and future occupants of the Project are aware of the evacuation procedures herein and are preparing for wildfires and other emergencies in accordance with the "Ready, Set, Go!" program, occupants are encouraged to create personal disaster plans, such as those described in Appendix B and Appendix C of this Study.

3.1.1 Evacuation of Populations with Access and Functional Needs

Vogt (1990, 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 in Los Angeles include people with access and functional needs (AFN), the hearing or visually impaired, senior citizens, foreign speaking, visitors passing through the area, and temporary visitors such as day workers or customers.

People with AFN refers to individuals with physical, intellectual, or developmental disabilities, chronic conditions, injuries, limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking, older adults, children, people living in institutionalized settings, or those who are low-income, homeless, pregnant, or transportation disadvantaged, including, but not limited to, those who are dependent on public transportation. (CalOES 2023).

Special populations and temporary visitors 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 directed to do. To ensure all members of the community understand the emergency alerts and resources available, public safety officials should use accessible messaging and communication methods. Individuals with AFN may not be able to evacuate themselves in their own vehicles or may not have access to a vehicle. To prepare for emergency transportation to evacuate special populations, the Project should identify transportation resources that will be available to special populations, and if deemed insignificant, should enter a joint agreement with transportation providers and paratransit agencies for assistance during evacuations. Individuals with AFN should create a personal emergency plan for themselves and, if necessary, their service animals.

3.1.2 Repopulation Procedures

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

Incident Commander/Unified Command, with the support of the EMD, the EOC Director, and the Operations Section Chief at the EOC is responsible for coordinating the repopulation procedures with all involved agencies and ensuring effective communication.

- The public will be notified of the re-entry status through the pre-determined notification measures, including Notify LA, Wireless Emergency Alerts, Alert LA County, lafd.org/alerts, 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. Repopulation points should be staffed by law enforcement personnel.

The public will be notified of repopulation through various notification measures previously described in Section 2.5.1 of this Study.

3.2 Civilian and Firefighter Evacuation Contingency

While pre-planned evacuation is the preferred type of evacuation, there are numerous examples of people sheltering in their homes, in hardened structures, in community buildings, and in cleared or ignition-resistant landscape open air areas. The preference will generally be early evacuation following the "Ready, Set, Go!" model, but there exists the potential for unforeseen civilian evacuation issues. Having several options, in addition to the primary evacuation, will provide predetermined discretion in these situations that may result in saved lives.

Potential problems during wildfire evacuations may include:

- Inadequate time to safely evacuate.
- Fire evacuations during peak traffic hours.
- Blocked roads due to accidents or fallen tree(s) or power pole(s).
- The need to move individuals who are unable to self-evacuate.

As discussed herein, the Project's urban infill setting, modern code-compliant design, and access to a highly connected roadway network reduce the likelihood and severity of these potential evacuation challenges, and the Project would not materially worsen existing evacuation conditions in the area immediately surrounding the Project site.

It is recommended that local law enforcement and fire agencies conduct concerted pre-incident planning efforts focusing on evacuation contingency planning for civilian populations when it is considered safer to temporarily seek a safer refuge than evacuation.

In addition to providing evacuation routes and evacuation alternatives, the design of the Project provides safety for firefighters and other public safety personnel who may be tasked with protecting the development, facilitating an evacuation, and/or organizing sheltering in place.

The Project site would include developed structures, irrigated landscapes, and paved surfaces. This is an important concept because it offers last-resort, temporary refuge of occupants. This approach would be consistent with existing emergency operations plans, which indicate that emergency responders 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 structures would include the following features:

- Ignition-resistant construction materials.
- Maintained landscapes that meet vegetation fuel modification standards.
- Ember-resistant vents.
- Interior fire sprinklers.

Due to the dynamic nature of wildfire events, it is important to have multiple contingencies for fire suppression and evacuation procedures. The Project will also include the ability for firefighters to seek safety zones within the ignition-resistant structures and defensible space landscaping, but identification of other potential safety zones will require additional focused pre-incident study by fire and law enforcement agencies.

Sheltering in place is an acceptable alternative to evacuation that is available to public safety officials at their discretion given the conditions encountered during a wildfire event. As previously noted, the evacuation of occupants and visitors using the "Ready, Set, Go!" concept is the preferred means of protecting people from risks associated with wildfire events.

4 Project Evacuation Analysis

Safely undertaking large-scale evacuations is a complicated process that involves many factors that cannot necessarily be determined in advance. 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 evacuating vehicles, occupants' awareness and preparedness, evacuation messaging and direction, and on-site law enforcement control. The sections that follow provide an analysis of the potential Project challenges related to a wildfire evacuation.

As evidenced by mass evacuations in Los Angeles and throughout Southern California, even with roadways that are designed to the code requirements, it may not be possible, or even the best response, to move large numbers of people at the same time as part of a mass-evacuation. Instead, informed, phased evacuations enable more streamlined evacuations where those at highest risk are moved first. Road infrastructure throughout the United States, and including Los Angeles, is not designed to accommodate a short-notice, mass evacuation without some level of congestion (FEMA 2008). The need for evacuation plans, pre-incident 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, and other means, potential backups and slowed evacuations can be minimized. Multiple evacuation points enable more evacuees the ability to evacuate with less impact on roadways.

Wildfire Risk

Based on fire history, wildfire risk for the site is associated primarily with wind-driven wildfire burning or spotting from the northeast and south. An early evacuation of the Project may occur if a wildfire burns closely in the open spaces south of the Project. Wildfires during typical weather conditions are less aggressive and more manageable, rarely resulting in large evacuations. As demonstrated in past wildfires, an early evacuation of the area may occur several or more hours prior to actual threatening conditions at the Project, depending on conditions and fire spread projections.

The Project is located within an area that is designated as a LRA VHFHSZ. The highest likelihood of vegetation ignitions off site would be related to local roadways and trails in the open space to the south of the Project site. However, the risk of fire moving onto the Project site is reduced by development with fuel modification between structures and the roadways in the form of ignition-resistant landscaping and paved surfaces. The Project would be required by current code to provide 200 feet of fuel modification or equivalent surrounding all Project structures, as well as enhanced construction features as required by the LAFD for an LRA VHFHSZ. Because the Project would redevelop an already developed commercial site, it would not convert wildland vegetative fuels to urban development; rather, it would replace existing commercial uses with new ignition-resistant structures, roads, parking areas, managed landscapes, and applicable fuel modification features, thereby reducing on-site fire potential relative to existing conditions.

Because the Project is an urban infill redevelopment and does not directly interface with wildland vegetative fuels, the required separation from wildland fire hazards is effectively provided by the surrounding built environment, including existing urban development, transportation infrastructure, and the Los Angeles River corridor. The nearest substantial wildland vegetation is located approximately 1,500 feet from the Project site. Consequently, the Project is not expected to be exposed to direct flame contact from a wildland fire, although wind-driven embers generated by a wildfire elsewhere in the region could reach the site. The Project's code-compliant ignition-resistant

construction, landscaping requirements, and fire protection features are intended to reduce vulnerability to ember ignition, limit fire spread, and enhance occupant safety. These features would also support emergency response, evacuation operations, and potential shelter-in-place strategies when determined appropriate by emergency management personnel, as further described in Section 4.2.

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 roadways 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 Study defers to law enforcement and EMD to appropriately phase evacuations and to consider the vulnerability of communities when making decisions.

4.1 Primary Evacuation Routes and Capacity

As noted, the Project would redevelop an already developed commercial site with existing commercial buildings in an urbanized and populated area. The proposed mixed-use development would increase the number of occupants on site and would introduce a residential population that may be present overnight and during the early morning hours, when existing commercial businesses would likely be closed and would not typically generate a comparable evacuation population. This increase in on-site occupants has the potential to create some inherent evacuation demand during an emergency. However, the additional vehicles and occupants anticipated for the Project site are not anticipated to overwhelm an evacuation operation because the area is served by a comprehensive roadway network with multiple routes leading away from hazard areas.

Based on the Concept of Operations in the City's EOP, public safety officials would make use of the robust roadway network to its maximum efficiency and work in coordination with the City's emergency planning framework to use each available roadway determined to be a safe evacuation route to systematically move people out of the area, should evacuation be deemed necessary. While some hazard-related events, such as tsunamis, have designated disaster routes, neither the City nor the County of Los Angeles has designated fixed evacuation routes for wildfires because the route selected for any given wildfire event depends on event-specific conditions which can change during a wildfire incident. Rather, LAFD coordinates with the Los Angeles Department of Transportation and LAPD to identify the most suitable wildfire evacuation routes given the location, current weather conditions, and path of forward progress of the fire. The City's EOP Evacuations Annex provides criteria for road types that would be suitable as primary evacuation routes. These road types include major interstates, highways, and primary arterials within the City and Los Angeles County. The EOP's Transportation Appendix and Evacuation Annex establish procedures for safely relocating the public during emergencies and provides public safety officials with guidance in selecting evacuation routes.

Due to the Project's urban setting, as noted above, there are numerous surrounding roadways that could support evacuation if needed; however, this study focuses on a select set of the most likely and operationally relevant routes. The objective is to route occupants of the Project site, who are evacuating by vehicle, to regional highways and freeways that are not impacted by the wildfire event. Primary evacuation routes are available to the occupants of the Project that lead away from the open space areas to the south. It is likely that occupants of the Project would be directed to use Ventura Boulevard, Whitsett Avenue, Laurel Canyon Boulevard, Coldwater Canyon Road, Moorpark Street, US 101, SR-170, SR-134, and others to evacuate. Refer to Figure 4, Evacuation Routes. The evacuation routes listed above may be utilized depending on the wildfire scenario, location, and available roadway capacity. The gridded street pattern north of the Project site contributes to effective evacuation operations by providing multiple route options and redundant connections that facilitate traffic dispersal and reduce dependence on a single egress corridor.

The Project is served by an inter-connected road network with multiple evacuation routes. People evacuating the Project site will not face the inherent challenges and risks associated with rural area evacuations.

As described throughout, the most likely wildfire scenarios that could trigger an evacuation of the Project site would be associated primarily with wind-driven wildfire burning or spotting from the east and south. Under extreme conditions, wind-driven wildfires from the east and/or south could cast embers onto the property. However, the risk of fire spread onto the Project site would be reduced by the surrounding urbanized conditions and the separation provided by paved roadways, hardscape, managed landscaping, and limited continuous vegetative fuels. Regardless of the specific fire scenario that may trigger an evacuation, emergency personnel would determine the safest available routes based on fire location, roadway conditions, and available capacity. Evacuees from the vicinity would likely be directed to nearby arterial and regional routes including US 101, SR 170, SR 134, as well as other local routes through Studio City and the surrounding Los Angeles roadway network, to move away from affected hazard areas.

The Studio City neighborhood is regionally connected via US 101, SR 170, and SR 134, as described above, which connect to several other regional routes including I-405 and SR 134 to I-5 that serve the greater Los Angeles area. US 101 is considered a primary evacuation route for the Project due to its proximity to the site and higher capacity relative to local roadways. US 101 runs generally east-west, connecting the community to Hollywood, Downtown Los Angeles, the San Fernando Valley, and Ventura County. The number of lanes on US 101 varies, generally comprised of five lanes in each direction nearest the Project site.

Evacuation Route Capacity

As noted above, the Project is located within an urban area with signalized intersections serving as the constraining factor along roads that could be chosen to effect an evacuation. The Highway Capacity Manual, Chapter 19, describes a base saturation flow rate of 1900 passenger cars per hour per lane for signalized intersections. The base saturation flow rate is the maximum flow that can be discharged through a lane when there is a continuous green light at an intersection (Highway Capacity Manual 2022). This however assumes all signals in the direction of travel are green all the time. For this analysis it is assumed that the direction of travel has 80% green times, which would mean that the per lane adjusted flow rate is reduced to 1520 passenger cars per lane per hour for evacuation routes that are 4-lane roads with 2 lanes each direction, which would result in 3040 vehicles per hour in one direction ([1900*80%]*2 lanes = 3040).

Although under typical operating conditions a signalized intersection may not provide a green light 80% of the time, typical conditions are not assumed to be present during an evacuation. For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that, during an evacuation event, normal traffic from non-evacuating areas would not utilize the designated evacuation routes and that intersections would be actively managed to increase effective green time for evacuating traffic. Under these conditions, a higher percentage of green time is reasonably anticipated. This assumption directly affects evacuation clearance times. Increasing the proportion of green time allows a greater number of vehicles to pass through intersections within a given period, thereby reducing overall evacuation duration. Conversely, reducing the assumed percentage of green time would result in longer evacuation times.

The total number of Project-evacuating vehicles would be approximately 1,040 vehicles under a late evening /early morning scenario assuming the site is at maximum capacity. These vehicle numbers are derived by assuming that all parking spaces provided to residential land uses by the Project are fully occupied. This represents a conservative assumption, as it is likely that not every unit or parking space would be occupied. In addition, the analysis assumes that all vehicles would evacuate simultaneously. Together, these assumptions likely overestimate actual evacuation

demand and therefore provide a conservative basis for the analysis. City and County emergency managers have the option to instruct Project occupants to relocate within the Project site to areas of temporary refuge determined to be safe for that purpose, if necessary, eliminating the additional traffic to the evacuation network that could result from the Project.

Project evacuation traffic would initially utilize local roadways, including Valleyheart Drive, Whitsett Avenue, and Ventura Boulevard, to access the regional freeway network. For planning-level emergency evacuation analyses, as noted above, where traffic signals control traffic flow, intersection operations may serve as the controlling factor. The Highway Capacity Manual, Chapter 19, identifies a base saturation flow rate of 1,900 cars per hour per lane under ideal conditions. To account for normal signal operations, it was conservatively assumed that the primary direction of travel would receive an effective green time equal to 80% of the signal cycle. Applying this adjustment results in an effective capacity of 1,520 cars per hour per lane. Therefore, the practical outbound capacity of Ventura Boulevard and Whitsett Avenue would be approximately 1,520 cars per hour per lane.

Evacuation traffic would then transition to the regional freeway network. Freeway capacity depends on operating speed, with maximum capacity generally occurring under free-flow conditions that may exceed the posted speed limit. However, during an emergency evacuation, operating speeds are expected to decrease due to higher traffic volumes, driver confusion, and changing roadway conditions; therefore, a reduced speed assumption provides a conservative estimate of available roadway capacity. Based on HCM guidance[1], a freeway operating speed of 55 mph corresponds to a capacity of approximately 2,250 vehicles per hour per lane. For example, under these emergency conditions, the five lanes in one direction on US 101 can accommodate approximately 11,250 vehicles per hour. Accordingly, evacuation traffic from the Project vicinity would evacuate via high-capacity regional routes capable of accommodating approximately 11,250 vehicles per hour in a single direction of travel on US 101 and SR 170 in a single direction of travel under free flow speeds of 55 mph. While freeway capacities are provided for informational context, they were not utilized herein for purposes of calculating evacuation times because the lower-capacity local roadways and intersections nearest the Project site govern the rate at which evacuees from the site and surrounding area can access the regional freeway network and therefore represent the controlling constraint on evacuation performance.

The Project proposes a mixed-use development consisting of 814 residential apartment units and 75,968 square feet of commercial uses on the 6.01-acre Project site. Structures on the Project site would include ignition-resistant construction and managed landscaping to reduce fire ignition and spread on site and afford emergency managers the option to have Project occupants shelter on site, if considered safer than evacuating, eliminating the additional traffic to the evacuation network that could result from the Project.

Table 2. Land Uses and Potential Number of Occupant Evacuating Vehicles

Land Use	Proposed Parking Spaces
P1 Commercial	192
P1 Residential	151
P1 Total:	**343**
P2 Commercial	197
P2 Residential	290
P2 Total:	**487**

[1] National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2022. *Highway Capacity Manual 7th Edition: A Guide for Multimodal Mobility Analysis*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/26432.

Table 2. Land Uses and Potential Number of Occupant Evacuating Vehicles

Land Use	Proposed Parking Spaces
P3 Commercial	198
P3 Residential	288
P3 Total:	**486**
P4 Commercial	179
P4 Residential	311
P4 Total:	**490**
Total Commercial:	**766**
Total Residential:	**1,040**
Total:	**1,806**

Due to the commercial development proposed, site occupancy would fluctuate throughout the day based on patterns and business activity, therefore, evacuation demand from the commercial land uses would be associated with temporary and fluctuating occupancy rather than a consistent population.

For purposes of the evacuation analysis, the number of evacuating vehicles was conservatively based on the 1,040 residential parking spaces proposed for the Project's dwelling units. This approach assumes that all residential parking spaces are occupied and that all associated vehicles would participate in an evacuation, resulting in a higher vehicle estimate than would be generated by applying occupancy assumptions to the commercial component. During daytime periods, when many residential units would not be fully occupied, a portion of the commercial patrons and employees would likely originate from the surrounding residential neighborhoods and community, thereby reducing the number of net new vehicles generated by the commercial uses. Accordingly, the use of all proposed residential parking spaces as the basis for evacuation demand represents a conservative assumption that likely overstates the total number of vehicles requiring evacuation from the Project.

Redevelopment of the existing commercial site with a mixed-use project would increase the number of permanent occupants on the Project site due to the introduction of 814 residential dwelling units. As a result, the total number of vehicles potentially requiring evacuation during some emergency scenarios would be greater than under existing conditions. However, occupancy of the Project's residential and commercial uses would vary throughout the day and are not expected to peak simultaneously. Furthermore, the surrounding transportation network provides multiple evacuation route options, allowing evacuation traffic to disperse across several arterial roadways and regional transportation facilities rather than relying on a single route, thereby dispersing traffic and reducing evacuation time on any one route. Consequently, although the Project would increase the on-site population relative to existing conditions, evacuation demand is expected to fluctuate over time and would not consistently reflect a worse-case occupancy scenario. Furthermore, because the Project site is separated from the nearest substantial wildland vegetation by approximately 1,500 feet and is served by multiple high-capacity arterial roadways and regional transportation facilities, emergency managers may prioritize evacuations for areas located closer to the wildfire threat while preserving roadway capacity for those populations at greater risk. Under such circumstances, and if determined appropriate based on real-time conditions, occupants of the Project could temporarily shelter in place within code-compliant structures, thereby avoiding the introduction of additional evacuation traffic onto the surrounding roadway network.

As noted, evacuations are typically managed in a sequential or phased manner to avoid large area notices that result in congested roadways. Under this approach, traffic movement is prioritized through targeted evacuation notices and intersection control to move populations at higher risk as the priority, as discussed further in Section 4.2, below. Therefore, if the Project site and the neighboring residential areas were considered priority areas, they would likely be evacuated via all available evacuation routes with support from technological tools and in-the-field officers. Alternatively, if the Project site was not considered at risk, the occupants may be directed to temporarily shelter in place, or to utilize alternative evacuation routes to prioritize the evacuation of the most at-risk populations, without interference by traffic from the Project site.

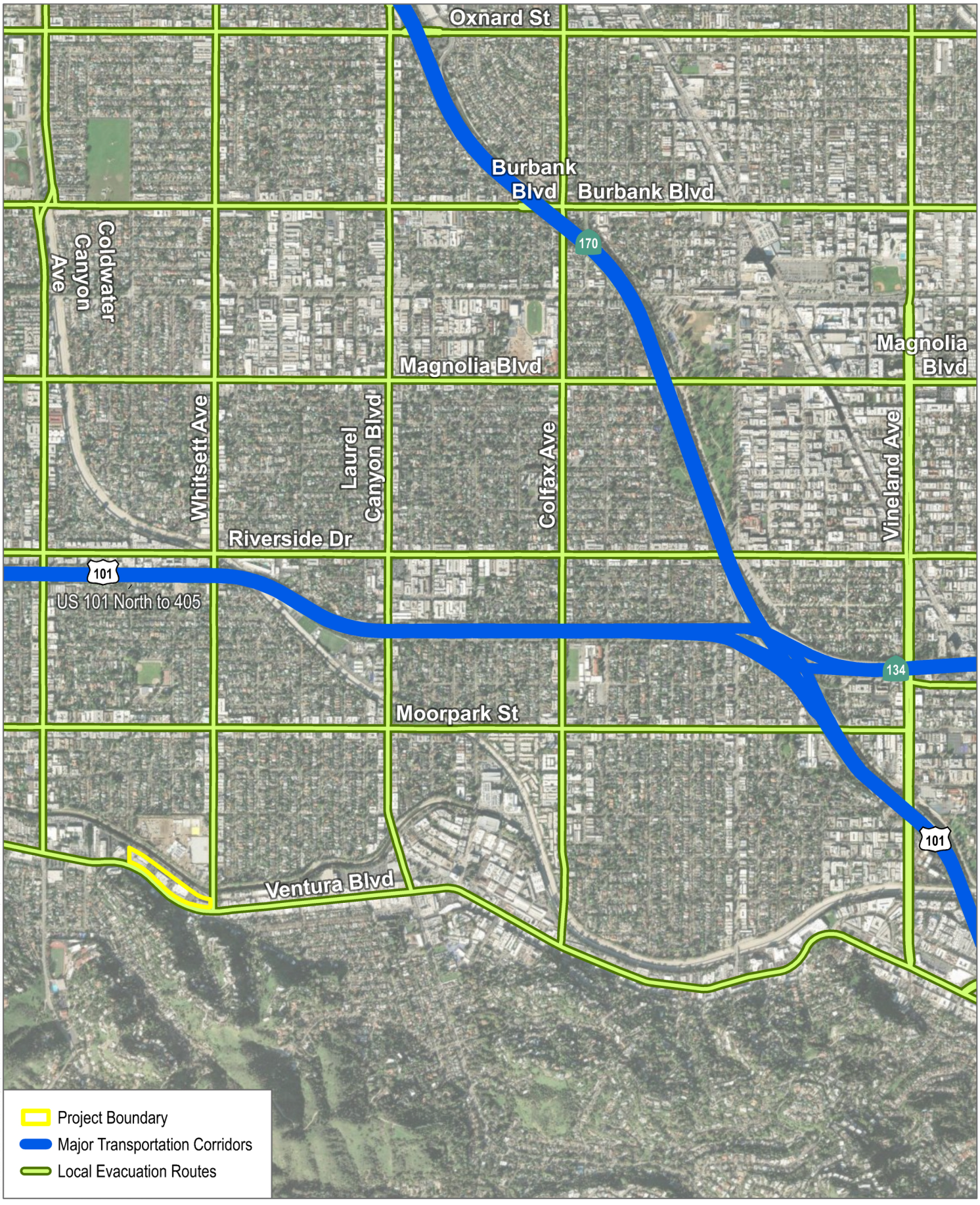
Evacuation Time Estimation

Due to the vast connectivity of the regional freeways, evacuees can be considered safe when they get to the freeways, if not sooner. The limiting factor in an evacuation in an urban or suburban setting is the local roads that provide access to the freeways, which have much lower vehicle capacities than freeways. However, traffic control as explained in the various emergency planning documents would greatly aid in hastening evacuations.

Consistent with conservative planning practices, this analysis considers a worse-case scenario to assess potential constraints. The most conservative evacuation scenario would occur during the evening or early morning hours when residents of the Project and surrounding communities are assumed to be at home and all occupants of the area are assumed to require evacuation. While City and County emergency management procedures typically employ phased or targeted evacuations, such measures were not assumed herein. Accordingly, the analysis conservatively evaluates a simultaneous evacuation scenario to represent a reasonable worst-case condition.

Using the conservative assumptions described above, evacuation performance was evaluated based on the 1,040 residential parking spaces provided for the Project's 814 dwelling units. Applying an effective roadway capacity of 1,520 vehicles per hour per lane and assuming that two outbound lanes on Ventura Boulevard are available for evacuation traffic, the roadway would provide a total effective capacity of approximately 3,040 vehicles per hour. Under these assumptions, the Project-generated vehicles could clear a segment of Ventura Boulevard in approximately 21 minutes. This estimate represents only vehicles associated with the Project and assumes that all residential parking spaces are occupied and that all associated vehicles would evacuate simultaneously.

In an actual emergency, evacuation demand and performance would vary based on factors such as the time of day, the number of vehicles present on-site, the occupancy levels of the residential and commercial uses, the extent to which surrounding neighborhoods and adjacent land uses are also evacuating, traffic management measures implemented by emergency personnel, and the use of multiple available evacuation routes. Adjacent residential, commercial, and other land uses may also use some of the same routes or may be directed to alternative roadways based on incident-specific conditions and emergency management direction. Furthermore, the Project is located within a highly urbanized area served by multiple evacuation route options, high-capacity arterial roadways, and regional freeway facilities that would allow evacuation traffic to disperse across the transportation network rather than rely on a single route. As a result, actual evacuation conditions would be influenced by real-time circumstances and emergency management direction and would likely differ from this conservative high-level Project-only estimate.



SOURCE: Vivid Advanced 2026

DUDEK

0 950 1,900 Feet

FIGURE

Evacuation Routes

VenturaBlvd_FireCode

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4.2 Evacuation Alternatives

Fires occurring on typical, non-extreme fire weather days, when humidity is higher and winds are not as high or gusty, have been very successfully controlled at small sizes within minutes of ignition and would not typically trigger a need to evacuate the Project site.

If a vegetation fire, spot fire, or urban fire ignited in closer proximity to the Project site, including fires initiated by wind-driven embers from a wildfire occurring elsewhere in Los Angeles, and conditions developed such that multiple hours were not available for evacuation or placing occupants on roadways could expose them to hazard conditions, an alternative protective action would need to be considered by emergency managers. It is generally preferable to evacuate well before hazardous conditions approach a site; however, history has demonstrated that late evacuations can place evacuees at greater risk when roadways become compromised or conditions deteriorate rapidly. Therefore, it is prudent to consider temporary on-site refuge as a contingency option. For example, if a nearby fire were to threaten the Project site within a timeframe shorter than that required to safely evacuate all occupants, evacuation efforts could become constrained. In such a scenario, the ability to temporarily shelter occupants within hardened, code-compliant structures could serve as a practical and protective contingency measure.

Targeted Evacuations

Targeted evacuation, which typically targets the scope of the evacuation to only the area in immediate danger and placing a larger area on standby for evacuation, has replaced mass evacuation as the standard protocol for conducting evacuations. This practice allows for better evacuation operations, reduces gridlock, and reserves sufficient travel methods for emergency vehicles.

Targeted evacuations are possible due to technological advancements and improved evacuation strategies that were learned from prior wildfire evacuation events. This improved approach is reflected in EOPs and the experience of the people tasked with coordinating emergency events and is more capable of managing evacuations. With the technology in use today (e.g., Notify LA and Alert LA County), evacuations are more strategic 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 are safely evacuated.

The Project site is located within evacuation zone LFD – 0703 A complete map of all evacuation zones in the County can be accessed at:

https://protect.genasys.com/location?z=14&latlon=34.14855040202259%2C-118.40795997756072

Shelter-In-Place

Shelter-in-place may be used as an evacuation alternative when emergency officials determine that remaining indoors would be safer than attempting to evacuate, such as when evacuation routes are temporarily affected by smoke, embers, traffic congestion, or other incident-specific hazards. This approach is consistent with the City of Los Angeles EOP, including the City's Evacuation Functional Support Annex, and the County of Los Angeles Operational Area EOP, which allow protective actions to be determined based on the timing, severity, and nature of the incident. Although evacuation remains the preferred protective action when it can be conducted safely, the Project's urban infill setting, separation from substantial wildland fuels, and required code-compliant ignition-

resistant construction, landscaping, and fire protection features would support temporary sheltering in place if directed by fire or law enforcement personnel. Because the Project does not directly interface with wildland vegetative fuels and is separated from the nearest wildland areas by existing urban development, transportation infrastructure, and the Los Angeles River corridor, the site is not expected to be exposed to direct flame contact from a wildland fire. However, wind-driven embers or smoke from a wildfire or nearby vegetation/urban fire could affect the area; therefore, shelter-in-place remains available as an incident-specific contingency to reduce exposure and enhance occupant safety when evacuation would present a greater risk.

4.3 Evacuation Impacts

There are currently no established standards or thresholds of significance for evacuation time for the Project area or CEQA. Public safety, not time, is generally the guiding consideration for evaluating impacts related to emergency evacuation. The City and County consider 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.

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, occupants' awareness and preparedness, evacuation messaging and direction, and on-site law enforcement control. For example, the 2025 Los Angeles wildfires prompted evacuation orders and warnings for as many as 200,000 residents (USGS 2025). Evacuations in rural and semi-rural areas that required the use of long, narrow roads through hazardous vegetation fuels have resulted in injuries and fatalities. In contrast, the Project is in an urban area served by an inter-connected road network with multiple evacuation routes. People evacuating the Project site will not face the inherent challenges and risks associated with rural area evacuations.

The Evacuation Functional Support Annex to the City's EOP provides detailed guidance to ensure evacuation, re-entry, or shelter-in-place operations prioritize the safety of evacuees, as well as domestic animals and livestock. It identifies the lead and supporting agencies, their responsibilities, factors influencing evacuation decisions, the coordination process, notification protocols, and the hazards that may necessitate evacuation.

Several examples exist of evacuations that have included loss of life attributable to occupants who did not evacuate when directed, attempted a late evacuation with travel over long distances of exposed roadways as wildfire was overtaking the area, or were trapped by rapidly advancing and growing wildfires. Examples include the 2018 California Camp Fire, the 2018 California Paradise Fire, and the 2023 Lahaina, Hawaii Fire. These examples occurred in fire environments that were more aggressive and included less maintenance of vegetation than would occur at the Project area. Additionally, the 2018 Woolsey Fire, which burned approximately 96,949 acres, prompted the evacuation of about 295,000 residents in western Los Angeles County and eastern Ventura County. The fire ultimately destroyed 1,643 structures and resulted in three civilian fatalities. More recently, the 2025 Eaton Fire, the 2025 Palisades Fire, resulted in the evacuation orders and warnings of approximately 200,000 residents of the greater Los Angeles area. The Palisades Fire (2025) resulted in 12 civilian fatalities (CAL FIRE 2026).

The Project would not impair or otherwise negatively affect any of the City's evacuation routes, which are described in the Evacuation Annex as major interstates, highways, and primary arterials within the City and Los Angeles County. The Project would redevelop an existing commercial site with new development that complies with current

fire, building, and wildland-urban interface code requirements, and would not remove, obstruct, or reduce the capacity of these regional evacuation routes, nor would it interfere with their use during an emergency evacuation.

As discussed above, although the Project is not intended to function as a shelter-in-place development, it would provide emergency managers with the option to recommend temporary on-site refuge. Occupants could be directed to remain within fire-resistant buildings or in wide areas of maintained landscaping and hardscaping that would not readily support wildfire spread dependent upon the specific variables of a potential wildfire. The site would be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable wildfire safety and prevention codes, incorporating multiple layers of fire protection. This approach would offer a safer alternative in situations where evacuation presents greater risk, particularly in the case of a late evacuation.

In an actual evacuation, emergency managers may use alternative actions/options to further expedite evacuation. Such actions may include providing additional lead time in issuing evacuation orders, 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.

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5 California Environmental Quality Act

In October of 2022, Attorney General (AG) Rob Bonta published a guidance document to assist local agencies to design development projects in a way that minimizes impacts to wildfire ignition, emergency access, and evacuation, and protect California's residents and the environment. The guidance expanded the scope of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) section by asking lead agencies to evaluate the wildfire criteria for all projects located on or near wildfire prone areas, not just those that were in VHFHSZs as the CEQA appendix states. The guidance document makes it clear that the AG's office feels that "residential developments in the wildland urban interface and other wildfire prone areas can significantly increase the risks of wildfires and the related risk to public safety. Introducing more people via additional development increases the likelihood of fire ignition, which may then develop into a wildfire. Building housing in the wildland urban interface also puts more people in harm's way and may hinder evacuation routes and emergency access"[6].

Consistent with the Attorney General's guidance, this study evaluates the Project's potential effects on wildfire ignition risk, emergency access, and evacuation. Although the Project would introduce new residential uses, it would do so as part of the redevelopment of an existing urban site within a highly developed area of Studio City, rather than within an undeveloped wildland setting. The Project therefore differs substantially from development occurring within the wildland-urban interface where evacuation routes may be limited and structures are directly exposed to wildland fire behavior. The analysis demonstrates that the Project would not substantially increase wildfire risk or impede emergency response or evacuation and would comply with all applicable code requirements.

CEQA is a disclosure law, meaning it requires the Lead Agency for the project to evaluate various components of the project and determine the impacts. A project is not necessarily barred from approval for having impacts but is in violation if it fails to disclose impacts, which could subject the project to litigation. For projects in or near Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, which the Project is, analysis relating to a Project's impact on wildfire evacuation is guided by the relevant questions in CEQA Appendix G including:

- Does the Project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?
- Would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

Impact Analysis:

Does the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The City of Los Angeles maintains an EOP that is coordinated with the County of Los Angeles OA EOP. Together, these EOPs, along with LAPD Policy and Procedures and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, establish emergency management roles and responsibilities, evacuation procedures, resource coordination protocols, and processes for requesting and coordinating regional mutual aid and other resources during emergencies. The City also maintains an Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which may be activated to coordinate response and recovery activities, allocate resources, support incident management operations, and facilitate communication among responding agencies. During emergencies requiring evacuation, the LAPD, in coordination with LAFD, emergency management personnel, and other responding agencies under the Incident

Command System (ICS) or Unified Command structure, is responsible for coordinating evacuation operations, identifying evacuation routes, and directing the movement of residents to safe areas.

Major transportation corridors, including arterial roadways and regional freeway facilities, serve as the primary evacuation routes for the community. For the Project, evacuation traffic would utilize Ventura Boulevard, Valleyheart Drive, Whitsett Avenue, Laurel Canyon Boulevard, Coldwater Canyon Road, Moorpark Street, US 101, SR-170, SR-134, and others. The surrounding street and freeway network provides substantial route redundancy under both existing and future conditions, enabling evacuees to access multiple arterial and regional transportation corridors and reducing reliance on any single roadway segment during an emergency evacuation. The Project would not modify, obstruct, remove, or reduce the capacity of these evacuation routes.

Although the Project would replace existing commercial land uses with residential and mixed-use development, the analysis presented in this report demonstrates that the proposed redevelopment would not substantially increase evacuation demand and would not introduce physical constraints that would impair emergency access or evacuation operations. As with all emergency events, evacuation routes, temporary evacuation points, and shelter locations would be determined based on real-time conditions and emergency management direction. The Project would be designed in accordance with applicable state and local fire, building, and emergency access requirements and would not interfere with implementation of the City of Los Angeles EOP, the County OA EOP, or established evacuation procedures.

The Project would not modify, obstruct, or reduce the capacity of existing evacuation routes and would not impair implementation of the City or County Emergency Operations Plans. Located within a fully developed urban area that is already served by an established roadway and emergency response network, the Project would redevelop an existing commercial site with a mixed-use development consisting of 814 residential apartment units and 75,968 square feet of commercial uses. Additionally, because the Project would be constructed in accordance with current fire and building code requirements, emergency managers may have public safety options beyond evacuation, including shelter-in-place strategies, when warranted by incident conditions. The availability of such options could further reduce demand on the transportation network during an emergency and supports implementation of adopted emergency response and evacuation procedures. Accordingly, the Project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, and impacts would be **less than significant.**

Impact Analysis: Would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

As described throughout, the Project would redevelop an existing 6.01-acre commercial site within a developed urban area of Studio City. The Project would connect to existing roadways and utility infrastructure and would not require the construction of new off-site

roads, additional travel lanes, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other infrastructure within wildland areas or areas containing continuous vegetative fuels. As shown in Figure 2, site access and egress would be provided via driveways along Ventura Boulevard and Valleyheart Drive, which connect to the surrounding urban roadway network and provide access to multiple local and regional evacuation routes identified in this Study.

Because the Project site is surrounded by existing residential, commercial, roadway, and urban infrastructure, required infrastructure improvements would occur within the Project site or immediately adjacent developed areas and would not extend development into wildland areas, introduce new ignition pathways, or increase fuel continuity. The Project would not require new roads or additional lanes to serve the development and therefore would not result in roadway construction activities that could exacerbate fire risk or create new temporary or ongoing environmental impacts associated with expanded roadway infrastructure. The Project would also not remove or obstruct existing evacuation routes, nor would associated infrastructure improvements reduce available evacuation capacity on surrounding roadways. Although construction activities could temporarily increase fire risk through the use of heavy equipment, site work would occur within an already developed area and would be required to comply with applicable fire prevention and construction safety requirements. Operational utility infrastructure would connect to existing urban systems and would not exacerbate wildfire risk.

The Project would be required to comply with applicable state and local standards regulating fire risk, including City of Los Angeles codes and standards, California Fire Code, California Building Code, and California Wildland-Urban Interface Code requirements. Given the Project's urban infill location, surrounding development, connection to existing infrastructure, lack of required new roads or lane additions, availability of multiple evacuation routes, and lack of direct interface with wildland vegetative fuels, the installation and maintenance of associated infrastructure would not exacerbate fire risk or result in significant temporary or ongoing environmental impacts. Therefore, as it relates to wildfire evacuation, impacts would be **less than significant.**

The Project would not cause a significant exacerbating effect on the evacuation of the surrounding area residents and businesses. The additional vehicles and occupants for the Project site are not anticipated to overwhelm an evacuation operation because the area is served by a comprehensive roadway network with multiple routes leading away from hazard areas. The Project site is served by multiple evacuation routes with substantial roadway capacity. Available routes include Ventura Boulevard, Whitsett Avenue, Laurel Canyon Boulevard, Coldwater Canyon Road, Moorpark Street, US 101, SR 134, and SR 170, which are all Federal Highways, State Routes, Boulevard II streets, and Avenue II streets in the City's Mobility Plan. The gridded street pattern north of the Project site contributes to the effective evacuation operations by providing multiple route options and redundant connections that facilitate traffic dispersal and reduce dependence on a single egress corridor. The Project residents, tenants and patrons represent a very small percentage of the total population in the Studio City area utilizing the surrounding roadways. The City and County's Emergency Operations Plan would not be substantially impaired by the Project. Therefore, impacts on the exacerbating effects on the evacuation of the surrounding area residents and businesses would be less than significant.

CEQA Conclusion Summary

The impacts for each of these questions can be no impact, less than significant impact, less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated, or potentially significant impact. Dudek's opinion is that for the CEQA questions related to evacuation, the Project's potential impact is: Less than Significant Impact.

6 Wildfire Evacuation Awareness

Although not required by regulation or code, nor relied upon for purposes of reaching the significance conclusions set forth in this Study, the Project can be proactive in its outreach to its occupants regarding fire safety, natural hazard awareness, and general evacuation procedures. Educating people about natural hazards and evacuation can make for an even more efficient and effective evacuation. Valuable information includes how to receive emergency notifications and the different types of notifications that keep occupants informed, what to include in an emergency kit for homes and/or vehicles, and encouraging evacuees to carpool to help reduce the number of vehicles on evacuation roadways. Similarly, the Project can also coordinate with local fire agencies to engage occupants in fire safety and evacuation awareness through a variety of methods as described further below. The LAFD actively promotes the "Ready, Set, Go!" program as part of its wildfire preparedness and evacuation strategy, providing detailed guidance on its official website at: https://lafd.org/ready-set-go.

The focus of the "Ready, Set, Go!" program is on community awareness and preparedness, especially for those living and working in or near wildfire hazard areas. The program is designed to incorporate the local fire agency as part of the training and education process in order to ensure that evacuation preparedness information is disseminated to those subject to the potential impact from a wildfire. There are three components to the program:

- "READY" – Preparing for the Fire Threat: Take personal responsibility and prepare long before the threat of a wildfire so you are ready when a wildfire occurs. Create an emergency kit for your vehicle(s). Confirm you are registered for Alert LA County. Make sure all occupants have an individual Action Plan.
- "SET" – Situational Awareness When a Fire Starts: If a wildfire occurs and there is potential for it to threaten the Project site and/or surrounding communities, pack your vehicle with your emergency supplies essential belongings. Stay aware of the latest news from local media and monitor your local fire department for updated information on the fire. If you are uncomfortable, leave the area.
- "GO!" – Leave Early! Following your individual Action Plan provides you with knowledge of the situation and how you will approach evacuation. Leaving early, well before a wildfire is threatening the area, provides you with the least delay and results in a situation where, if a majority of neighbors also leave early, firefighters are now able to better maneuver, protect and defend structures, evacuate other occupants who couldn't leave early, and focus on the general safety of people.

"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, is dangerous and complicates an already confusing situation. This Study provides key information that can be integrated into the individual evacuation plans, including the best available routes to use in the event of an emergency evacuation.

Situational awareness requires a reliable source of information. The City utilizes Notify LA, a notification system that sends telephone notifications to occupants and businesses within areas in the city impacted by, or in danger of being impacted by, an emergency or disaster. In addition, the Los Angeles County 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 Project's Fire Safety Coordinators will encourage occupants to register cell phone numbers and email addresses with Alert LA County annually. The registration of cell phones can be done online at https://lacounty.gov/emergency/alert-la/.

Appendix B, Local Preparedness Resources and Appendix C, State and Federal Preparedness Resources, offer preparedness resources that can be used by Project Occupants and members of the nearby community. While the practices above support an informed populace and would further improve safety and reduce and/or avoid challenges during an evacuation, the analysis herein is not predicated on implementation of those practices. Therefore, as previously discussed, the Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires or substantially impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency evacuation plan or emergency response plan.

7 Wildfire Evacuation Study Conclusion

This Study has evaluated the Project with regard to its impact on the existing evacuation capability and capacity of the road network that serves the existing land uses in the vicinity of the Project, City of Los Angeles, and Los Angeles County as a whole. This study specifically evaluated evacuations associated with a wildfire event but also acknowledges that evacuations could be needed for other hazard related events. The evaluations that form the basis for this Study assume the completion of the Project.

As noted, the amount of time needed to evacuate the Project site and adjacent neighborhoods is dependent on the type of emergency, the extent of the evacuation, the rate of forward progress of a wildfire, current weather conditions, the time of day, roadway conditions, the number of vehicles evacuating, and other factors that can have a compounding effect. A collective, community-wide evacuation is anticipated to result in some traffic congestion on the existing road network. However, the Project site is served by multiple local and regional evacuation routes with substantial capacity, including Ventura Boulevard, Valleyheart Drive, Whitsett Avenue, Laurel Canyon Boulevard, Coldwater Canyon Road, Moorpark Street, US 101, SR 170, SR 134 and other local and regional roadways that provide connections through the urbanized portions of Los Angeles and toward regional destinations. US 101, SR 170, and SR 134 serve as primary high-capacity regional evacuation corridors near the Project site, while the surrounding gridded street network provides route redundancy and multiple interconnected travel paths that allow evacuation traffic to disperse across the roadway system rather than rely on a single route. As previously determined, the Project does not create a significant impact on the existing evacuation ability or capacity of the roadway network serving the Project; however, congestion and travel delays may occur during an evacuation. This reality underscores the importance of early, phased, and orderly evacuations managed by public safety officials.

Importantly, this study does not assume the implementation of the various realistic interventions made by emergency personnel such as fire suppression efforts which may slow or stop fire spread, nor does it account for the actions of emergency personnel directing and facilitating traffic flow such as phased evacuations. There are various effective field directives that can be implemented to direct traffic flow to prioritize those closest to the wildfire such as manual traffic control and establishing contraflow lanes. Measures such as these are possible through the City's and County's EOP, and other internal operational practices, which provides authority and flexibility for Public Safety agencies operating under the Incident Command System and Unified Command to dynamically manage evacuations based on real-time conditions, roadway capacity, and life-safety priorities, including prioritizing evacuation of areas closest to the wildfire threat. Although such measures are reasonably anticipated to be used during an actual emergency, they are not relied upon in this study for purposes of evaluating evacuation performance under CEQA.

This Study promotes the "Ready, Set, Go!" model, adopted by CAL FIRE, and many fire agencies statewide. The goal is to raise agency and community awareness of potential evacuation issues and get a majority of the public "Ready" by taking a proactive stance on preparedness, training drills, resident education, and evacuation planning efforts. The Project occupants will be "Set" by closely monitoring local conditions whenever fire weather occurs and/or when there is an actual wildfire event. During these times, it is important to maintain situational awareness and begin the process of preparing to evacuate. Lastly, fire or law enforcement officials will mandate that people in a high-risk situation "Go" by executing pre-planned evacuation procedures. The preferred alternative, initially, may well 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, or other factors.

The construction features and materials associated with this Project are designed specifically to resist ignition from direct flames, radiant heat, and embers, as indicated in Chapter 5 of the 2025 California Wildland-Urban Interface Code. Development designed in compliance with these codes is considered fire-resistant and provides a reduced risk of ignition during wildfire events. The enhanced resistance to wildfire ignition offers fire and law enforcement officials with additional options for safety to the occupants compared to older developments that were not required to meet newer fire-resistant standards and neighborhoods that are not required to provide defensible space and sustained vegetation management.

As noted, this Study does not and cannot provide a guarantee that all persons and property will be unaffected by a wildfire event, other emergency, or a disaster. Occupants of the site are encouraged to work cooperatively and regularly engage with public safety officials with an overall goal of instilling a heightened sense of awareness and preparedness in the event of a wildfire incident. Fire is a dynamic and unpredictable occurrence, and it is important for those in wildfire hazard areas to inform themselves on practices that will improve safety and are able to be implemented at the individual and household level rapidly and effectively, albeit in combination with protocols and "in-the-field" decision making of emergency responders.

Given the circumstances during an actual wildfire event, public safety officials will determine which evacuation options and routes provide the highest degree of public safety and the best opportunity for a successful and timely evacuation. Depending on the location and behavior of the wildfire, roadway conditions, and available capacity, evacuees could be directed to use Ventura Boulevard, Whitsett Avenue, Laurel Canyon Boulevard, Coldwater Canyon Road, Moorpark Street, or other available routes. This route redundancy, combined with the capacity of US 101, SR 170, SR 134, and the surrounding arterial roadway network, the Project's ignition-resistant design, and the availability of temporary on-site refuge if determined safer by emergency managers, supports the conclusion that the Project would not substantially impair implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan and would not expose people to a significant wildfire-related evacuation risk. Many factors can affect the amount of time required for a complete evacuation. These factors include:

- Establishing an evacuation route that utilizes less traveled roads that may not be familiar to occupants.
- Increasing or decreasing the number of households and businesses evacuated during each phase depending on the present and anticipated conditions of the wildfire event. Reserving certain road lanes for emergency vehicle ingress, which could impact egress road capacity and affect evacuation travel time.
- Evacuees utilizing fewer or more vehicles to evacuate from the Project or surrounding communities than they would use for their normal daily routines.
- A reduced road capacity at the time of the wildfire event as a result of repair work or the presence of roadway obstructions such as downed trees or utility poles.
- The number of people at home or at work at nearby businesses during the wildfire event who will need to evacuate.
- The number of people, from both households and businesses, who proactively self-evacuated prior to the evacuation order being given.

Limitation On Reliance or Dependence Upon Report

Any person or entity furnished with or who reviews this report agrees that the advance written consent of Dudek will be sought and furnished to such person or entity prior to the review, reliance, or authorization as to any matters that are the subject of the reports by any person or entity (whether through act or omission as set forth in the report), other than Dudek's direct client. In such case, obtaining Dudek's consent shall not be subject to any fee or charge (other than reasonable copy costs, where applicable).

Dudek expressly disavows, does not assume any responsibility for, nor will be liable for any claims, losses, or damages associated with any matters that are the subject of this or other reports it prepares or contributes to respecting this project, however characterized (including without limitation as sounding in tort, breach of contract, misrepresentation by act or omission, failure to adhere to applicable standards of professionalism, statutory liability, etc.), whether in law or equity, whether known or unknown, and whether actual or contingent, excepting only Dudek's direct client, as to which the limitation of liability provisions in the contract between Dudek and its client shall govern.

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Appendix A

Representative Project Photographs



Photo Location Map



Photo 1. Photo location 1, looking north



Photo 2. Photo location 1, looking south



Photo 3. Photo location 1, looking southwest



Photo 4. Photo location 1, looking northwest



Photo 5. Photo location 2, looking south



Photo 6. Photo location 2, looking southwest



Photo 7. Photo location 2, looking west



Photo 8. Photo location 2, looking northwest



Photo 9. Photo location 3, looking east



Photo 10. Photo location 3, looking southeast



Photo 11. Photo location 3, looking south



Photo 12. Photo location 3, looking southwest



Photo 13. Photo location 3, looking west



Photo 14. Photo location 3, looking northwest



Photo 15. Photo location 4, looking north



Photo 16. Photo location 4, looking northeast



Photo 17. Photo location 4, looking west



Photo 18. Photo location 4, looking northwest



Photo 19. Photo location 5, looking north

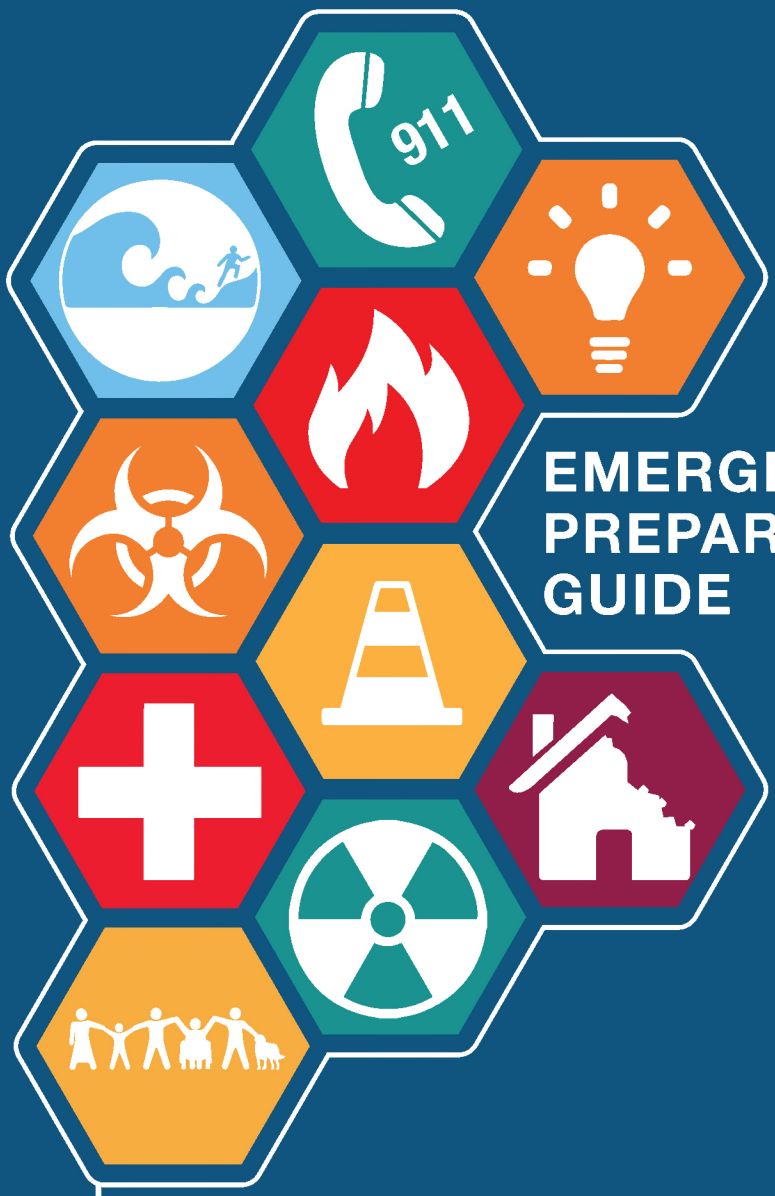


Photo 20. Photo location 5, looking south

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Appendix B

Local Emergency Preparedness Resources



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT
FOUNDED 1886

www.lafd.org

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

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

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

©2019

FOR NON-EMERGENCIES & EVERYTHING ELSE

CALL 3-1-1

Or go to www.myla311.lacity.org

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

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

FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY

For police, fire, or paramedics...

CALL 9-1-1

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

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

House? Business? Apartment?

What is the phone number?

(___) ___ - ____

What is happening?

Accident? Fire? Medical? Crime?

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

If it is safe, meet with the first responder



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





EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

1 GET INFORMED pg. 1

2 HAVE A PLAN pg. 31

3 GET INVOLVED pg. 51

4 RESOURCES pg. 63

www.lafd.org

LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

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GET INFORMED

2 Important Alert Systems

4 Earthquake History

6 Earthquake Information

8 Tsunamis

10 Adverse Weather

12 Storms and Floods

14 Power Outages

18 Wildland Fires

20 House Fires

24 Active Shooter Response

26 Terrorism

28 Disease Outbreak

IMPORTANT ALERT SYSTEMS

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

WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS (WEA)

During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs), made available through the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) infrastructure, are just one of the ways public safety officials can quickly and effectively alert and warn the public about serious emergencies.

NOTIFY LA

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

www.notifyla.org

COMMERCIAL MEDIA

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

AMATEUR RADIO

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

WEBSITES

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

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

ALERT LA COUNTY ALERT.LACOUNTY.GOV

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

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

ALERT SYSTEMS:

lafd.org/alerts

lapdonline.org

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio
www.weather.gov/alerts

American Red Cross
redcross.org

FEMA
fema.gov

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

BROADCASTERS:

AM / FM / SATELLITE RADIO

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

SATELLITE RADIO

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

AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

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

FREQ. _____

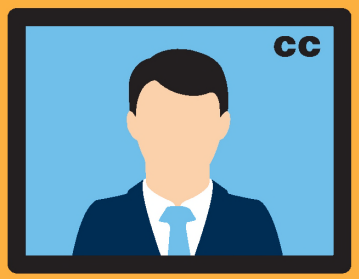
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SMARTPHONE ALERTS

Smartphones have alerting apps for emergency notifications.

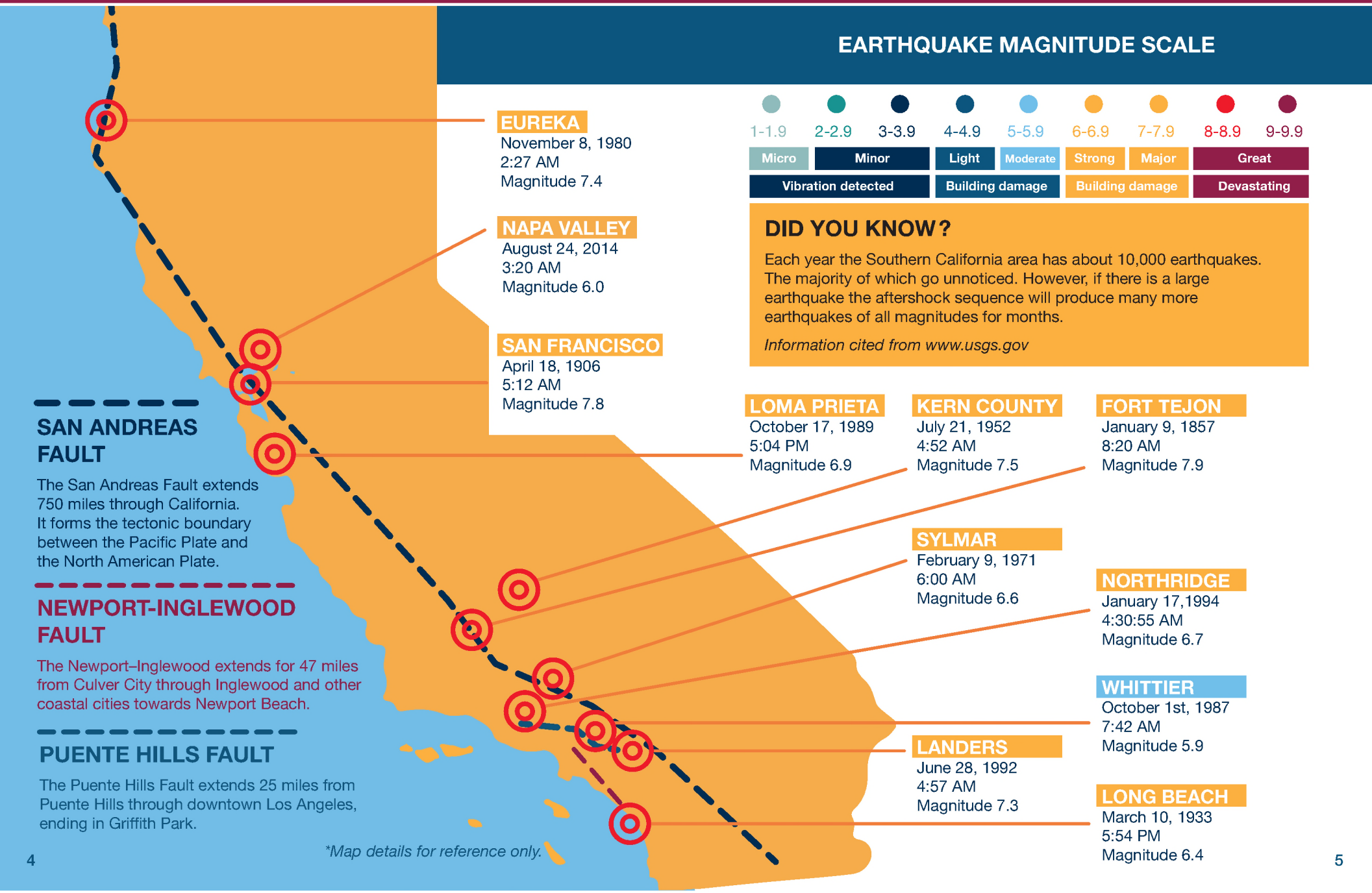
These apps may warn you of earthquakes, wild fires or other hazardous emergencies.

TV : LOCAL NEWS



EARTHQUAKE HISTORY





SAN ANDREAS FAULT

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

NEWPORT-INGLEWOOD FAULT

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

PUENTE HILLS FAULT

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

*Map details for reference only.

EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE SCALE

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

DID YOU KNOW?

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

Information cited from www.usgs.gov

EARTHQUAKES

BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE

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

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

3. ORGANIZE DISASTER SUPPLIES
In convenient locations.

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

DURING THE EARTHQUAKE

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

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

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

PROTECT YOURSELF DURING EARTHQUAKES!



For more information: www.earthquakecountry.org

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

1. CHECK AREAS
If it is safe, check for gas and water leaks, and broken electrical wiring or sewage lines. If there is damage, turn the utility off at the source and immediately report gas leaks to your utility company.

2. STAY CLEAR
Stay away from downed power lines and warn others to stay away. **AVOID GAS**, do not attempt to re-light the gas pilot unless your gas line has been thoroughly inspected. Call the Gas Company for assistance.

3. PUBLIC SAFETY
Cooperate fully with public safety officials and follow instructions; they are trained to ensure safety. **AVOID DRIVING**, do not use your vehicle unless there is an emergency.

4. AFTER SHOCKS
Be prepared for aftershocks. Stay calm and help others. **NOTIFY CONTACTS** if you evacuate, leave a message at your home telling family members and others where you can be found.

CITY LA DBS
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

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

BUILDING ASSESSMENT SIGNS

UNSAFE
Do not enter or occupy

RESTRICTED USE
Entry or occupancy is restricted as specified

INSPECTED
No apparent structural hazard, may have minor damage

more info at www.ladbs.org

TSUNAMIS

TSUNAMI EVACUATION ROUTE

WHAT IS A TSUNAMI

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

SIGNS OF A TSUNAMI



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



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



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

BEFORE

Build an emergency kit and make a family communications plan.



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



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



DURING

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

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

Help your neighbors who may require assistance.



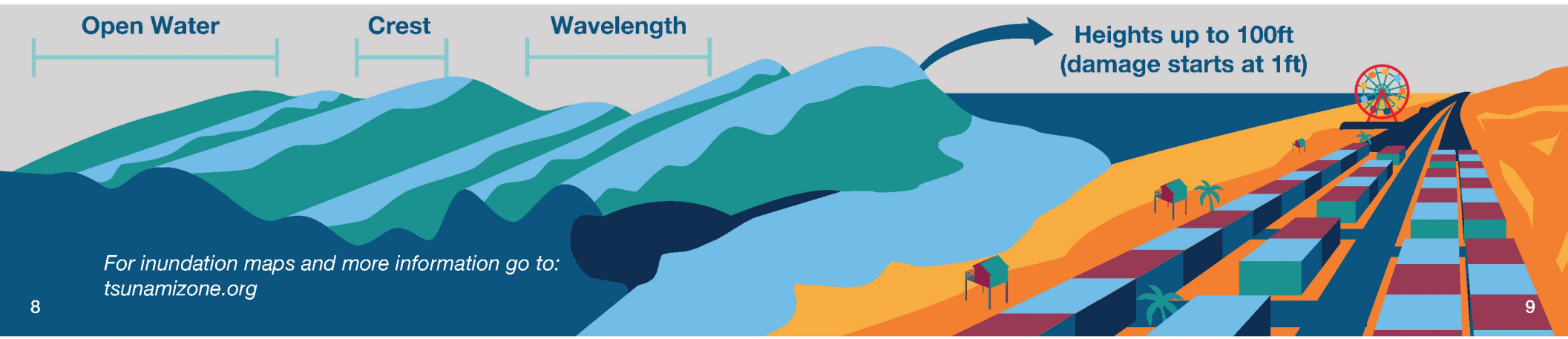
AFTER

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



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

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



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

ADVERSE WEATHER

6 TIPS FOR EXTREME HEAT

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

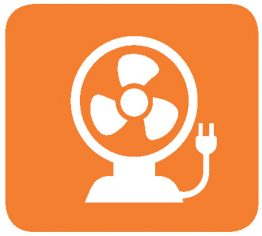
TO STAY COOL



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



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



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



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



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



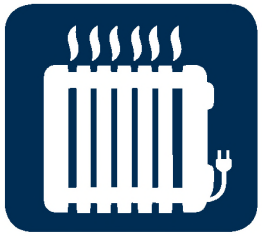
Wear light, loose-fitting clothing.

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

6 TIPS FOR EXTREME COLD

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

TO STAY WARM



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



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



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



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



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



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

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

STORMS & FLOODS

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

6 TIPS SAFETY TIPS FOR FLOODS



Have a plan in place before an evacuation is ordered.



Avoid walking or driving through flood waters.



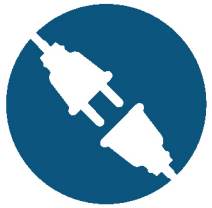
Talk to your neighbors about their plans, and encourage them to evacuate early.



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



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



Disconnect electrical appliances and do not touch electrical equipment.

WHEN ITS RAINING

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



This could be hours or sometimes even days after the rain has stopped. Be particularly alert when driving. Watch the road for collapsed pavement, mud, fallen rocks, and other hazards.

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

BEFORE THE FLOOD



Assess the safety of your residence and belongings.



Clean drains and gutters around the house.



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



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

DURING THE FLOOD



Do not cross rapidly flowing streams.



Check drainage systems at your home and driveways.

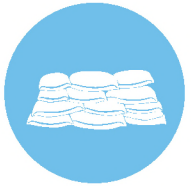


Watch for mudslides and adjust drainage to reduce mudslides.

AFTER THE FLOOD



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



Sandbags may help divert flood water, however they are meaningless when there is significant debris flow.



Drive slowly and carefully as many roads may have mud, debris, holes, and washed-out areas.



Assess damage; check hillsides, houses.

POWER OUTAGES



BEFORE A POWER OUTAGE

1. BUILD

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

2. CHARGE

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

3. LEARN

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

4. FUEL UP OR CHARGE UP

Maintain the proper fuel or charge for your vehicle. If you use your car to re-charge devices, do NOT keep the car running in a garage, partially enclosed space,or close to a home, this can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.

5. BUY

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

DURING A POWER OUTAGE

1. NO FLAMES

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

2. FOOD

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

3. POWER OFF

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

4. PURCHASE

If you are considering purchasing a generator for your home, consult an electrician or engineer before purchasing and installing. Make sure it remains outside of the house.

5. DRESS

Dress to prepare for the weather, if it's cold outside layer clothing to stay warm and never use the oven as a source of heat. During a heatwave find places where it is cool, and avoid layering clothes.

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

POWER OUTAGES

AFTER A POWER OUTAGE

1. THROW AWAY

Throw away any food that has been exposed to temperatures 40° F (4° C) for 2 hours or more or that has an unusual odor, color or texture. When in doubt, throw it out!

2. CHECK

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

3. RESTOCK

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

4. CONTACT

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

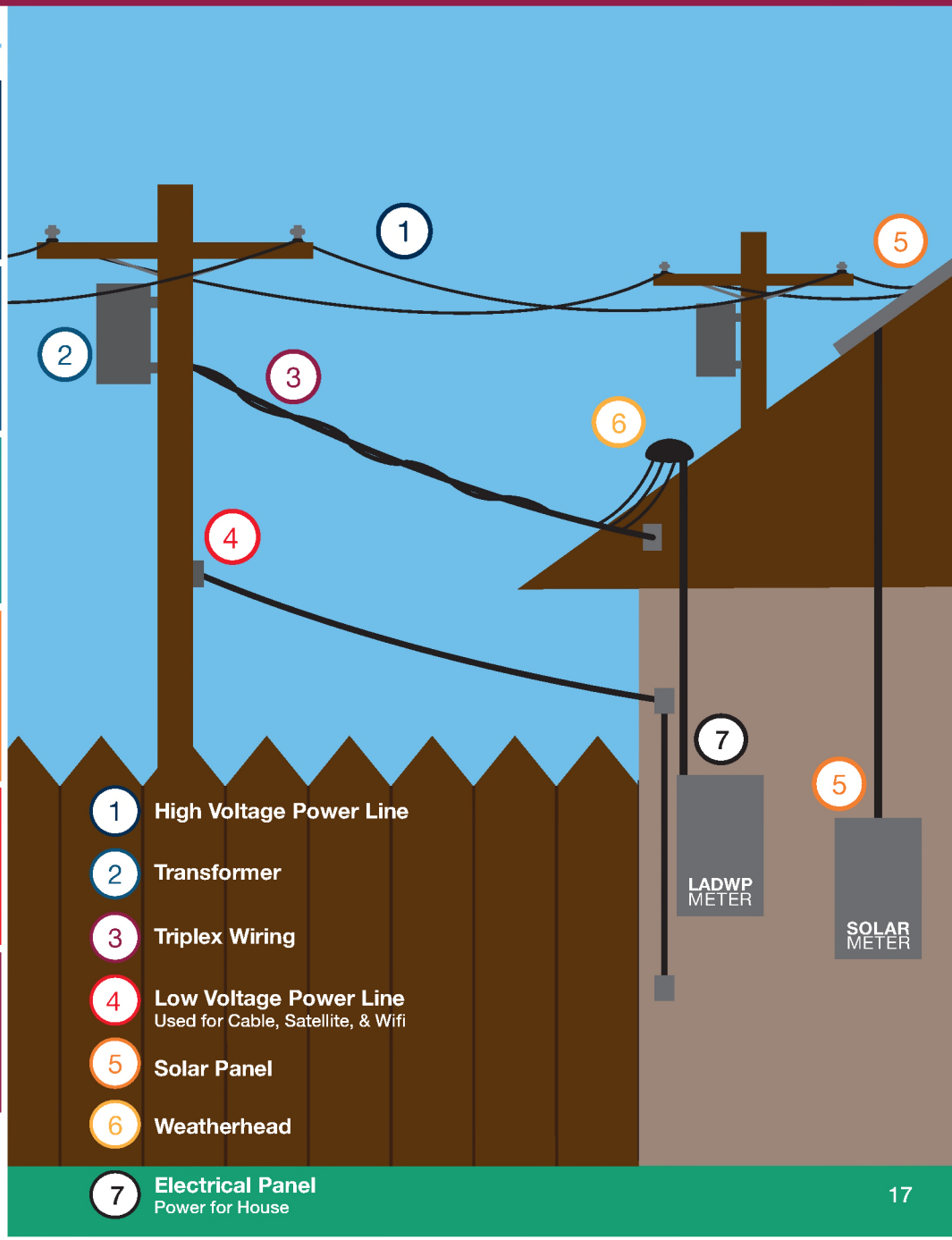
5. RESET

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

6. INFORMATION

Do not call 9-1-1 for information—call only to report a life threatening emergency. If you do need to make a call, use the 3-1-1 number instead for any additional information.

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



WILDLAND FIRES

BEFORE THE FIRE

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



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



Unplug automatic garage door openers in case of power failure.



Have pet carriers & trailers ready to go.

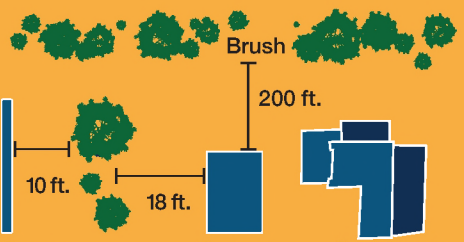


Close all doors and windows inside your home. Leave all drapes & coverings open but leave lights on.



Move combustible materials away from exterior of home.





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

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

*Diagram not to scale.

Visit lafd.org/brush for more info.

DURING THE FIRE

EVACUATE

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

STAY TOGETHER

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

STAY CALM

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

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

AFTER THE FIRE

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

RETURN SAFE

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

CLEAN UP

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

STAY ALERT

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

RECORD DAMAGES

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

HOUSE FIRES

BEFORE A FIRE

E. D. I. T. H

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

WINDOWS

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

1

ESCAPE ROUTES

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

2

DURING A FIRE

CRAWL, EXIT & CALL 911

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

EVACUATE & ASSIST

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

CALL 911

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

3

SEAL DOORS & VENTS

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

4

FEEL THE DOOR FOR HEAT

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

5

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



AFTER A FIRE

CHECK FOR SAFETY

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

RELIEF SERVICES

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

6

UTILITIES

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

7

RECOVERY

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

INVENTORY DAMAGES

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

8

COLLECT DOCUMENTS

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

HOUSE FIRES

TIPS ABOUT FIRE

FIRE IS FAST!

In less than 30 seconds a small flame can turn into a major fire. It only takes minutes for thick black smoke to fill a house or for it to be engulfed in flames.

FIRE IS DEADLY!

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

FIRE IS HOT!

Heat is more threatening than flames. Room temperatures in a fire can be 100 degrees at floor level and rise to 600 degrees at eye level. Inhaling this super-hot air will scorch your lungs and melt clothes to your skin.

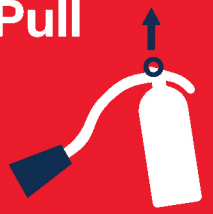
FIRE MAKES DEADLY SMOKE!

Smoke and toxic gases kill more people than flames do. Fire produces poisonous gases that make you disoriented and drowsy. Asphyxiation is the leading cause of fire deaths, exceeding burns by a three-to-one ratio.

OPERATING A PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

P.A.S.S

Pull



Pull the pin

Aim



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

Squeeze



Squeeze the handle to release the agent

Sweep



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

SMOKE ALARMS

NEVER DISABLE

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



ALARM BATTERIES

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



ALARMS ON EVERY FLOOR

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

REPLACE ALARMS

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



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

SMOKE ALARM SAFETY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

AUDIBLE ALARMS

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

VIBRATING /FLASHING ALARMS

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



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

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

ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE

CALL 911



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

TEXT 911 ONLY WHEN SAFE

HIDE IF ESCAPE IS NOT POSSIBLE



Stay out of the shooter's view.



Silence your electronics.



Block entrances & turn off lights.



Groups should spread out when hiding.



Text to 911 and text message others to silently communicate.



Stay in place until given the all-clear signal.



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

RUN AND ESCAPE IF POSSIBLE



Getting away is your top priority.



Leave behind any heavy belongings.



Help others if you can, but you must escape.



Warn others to stay away from the area.

FIGHT AS A LAST RESORT



Commit to your actions. FIGHT. Do not hesitate.



Rally others & attack together.



Be prepared to inflict severe injury to shooter.



Throw objects or improvise weapons.

TERRORISM

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

TYPES OF TERRORISM

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

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

BEFORE AN ATTACK

SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING!

OBSERVE SURROUNDINGS

Terrorists look for high visibility targets such as sporting events, political conventions, international airports, and high-profile landmarks.

REPORT THREATS

- Call or text to 911 or 1-877-A-THREAT
- Submit a tip, lead, or threat at: www.jirc.org

WHEN TRAVELING

Keep track of your belongings—do not accept packages from strangers. Locate emergency exits and stairways for buildings, subways, and crowded public areas.

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

- Keep emergency supply kits.
- Train in how to use fire extinguishers.
- Practice evacuation drills and procedures.
- Obtain training in CPR and first aid.
- Establish a family meeting place.
- Create an emergency communications plan.

DISEASE OUTBREAK

BEFORE A PANDEMIC

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



Store two weeks worth of supplies.



Refill your perscription medications.



Maintain health records in a safe place.



Consider vaccinations.

DURING A PANDEMIC

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



Stay away from others already sick.



Cover your cough.



Keep hands clean.



Visit a doctor.

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



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



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

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NOTES

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HAVE A PLAN

33 Disaster Supply kits
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36 10 Essential Emergency Supplies
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38 Water Storage
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DISASTER SUPPLY KITS

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



THE EVACUATION CHECKLIST

EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT

CASH AND CREDIT CARDS

OUT OF STATE CONTACT LIST

FAMILY PHOTOS



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



CHANGE OF CLOTHING
each family member



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



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



BABY
diapers, formula, food, change of clothing



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

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

EVACUATIONS

EVACUATION WARNING OR VOLUNTARY EVACUATION

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

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

EVACUATION ORDER OR MANDATORY EVACUATION

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

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

EVACUATION SHELTER

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

SHELTER IN PLACE

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

FLASH FLOODS

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

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

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

10 ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY SUPPLIES



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

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

PERSONALIZE IT



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



Emergency blankets or sleeping bags



Pet Carriers and supplies for your animals and pets



Extra set of car, home and safe deposit box keys



List for emergency telephone numbers and contacts



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



Compass and maps



Pens, pencils, paper tablet to document incident



Toys, candy, crayons and books to keep children busy

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

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

WATER STORAGE



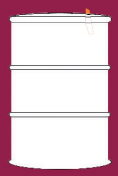
STORE WATER

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

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



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



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



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



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

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

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

DRINKING WATER



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

ACCESS WATER

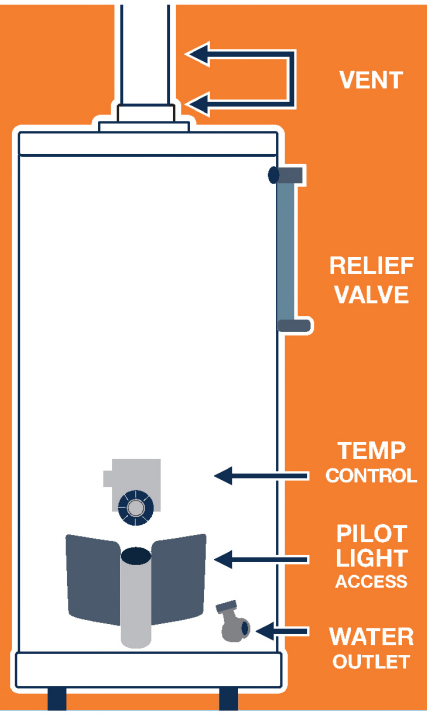
ACCESS RESERVES IN THE WATER HEATER:

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

Remember: Some sediment at the bottom of the tank may flow at first, continue to drain water until it becomes clear.

Don't forget to clean and sanitize your food and water containers before using them. Wash with soap and water then fill them with a 10% bleach unscented solution. After 5 min empty the bleach solution and let air dry.

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



RATIOS FOR PURIFYING WATER WITH BLEACH

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



1 Quart Water: 4 Drops of Bleach



1 Gallon Water: 8-16 Drops of Bleach



5 Gallon Water: 1 TSP of Bleach

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

UTILITIES

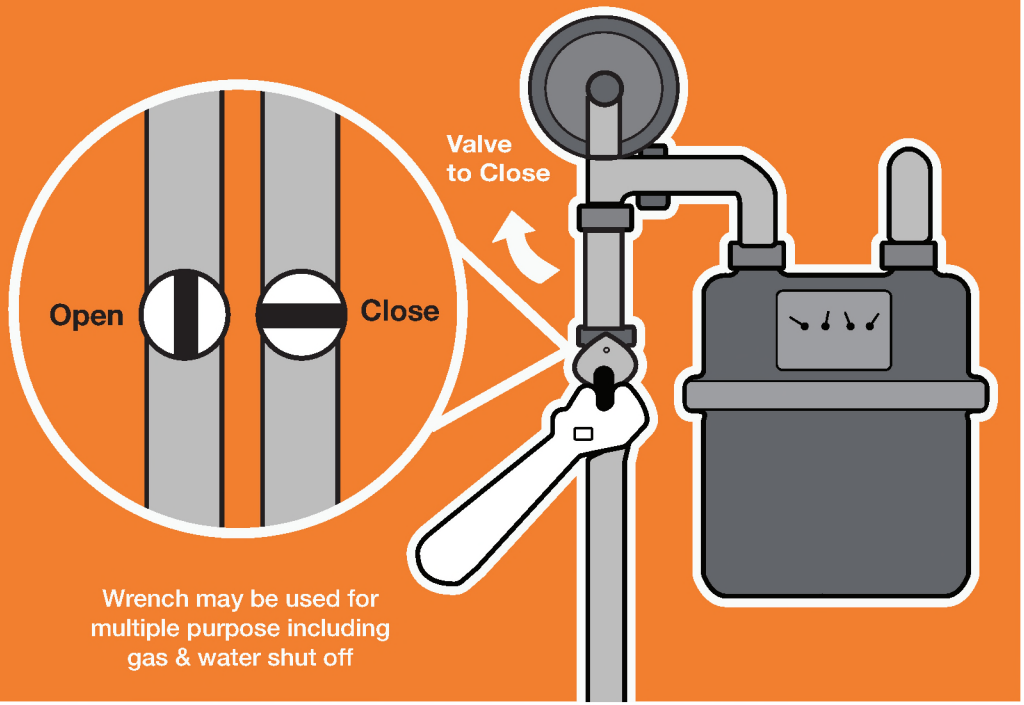
GAS SHUT OFF

LOCATE GAS METER

Learn the location of your gas meter and how to shut off the supply valve. **DO NOT shut off the gas supply valve** unless you smell or hear gas leaking. If you have "Natural Gas" (a line from the street) the main shut-off valve is located next to your meter.

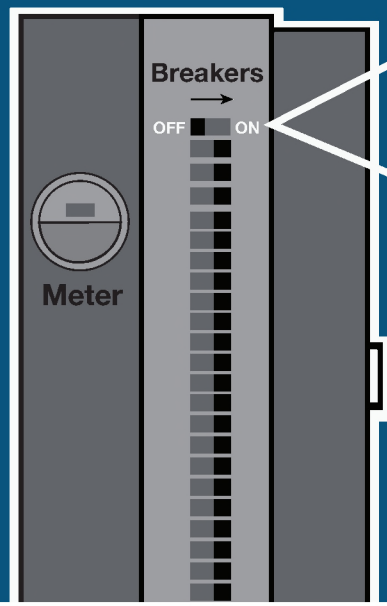
TURN OFF GAS SUPPLY

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



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

ELECTRICITY SHUT OFF



1. TURN POWER OFF
Turn off individual breakers FIRST, then the main switch.

2. TURN POWER ON
Turn on the main switch FIRST, then individual breakers.

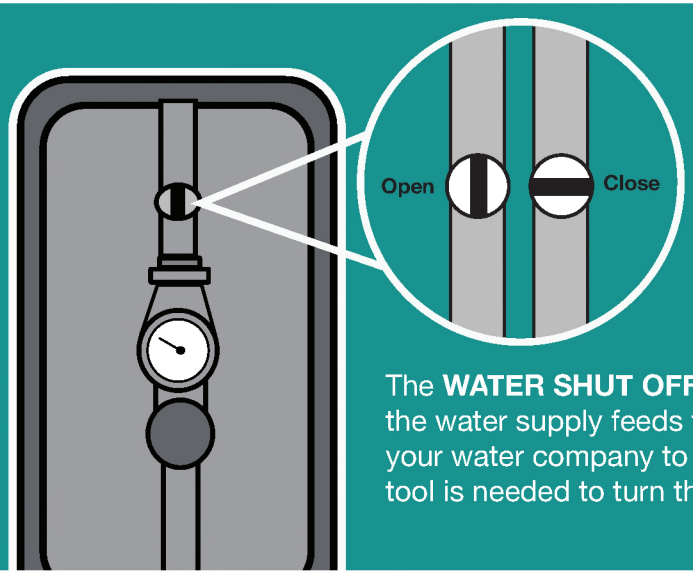


ELECTRICAL PANEL

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

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

WATER SHUT OFF



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

HOME SAFETY CHECK

GAS

Learn the location of your gas meter and how to shut off the supply valve.
DO NOT shut off the gas supply valve unless you smell or hear gas leaking.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

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

SMOKE ALARMS

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

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

WATER

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

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

APPLIANCES

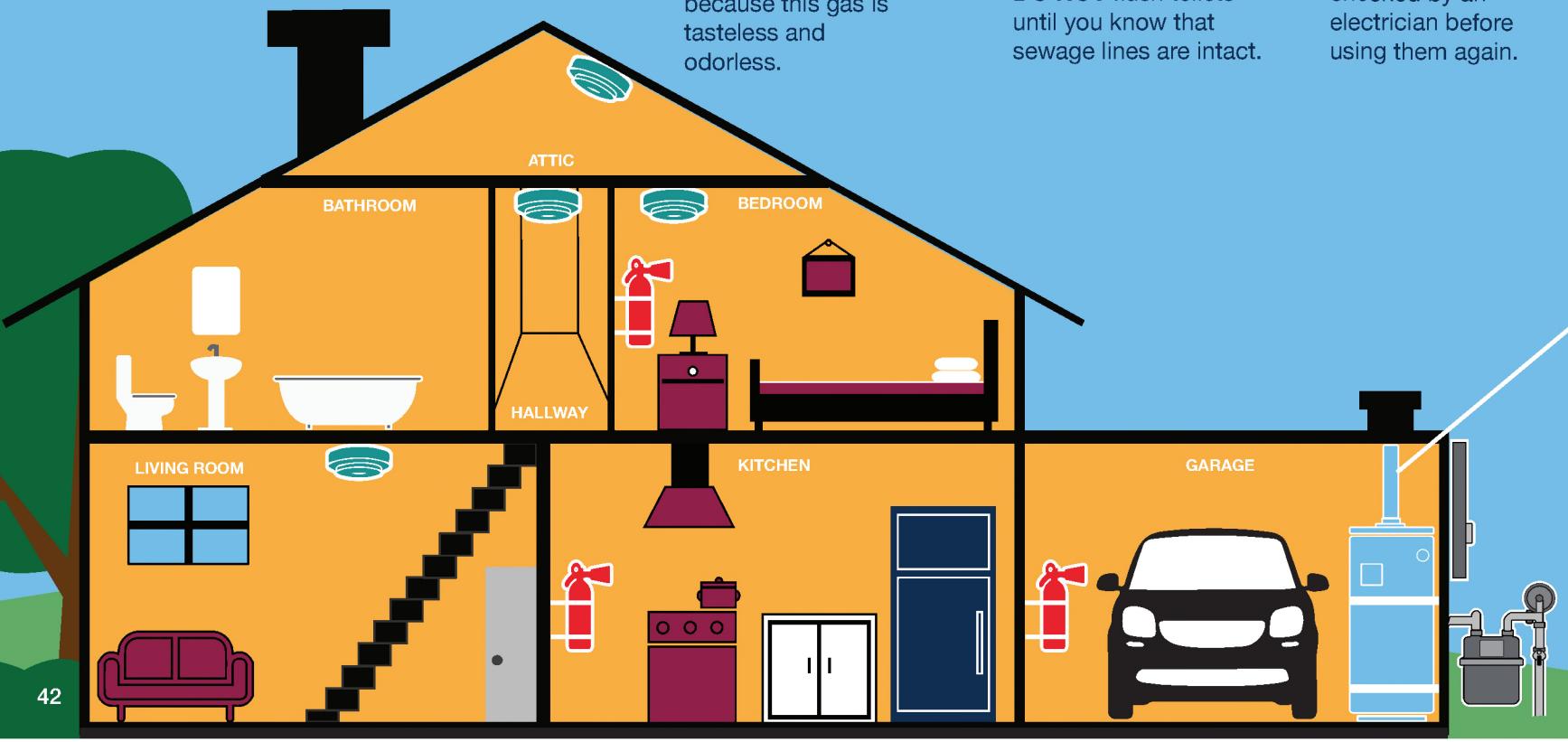
If appliances are wet, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. Then, unplug appliances and let them dry out.

Have appliances checked by an electrician before using them again.

FOOD

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

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



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

SMALL ANIMAL PREPAREDNESS

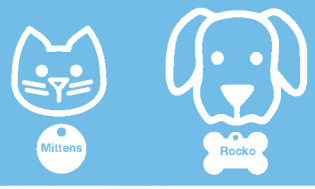
SHELTERING

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



COLLAR

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



TRAINING

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



OUTDOORS

Always bring pets indoors at the first sign or warning of a storm or disaster. Pets can become disoriented and wander away from home in a crisis.



SERVICE ANIMALS

A service animal is any dog that is individually trained to perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability.



PET KIT & STORAGE

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



TIP: Identification microchips are highly recommended for all pets

For more information go to www.laanimalservices.com

SUPPLY KIT



Name tags and phone numbers for collars and harnesses



Water and food for 3-10 days



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



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



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



Current photos of your pets in case they get lost



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



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

LARGER ANIMALS PREPAREDNESS

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



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



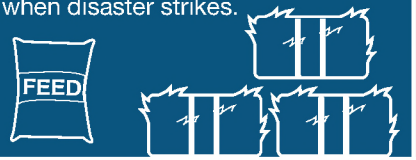
Identify alternate ways that you can trailer and/or walk your horse(s) to nearby stables or other designated safety zones.



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



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



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



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



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



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

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

For more information go to www.laanimalservices.com

SHELTER-IN-PLACE

PREPAREDNESS TIPS

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

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

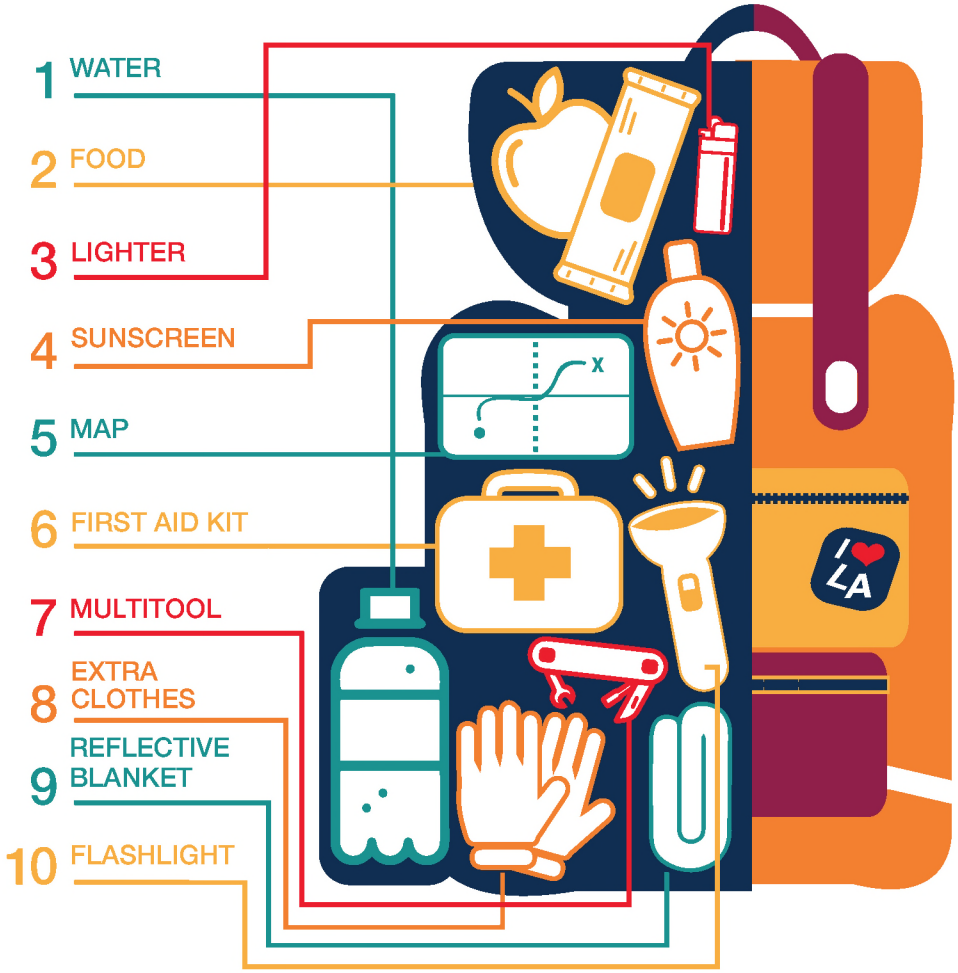
BRING HORSES INTO ARENA WITH SUFFICIENT BRUSH AND TREE CLEARANCE
Your horse corral should be made with metal pipes, not PVC or wood.

SUGGESTED SUPPLIES

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

DAY HIKING SAFETY GUIDE

DAY HIKING CHECKLIST:
10 KEY ITEMS



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

HIKE WITH A FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER.

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

TAKE PLENTY OF DRINKING WATER.

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

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

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

DON'T WALK OFF-TRAIL.

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

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

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

POISON OAK IS COMMON THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA.

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

For more information visit www.LAparks.org/hiking

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GET INVOLVED

53 Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

54 Basic First Aid

55 Triage Procedure

56 Individuals Assistance

57 Disaster Related Stress

58 Disaster Assistance Information

60 School Safety

61 Place of Worship

61 Recovery

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NOTES

COMMUNITY TRAINING

WHAT IS CERT?

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

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



WHAT WILL I LEARN?

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

WHAT WILL IT TAKE?

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

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

BASIC FIRST AID

CPR EMERGENCY PROCEDURE



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

HEAD, NECK AND BACK INJURIES



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

CONTROLLING BLEEDING



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

AIDING FRACTURES



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

TRIAGE PROCEDURE

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

1. STOP, LOOK, LISTEN & THINK



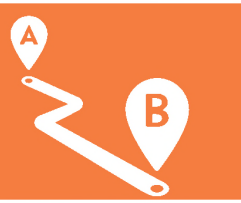
- Size up the situation by looking around and listening.
- If it is safe to proceed, quickly make a plan for your approach.

2. CALL OUT FOR SURVIVORS



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

3. START WHERE YOU STAND AND FOLLOW AN ORGANIZED ROUTE



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

4. EVALUATE & TAG EACH SURVIVOR



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

5. IMMEDIATELY TREAT SURVIVORS TAGGED "I"



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

6. DOCUMENT THE RESULTS

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

TRIAGE CATEGORIES

In mass casualty events, categorize the priority of treatment.

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

INDIVIDUALS IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

INDIVIDUALS WITH UNIQUE SUPPORT



PREGNANT



MOBILITY DEVICE



ELDERLY



INJURED



HEARING IMPAIRMENT



TEMPORARY DISABILITIES



NON-ENGLISH SPEAKERS



NO ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION



BABY/CHILD

DISASTER RELATED STRESS



COMMON REACTIONS TO DISASTERS



NAUSEA



HEADACHES



SADNESS



ALCOHOL/DRUG CONSUMPTION



ANGER/IRRITATION



INSOMNIA



LOSS OF APPETITE



ANXIETY



LACK OF FOCUS

HOW TO COPE

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

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

- Seek help from professional counselors who deal with post-disaster stress.
- Don't hold yourself responsible or feel that you can not help in any of the disastrous events.
- Restock your disaster supplies and update your family plan.

- Maintain a normal daily routine and spend time with your family and friends.
- Take steps to promote your own physical and emotional health by healthy eating, rest, and exercising.
- Start a plan and prepare for future disasters.



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

DISASTER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION

FEMA

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

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

HOW TO APPLY?

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

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



LOOKING FOR FAMILY?

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

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

HOME DESTROYED?

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

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



LOST JOB? CAN'T WORK?

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

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

NEED LEGAL HELP?

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



American Red Cross

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

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

SAFE & WELL?

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

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



SCHOOL SAFETY

BEFORE SCHOOL

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



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



DURING SCHOOL HOURS

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

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



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



EMERGENCY SCHOOL EVACUATIONS

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



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



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

PLACE OF WORSHIP

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



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



Plan for building evacuations with clear exits.



Prepare to help your congregation after a disaster.



Train staff in disaster readiness and response.



Prepare for a disaster with emergency supplies.



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

RECOVERY

24/7 Emergency Service

CITY OF LOS ANGELES CONTACTS

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

RESOURCES

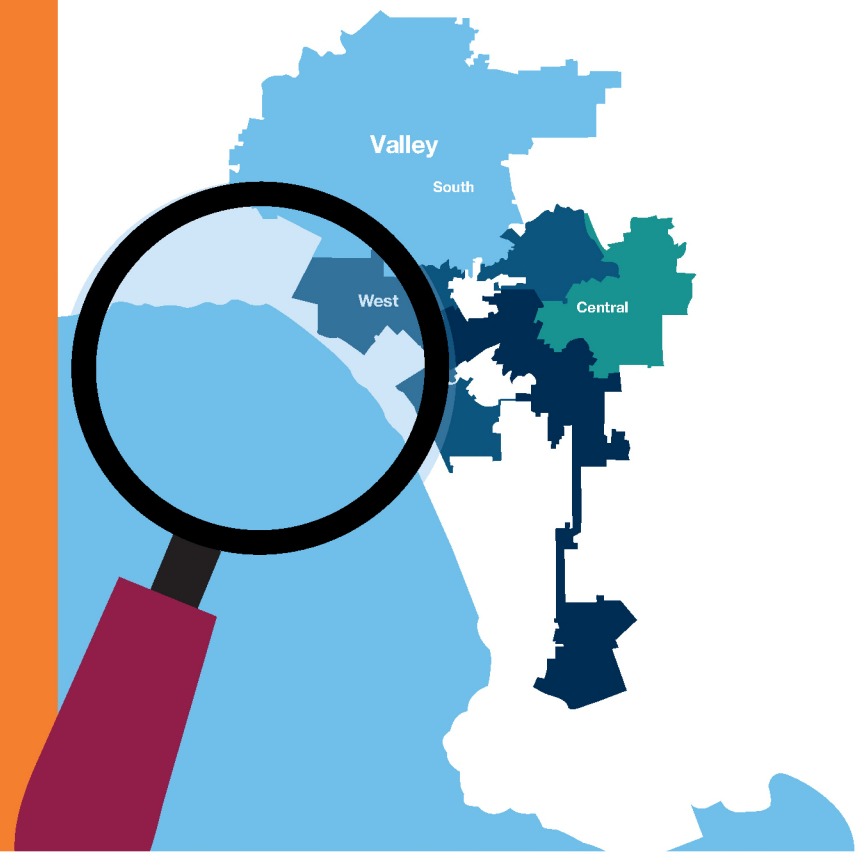
64 Mayor, Council District, Emergency Management

65 Los Angeles Fire Department

68 Los Angeles Police Department

70 Get Help

71 Your Emergency Directory



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

mayor.lacity.org
213-978-0600

COUNCIL DISTRICTS

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

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

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

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

FIRE STATIONS IN LA CITY (ordered by zip code)

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

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

My local fire station is... _____

(write in pencil)

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

For more fire department information visit www.lafd.org

THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

MAKE THE RIGHT CALL

9-1-1

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

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

3-1-1

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

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

REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

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

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

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

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

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

Spanish Line (Español)
213-928-8222

COMMUNITY POLICE STATIONS IN LA CITY

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

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

TRAFFIC DIVISIONS IN LA CITY

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

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

"To Protect and To Serve"

For more police department information visit www.lapdonline.org

GET HELP.

Where can I find information about...

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

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

HOME INFORMATION

Home Address: _____

Home Phone Number: _____

Cell Phone Number: _____

House Color: _____

Landmarks: _____

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

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

INSURANCE INFORMATION

Medical Insurance: _____ Phone: _____

Policy Number: _____

Home Insurance: _____ Phone: _____

Policy Number: _____

Auto Insurance: _____ Phone: _____

Policy Number: _____

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

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

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For more fire department information
Visit www.lafd.org

THIS GUIDE

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

LAFD FOUNDATION

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

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

FACEBOOK

LosAngelesFireDepartment

TWITTER

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

INTAGRAM

losangelesfiredepartment

FLICKR

photos/lafd/

www.lafd.org

www.lacity.org

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PREPARED NEIGHBORS

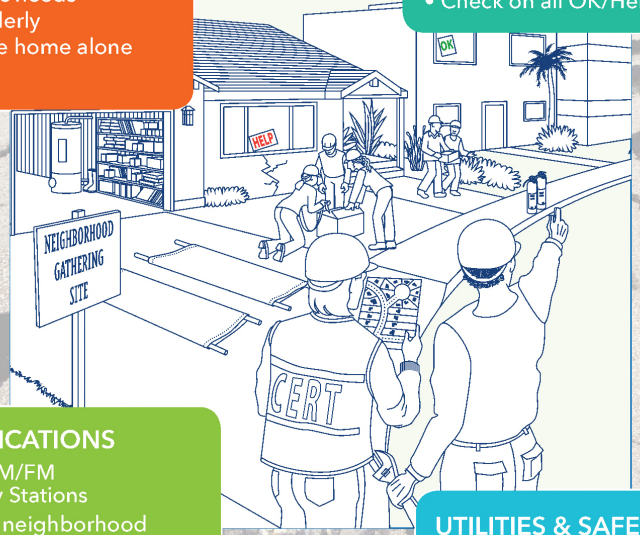
RESPONDING TOGETHER IN THE FIRST HOUR FOLLOWING DISASTER

CARE & SHELTERING

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

SEARCH & AID

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



COMMUNICATIONS

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

UTILITIES & SAFETY

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

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

Our proven materials make this easy!

CONTACT US FOR:

- The materials
- A neighborhood map
- A meeting facilitator

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

To learn more, contact EMD

Online:
www.emergency.lacity.org

Phone:
(213) 484-4800

Email:
emd.emdweb@lacity.org

2019 City of Los Angeles
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NEIGHBORHOOD
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS



READY YOUR LA NEIGHBORHOOD

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

featuring
MYN Map Your Neighborhood

To organize your neighborhood for disaster—

BEGIN HERE



WHY NEIGHBORHOODS?

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

PLAN

THE GOLDEN HOUR:

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



HOW BIG SHOULD MY NEIGHBORHOOD BE?

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

Experience shows the ideal size for neighborhoods is:

Single-Family: 15–20 houses

Vertical Neighborhood: the entire building

Less-Populated Neighborhood: 5–7 houses

Write your specific neighborhood boundaries here:

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

_____

_____

CONNECT

CONTACT EMD

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

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

INVITE YOUR NEIGHBORS

KEYS FOR SUCCESS:

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

MEET

HOLD A MYN (Map Your Neighborhood) MEETING

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

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

All will leave the meeting with:

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

AFTER YOUR MEETING

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

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

PREPARE

HOLD YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD EXERCISE

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

Already using MYN in your neighborhood?

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

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

READY YOUR LA NEIGHBORHOOD

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

PREPARE

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

ORGANIZE

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

PRACTICE

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

CONNECT

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

COMMUNICATE

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

TRAIN

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

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September 2017

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



A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO FAMILY and HOME PREPAREDNESS

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
200 NORTH SPRING STREET, ROOM 1533
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
(213) 978-2222 TTY (213) 978-0463
www.readyla.org

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAKE A FAMILY PLAN

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

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

All Family Members need to know the following:

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

MAKE A FAMILY PLAN

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



Gas On /Off valve



Water Shut-Off



Electric Breaker Panel

PREPARE AND PLAN WITH CHILDREN

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

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

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

SURVIVAL SUPPLIES

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

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

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



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

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

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

SPECIAL FAMILY SITUATIONS

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

BABY NEEDS

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

MEDICAL NEEDS

Ask your doctor about storing prescription medications such as:

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

People with Disabilities and Other Access with Functional Needs

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

SPECIAL FAMILY SITUATIONS

People with Disabilities and Other Access with Functional Needs

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

PLANNING FOR YOUR PET AND SERVICE ANIMAL



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

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

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

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

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

PET and SERVICE ANIMAL SURVIVAL SUPPLIES

For additional information please visit these sites:

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



HOME HAZARD HUNT

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

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

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

Not all items will apply to your household.

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

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

STAY OR GO?

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

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

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

Stay or Go?: Assess the situation

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

STAY OR GO?

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

Shelter-In-Place:

Authorities may mandate this strategy

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

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

Evacuate:

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

STAY OR GO: A "GO BAG"



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

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



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

Essential Items include but are not limited to:

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

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

LOCAL DISASTERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL DISASTERS

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

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

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

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

BE INFORMED

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

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

It's up to you to GET INVOLVED!

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

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

BE INFORMED

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

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

AMERICAN RED CROSS

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

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

PREPARELA+

EMERGENCY ENVELOPE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MEDICATIONS / ALLERGIES/ IMPORTANT HEALTH INFO	
Download this form at http://www.readyla.org	

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

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

EMERGENCY CARD

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

EMERGENCY CARD

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

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

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



BACK OF EMERGENCY CARD

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

BACK OF EMERGENCY CARD

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

EMERGENCY SUPPLY CHECKLIST

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

READY YOUR LA NEIGHBORHOOD

☐ IMPORTANT FAMILY DOCUMENTS

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



☐ FIRST AID KIT

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



☐ CASH

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



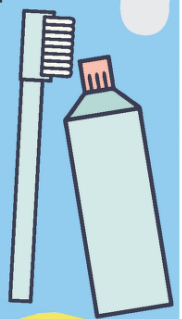
☐ MEDICATIONS

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



☐ TOILETRIES

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



☐ CLOTHING + SHOES

Pack extra clothing and sturdy shoes.



☐ FLASHLIGHT

Pack a crank or battery-operated flashlight!



☐ RADIO

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



☐ TOOLS

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

☐ WATER AND FOOD

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



☐ OTHER ITEMS

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



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

2019

PET EMERGENCY SUPPLY CHECKLIST

☐ IMPORTANT PET DOCUMENTS

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



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

☐ FIRST AID KIT

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



Include a pet first aid reference book

☐ FOOD & WATER

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



☐ COLLAR, HARNESS & LEASH

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



☐ CRATE OR PET CARRIER

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



☐ SANITATION

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



☐ MEDICATIONS

Know the doses and have an emergency prescription handy.



☐ FAMILIAR ITEMS

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



☐ PICTURES

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



PET DISASTER PLAN

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

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

LISTA DE SUMINISTROS DE EMERGENCIA PARA MASCOTAS

☐ IMPORTANTE DOCUMENTOS DE TU MASCOTA

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



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

☐ BOTIQUIN DE PRIMEROS AUXILIOS

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



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

☐ AGUA Y COMIDA



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

☐ COLLAR, ARNES Y CORREA

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



☐ PORTADORA PARA MASCOTAS

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



☐ HIGIENE

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



☐ MEDICAMENTOS

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



☐ ARTÍCULOS FAMILIARES

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



☐ FOTOS

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



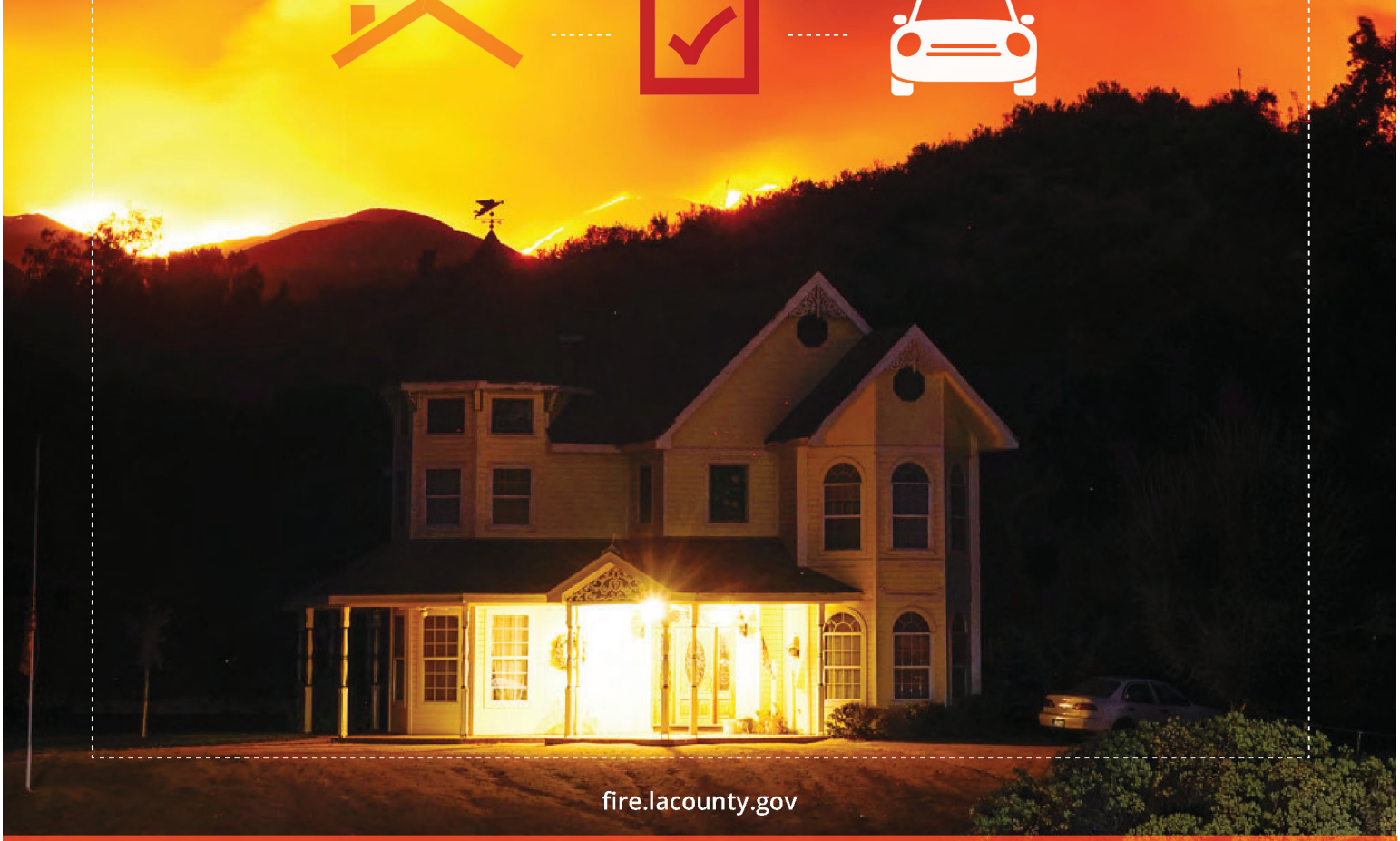
PREPARAR UN PLAN DE DESASTRES PARA MASCOTAS

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

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

READY! SET! GO!

YOUR PERSONAL WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN



fire.lacounty.gov

MESSAGE FROM FIRE CHIEF DARYL L. OSBY



Dear Residents,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Daryl L. Osby
Los Angeles County Fire Chief

INSIDE

READY!

Wildland Urban Interface

Create a Defensible Home
Fuel Modification 3

Defensible Space 4

Ornamental Vegetation 5

Hardening Your Home 6-7
Tour a Wildfire-Ready Home

SET!

Create Your Own Wildfire Action Plan 8-9

Emergency Supply Kit 10

Pre-Evacuation Preparation Steps 11

GO!

Take Action Immediately 13
When Wildfire Strikes

What to Do if You Become Trapped 14
Returning Home After a Wildfire

Additional Resources 15

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

READY!



Living in the Wildland Urban Interface

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

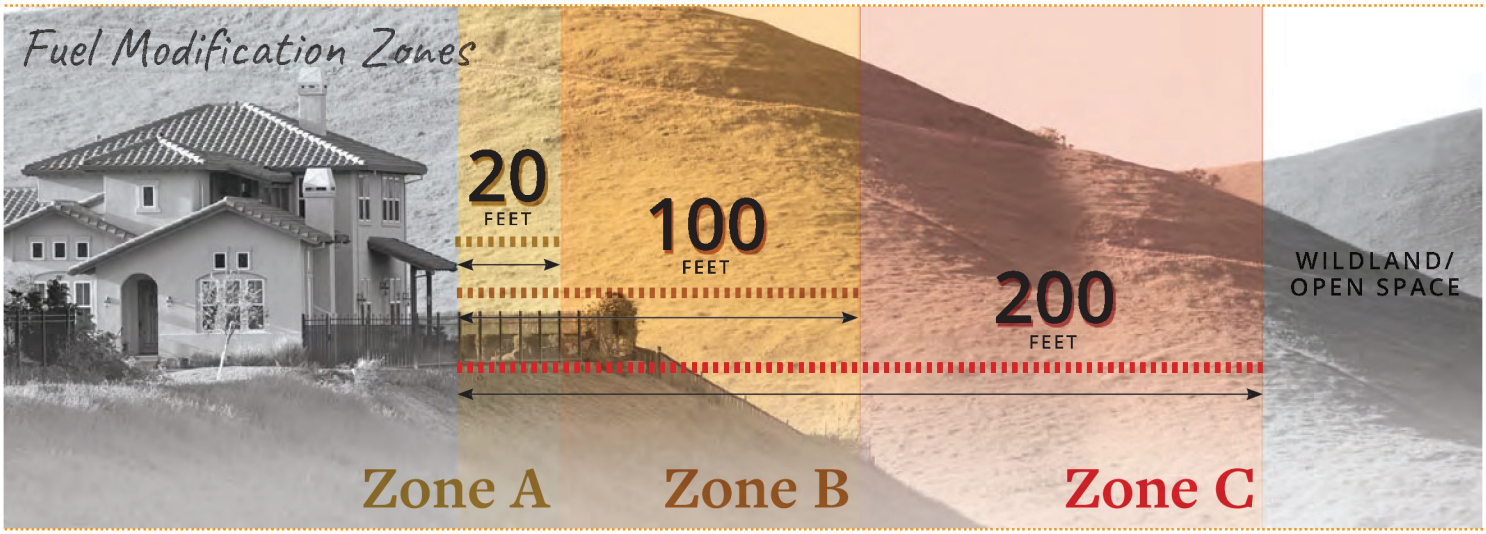
Create a Defensible Home

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

What Is Fuel Modification?

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

For further information please visit: bit.ly/fuelmod



Zone A EXTENDS 20 FEET FROM STRUCTURE

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

Zone B EXTENDS UP TO 100 FEET FROM STRUCTURE

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

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

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





Ideal Fuel Modification Landscape:

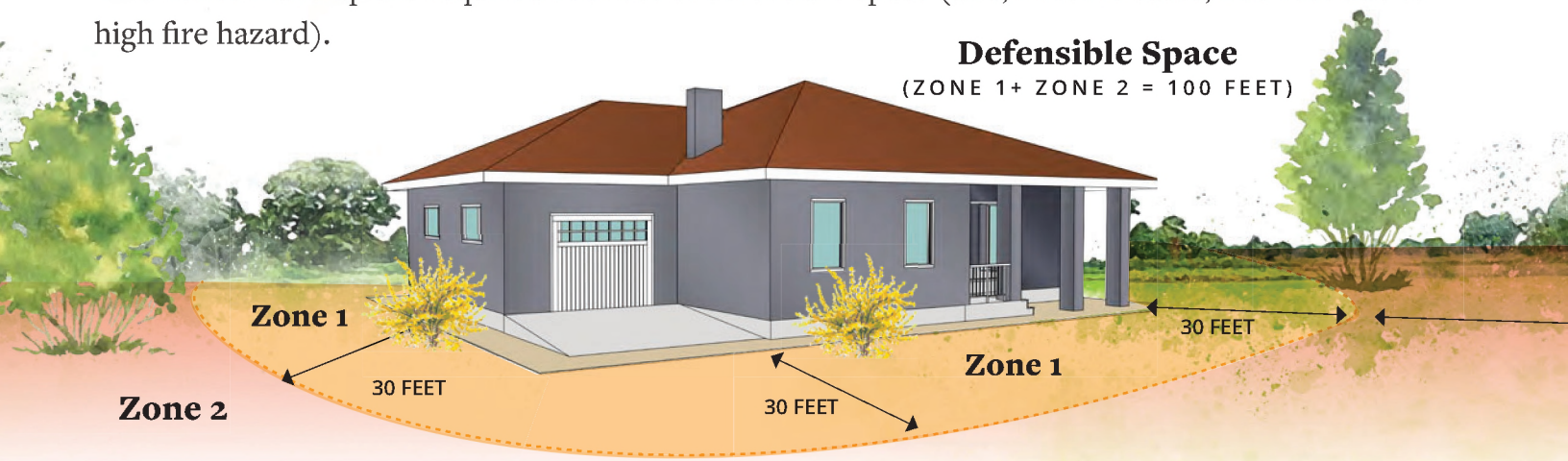
Limited woody plant material, high moisture content, adequate spacing and inorganic mulch thoughout Zone A.

READY!

Defensible Space

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

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



Zone 1

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

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

Zone 2

Extends 30 to 100 feet from buildings and other structures.

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

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

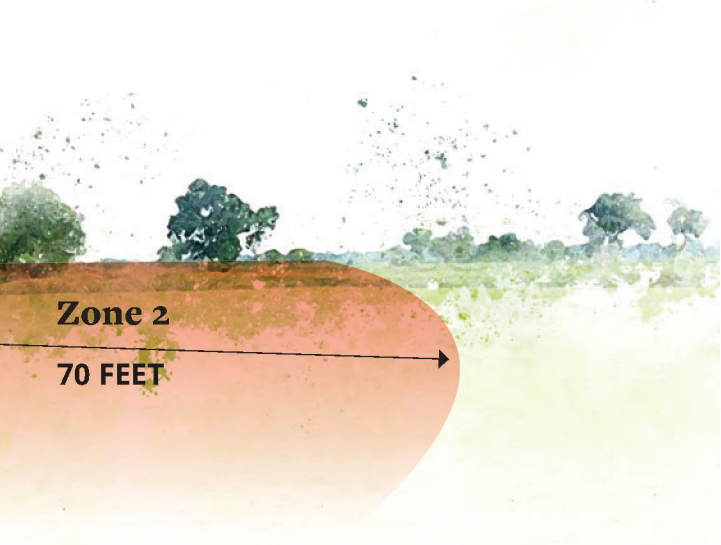
  Note: Special attention should be given to the use and maintenance of ornamental plants known or thought to be high-hazard plants when used in close proximity to structures. Examples include Acacia, Cedar, Cypress, Eucalyptus, Italian Cypress, Juniper, Palms (remove all dead fronds), Pine (removal within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

READY!

HAZARDOUS
ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE

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





HIGH-HAZARD PLANTS


Acacia (Shrub)

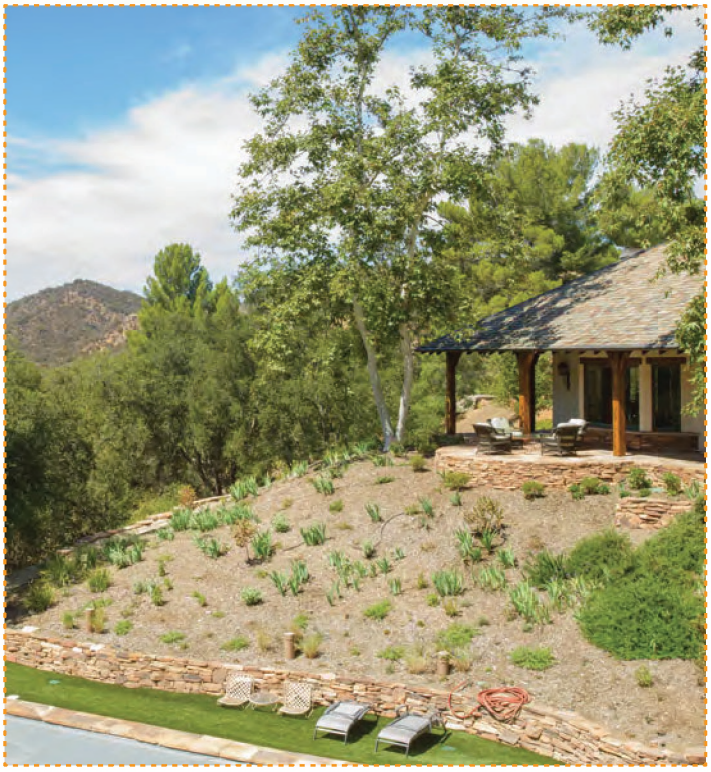

Eucalyptus


Juniper


Palm


Pine


Pampas Grass


This home provides a good example of defensible space.


Firefighters in defensible space during a wildfire.

READY!

Safeguard or "Harden" Your Home

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



Tour a Wildfire-Ready Home

Address 1

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

Chimney 2

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

Deck/Patio Cover 3

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

Driveways and Access Roads 4

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

Garage 5

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

Home Site and Yard 6

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

READY!

Inside

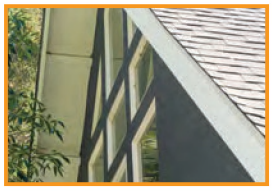


- Keep working fire extinguishers on hand and train your family how to use them (check expiration dates regularly).



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

Non-Combustible Boxed-In (Soffit) Eaves



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

Non-Combustible Fencing 7

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

Rain Gutters



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

Roof 8

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

Vents



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

Walls 9

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

Water Supply 10



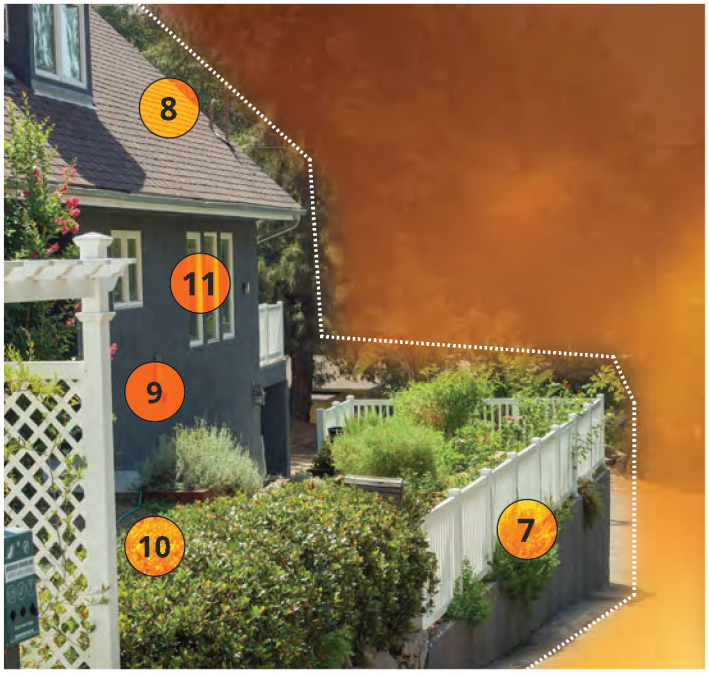
- Have multiple garden hoses that are long enough to reach any area of your home and other structures on your property.
- If you have a pool or well, consider a pump.

Windows 11

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

Utilities

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



☑ SET!

Create Your Own Wildfire Action Plan



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

1 Important Phone Numbers

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

2 What to Take

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

3 Prepare to Evacuate

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



Your Personal
WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN



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

1 IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Name

( ) Phone

Name

( ) Phone

SCHOOLS

Name

( ) Phone

Name

( ) Phone

FAMILY & FRIENDS

Name

( ) Phone

Name

( ) Phone

2 WHAT TO TAKE

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

3 EVACUATION

WHEN TO GO

WHERE TO GO

HOW TO GET THERE

DESTINATION

WHO TO TELL (BEFORE AND AFTER)

ANIMAL SHELTER

Name

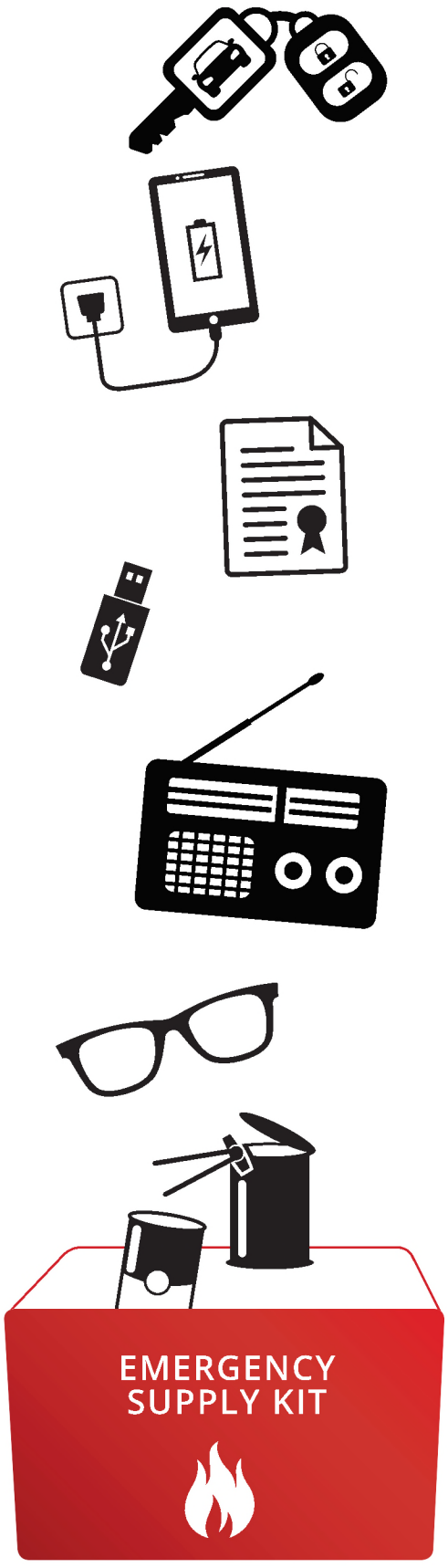
( ) Phone

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

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

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

☑ SET!



Assemble Your Emergency Supply Kit

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

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

Essential Supplies

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

If Time Allows

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

SET!

Pre-Evacuation Preparation Steps

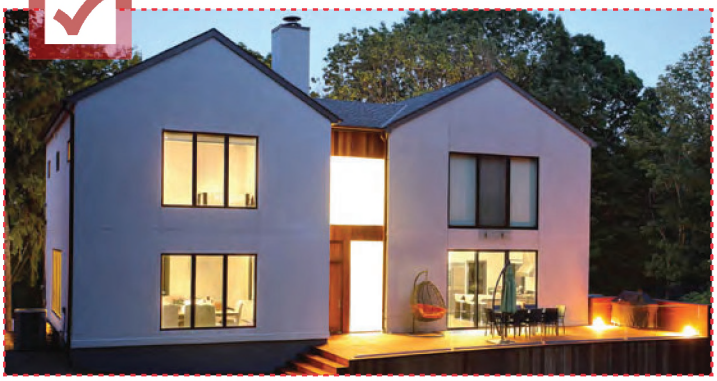
When an evacuation is anticipated and if time permits, follow these checklists to give your home the best chance of surviving a wildfire:

Animals



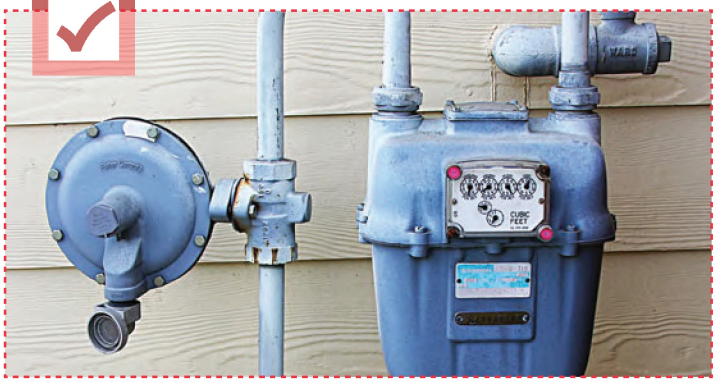
- ☐ Locate your pets and keep them nearby.
- ☐ Prepare farm animals for transport and think about moving them to a safe location early.

Inside



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

Outside



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

Remember the Six P's

P

People and pets



Papers, phone numbers, and important documents



Pictures and irreplaceable memorabilia



Prescriptions, vitamins, and eyeglasses



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



Personal computer hard drives and flash drives



GO!

TAKE ACTION IMMEDIATELY WHEN WILDFIRE STRIKES

Go Early

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

When to Evacuate

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

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

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

Where to Go

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

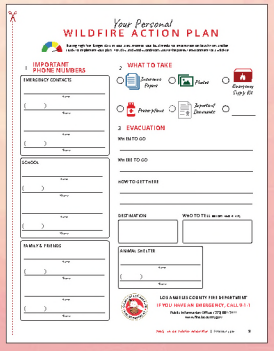
How to Get There

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



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

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





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

GO!

Survival Tips if You Become Trapped

In Your Home



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

In Your Vehicle



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

On Foot



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

Returning Home After a Wildfire

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

When You Return Home

- ☐ Be alert for downed power lines and other hazards.
- ☐ Check propane tanks, regulators, and lines before turning gas on.
- ☐ Check your residence carefully for hidden embers or smoldering fires.

Preparing for a wildfire starts with three simple steps:

READY! SET! GO!

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

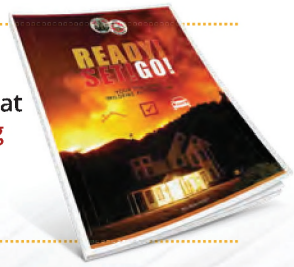
OFFICIAL

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

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

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

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



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

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

THE LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

EVACUATION INFORMATION

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 in and out of your neighborhood, and thereby doing their job - saving the lives and property of people affected by the threat of fire.

We'll expand and add to our Ready, Set, Go initiative with the Los Angeles Fire Department during the coming few months. As "fire season" is a nearly year-round issue in the current weather climate, it's also important that you keep the following in mind:

- Keep a pair of old shoes and a flashlight handy for a night evacuation.
- Keep the six “P’s” ready, in case immediate evacuation is required:
  - People and pets
  - Papers, phone numbers, and important documents
  - Prescriptions, vitamins, and eyeglasses
  - Pictures and irreplaceable memorabilia
  - Personal computers (information on hard drive and disks)
  - “Plastic” (credit cards, ATM cards) and cash

Remember

If you're told to evacuate, 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 think it's time to leave, don't wait - get out.

If you see smoke or fire in your area, immediately report it by dialing 9-1-1. Remember to take note of the location so that the dispatcher can send emergency equipment to the correct location before you hang up.

Evacuation May Be Necessary

- Back your car in the garage heading out with windows closed. Be sure to keep your keys with you so that you can evacuate quickly should it become necessary.
- Close the garage door, leave it unlocked, and disconnect automatic door opener in the case of power failure.
- Keep a flashlight and portable radio with you at all times and stay tuned to your local news station.

Outdoors

- Move combustible yard furniture away from the house or store it in the garage.
- Cover windows, attic openings, eaves, and vents with less combustible material, such as 1/2-inch or thicker plywood.
- Close window shutters and blinds if they are fire-resistant.
- Attach garden hoses to faucets and place them so that they can reach all areas of your house.
- Place a ladder against the house on the opposite side of the approaching fire for access to the roof.
- Shut off Butane/propane or natural gas valves.

Indoors

- Close all windows and doors around your home to prevent sparks from blowing inside.
- Close all doors within the house to slow fire spread inside the house.
- Turn on the lights in all the rooms of your house, on the porch, and in the yard. Your home will be more visible through the smoke or darkness.
- Move furniture away from windows and sliding glass doors to avoid ignition from the radiant heat of the fire.

WILDFIRE IS COMING.
ARE YOU READY?

WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN



BE PREPARED

Wildfires are a fact of life in California. It's not a question of if they will occur, but when. Catastrophic wildfires are increasing in our state, encroaching further into populated areas. It is extremely important that Californians be prepared when wildfire strikes.

By preparing your home and property for wildfire, and knowing what to do if evacuation is necessary, you can dramatically increase your safety and the survivability of your home. It is your responsibility to prepare yourself, your family, and your home for when wildfire strikes.

This guide illustrates the importance of creating and maintaining Defensible Space and hardening your home by retrofitting it with ignition-resistant or noncombustible materials to protect against the threat of flying embers, direct flame contact, and radiant heat exposure. It also provides information about the preparations and precautions to make in order to evacuate early and safely.

If you need more information about preparing for wildfire or any other disaster, contact your nearest fire station or visit us at ReadyforWildfire.org.

These counties receive funding from the state to provide fire protection and prevention services to State Responsibility Area lands within their boundaries.





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GO!

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GET
REAL



There are three ways your home can be exposed to wildfire: through flying embers, direct flame contact, and radiant heat exposure.

Embers are the main cause of homes igniting during a wildfire. Wind can blow embers up to a mile ahead of a wildfire. These flying embers can directly ignite materials on, or attached to, a home. They can also ignite vegetation or combustible materials near the home, resulting in a subsequent fire that spreads to the home through direct flame contact or radiant heat.

Direct flame contact to the home can be the result of nearby vegetation or combustible materials catching on fire due to embers, or from the wildfire burning unchecked directly to the building.

Radiant heat exposure occurs when there are materials, vegetation, or other combustibles, that are burning close to the home—for a long enough period of time—and generate enough heat to directly ignite a combustible component of the home.

Getting ready for wildfire begins with two very important efforts: **Home Hardening** and **Defensible Space.** Hardening your home is retrofitting it with fire-resistant materials. Defensible Space is creating and maintaining a buffer between buildings and vegetation to slow wildfire. While not a guarantee that your home will survive a wildfire, these efforts give it the best chance.

HARDENING YOUR HOME

Now is the time to retrofit your home—before a wildfire strikes. California Building Code Chapter 7A requires specific construction materials and methods for the building of new homes in wildfire-prone areas. These same materials and methods are also the minimum standards recommended when retrofitting a home. Retrofitting prepares your home for the exposure it will experience during a wildfire. Here's what you can do to harden your home:

ROOF

Your roof is the most vulnerable part of your home. Homes with wood shake or shingle roofs are at high risk of being destroyed in a wildfire.

- Replace wood shake or shingle roofs with a Class A fire-rated roof, using materials such as composition, metal, or tile.
- Inspect your roof and maintain it by removing debris and plugging gaps.

VENTS

Vents on homes create openings for flying embers.

- Avoid storing combustible items near attic or crawl space vents.
- Inspect vents to ensure they are in good condition with no tears or large openings.
- Cover all vent openings with 1/16 inch to 1/8 inch corrosion-resistant metal mesh screen.
- Consider replacing screened vents with ember and flame-resistant vents.

EAVES AND SOFFITS

Eaves and soffits are a point of entry for flying embers from fires up to a mile away or flames from nearby vegetation or other material burning.

- Plug or caulk gaps greater than 1/8 inch in size with durable caulk.
- Enclose eaves with ignition-resistant or noncombustible materials if possible.

WINDOWS

Heat from a wildfire can cause windows to break before the home ignites, allowing embers to enter and start fires inside. Single-paned and large windows are particularly at risk.

- Install dual or multi-paned windows with at least one pane being tempered glass.
- Consider limiting the size and number of windows that face large areas of vegetation.
- Install metal mesh screens on openable windows to increase ember resistance and reduce radiant heat exposure.

DECKS

Surfaces within 10 feet of the building should be built with ignition-resistant, noncombustible, or other approved materials.

- Remove all combustible items from underneath deck.
- Limit combustible items on top of deck. Bring these items inside the home or move them away from the home when wildfire threatens.

EXTERIOR WALLS

Wood products such as boards, panels, or shingles are common siding materials. However, they are combustible and not good choices for wildfire prone areas.

- Use noncombustible materials such as stucco, metal, or fiber cement, or use ignition-resistant siding.
- Be sure to extend materials from the foundation to the roof.
- Plug or caulk gaps and joints with openings greater than 1/8 inch.

RAIN GUTTERS

Screen or enclose rain gutters with noncombustible corrosion-resistant materials to prevent accumulation of plant debris.

PATIO COVERS

Consider using noncombustible material within eight feet of buildings.

CHIMNEYS

Cover chimney or stovepipe outlet with a noncombustible corrosion-resistant metal mesh screen with openings between 3/8 inch and 1/2 inch in size. Close the fireplace flue during fire season when the fireplace is not in use.

FENCES

Construct fences using noncombustible materials within eight feet of your home.

GARAGES

Install weather stripping to eliminate gaps around garage doors. Add a battery back-up to automatic garage door openers so the garage can easily be opened if the power is out.

DRIVEWAYS

Ensure that access to your home complies with local fire codes.

WATER SUPPLY

Have multiple garden hoses long enough to reach all areas of your house.

ADDITIONAL HOME FIRE SAFETY RESOURCES



HOME HARDENING INFORMATION GUIDE

ReadyforWildfire.org



CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE CHAPTER 7A

codes.iccsafe.org



WILDFIRE HOME RETROFIT GUIDE

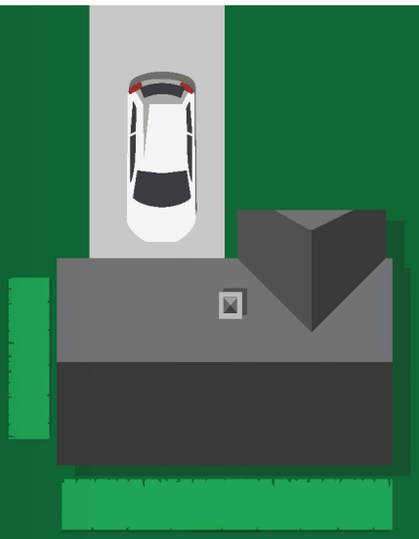
ReadyforWildfire.org



BUILDING MATERIALS LISTING

osfm.fire.ca.gov

DEFENSIBLE SPACE



Creating and maintaining Defensible Space is essential to reducing the impact of wildfire on your home and property. Defensible Space is the buffer created between a building on your property and the plants, brush, trees, or other combustible items in the near vicinity. This buffer helps to keep wildfire away from your home by reducing the fire's intensity and slowing or halting the spread of wildfire. The less there is to burn near your home, the less exposure your home will have to wildfire. Creating this space also provides protection for the firefighters defending your home.

CREATING AND MAINTAINING YOUR DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Within the 100-foot perimeter of a home, there is a need for more intense reduction of wildfire fuels. Start at the home and work your way out 100 feet or to your property line, whichever is closer.

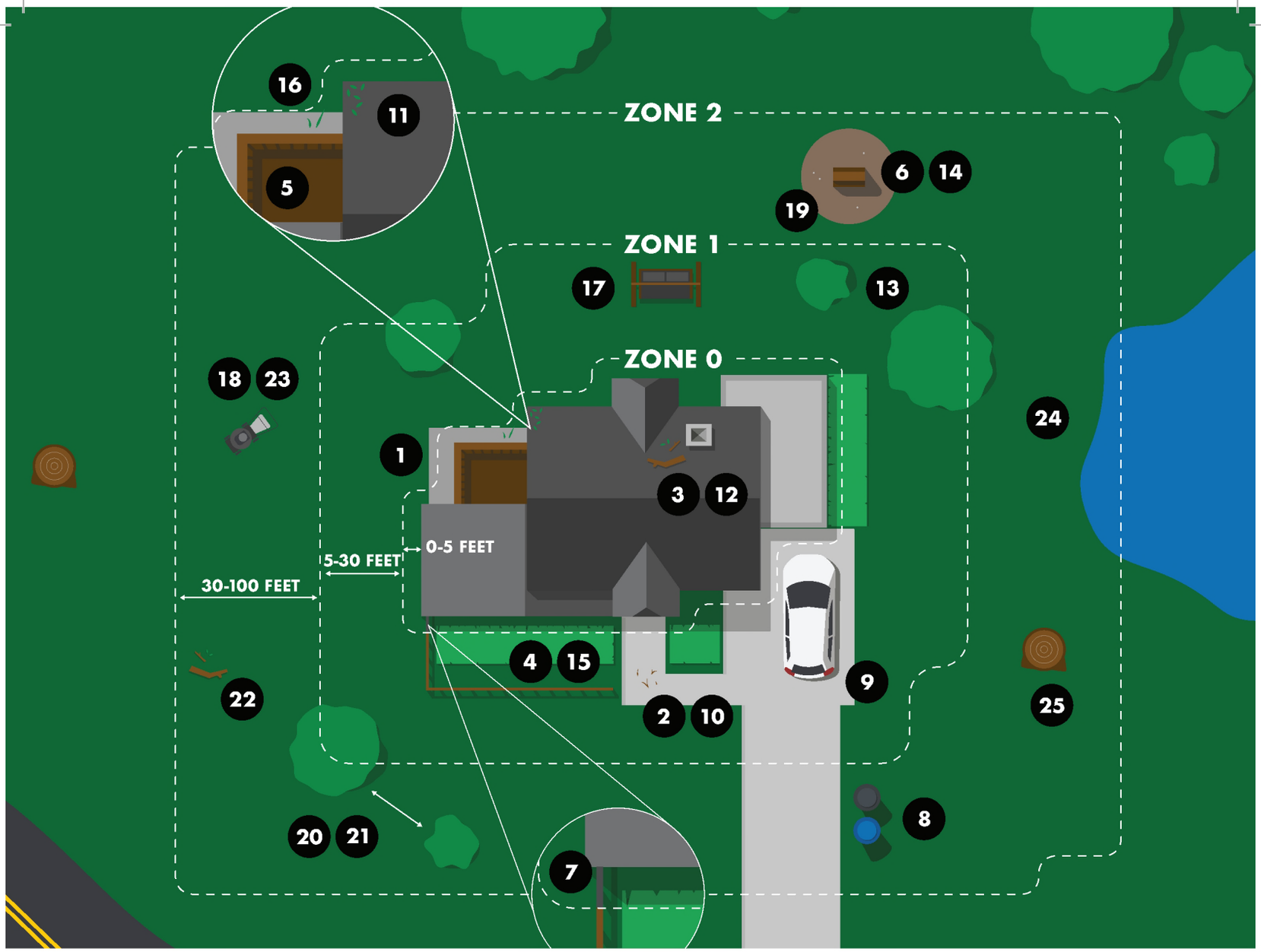
KNOW THE LAW - BE FIRE SMART

One hundred feet of Defensible Space is required under the Public Resources Code (PRC) 4291. Zones 1 and 2 currently make up the 100 feet of Defensible Space required by law. Assembly Bill 3074, passed into law in 2020, requires an ignition-resistant Zone 0 for Defensible Space.

Many local government agencies have ordinances for Defensible Space. These local ordinances will often be more stringent than the state of California's minimum requirement in PRC 4291. Check with your local fire department or fire protection district for any additional Defensible Space requirements. **fire.ca.gov/dspace**

Zone 0 extends from zero to five feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

1. Use hardscape like gravel, pavers, concrete, and other noncombustible mulch materials. No combustible bark or mulch.
2. Remove all dead and dying weeds, grass, branches, and vegetative debris. Check your roofs, gutters, decks, porches, stairways, etc.
3. Remove all branches within 10 feet of any chimney or stovepipe outlet.
4. Limit plants in this area to low growing, nonwoody, properly watered, and maintained plants.
5. Limit combustible items (outdoor furniture, planters, etc.) on top of decks.
6. Relocate firewood and lumber to Zone 2.
7. Replace within Zone 0 combustible fencing, gates, and arbors attached to the home with noncombustible alternatives.



8. Relocate garbage and recycling containers outside this zone.

9. Relocate boats, RVs, vehicles, and other combustible items outside this zone.

Zone 1 extends five to 30 feet from buildings, decks, and other structures.

10. Remove all dead plants, grass, and weeds (vegetation).

11. Remove dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof, and rain gutters.

12. Remove branches that hang over your roof and keep dead branches 10 feet away from your chimney or stovepipe outlet.

13. Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.

14. Relocate exposed wood piles outside of Zone 1.

15. Remove or prune flammable plants and shrubs near windows.

16. Remove vegetation and items that could catch fire from around and under decks.

17. Create a separation between trees, shrubs, and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, wood piles, swing sets, etc.

Zone 2 extends from 30 feet to 100 feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

18. Cut or mow annual grasses to a maximum height of four inches.

19. All exposed wood piles must have a minimum of 10 feet clearance around them, down to bare mineral soil, in all directions.

20. Create horizontal space between shrubs and trees. (See diagram on page 11)

21. Create vertical space between grass, shrubs, and trees. (See diagram on page 11)

22. Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. However, they may be permitted to a depth of three inches.

All zones

23. Mow before 10 a.m., but never when it's windy or excessively dry.

24. Protect water quality. Do not clear vegetation near waterways to bare soil. Vegetation removal can cause soil erosion—especially on steep slopes.

25. Logs or stumps embedded in the soil must be removed in Zone 0. In Zones 1 and 2 they need to be removed or isolated from other vegetation.

It takes the combination of both Defensible Space and Home Hardening to give your home and property the best chance of surviving a wildfire. Below are examples of low-risk and high-risk scenarios:

HIGH RISK

UNENCLOSED EAVES



UNSCREENED VENTS



DEFENSIBLE SPACE NONCOMPLIANT



LOW RISK

ENCLOSED EAVES



SCREENED VENTS



DEFENSIBLE SPACE COMPLIANT



FIRE SMART LANDSCAPING

While some plants are characterized as "fire-safe" or "fire-resistant," all plants will burn under the right conditions, regardless of how they are classified. The environment the plant grows in, how it is maintained, and its placement and spacing near other vegetation and combustibles will generally have more influence on the flammability of the plant than how it is characterized. Taking these items into consideration is crucial to reduce the spread of wildfire to your home. Scan the QR code below for more information.

FIRE SMART LANDSCAPING
ReadyforWildfire.org/fire-smart-landscaping

MINIMUM VERTICAL SPACING BETWEEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Eliminate opportunities for a vertical "fire ladder":

- Remove branches beneath large trees for a six-foot minimum clearance.
- Create proper vertical spacing between shrubs and the lowest branches of trees. See adjacent diagrams.

MINIMUM HORIZONTAL SPACING BETWEEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Horizontal spacing depends on the slope of the land and the height of the shrubs or trees. See adjacent diagrams.

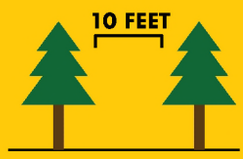
DEAD TREE REMOVAL

If you have dead or dying trees on your property, the entire tree needs to be removed to reduce wildfire risk. Scan the QR code below to learn about permit requirements.

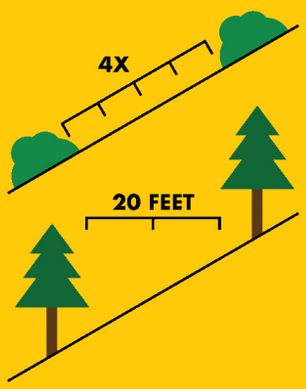
PERMIT REQUIREMENTS
ReadyforWildfire.org/dead-tree-removal



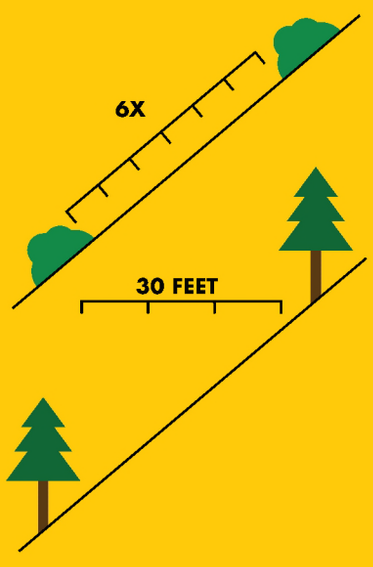




Flat to mild slope (<20%)



Mild to moderate slope (20%–40%)



Moderate to steep slope (>40%)


GET
SET



It is important that you are prepared **before** wildfire strikes. In an emergency it is easy to become confused or panicked.

Getting Set requires three main preparation actions:

- Creating a Wildfire Action Plan
- Creating an Emergency Supply Kit
- Creating a Family Communication Plan

Preparing these items in advance will help keep you focused and able to act quickly when evacuation is anticipated or needed.

Use this guide to complete these actions to prepare in advance of wildfire.

READY FOR WILDFIRE INCIDENT APP

Scan the QR code below to access accurate updates about active wildfires near you with our web-based Ready for Wildfire Incident App.

ACTION PLAN CHECKLIST

CREATE A WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN

Your Wildfire Action Plan must be prepared and familiar to all members of your household well in advance of a wildfire. Use the checklist below to help create your plan. Each family's plan will be different, depending on a variety of issues, needs, and situations.

Create an evacuation plan that includes:

- ○ A designated emergency meeting location outside the fire or hazard area. This is critical to determine who has safely evacuated from the affected area.
- ○ Identification of several different escape routes from your home and community. Practice these routes often so everyone in your family is familiar with them in case of emergency. Go to page 18 to write down your evacuation routes.
- ○ An evacuation plan for pets and large animals such as horses and other livestock.
- ○ 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. It is easier to call or message one person and let them contact others than to try and call everyone when phone, cell, and internet systems can be overloaded or limited during a disaster and under a stressful situation. See page 18 for a Family Communication Plan form.



Be prepared:

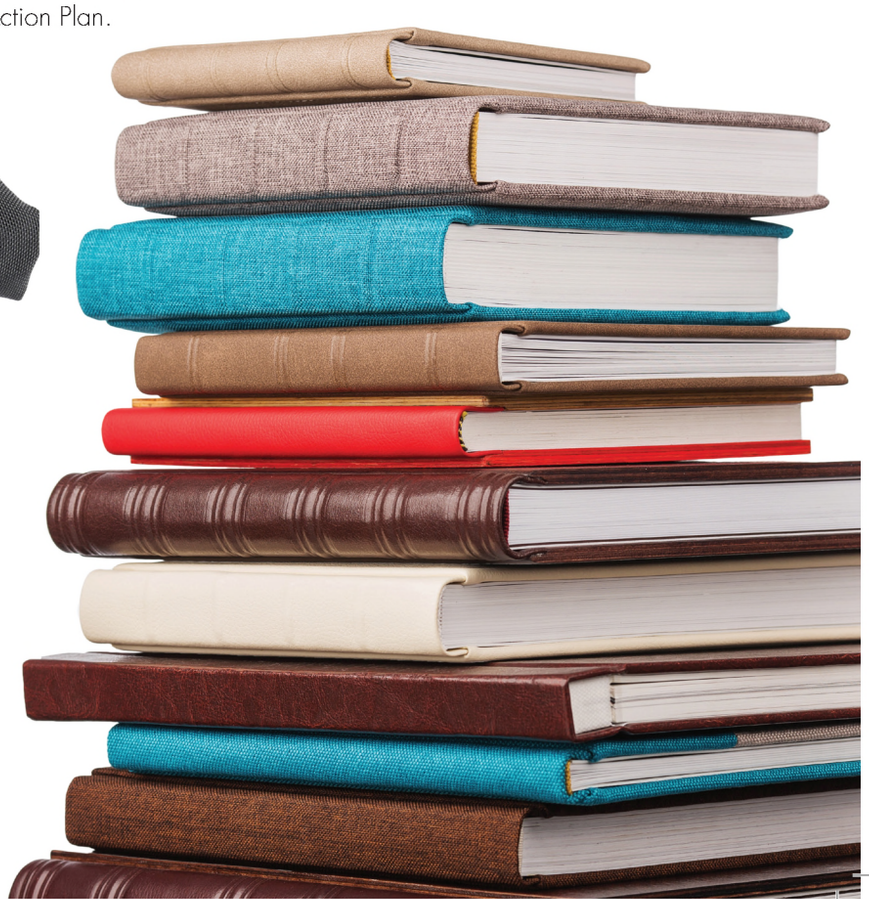
- ○ Have fire extinguishers on hand and make sure everyone in the family knows how to use them. Many fire extinguishers have expiration dates, so make sure to check yours.
- ○ Ensure you and your family know where the home's gas, electric, and water main shut-off controls are located and how to safely shut them down in an emergency.
- ○ Assemble an Emergency Supply Kit for each person, as recommended by the American Red Cross. See Emergency Supply Kit on page 16 for details.
- ○ Maintain a list of emergency contact numbers in your cell phone, posted near your home phone, and in your Emergency Supply Kit.
- ○ Keep an extra Emergency Supply Kit in your car in case you cannot get to your home because of fire or other emergency.
- ○ Have a portable radio or scanner, or follow the Ready for Wildfire App so you can stay updated on wildfires. Follow local law enforcement notifications for any evacuation information. Visit incidents.ReadyforWildfire.org or scan QR code on page 13 to view the incident app.
- ○ Tell your neighbors about Ready, Set, Go! and your Wildfire Action Plan.

THE SIX Ps

Remember the "Six Ps" and keep them ready in case immediate evacuation is required:

- ○ People and pets
- ○ Papers, phone numbers, and important documents
- ○ Prescriptions, vitamins, and eyeglasses
- ○ Pictures and irreplaceable memorabilia
- ○ Personal computer, hard drive, and disks
- ○ "Plastic" (credit cards, ATM cards) and cash





EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT

Put together your Emergency Supply Kit—also called a "go bag"—before a wildfire or other disaster occurs and keep it easily accessible so you can take it with you when you evacuate. Backpacks work great for storing these items (except food and water) and are quick to grab. Storing food and water in a tub or chest on wheels will make it easier to transport. Keep it light enough to be able to lift it into your car.

Emergency Supply Kit Contents:

- ○ Face masks or coverings
- ○ 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, including a cotton long-sleeved shirt and pants
- ○ Extra eyeglasses or contact lenses
- ○ An extra set of car keys, phone charger, credit cards, cash, or traveler's checks
- ○ First aid kit
- ○ Flashlight
- ○ Battery-powered radio and extra batteries
- ○ Sanitation supplies
- ○ Copies of important documents (birth certificates, passports, insurance, etc.)
- ○ Food, water, and medications for pets
- ○ Can opener

Items to take if time allows:

- ○ Easily carried valuables
- ○ Family photos and other irreplaceable items
- ○ Personal computer information on hard drives and disks
- ○ Extra cell phone chargers, laptops, etc.

Always keep a sturdy pair of shoes and a flashlight near your bed handy in case of a sudden evacuation at night.

OUR FAMILY'S ADDITIONAL SUPPLY KIT MUST HAVES ARE:

BE PREPARED FOR POWER OUTAGES

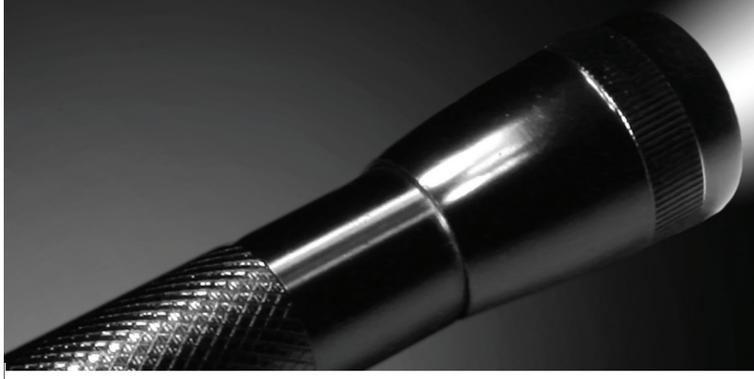
Power outages may occur before and during the threat of a wildfire. It's important to be prepared and know what actions to take when leaving your home during a power outage.

- Learn how to manually open your automatic garage doors or gates—this is extremely important!
- Be familiar with your home's utility shutoffs (electricity, water, and gas).
- Keep a flashlight and shoes near your bed in case you need to evacuate during the night.
- Keep your Emergency Supply Kit easily accessible so you can find it in the dark if you have to evacuate.
- Always keep at least a half tank of gas in your vehicles.
- If you have a power generator, be sure you know the safety guidelines of your model, including where to connect it, which electrical cords to use, and the electrical load rating. An improperly installed generator can electrocute you or an electric utility worker and can also be a fire hazard.
- Keep your cell phone charged.
- Keep a supply of bottled water.

DURING A POWER OUTAGE

If the power goes out, follow these steps:

- Keep your refrigerator and freezer doors closed.
- Shut off the gas and other combustibles such as propane tanks.
- If wildfire is within your area, keep informed with a battery-powered radio or your cell phone.
- Stay at least 10 feet away from both overhead power lines and electrical facilities, and never approach or touch overhead power lines or any person or object in contact with the lines.



SAVE THIS
FAMILY COMMUNICATION PLAN

Fill out this form and place it in a location where it can easily be found by everyone in your household. Copy the form and keep it in your Emergency Supply Kit. This will allow all family members to have access to this key information in case you get separated.

WHEN WE HAVE TO EVACUATE, WE WILL MEET AT:

_____

OUR OUT-OF-AREA EMERGENCY CONTACT PERSON IS:

Name: _____

Home Phone #: _____

Relationship: _____

E-mail: _____

Cell Phone #: _____

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS ARE:

Emergency 911: _____

Local Police: _____

Local Fire Department: _____

Other: _____

Other: _____

Other: _____

OUR TWO EVACUATION ROUTES ARE (DESCRIBE BELOW):

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

INSURANCE PREPAREDNESS

A home is generally your largest asset. Protect it.

Insurance is the critical back-up plan enabling you to rebuild your home after a wildfire. Follow these tips as part of your Ready, Set, Go! Wildfire Action Plan:

Conduct an annual insurance checkup

- Call your agent or insurance company annually to discuss your policy limits and coverage. Make sure your policy reflects the correct square footage and features in your home. Consider purchasing building code upgrade coverage.

Know what your policy covers

- Know if you have a replacement-cost policy that pays to replace all of your items at current market price, or if you have an actual cash value policy that takes depreciation into account and pays less for aged items.

Update your policy to cover home improvements

- If you make home improvements, be sure to call your agent or company to update your coverage. Make sure your insurer knows about the changes, so that new countertops, floors, rooms, etc., are covered if you must rebuild.

Maintain insurance

- If your home is paid off, be sure to maintain homeowner insurance. Without insurance, costs to repair or replace a home or structure is the responsibility of a homeowner.

Get renters insurance

- Renters can lose everything in a fire and be left to start over. Many insurers bundle renters insurance coverage with an auto insurance policy at affordable prices.

Make a home inventory

- Document the contents of your home before a wildfire occurs. Use your cell phone to video your belongings or a camera to take photos. Store the inventory list and photos at a location away from the property and/or in a cloud internet server. Include the cost of items and note important or expensive items. If possible, keep receipts for major purchases.
- Don't forget to include items inside the home, inside the garage, and outside of the home.


GO



Give your household the best chance of surviving a wildfire by being ready to go and evacuating early.

Being ready to go means following pre-evacuation steps, knowing when to evacuate, preparing possible evacuation routes, and knowing what to do if you become trapped.

Be safe and don't wait until it's too late! Use these checklists to help prepare you and your family to be ready to evacuate if wildfire strikes.

It is also important to learn what to expect after a wildfire and what you should do before returning home. The danger is not over after the flames are put out.

KNOW THE LAW—BE READY TO EVACUATE

California law authorizes officers to restrict access to any area where a menace to public health or safety exists due to a calamity such as flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, or other disaster. Refusal to comply is a misdemeanor. (Penal Code 409.5)

PRE-EVACUATION STEPS

When evacuation is anticipated, follow these checklists (if time allows):

Outside

- ○ Gather flammable items from the exterior of the house and bring them inside (patio furniture, children's toys, door mats, trash cans, etc.) or place them in your pool.
- ○ Turn off propane tanks.
- ○ Move propane BBQ appliances away from structures.
- ○ Connect garden hoses to outside water valves or spigots for use by firefighters. Fill water buckets and place them around the house.
- ○ Turn off sprinklers and running water; leaving them on can affect critical water pressure.
- ○ Leave exterior lights on so your home is visible to firefighters in the smoke or darkness of night.
- ○ Put your Emergency Supply Kit in your vehicle.
- ○ Back your car into the driveway with vehicle loaded and all doors and windows closed. Carry your car keys with you.
- ○ Have a ladder available and place it at the corner of the house for firefighters to quickly access your roof.
- ○ Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut fire-resistant boards or commercial seals.
- ○ Monitor your property and the fire 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.

Inside the House

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

Animals

- ○ Locate your pets and keep them nearby.
- ○ Prepare livestock for transport and consider moving them to a safe location early.





EVACUATION STEPS

- ○ Review your 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-sleeved shirt, heavy shoes/boots, cap/hat, a dry bandana for face cover, goggles, or glasses. Clothing made of 100% cotton is preferable.
- ○ Locate your pets and take them with you.

WHEN TO EVACUATE

Leave when evacuation is recommended by fire officials to avoid being caught in fire, smoke, or road congestion. You don't need to wait to be ordered by authorities to evacuate. In an intense wildfire, emergency personnel may not have time to knock on every door. If you feel you are in danger, the best course of action is to evacuate. If you are advised to leave, don't hesitate!

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

Law enforcement agencies are typically responsible for enforcing an evacuation order. Follow their directions promptly.

You will be advised of potential evacuations as early as possible. You must take the initiative to stay informed and aware. Listen to your radio/TV for announcements from law enforcement and emergency personnel.

You may be directed to temporary assembly areas to await transfer to a safe location.

The terms "Warning" and "Order" 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 officials should be followed immediately for your safety.

ANIMAL EVACUATION

You've taken steps to help keep your family and home fire safe. Don't forget your pets and livestock. With some advanced planning, you can increase their chances of surviving a wildfire.

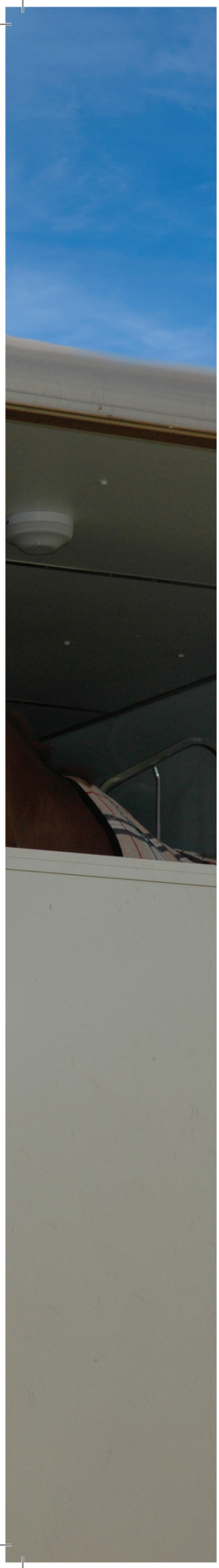
1. Clear Defensible Space around your barns, pastures, and property just as you do your home.
2. Contact your local fairgrounds, stockyards, equestrian centers, friends, etc. about their policies and ability to temporarily take livestock in an emergency.
3. Have vaccination/medical records, registration papers, and photographs of your animals (proof of ownership).
4. If you must leave your animals, leave them in a pre-selected, cleared area. If appropriate, leave enough hay for 48 to 72 hours.
   - Leave water for your animals. Do not rely on automatic watering systems, as a power outage could occur or the water system become compromised.
5. Arrange in advance for a neighbor to check on or transport your pets in case you are not home when disaster strikes.
   - Make sure your neighbors have your contact numbers (cell phone, work, home, etc.).
6. Make sure that each animal has its own pet carrier, as appropriate.
   - Birds, rodents, and reptiles should be transported in cages covered with a light sheet or cloth to minimize their fear.
7. Make sure your pets are always wearing properly fitted collars with personal identification, rabies and license tags.
8. Plan where you will take your pets and select an alternate prearranged location as well.
   - In the event of evacuation, pets may not be allowed inside human emergency shelters.
9. Prepare your livestock disaster preparedness kit.
10. Prepare your pet disaster preparedness kit.

Scan the QR code below to find what items to include in your livestock and pet disaster preparedness kit.

LIVESTOCK AND PET DISASTER PREPAREDNESS KIT INSTRUCTIONS

ReadyforWildfire.org/animal-evacuation





WHAT TO DO IF TRAPPED

WHILE IN YOUR VEHICLE:

- Stay calm.
- Park your vehicle in an area clear of vegetation.
- Close all vehicle windows and vents. If possible, cover inside of windows with a wool or cotton blanket to minimize radiant heat.
- Cover yourself with a wool or cotton blanket or jacket.
- Lie on vehicle floor.
- Use your cell phone to contact officials—**Call 911**

WHILE 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.
- If near a body of water—pool, creek, pond, lake, etc.—seek safety in the water or use it to keep distance away from the fire. Be careful not to be swept away by moving water or get too deep.
- Use your cell phone to contact officials—**Call 911**

WHILE IN YOUR HOME:

- Stay calm and keep your family together.
- **Call 911** and inform authorities of your location.
- Fill sinks and tubs with cold water.
- Keep doors and windows closed but unlocked.
- Stay inside your house.
- Stay away from outside walls and windows.
- Turn on lights so emergency officials know you are inside.

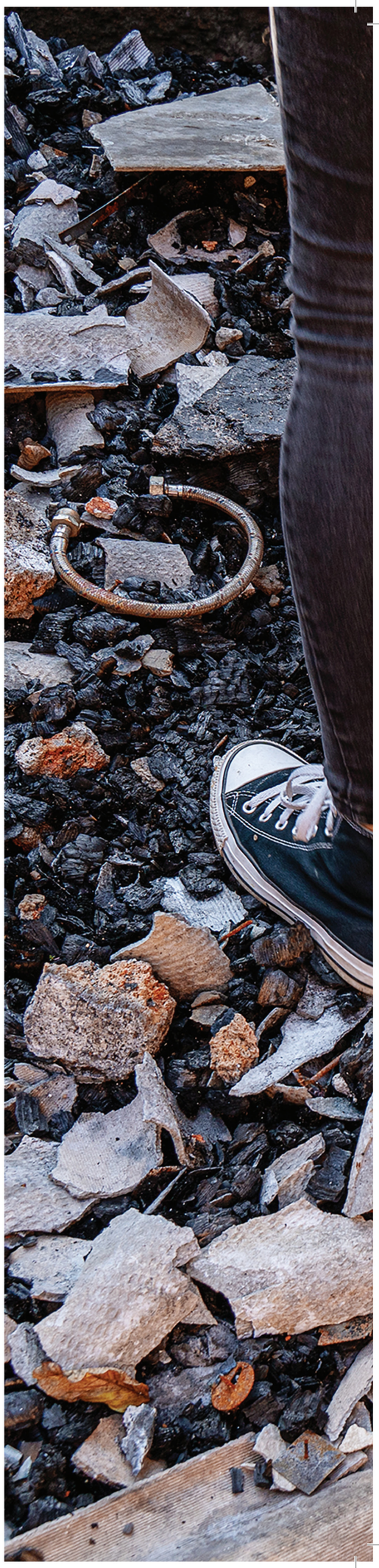
RETURNING HOME AFTER A WILDFIRE

ALWAYS check with officials before attempting to return to your home after a wildfire. Once home, check for the following:

- ○ **Call 911** if any danger is perceived.
- ○ Before inspecting your home, first check for the smell of gas. Turn off power until you've completed your inspection. Use a battery-powered flashlight to inspect a damaged home.
- ○ Check grounds for hot spots, smoldering stumps, and vegetation.
- ○ Check the roof and exterior areas for sparks or embers.
- ○ Check the attic and throughout your house for any hidden burning sparks or embers.
- ○ Check for fire damage to your home, turn off all appliances, and make sure the meter is not damaged before turning on the main circuit breaker.
- ○ Check the well or pump house to ensure it is in working order.
- ○ Do not drink or use water from the faucet until emergency officials say it is okay.
- ○ Discard any food that has been exposed to heat, smoke, or soot.
- ○ Consult local experts on the best way to restore and plant your land with fire smart landscaping.

Be aware of the following dangers that exist after a wildfire:

- Flash floods are a very real and potentially deadly hazard when rain occurs in heavily burned areas after a wildfire. Stay away from burned forests, storm channels, and natural drainages.
- Use extreme caution around trees, power poles, and other tall objects or structures that may have lost stability during the fire.






ReadyforWildfire.org
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY & FIRE PROTECTION
CAL FIRE
SINCE 1885

CALIFORNIA WILDFIRE HOME SAFETY CHECKLIST

• HOW COMMON ARE CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES? •

At least 6,284 wildfires occurred in California in 2018, according to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). These fires burned approximately 876,147 acres of land.

• WHAT TO DO BEFORE A CALIFORNIA WILDFIRE •



Separate your home from flammable materials

Create at least 30 feet of space between your home and flammable vegetation and materials.



Trim trees and shrubs

Ensure trees and shrubs do not come into contact with electrical wires or hang over your home's chimney.



Clean your home's roof

Remove pine needles, leaves and other debris from your home's roof.



Store combustible materials properly

Store combustible or flammable materials in approved containers.



Pick up battery-operated flashlights and radios

Keep battery-operated flashlights and radios with additional fresh batteries in a safe, easy-to-access location in your home.

• WHAT TO DO DURING A CALIFORNIA WILDFIRE •



Stay up to date

Use a TV or radio to receive wildfire emergency updates.



Set up hoses and water

If possible, fill buckets with water and set up hoses outside your home.



Turn on the house lights

Activate the lights in each room of your home.



Remove flammable drapes or curtains

Take down flammable drapes or curtains in your home.



Get ready to evacuate

Prepare all family members and pets to evacuate your home.

• WHAT TO DO AFTER A CALIFORNIA WILDFIRE •



Contact local fire officials

Check in with local fire officials to find out if it is safe to return home.



Look for hot spots

Check the ground for smoldering stumps and other hot spots and use buckets of water on these spots as needed.



Examine your home's exterior

Look for sparks and embers across your home's roof and exterior areas.



Evaluate your home's interior

Keep an eye out for hidden burning in each room of your home.

9-1-1

Call 911

Contact 911 if you identify any potential dangers.

How much do you know about wildfires?

True or False:

1. An average of 7 million acres of US woodland burn every year.
2. 1 in 5 wildfires are caused by humans.
3. Wildfires move faster downhill.
4. Some species of trees and shrubs require fire to reproduce.
5. The 'fuel' (trees, plants, etc.) you see burning isn't really on fire.
6. There are three broad types of fire spread: Subterranean, Surface and Crown fires.
7. Only YOU can prevent wildfires.

1. True: Across the US, including Alaska, approximately 7 million acres of federal, tribal, state and private land burns annually.
2. False: More than 4 out of 5 wildfires are caused by humans.
3. False: Fire moves faster uphill. The steeper the slope, the faster the fire travels.
4. True: Species such as Ceanothus and many types of closed-cone coniferous trees require heat to germinate.
5. True: The fuel itself is not on fire, but rather, is being converted into a gas. It's the gas produced by the fuel that is actually burning.
6. False: The three types of fire spread are: Ground - organic material in the soil is burning; Surface - leaf litter, fallen braches, etc. on the ground are burning; Crown - the top layer of foliage from trees is burning.
7. True:!

Appendix C

State and Federal Emergency Preparedness Resources

Additional Items to Consider Adding to an Emergency Supply Kit:

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

Ready

Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.®



Emergency Supply List

FEMA

www.ready.gov



Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit:

- **Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation**
- **Food, at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food**
- **Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both**
- **Flashlight and extra batteries**
- **First aid kit**
- **Whistle to signal for help**
- **Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place**
- **Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation**
- **Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities**
- **Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food)**
- **Local maps**

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

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

Ready

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, DC 20472



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

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

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

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

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

1. COLLECT.

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

2. SHARE.

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

3. PRACTICE.

Have regular household meetings to review and practice your plan.

TEXT IS BEST!

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

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



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

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

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

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

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

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

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

- [ ] *Outside of your town or city*: Having an out-of-town meeting place can help you reunite if a disaster happens and:

  - You cannot get home or to your out-of-neighborhood meeting place; or
  - Your family is not together and your community is instructed to evacuate the area.

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

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS AND INFORMATION

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



- [ ] 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 DISASTERS[1]

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

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

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

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

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

10 WAYS TO PARTICIPATE IN AMERICA'S PrepareAthon!



Access Alerts and Warnings



Test Communication Plans



Assemble or Update Supplies



Drill or Practice Emergency Response



Participate in a Class, Training, or Discussion



Plan with Neighbors



Conduct an Exercise



Make Property Safer



Document and Insure Property



Safeguard Documents

FAMILY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PLAN

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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

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

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

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (ICE) CONTACT

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

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

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

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

Indoor: .....
Instructions: .....
Neighborhood: .....
Instructions: .....

Out-of-Neighborhood: .....
Address: .....
Instructions: .....

Out-of-Town: .....
Address: .....
Instructions: .....

IMPORTANT NUMBERS OR INFORMATION

Police: ..... Dial 911 or #: .....
Fire: ..... Dial 911 or #: .....
Poison Control: .....#: .....
Doctor: .....#: .....
Doctor: .....#: .....
Pediatrician: .....#: .....
Dentist: .....#: .....
Hospital/Clinic: .....#: .....
Pharmacy: .....#: .....
Medical Insurance: .....#: .....
Policy #: .....
Medical Insurance: .....#: .....
Policy #: .....
Homeowner/Rental Insurance: .....
#: .....
Policy #: .....
Flood Insurance: .....#: .....
Policy #: .....
Veterinarian: .....#: .....
Kennel: .....#: .....
Electric Company: .....#: .....
Gas Company: .....#: .....
Water Company: .....#: .....
Alternate/Accessible Transportation: .....
#: .....
Other: .....#: .....
Other: .....#: .....
Other: .....#: .....

AMERICA'S PrepareAthon!
BE SMART. TAKE PART. PREPARE.

Ready

Write your family's name above

Family Emergency Communication Plan

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (ICE) CONTACT

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

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

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

FOLD HERE

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

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

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

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

FOLD HERE

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

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

FOLD HERE

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE , CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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

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

FOLD HERE

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

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

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

Indoor: .....
Instructions: .....
.....

Neighborhood: .....
Instructions: .....
.....

Out-of-Neighborhood: .....
Address: .....
Instructions: .....
.....

Out-of-Town: .....
Address: .....
Instructions: .....
.....

IMPORTANT NUMBERS OR INFORMATION

Police: ..... Dial 911 or #: .....
Fire: ..... Dial 911 or #: .....
Poison Control: ..... #: .....
Doctor: ..... #: .....
Doctor: ..... #: .....
Pediatrician: ..... #: .....
Dentist: ..... #: .....
Medical Insurance: ..... #: .....
Policy #: .....
Medical Insurance: ..... #: .....
Policy #: .....
Hospital/Clinic: ..... #: .....

Pharmacy: ..... #: .....
Homeowner/Rental Insurance: ..... #: .....
Policy #: .....
Flood Insurance: ..... #: .....
Policy #: .....
Veterinarian: ..... #: .....
Kennel: ..... #: .....
Electric Company: ..... #: .....
Gas Company: ..... #: .....
Water Company: ..... #: .....
Alternate/Accessible Transportation: ..... #: .....
Other: .....
Other: .....

American Red Cross

Family Disaster Plan

Family Last Name(s) or Household Address: **Date:**

Family Member/Household Contact Info (If needed, additional space is provided in #10 below):

Name	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Email:

Pet(s) Info:

Name:	Type:	Color:	Registration #:

Plan of Action

1. The disasters most likely to affect our household are:

2. What are the escape routes from our home?

3. If separated during an emergency, what is our meeting place near our home?

4. If we cannot return home or are asked to evacuate, what is our meeting place outside of our neighborhood?

_____

What is our route to get there and an alternate route, if the first route is impassible?

_____

_____

5. In the event our household is separated or unable to communicate with each other, our emergency contact outside of our immediate area is:

Name	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Email:
_____	_____	_____	_____

After a disaster, let your friends and family know you are okay by registering at "Safe and Well" at https://safeandwell.communityos.org/cms// or by calling 1-800-733-2767. You can also give them a call, send a quick text or update your status on social networking sites.

6. If at school/daycare, our child(ren) will be evacuated to:

Child's Name:	Evacuation Site (address and contact info):
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Our plan for people in our household with a disability or special need is:

Person's Name:	Plan:
_____	_____
_____	_____

8. During certain emergencies local authorities may direct us to "shelter in place" in our home. An accessible, safe room where we can go, seal windows, vents and doors and listen to emergency broadcasts for instructions, is:

_____

9. Family Member Responsibilities in the Event of a Disaster

Task	Description	Family Member Responsible
Disaster Kit*	Stock the disaster kit and take it if evacuation is necessary. Include items you might want to take to an evacuation shelter. Remember to include medications and eye glasses.	
Be informed	Maintain access to NOAA or local radio, TV, email or text alerts for important and current information about disasters.	
Family Medical Information	Make sure the household medical information is taken with us if evacuation is necessary.	
Financial Information	Obtain copies of bank statements and cash in the event ATMs and credit cards do not work due to power outages. Bring copies of utility bills as proof of residence in applying for assistance.	
Pet Information	Evacuate our pet(s), keep a phone list of pet-friendly motels and animal shelters, and assemble and take the pet disaster kit.	
Sharing and Maintaining the Plan	Share the completed plan with those who need to know. Meet with household members every 6 months or as needs change to update household plan.	

**What supplies and records should go in your disaster kit? Visit www.redcross.org*

10. Other information, if not able to be included above.

Congratulations on completing your family disaster plan! Please tell others: "We've made a family disaster plan and you can, too, with help from the American Red Cross."

Get the facts about what you should do if an emergency or disaster occurs at www.redcross.org



Prepare Your Pets for Disasters

Your pets are important member of your family! This is why they should be included in your family's emergency plan.

To prepare for the unexpected, keep your pets in mind as you follow these tips:

1. Make a plan.
2. Build an emergency kit.
3. Stay informed.

Make a Plan

If you have a plan in place for you and your pets, you will likely encounter less difficulty, stress and worry when you need to make a decision during an emergency.

THINGS TO INCLUDE IN YOUR PLAN:

- **Know what to do with your pet during an evacuation .** Many public shelters and hotels do not allow pets inside. Know a safe place where you can take your pets before disasters and emergencies happen.
- **Develop a buddy system.** Plan with neighbors, friends or relatives to make sure that someone is available to care for or evacuate your pets if you are unable to do so.
- **Have copies of your pet's vaccination record, and make sure your pet is microchipped.** Keep your address and phone number up-to-date and include an emergency contact outside of your immediate area.
- **Keep contact information for your local emergency management office or animal control office and shelters** on hand in case you become separated from your pet.

Build a Kit for your Pet

Just as you do with your family's emergency supply kit, think first about the basics for survival.

Review your kit regularly to ensure that their contents are fresh.

HERE ARE SOME ITEMS TO INCLUDE IN AN EMERGENCY KIT FOR YOUR PET:

- **Food and Water.** Keep several days' supply of both.
- Keep food in an airtight, waterproof container, and have a water bowl to use.

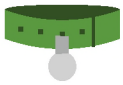




Ready®



- **Medicine.** Keep an extra supply of the medicine your pet takes on a regular basis in a waterproof container.
- **First aid kit.** Include items appropriate for your pet's emergency medical needs.
- **Backup collar with ID tag and a harness or leash.** Have copies of your pet's registration information in a waterproof container and available electronically.



- **Traveling bag, crate or sturdy carrier** for each pet.
- **Grooming items.** Pet shampoo and other items, in case your pet needs some cleaning up.



- **A picture of you and your pet together.** If you become separated from your pet, a picture will help you document ownership and allow others to assist you in identifying your pet.
- **Sanitation needs.** Include pet litter and litter box, trash bags and other items to provide for your pet's sanitation needs.
- **Familiar items.** Put favorite toys, treats or bedding in your kit to reduce stress for your pets.

Stay Informed

Stay informed of current conditions and know how you will receive emergency alerts and warnings.

Download the FEMA app to get weather alerts for up to five different locations anywhere in the United States.

Always bring your pets indoors at the first sign or waring of a storm. For more information about how to prepare your pets, visit Ready.gov/pets.

Ready





