

# CITY OF FULLERTON



Emergency Evacuation Annex

May 2026

## City of Fullerton Emergency Evacuation Annex

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The Evacuation Annex is designed to support the City of Fullerton's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and facilitate evacuations, providing the City of Fullerton with the necessary information for complete evacuations in the event of a large-scale emergency or disaster. The annex is a living document and can be updated as needed by contacting the City of Fullerton's Emergency Manager. **Please take time to familiarize yourself with this plan.**

The Evacuation Annex is designed in collaboration with and input from City departments that have primary responsibility or support activities, as well as input from relevant non-City agencies with identified activities related to evacuations.

This annex is developed to describe the overall citywide response function and capabilities. This document is intended for use by each department identified in this annex to assist in creating their own Standardized Operating Procedures (SOPs), specifically tailored for their department to direct tactical operations. When developing SOPs, each department should consider how all its activities interact with or require support from other departments identified within the plan.

Departments must ensure they are inclusive and plan for people with access and functional needs and disabilities. If, at any time, any department identifies a conflict in how their field response or support activities are performed in comparison to what is described in this Annex, and/or identifies a conflict between their listed activities in this Annex, such conflict is to be reported to the Emergency Management Division.

Every other year, a formal review of this Annex will be conducted by the departments and agencies identified with the Annex. The Emergency Manager will lead such a review. Upon completion of the formal review, all corrections to the document will be recorded in the Record of Changes.

### **Plan Distribution**

The City of Fullerton is responsible for developing, maintaining, and distributing the Evacuation Annex. The Annex will be made available to all City Departments in both virtual and paper formats. A copy of the plan will be uploaded to PreparedOC for neighboring jurisdictions.

# **Plan Approval and Resolutions**



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# Chapter 1: Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

The Evacuation Annex outlines procedures, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms for evacuations within the City of Fullerton in response to emergencies and disasters, including wildfires, earthquakes, floods, hazardous-material incidents, and acts of terrorism. The goal is to ensure the safe, timely, and orderly evacuation of affected populations.

## 1.2 Scope

Effective incident management begins with preparedness and mitigation activities conducted well in advance of incidents and year-round. Preparedness involves a multipronged approach that includes planning, training, exercises, personnel qualifications and certification standards, equipment acquisition and exercise, and community education. This annex applies to all city departments, emergency response agencies, and partnering organizations involved in evacuation planning and execution within the City of Fullerton. It includes Fullerton Public Works, Fullerton Parks and Recreation, Fullerton Fire Department, and Fullerton Police Department. The Annex addresses the following:

- Pre-evacuation planning
- Warning and notification
- Evacuation route management
- Transportation coordination
- Support for access and functional needs populations
- Re-entry procedures

The annex is intended to provide a framework and strategies for the City of Fullerton EOC to support evacuation operations during incidents that require coordination.

## 1.3 Situation Overview

The City of Fullerton is vulnerable to the following threats that may warrant evacuation orders to protect the lives of City residents and visitors. Most hazards are likely to occur with no advanced notice. While large-scale incidents that require significant evacuations are less likely, small- to moderate-scale incidents are more likely to occur and affect a portion of the population at any given time, requiring coordination and support. The hazards that create the most risk in the City for moderate to large-scale evacuations include but are not limited to the following:

- Wildfire
- Earthquakes
- Flooding
- Extreme weather
- Hazardous material spill

- Transportation accidents
- Civil unrest or terrorism
- Major utility disruptions

Evacuations should remain the last resort option to protect lives. In some instances, sheltering in place may be a more appropriate measure. Populations at risk include residents in hillside areas, mobile home parks, schools, senior living facilities, and vulnerable individuals with access or functional needs.

## 1.4 Planning Assumptions

### General

- The City has the primary responsibility to evacuate areas of the City impacted by a natural or man-made hazard.
- School Districts have the primary responsibility to evacuate student populations and will need to coordinate evacuation efforts with the city.
- Due to multiple educational facilities in Fullerton and the number of visitors to the County, special attention should be made in evacuation planning for visitors to temporary residents.
- In accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), mutual aid agreements exist to support emergency response agencies. They will be activated based on the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and additional agreements with other organizations.
- The decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place will be made by Incident Command based on situational awareness, factoring in the type and severity of disaster risk, health and safety concerns, sheltering capacity, condition of roadways or routes, and available transportation resources.
- Personal preparedness is essential to effective evacuation. This is particularly true for people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs who may require additional time and/or assistance in evacuation. A coordinated city/county preparedness program promoting individual and family preparedness is essential to an effective evacuation response.
- The needs of a small percentage of the population requiring evacuation assistance are estimated to potentially absorb much of the evacuation responders' time and resources.
- If given clear warning and direction, most people will heed evacuation orders. However, some people will choose not to evacuate regardless of the risk.

### People with Disabilities and Those with Access and/or Functional Needs

- Evacuation of people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs takes more time and individualized resources than the general population, so early evacuation notification is an important aspect of effectively evacuating these residents.

- People with disabilities are not necessarily among the portion of the population that may need evacuation assistance. Many people with disabilities live independently, are fully self-sufficient, and will self-evacuate.
- People with disabilities can lose their support systems and become dependent on assistance if separated from their mobility device or durable medical equipment. In many cases, this equipment is essential to individuals maintaining their independence. Whenever possible, equipment should be evacuated with the user.
- Situations may arise where attempting to transport certain types of medical equipment or devices with an individual is impractical due to the physical size or volume of the equipment and the space available on the evacuation vehicle. In these cases, responders should be prepared with specific vehicles specifically designed for the transport of such equipment. Those vehicles should closely follow the evacuation vehicle of the affected individual(s).
- Self-sufficient people may have functional needs due to physical or emotional trauma or temporary lack of resources or accommodations.
- Transit-dependent populations (e.g., people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs and households without a vehicle) may require public transportation to evacuate.
- It may be helpful for individuals needing evacuation assistance to congregate at Transportation Assembly Points (TAPs) for transport out of an at-risk area to reception centers located in safe areas.

### **Congregate Care Facilities**

- Shelter-in-place may be the preferred option for certain congregate care facilities in some types of emergencies, as mass evacuation poses inherent risks to some evacuees.
- Schools, childcare centers, medical facilities, and licensed care facilities may undertake evacuations using their own resources, but some may rely on public transportation resources (e.g., OCTA, or OCTA Paratransit Services) or medical transportation for persons in their care.
- These facilities are required to have emergency plans in place, including evacuation procedures, and may request assistance from the Operational Area for transportation resources.
- Some private transportation resources may be contracted to several facilities or customers. Furthermore, most resources will be committed to care facilities and may not be available to people with disabilities living independently.

### **Emergency Notification and Warning**

- The City of Fullerton, in coordination with the County and neighboring jurisdictions, has the primary responsibility for activating evacuation alert notification systems such as the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS), Orange County's emergency mass notification system (AlertOC), and other warning systems.

- Multiple redundant alert notification systems may be necessary to reach the public. These systems must accommodate the needs of people with functional needs and deliver the same message in all formats.

### **Transportation Notification and Movement**

- Much of the population will be able to self-evacuate using private transportation (e.g., personal vehicles).
- The time of day and the day of the week an evacuation is ordered may have a major impact on the availability of resources.
- Complete evacuation of the City is highly improbable. Hazard assessments for the City of Fullerton indicate evacuations would normally involve only a portion of the City. Most hazards in Orange County/City of Fullerton are no-notice, but most do not affect the entire City at the same level.
- In a moderate-sized disaster, supplemental drivers and support logistics would be needed to fully use existing transportation fleets and to sustain 24/7 operations.
- In a catastrophic disaster, City and County transportation resources may be insufficient, requiring resources and other assistance from neighboring counties, the state, or the federal government.

### **Care and Shelter**

- The City Mass Care and Shelter Annex details the roles and responsibilities for the care and shelter of evacuees in emergency events.
- The City of Fullerton Parks and Recreation Department, the Fullerton Public Library, and the Orange County Red Cross assume the primary responsibility for Care and Shelter.
- Shelter residents may have continuing transportation needs for travel to assistance centers, medical appointments, work, and other daily activities.

## Chapter 2: Concept of Operations

### 2.1 Concept of Operations

This Evacuation Annex follows the basic protocols established in the City EOP, dictates roles and responsibilities, and describes when and how resources may be activated and coordinated to support emergency response activities. The overall objectives are:

- Provide necessary support to the city when conducting evacuation operations.
- Provide coordinated notification to the public regarding evacuation orders, with specific accommodations for people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs.
- Support the establishment of transportation systems and traffic control points designed to move the public out of threatened areas and prevent the public from entering threatened areas.
- Coordinate and support the safe and orderly repopulation into disaster-impacted areas so residents can assess damages and begin the recovery process.

### Statewide Framework

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Under California Emergency Services Act (CGC §8634), during a local emergency the governing body of a political subdivision, or officials designated thereby, may promulgate orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property. By law, such orders and regulations and amendments and rescissions thereof must be in writing and must be given widespread publicity and notice. This authority related to orders, and specifically evacuation orders, is then further refined on a functional and hazard-specific basis by other areas of California law and State Plans. For example: Hazardous materials under 8589.2; dams under 8589.5; cultural competence under 8593.3.5.

For detailed information on evacuation authority in California, see California Penal Code 409.5 and the *Legal Guidelines for Controlling Movement of People and Property During an Emergency* and *Authority and Responsibility of Local Health Officers in Emergencies and Disasters* guidance documents published by the California Office of Emergency Services.

### 2.2 Evacuation Decisions

Evacuation orders include risk. Hesitancy to issue evacuation orders could result in extreme danger or loss of life. In some areas, a delay in issuing evacuation orders may preclude the possibility of evacuation later.

#### Authority

The responsibility to order and conduct evacuations lies with the Fullerton Police Department (FPD) through close coordination with local partners and the County OA. The FPD is responsible for conducting evacuations within the city and can assist with evacuations of local area partners. Law Enforcement, in coordination with Unified Command, assesses and evaluates the need for evacuations and orders evacuations according to established evacuation procedures.

As part of the Unified Command, Law Enforcement will identify available and appropriate evacuation routes and coordinate evacuation traffic management with city departments. Complex evacuations involving neighboring jurisdictions may require coordination and information sharing with and from EOCs and the County OA.

### **Decision Considerations**

The Unified Command Structure is recommended as part of the decision-making process for evacuation. Factors that may be considered in the decision-making process could be:

- Nature and severity of the hazard
- Safety of first responders conducting evacuations
- Amount of personnel resources available versus amount on-hand
- Estimated number of people impacted
- Estimated time available to complete evacuations
- What protective action(s) would best protect the community members at risk
- Any impediments, threats, availability, capacity, and vulnerability to evacuation routes
- Availability of protective actions or measures to safely conduct evacuations
- Coordination with neighboring jurisdictions when EOCs are not yet activated

### **Evacuation Considerations**

Evacuating people from their homes, businesses, and places of recreation places a significant hardship on individuals, families, and communities, which could lead to travel-related injuries and fatalities. Additionally, evacuating populations with functional needs away from familiar surroundings and support services can be life-threatening. Due to these risks and the need to keep roadways clear for responding emergency personnel and vehicles, evacuation should be considered a solution of last resort. Sheltering in place is the preferred public protective solution whenever possible. However, in times of extreme risk to life, evacuation will be used to protect the entire community.

## **2.3 Direction, Control, and Coordination**

An evacuation of any area requires significant coordination between government entities, private partners, and stakeholders. The City of Fullerton uses the terms "**Evacuation Order**" for imminent threats and "**Evacuation Warning**" for impending threats. A common terminology approach will be implemented among partner agencies and neighboring jurisdictions during evacuation orders.

### **Establishing the Evacuation Area**

When the Unified Command decides that an evacuation is necessary, the official(s) issuing the evacuation order must establish a clearly understandable evacuation order for the public. The information should be provided (as soon as it is issued) to the Emergency Manager, EOC, and the Operations Section–Alert and Warning Group Supervisor (FPD

Dispatch) by a representative in the field, for rapid dissemination through the appropriate means, utilizing predetermined evacuation zones.

### **Evacuation Orders**

Evacuation Orders, which are considered mandatory, tend to generate a higher level of compliance by affected community members. Per California Government Code Section 8665, under evacuation orders, Law enforcement should not forcibly remove persons who choose to remain on private property within the order area or zone. Law Enforcement should attempt to clearly state that failure to evacuate may result in injury or death, a future opportunity to evacuate may not exist, and resources to rescue them may not be available.

When time permits, signed waivers, along with next-of-kin notification information, should be obtained.

### **Evacuation Warnings**

Evacuation Warnings, which are considered voluntary, may have limited value. They may reduce evacuation compliance and complicate public information. However, during events with advance warning, evacuation warnings may be used to extend the timeframe for evacuating high-density facilities, schools, individuals with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs, as well as large animals and livestock. During an Evacuation Warning, “soft” road closures may be used, and the Unified Incident Command should determine the level of access. If Evacuation Warnings are used, public information should emphasize the reasoning behind the warning and the actions residents are expected to take. The public should also be warned that Evacuation Warnings might be elevated to Evacuation Orders as incident conditions change.

## **2.4 Evacuation Implementation**

In all cases, the response to emergency events will be managed by the Fullerton Police and Fire Departments, with the City having responsibility for evacuation preparedness, response, and recovery within the City limits. The City is responsible for its own strategy but can request support from neighboring jurisdictions and/or the County Operational Area for assistance.

### **Law Enforcement Mobilization and Mutual Aid**

Evacuation field operations will be managed and conducted by the City of Fullerton Police and Fire Departments in Unified Command. Local jurisdictions and other support agencies, in accordance with mutual aid agreements. Mutual aid response within the State of California is based on four levels of governmental support, each providing increasingly justifiable mutual aid. These levels are cities (or other similar local jurisdictions), operational areas, mutual aid regions, and the state.

## **2.5 Emergency Notification and Warning**

Emergency notification and warning systems are crucial for disseminating accurate emergency information and instructions to the public. The primary Alert and Warning responsibility resides within the Fullerton Police Department, Communications Center. Close coordination of Alert and Warning notifications must occur among the City,

surrounding jurisdictions, and the OA EOC. This coordination is crucial to ensure that all affected jurisdictions are aware of Alert and Warning notifications, thereby avoiding duplication of effort and reducing the potential strain on local Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs).

**Alert and Warning Notifications**

The City and local jurisdictions must communicate Alert and Warning information to the community. Critical areas include the information in the following table.

Category	Information
<p><b>Critical Evacuation Information</b></p>	Reason for the evacuation order
	Potential consequences of not heeding evacuation orders
	The areas requiring evacuation, with reference to known landmarks, evacuation zones, or geographic features
	Recommended protective actions
	The agency(s) or official(s) issuing the evacuation order
	Estimated length of the evacuation period
	How parents will reunite with children at school
<p><b>Additional Evacuation Information</b></p>	Designated evacuation routes and transportation options
	Location of Transportation Assembly Points (TAP)
	Time required for evacuations
	Availability and accessibility status of reception centers and/or shelters
	What displaced persons should take with them
	How pets and livestock will be accommodated
	How displaced persons may secure their homes
	Security that will be provided when they are away from their homes

Category	Information
	A reminder to check on neighbors that may need additional assistance
	When and where will informational updates be made
	Other information deemed appropriate and required before residents evacuate

Effective initial communication to the public will enhance public safety and the efficiency of evacuation, reducing associated mental and physical strains. Without effective crisis communication that provides accurate information, people may evacuate toward the hazard, putting themselves in greater danger, or evacuate unnecessarily, creating additional congestion or disrupting the identified routes.

**Emergency Preparedness**

- Maintain updated evacuation maps
- Public education campaigns (e.g., “Ready, Set, Go!” wildfire program)
- Annual evacuation drills

**Activation**

- Incident Commander or EOC Director orders evacuation
- Partial or full activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

**Notification**

Notification of evacuation decisions will be made using a combination of redundant systems to ensure residents receive and understand the emergency notifications and recommended protective actions. Use of AlertOC, Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), social media, door-to-door notifications, and loudspeakers. Multilingual notifications (English, Spanish, Korean).

**Knock and Notice**

The most direct way to conduct Alert and warning notifications to members of the public is through verbal “knock and notice” contact, conducted by uniformed first responders. This method is recommended whenever possible, with a strong emphasis on safety in the evacuation areas.

**Evacuation Informational Updates**

Real-time and accessible updates must be communicated to evacuees, including the items below, and must be coordinated with the EOC and the Unified Incident Command Post.

- Changes to initial evacuation orders
- Changes in routes, road conditions, and traffic conditions
- Road and area closures

- Shelter capacities and accessibility status
- Repopulations and return
- Other details as dictated by changing situational awareness

### **Alert OC**

Alert OC is the County and City emergency public mass notification system. This system will be used by the Fullerton Communications Center or County OA to disseminate early warning and time-sensitive information to businesses and residents in the city during an emergency.

Alert OC is available 24/7 and is pre-loaded with Fullerton landline phone numbers. Community members can provide additional contact information via self-registration on the website portal ([www.alertoc.com](http://www.alertoc.com)). Upon the City's decision to activate, AlertOC will be used to send messages via telephone, e-mail, cellular text, and TTY (teletype writer) describing the situation, protective actions, and impacted areas. AlertOC encompasses the full suite of IPAWS technology listed below.

### **Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)**

IPAWS is a federal and state-regulated system that provides procedures and guidance for Alert & Warning systems to make notifications to the public under specific conditions.

### **Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA)**

WEA utilizes cellular phone technology to alert the public of conditions that meet the criteria of a public safety emergency. This system enables federal, state, and local jurisdictions to communicate pertinent information to the public.

WEA messaging can be authorized by any one of the following:

- Signatory officials to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the OA
- Local Emergency Managers
- Incident Commanders

WEA messages can be launched by contacting Control One, and/or the OA EOC. Individual jurisdictions that have a current, approved IPAWS certificate may launch WEA messages for their jurisdiction. It is strongly recommended that jurisdictions coordinate WEA messaging with neighboring jurisdictions before, or as soon as practical, following the activation of a WEA message.

### **Emergency Alert System (EAS)**

The Emergency Alert System is designed for television, AM and FM broadcast, and cable television systems to disseminate emergency public information. This system enables federal, state, and local governments to communicate with the public.

EAS activation can be authorized by any one of the following:

- Orange County Director of Emergency Services
- County/OA Emergency Manager
- Orange County Sheriff's Department, Department Commander

- Orange County Fire Authority, Chief, Division Chief, Battalion Chief
- City Managers
- City Police Chief, Watch Commander
- City Fire Chief, Battalion Chief
- Orange County Public Works
- Orange County Health Care Agency

### **IPAWS Redundancies**

- WebEOC
- Orange County Sheriff's Department, Emergency Communications Bureau, Control One is the (LP-2) for the County.

## **2.6 Evacuation and Access Control**

Access to an evacuated area is determined by Incident Command and may initially be limited to emergency responders and entities that are deemed appropriate for achieving Incident Command's objectives. Law enforcement has the responsibility to reasonably prevent anyone (except for the Media) from entering an area under evacuation orders. This may be accomplished by using "hard" road closures, in which Incident Command determines the level of access. The hard road closure(s) provide a mechanism that assists in preventing individuals who were away from the affected area when the evacuation order was issued from returning to or entering the affected area that may lead to additional cascading impacts.

If an evacuated area has sustained damage and cannot be reoccupied for an extended period, it may be necessary to implement a system to restrict and/or limit access. Incident Command may consider making allowances at traffic control points for individuals who may have a critical need to enter a restricted area that could affect life/property protection. This may be accomplished by using "soft" road closures. During "soft" road closures, residents may be required to provide proof of residency to gain access to a restricted area.

## **2.7 Inter-Jurisdictional and Inter-Agency Communications**

During any incident, communication resources are one of the most crucial resources available within a single agency, a multi-agency, or a jurisdiction. The ability to communicate effectively enables decision-makers to make informed decisions based on all available information regarding hazards, risks, resources, and capabilities. Evacuation is a multi-disciplinary, multi-agency effort. Inter-jurisdictional and inter-agency coordination will occur at multiple levels: in the field, at Incident Command Posts, in Department Operations Centers (DOCs) and EOCs, and at the County and Operational Area EOC if needed.

## **2.8 Transportation**

The primary mode of evacuation for most persons in the evacuation area is ground transportation (personal vehicle, bicycle, rail, bus, horse, etc.). Many community members will use private automobiles, and the city may be required to mobilize transportation

resources to assist individuals with access and functional needs, as well as those who do not own or have access to their own form of transportation.

**Transportation Management**

Support for transportation management is available to the City through the OA EOC upon request. However, the City EOC can assist with transportation coordination.

EOC Section	EOC Position	Resource
Logistics	Transportation Unit	OCTA Buses, Paratransit, Public and Private Sector Transportation Providers
Operations	School AR	School District Transportation Resources

Whenever possible, persons who wish to evacuate but are unable, due to a disability or other access or functional needs, will be assisted with accessible transportation resources.

**Evacuation Routes and Traffic Control Points**

Pursuant to California Government Code section 65302.15, evacuation routes and TCPs will be selected and maintained by law enforcement officials and approved by Unified Incident Command. The selected evacuation routes should be communicated to the local jurisdiction EOC and/or the OA EOC (when activated). Evacuation routes should be selected under the following recommended criteria:

- Public and responder safety considerations
- Safety of the roadway infrastructure
- Current and estimated traffic conditions
- Roadway capacity
- Weather conditions / Time of Day

The City EOC and/or the OA EOC can assist with alert and warning notifications to the public regarding approved evacuation routes.

Traffic Control Points are established to assist with controlling access and securing evacuated areas. Incident Command, in coordination with local EOCs and/or the OA EOC (when activated), is charged with ensuring evacuated areas are reasonably secure and access to the area is controlled. Once an area is evacuated, it will be kept secure to ensure the safety of responders and protect life and property.

**Security**

To ensure compliance with evacuation orders, it is recommended that public and private property be secured after an area has been evacuated. Vandalism, looting, and sabotage of infrastructure facilities will cause additional damage to the impacted area and have the potential to create further cascading impacts on the city’s infrastructure. Identification of critical infrastructure across the City will support decision-making.

- Identification may be required by anyone wishing to enter evacuation zones. Incident command should determine who needs access, the timeframe (when available), and which identification will be accepted to grant access to the area(s). It is important to relay this information to traffic control and coordinate with the EOC.
- Relief workers should have an identification card from their organization and be able to prove they are fulfilling an assigned role or mission within the impacted area.
- Displaced individuals should have proper identification that proves they reside within the affected area.

### **Transportation Assembly Points (TAP)**

Transportation Assembly Points (TAPs) can serve as transportation hubs where evacuees can be picked up by family or friends, or transported to reception centers and/or shelters by public transportation. Evacuees may arrive at TAPs by several different means. TAPs may be pre-designated or determined by the location of an incident. The following criteria serve as guidance for deciding TAP locations.

- Key criteria for these sites include being geographically dispersed across the city
- Not encumbered by current evacuation operations plans (i.e., schools and city parks may already be committed as shelters, staging areas, etc.)
- Availability of parking
- Ease of ingress and egress for the public
- Ease of ingress and egress for transit and paratransit vehicles (e.g., appropriate and accessible passenger loading areas, turning radius greater than 50 feet), as well as pedestrian traffic
- Accessible to individuals with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs
- Restroom facilities, nighttime lighting, and water supply
- Back-up power supply to serve the needs of people who may need power to sustain the operation of essential equipment
- Space for holding pets or livestock awaiting evacuation

TAPs will be selected, approved, and activated by the City in coordination with the EOC and transportation providers.

It is recommended that the City pre-identify and periodically review TAPs to provide Incident Commanders with quick information during evacuations. Collaboration with the OA EOC on local TAPs is recommended to streamline emergency communications.

All TAPs are considered “For Official Use Only (FOUO)” information and should only be shared between jurisdictions for preparedness planning.

### **Animal Transportation**

Transportation of animals during an evacuation can present challenges. The OA EOC can provide support for coordinating transportation for animals upon request. The information

below is intended to assist emergency planners and field responders in considering how to transport animals. If local resources become overwhelmed, the OA EOC may request assistance from the Regional EOC, which is led by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, the lead agency for the California Animal Response Emergency System.

### **Service Animals**

Service animals are essential to the continued independence of persons with access and functional needs and should be evacuated with the person. The Americans with Disabilities Act requires service animals to be permitted in any public area. This includes and is not limited to: public transportation, shelters, and any other location where evacuees may be present.

### **Pets**

Transportation of animals during an evacuation can present challenges. The OA EOC can support the coordination of animal transportation when requested. The information below is intended to assist emergency planners and field responders with considerations for transporting animals. If local resources become overwhelmed, the OA EOC may request assistance through the Regional EOC from the California Department of Food and Agriculture, which is the lead agency for the California Animal Response Emergency System.

### **Large Animals**

Evacuation of large animals is the sole responsibility of the owner and not covered by the PETS Act of 2006. There are resources available to potentially assist large animal owners with the evacuation of their large animals. Orange County Animal Care may be able to provide limited assistance through their transportation unit or through Fullerton Union High School District Future Farmers of America Programs. Residents with large animals should be prepared ahead of time to address the needs of their large animals.

### **Livestock and Exotic Animals**

Movement of livestock and exotic animals will be coordinated through logistics and the Fullerton PD. Equestrian evacuations may be assisted by mutual aid from local non-governmental organizations and volunteer groups.

Movement of restricted animals and exotics is the responsibility of the license holder. The California Department of Fish & Game (CDFG) may address wildlife and exotic animal shelter and rescue in the event of an emergency. Orange County does not have an Agricultural/Livestock Pass Program for the purpose of identifying and issuing documents to qualifying livestock producers for access to property during emergency situations as defined by California Assembly Bill 1103.

### **Ongoing Transportation for Evacuees**

Following a moderate or mass evacuation, a large population of residents could be out of their homes for an extended period. Evacuees staying in shelters will continue to have transportation needs for medical appointments, Disaster Recovery Centers, Local Assistance Centers, work, or other daily activities.

OCTA Paratransit Services may provide demand-responsive service to shelter residents based on the agency’s regular policies and procedures for eligibility. As evacuation operations transition to the repopulation phase, OCTA and partner agencies will assist in returning transit-dependent shelter residents to their homes.

## 2.9 Sheltering

The City of Fullerton Care and Shelter Annex provides detailed descriptions of how evacuation care and shelter address the care of pets and livestock.

## 2.10 Emergency Support Functions

Multiple Emergency Support Functions (ESF) may need to be leveraged in response to an incident that requires the evacuation of populated areas. Nearly every evacuation scenario will have variable needs for both responders and the impacted community. This information is not all-inclusive and will not meet the needs of every situation. The table below is intended to provide guidance on the potential State and Federal ESFs associated with response to, and recovery from, incidents requiring evacuations. Assistance can be requested through the Orange County Operational Area.

### State ESFs

ESF	Function	Scope	Lead State Agency
1	Transportation	Management of transportation systems and infrastructure.	California Transportation Agency
3	Construction and Engineering	Technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support.	California Government Operations Center
5	Management	Coordinates and resolves issues among the CA-ESFs in the four phases of emergency management.	CalOES
6	Care & Shelter	Coordinates actions to meet the needs of victims displaced during an incident.	California Health and Human Services Agency
10	Hazardous Materials	Coordinates State resources to prepare for, prevent, minimize, assess, mitigate, respond to, and recover from potential hazardous materials releases.	California Environmental Protection Agency

ESF	Function	Scope	Lead State Agency
11	Food and Agriculture	Coordinates activities during and immediately following a disaster, impacting the agriculture and food industry, and supports the recovery of impacted industries and resources post disaster.	California Dept. of Food and Agriculture
12	Utilities	Provide resources and support in partnership with the private sector to restore gas, electric, water, wastewater and telecommunications.	California Natural Resources Agency
13	Law Enforcement	Coordinates State law enforcement personnel, in accordance with the Law Enforcement and Coroner's Mutual Aid Plans.	CalOES
14	Recovery	Supports economic recovery from long-term consequences of extraordinary emergencies and disasters.	CalOES
15	Public Information	Supports the accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information to affected audiences, including the special needs population.	CalOES
17	Volunteer and Donations Management	Supports efficient and effective use of affiliated and unaffiliated volunteers and organizations and monetary donations.	California Volunteers

**Federal Government ESFs**

ESF	Function	Scope	Lead Federal Agency
1	Transportation	Restoration and recovery of transportation infrastructure.	US Dept. of Transportation
3	Public Works and Engineering	Infrastructure protection and repair, engineering services.	US Army Corps of Engineers

ESF	Function	Scope	Lead Federal Agency
6	Mass Care, Housing, Human Services	Mass care, disaster housing and human services.	Dept. of Homeland Security / Red Cross
10	Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	Environmental short and long term cleanup.	Environmental Protection Agency
11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Safety and well-being of household pets.	Dept. of Agriculture and Dept. of Interior
12	Energy	Energy assessment, repair, and restoration.	Dept. of Energy
13	Public Safety and Security	Public safety and security support.	Dept. of Homeland Security
14	Community Recovery	Social and economic community impact assessment, long-term recovery assistance.	United States Small Business Administration

### 2.11 Special Considerations for Evacuations

This section provides information on unique facilities that may require a large number of response personnel and resources to conduct evacuations. In many cases, a shelter-in-place approach may be a more adequate and safer option than a full evacuation. The decision to evacuate remains with the incident command based on situational information and the protection of life and property.

The table below outlines special facility types and provides information on evacuation plan requirements, specialized transportation, resource draw, and other pertinent information to assist with evacuation decision-making.

Facility Type	Evacuation Plan Required	Specialized Transportation Required	Evacuation Completion Timeframe	Potential Large Resource Draw	Estimated Occupancy	Reception Center Required
Adult Day Care	No	Yes	Long	Possible	Medium	Yes
Child Care Facilities	No	No	Medium	No	Low to Medium	Yes

<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>Evacuation Plan Required</b>	<b>Specialized Transportation Required</b>	<b>Evacuation Completion Timeframe</b>	<b>Potential Large Resource Draw</b>	<b>Estimated Occupancy</b>	<b>Reception Center Required</b>
Congregate Care	Yes	Yes	Long	Yes	Medium to High	No
Drug Treatment	Yes	Yes	Medium	Possible	Medium	No
Group Homes	Yes	Yes	Medium	Possible	Medium	No
Homeless Shelter	No	No	Medium	Possible	Medium	No
Hospitals	Yes	Yes	Long	Yes	High	No
Jails / Juvenile Detention Centers	Yes	Yes	Long	Yes	High	No
Long Term Care	Yes	Yes	Long	Yes	Medium	No
St. Jude	Yes	No	Short	No	Medium	No
Private Schools	No	No	Medium to Long	Yes	Medium to High	Yes
Public Schools	Yes	No	Medium to Long	Yes	High	Yes
Unlicensed Care Facility	No	Yes	Short	Yes	Low	No
Airport	Yes	Yes	Long	Yes	High	No

For additional information on care facility preparedness regulations, please contact the appropriate licensing agency:

Agency	Phone
California Department of Social Services Community Care Licensing Division Southern Adult Care Regional Office	(714) 703-2840
California Department of Public Health Licensing and Certification Division Orange County District Office	(714) 597-2906
California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs Licensing and Certification Division	(916) 322-9897

## 2.12 Repopulation

Following an evacuation a safe and orderly repopulation should be planned. Residents and recovery personnel will be permitted into evacuated areas when the area is safe and upon approval from Incident Command.

### Planning

- Repopulation will be initiated by the incident command.
- Coordination between multiple positions in the EOC and/or the county OA may be required to oversee the movement of displaced residents back to their neighborhoods.
- Transportation resources will have to be coordinated to return evacuees requiring transportation assistance from the evacuation points or shelter back to their community.

### Safety Assessments

Coordination of Safety Assessments is the responsibility of the Unified Incident Command and should be coordinated among city departments, the EOC, and the County OA. Impacted areas should be thoroughly inspected to ensure essential services have been restored, and it is safe for residents and business owners to return to the area. It is recommended that a Safety Assessment minimally include inspection of, but not be limited to, the following:

- Structural integrity of buildings, roads and landscape
- Integrity and operability of gas lines, water lines, and sewer lines
- Assessment of debris and contaminant hazards
- Assessment of drinking water quality
- Assessment of accessibility of travel paths for people with disabilities, including residents and recovery personnel

## **Messaging**

Discretion on the type and content of messaging to announce any repopulation of evacuated areas or zones. It is highly recommended that close coordination occur between Incident Command and the jurisdiction producing any repopulation messaging.

## Chapter 3: Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the City of Fullerton departments and personnel are listed below.

Agency	Responsibilities
Fullerton Fire Department (FFD)	Incident Command, fire suppression, hazardous material response
Fullerton Police Department (FPD)	Traffic control, perimeter security, and evacuation notifications
Fullerton Public Works Department	Debris clearance, signage, and support for route management
Fullerton Community Development / GIS	Mapping, identification of vulnerable populations, and data support
Fullerton Parks and Recreation Department	Shelter operations
Fullerton City Manager's Office / PIO	Public messaging and media coordination
OCTA / Transportation Partners	Transportation resources for evacuations
Orange County Agencies (OES, Health, Social Services)	County-level coordination and resource support
American Red Cross	Shelter operations and mass care support

## **Chapter 4: Plan Development and Maintenance**

### **4.1 Overview**

The Evacuation Annex is considered a working document that will evolve in response to ever-changing threats. Ongoing maintenance, training, and exercising of this Annex will ensure new hazards and changes in communities can be accommodated. A well-developed training and exercise program is vital to ensure overall readiness and preparedness. Training ensures personnel are prepared for their roles and responsibilities. Emergency exercises test the capabilities, resources, and working relationships of responding agencies.

### **4.2 Plan Maintenance**

The Evacuation Annex will be reviewed and revised every two years, or as necessary following an actual event or exercise, to ensure that plan elements are valid and current. The Emergency Manager will lead the responsible departments in reviewing and updating their portions of the Annex based on identified deficiencies experienced in exercises or actual occurrences.

### **4.3 Training and Exercises**

All County and city staff should receive awareness training on the policies and procedures in their respective evacuation plans. Of particular importance will be training to ensure all field-level and EOC first responders are versed in integrating people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs into emergency plans in an inclusive manner. As a critical element to ensuring the success of the Evacuation Annex, training must include both classroom training and the practical application provided by exercises.

Exercises can be accomplished in several ways. Tabletop exercises offer a convenient and cost-effective method for introducing officials to simulated problem situations, facilitating discussion and problem-solving. Such exercises serve as a tool to identify if adequate policies and procedures exist. Periodic tabletop exercises specific to short- and long-term recovery operations within the City is recommended.

To the extent feasible and applicable, evacuation operations should also be included in functional and full-scale exercises that simulate actual emergencies. This can be accomplished by including emergency notification procedures, transportation coordination elements, and post-evacuation tasks such as access control and repopulation.

Local organizations serving people with disabilities should be included in this process to ensure planning is properly inclusive. The participation of people with disabilities and the organizations that serve them both heightens the realism of the exercise and strengthens relationships between emergency managers and the disability community.

## Chapter 5: Evacuation Checklists

### Evacuation Plan Checklist

#### Mobilization Phase – Impact within 120 Hours

Phase/Time		Action
<b>Mobilization Phase Impact within 120 Hours</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	What are the potential impacts of the event?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is sufficient information and monitoring of the forecasted threat/hazard available?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is the EOC activated?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are there critical staffing, resource shortages, or infrastructure challenges that are likely to impact the ability to respond to the forecasted incident?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What special contracts are being considered for the planned response? What are lead or lag times?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is shelter-in-place a viable strategy for the threat?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is evacuation required in impacted zones?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What is the capacity of the receiving zone to accept evacuees?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other jurisdiction questions

#### Mobilization Phase – Impact within 96 Hours

Phase/Time		Action
<b>Mobilization Phase Impact within 96 Hours</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	What is the current feedback on evacuation and shelter-in-place of functional and medical needs residents, hospitals, long-term care facilities, and the general public, if needed?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What mass care resources does the jurisdiction have to receive evacuees? What are the projected resource requirements?

Phase/Time		Action
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What public messaging efforts are underway at the local and state levels?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are any forecasted needs not being met? Have they been communicated to partners?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other jurisdiction questions

**Mobilization Phase – Impact within 72 Hours**

Phase/Time		Action
<b>Mobilization Phase Impact within 72 Hours</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	What protective measures are taking place in neighboring zones?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What actions are underway that will ensure retail fuel is available along evacuation routes?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What is the status of mass care shelters?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What are the anticipated shelter requirements?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other forecasted or actual needs not being met?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other jurisdiction questions

**Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Phase – Impact within 48 Hours**

Phase/Time		Action
<b>Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Phase Impact within 48 Hours</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	What is the status of functional and medical needs, long-term care facilities, and hospital evacuations?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What is the status of general population shelters?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Have voluntary evacuations been initiated?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What is the plan for staging resource teams?

Phase/Time		Action
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What critical infrastructure is in the affected area?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other jurisdiction questions

**Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Phase – Impact within 24 Hours**

Phase/Time		Action
<b>Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Phase</b>  <b>Impact within 24 Hours</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	What is the status of traffic along the evacuation routes?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Is contraflow underway?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are there any unresolved life safety issues?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What conditions will require zero-hour sheltering of response personnel and cessation of field operations?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Have zero-hour conditions been communicated to staff and to the public?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are any forecasted needs not being met?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Have zero-hour conditions been communicated to the response staff and the public?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other jurisdiction questions

**Impact Phase – Arrival of Impact**

Phase/Time		Action
<b>Impact Phase</b>  <b>Arrival of Impact</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Have field operations ceased for zero hours? Have responders sought refuge?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Has the public been advised to seek refuge of last resort?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What is the status of infrastructure?

Phase/Time		Action
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are any forecasted needs not being met? Have those been communicated with partners?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other jurisdiction questions

**Mass Care Phase – Pre/Post Impact**

Phase/Time		Action
<b>Mass Care Phase Pre/Post Impact</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	What is the status of mass care for government evacuees? For self-evacuees?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	How long until re-entry can begin? What conditions must be met to begin re-entry?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are the communication and traffic flow resources in place and/or staged to support re-entry when needed?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	What infrastructure/systems assessments are underway? When will they be complete?
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are any forecasted needs not being met? Have those been communicated to partners?

**Re-Entry Phase – Post Recovery**

Phase/Time		Action
<b>Re-Entry Phase Post Recovery</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other jurisdiction questions

## Essential Information and Considerations

### Mobilization and Evacuation Phase

Phase/Time	Specific Information	Source
<p><b>Activation of the EOC</b> <b>72 hours prior to the event</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forecast pre-evacuation and implications for operations</li> <li>• Hazard onset-timing</li> <li>• Zones impacted</li> <li>• Priorities of elected officials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Weather Service</li> <li>• Predictive modeling</li> <li>• Existing maps</li> <li>• Historical data</li> <li>• Census data</li> </ul>
<p><b>Evacuation Warning Order timing</b> <b>8 hours prior to the event</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazard onset and timing</li> <li>• Zones impacted</li> <li>• Time of day</li> <li>• Routes available</li> <li>• Estimated affected population, including estimates of those with access and functional needs and specific demographics (e.g., languages spoken)</li> <li>• Communication status</li> <li>• Priorities of elected officials/executives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predictive modeling</li> <li>• Existing maps</li> <li>• Historical data</li> <li>• Census data</li> <li>• OCTA</li> <li>• Educational Facilities</li> <li>• Council</li> </ul>
<p><b>Boundaries of Potential or Actual Incident Area (storm surge area, plume, fires, flooding, terrorist threat)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographical limits of the damage and zones</li> <li>• Description of the potential or actual damage</li> <li>• Estimated percentage of the population evacuated or sheltering in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predictive modeling</li> <li>• Forecast data</li> <li>• On-scene reports</li> <li>• Media</li> <li>• Public via 9-1-1 and hotlines</li> </ul>
<p><b>Hazard-specific Information</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number or estimate of affected structures</li> <li>• Potential or actual impacts to roads and other critical infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predictive modeling</li> <li>• NWS data</li> <li>• Jurisdictional EOC</li> <li>• Dept. of Agriculture</li> <li>• OC Health</li> </ul>

Phase/Time	Specific Information	Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential or actual impacts associated with the release of hazardous materials</li> <li>• Personal safety issues</li> <li>• Public health considerations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSA reports</li> </ul>
<b>Weather</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forecast pre-evacuation and implications for impending operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Weather Service</li> </ul>
<b>Mass Care Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated percentage of population evacuated, or needing evacuation, or sheltering in place</li> <li>• Number of shelters (type) currently open or on standby</li> <li>• Number of shelters closed/full</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EOC</li> <li>• Shelters</li> </ul>
<b>Government Service Closures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City government closure</li> <li>• School closure</li> <li>• Fuel availability</li> <li>• Emergency services suspended</li> <li>• PS communication outages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EOC</li> <li>• Media</li> <li>• Public via 9-1-1 and hotlines</li> </ul>

**Re-Entry Phase**

Phase/Time	Specific Information	Source
<b>Initial Needs and Damage Assessments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs assessment and damage assessment teams</li> <li>• Damage reports via Survey 123</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage assessment teams</li> <li>• Media</li> <li>• Social media</li> <li>• Public via 9-1-1 and hotlines</li> <li>• EOC reports</li> </ul>

Phase/Time	Specific Information	Source
<p><b>Evacuation Warning Order timing</b> <b>8 hours prior to the event</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazard onset and timing</li> <li>• Zones impacted</li> <li>• Time of day</li> <li>• Routes available</li> <li>• Estimated affected population, including estimates of those with access and functional needs and specific demographics (e.g., languages spoken)</li> <li>• Communication status</li> <li>• Priorities of elected officials/executives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predictive modeling</li> <li>• Existing maps</li> <li>• Historical data</li> <li>• Census data</li> <li>• OCTA</li> <li>• Educational Facilities</li> <li>• Council</li> </ul>
<p><b>Boundaries of Potential or Actual Incident Area (storm surge area, plume, fires, flooding, terrorist threat)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographical limits of the damage and zones</li> <li>• Description of the potential or actual damage</li> <li>• Estimated percentage of the population evacuated or sheltering in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predictive modeling</li> <li>• Forecast data</li> <li>• On-scene reports</li> <li>• Media</li> <li>• Public via 9-1-1 and hotlines</li> </ul>
<p><b>Hazard-specific Information</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number or estimate of affected structures</li> <li>• Potential or actual impacts to roads and other critical infrastructure</li> <li>• Potential or actual impacts associated with the release of hazardous materials</li> <li>• Personal safety issues</li> <li>• Public health considerations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Predictive modeling</li> <li>• NWS data</li> <li>• Jurisdictional EOC</li> <li>• Dept. of Agriculture</li> <li>• OC Health</li> <li>• SSA reports</li> <li>• Centers for Disease Control</li> </ul>
<p><b>Weather</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forecast pre-evacuation and implications for impending operations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Weather Service</li> </ul>

Phase/Time	Specific Information	Source
<b>Mass Care Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated percentage of population evacuated, or needing evacuation, or sheltering in place</li> <li>• Number of shelters (type) currently open or on standby</li> <li>• Number of shelters closed/full</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EOC</li> <li>• Shelters</li> </ul>
<b>Government Service Closures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City government closure</li> <li>• School closure</li> <li>• Fuel availability</li> <li>• Emergency services suspended</li> <li>• PS communication outages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EOC</li> <li>• Media</li> <li>• Public via 9-1-1 and hotlines</li> </ul>

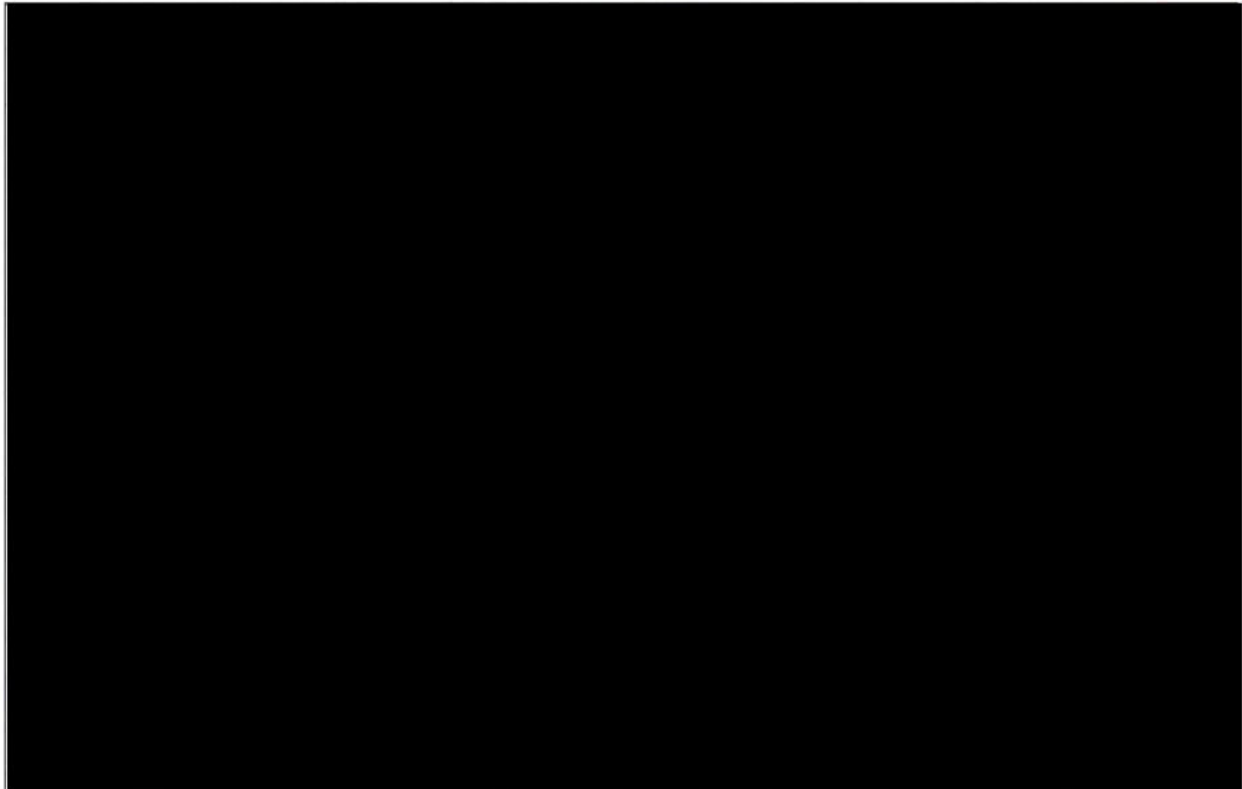
## Chapter 6: Evacuation Strategies

### **CONFIDENTIAL – FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT USE ONLY**

The following evacuation plan has been established to provide guidance and strategies during fire-driven incidents affecting Fire Hazard Severity Zones within the City of Fullerton. During a fire-driven incident requiring the evacuation of “West and East Coyote Hills,” the following maps and evacuation plans should be used to facilitate a safe and orderly evacuation. The maps and evacuation plans are based on best practices and lessons learned from recent fires, the 2020 Silverado Fire, and the 2025 Eaton and Palisades Fires. This evacuation plan should be considered a living document.

To facilitate the successful implementation of this evacuation plan, it is recommended that a combination of City of Fullerton resources and those from other outside agencies and departments be utilized. These resources should include, but not be limited to Anaheim, Brea, and Buena Park Police Departments, Orange County Sheriff’s, California Highway Patrol, public works, traffic engineering, planning, Caltrans, and local school districts.

The execution of the evacuation plan requires at least 15 people. Additional personnel will be necessary to supplement assigned personnel during each operational period (e.g., breaks). The specific number of personnel is annotated at the end of each map priority. It should be noted that the evacuation plan is prioritized in the order listed. Additionally, it can be used to implement both full and partial evacuations of the Fullerton Fire Hazard Severity Zones.



## Evacuation Map 1

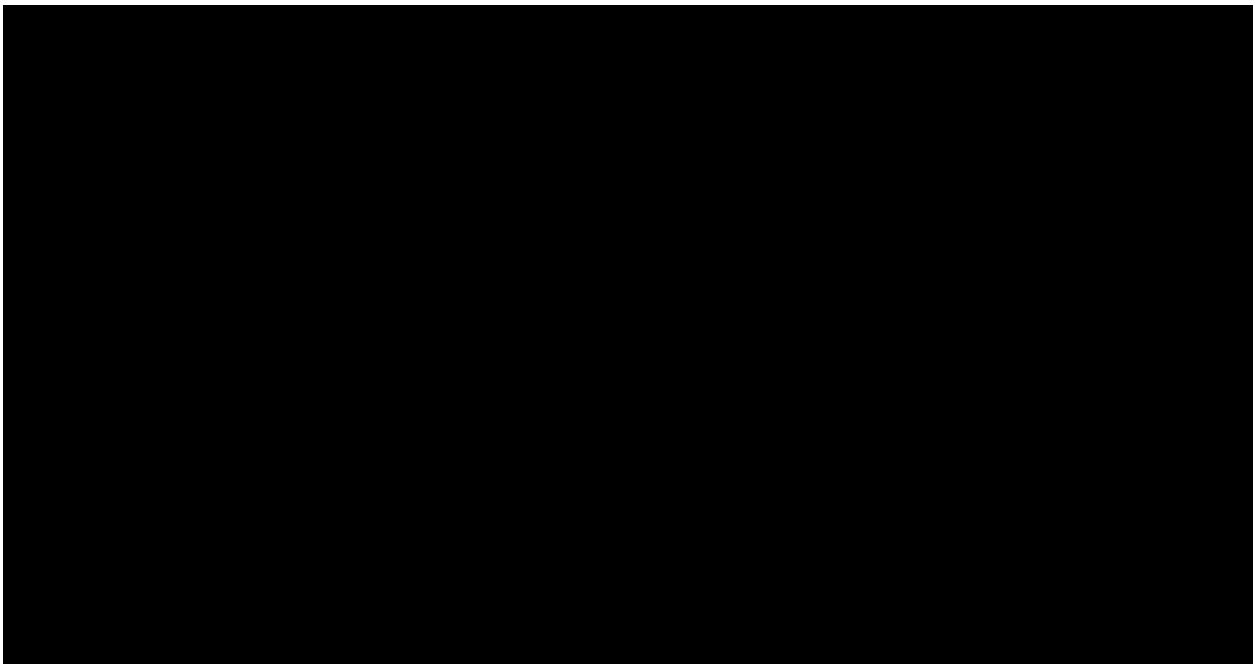
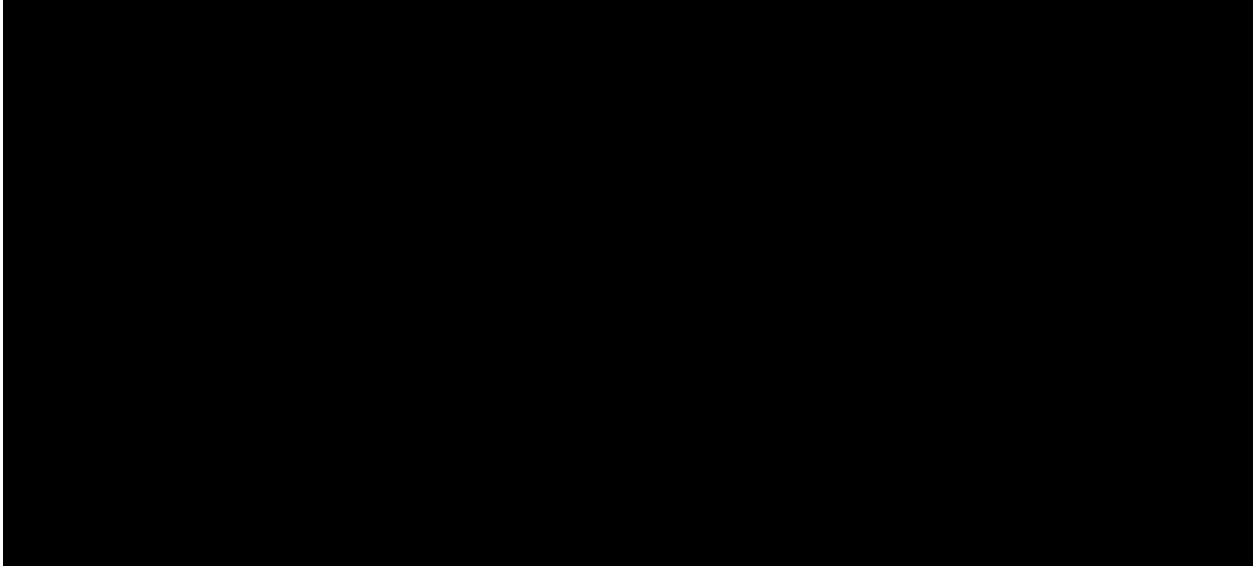


### Evacuation Priorities for Map 1

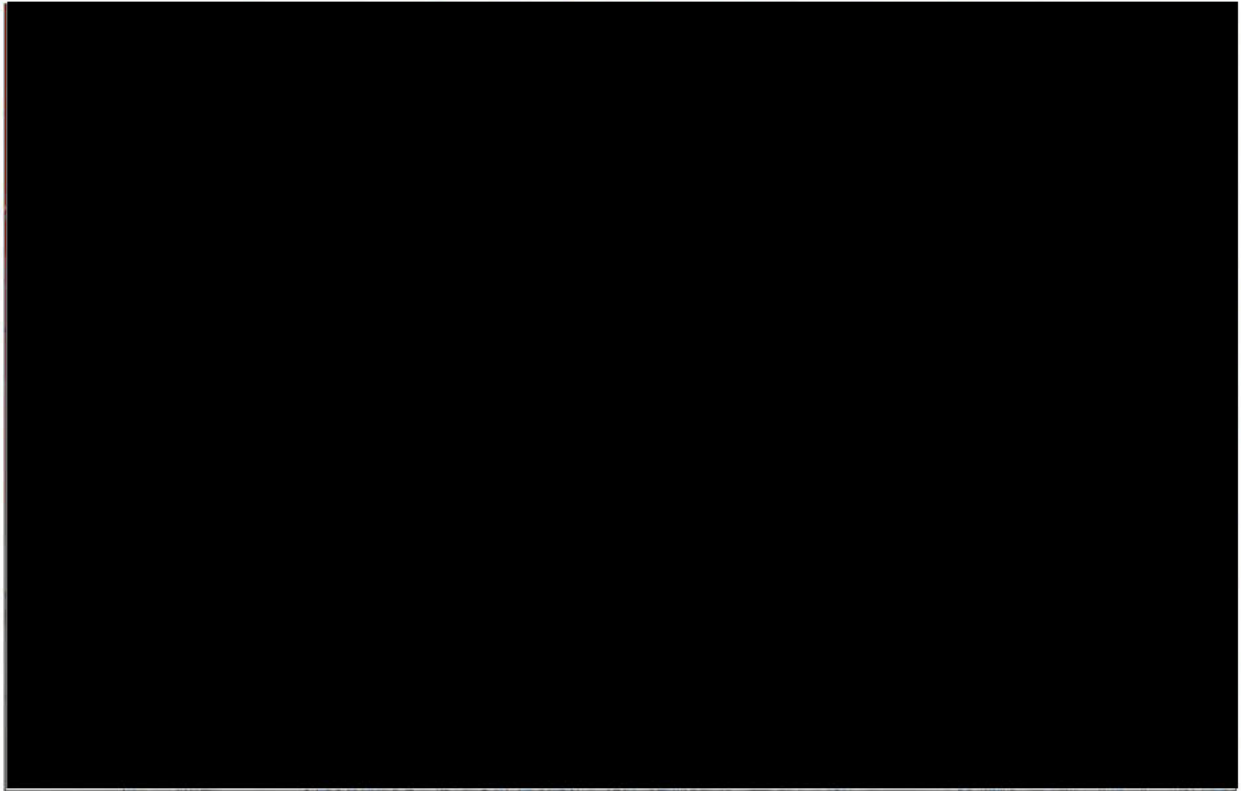
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**Directional Evacuation Map 1**



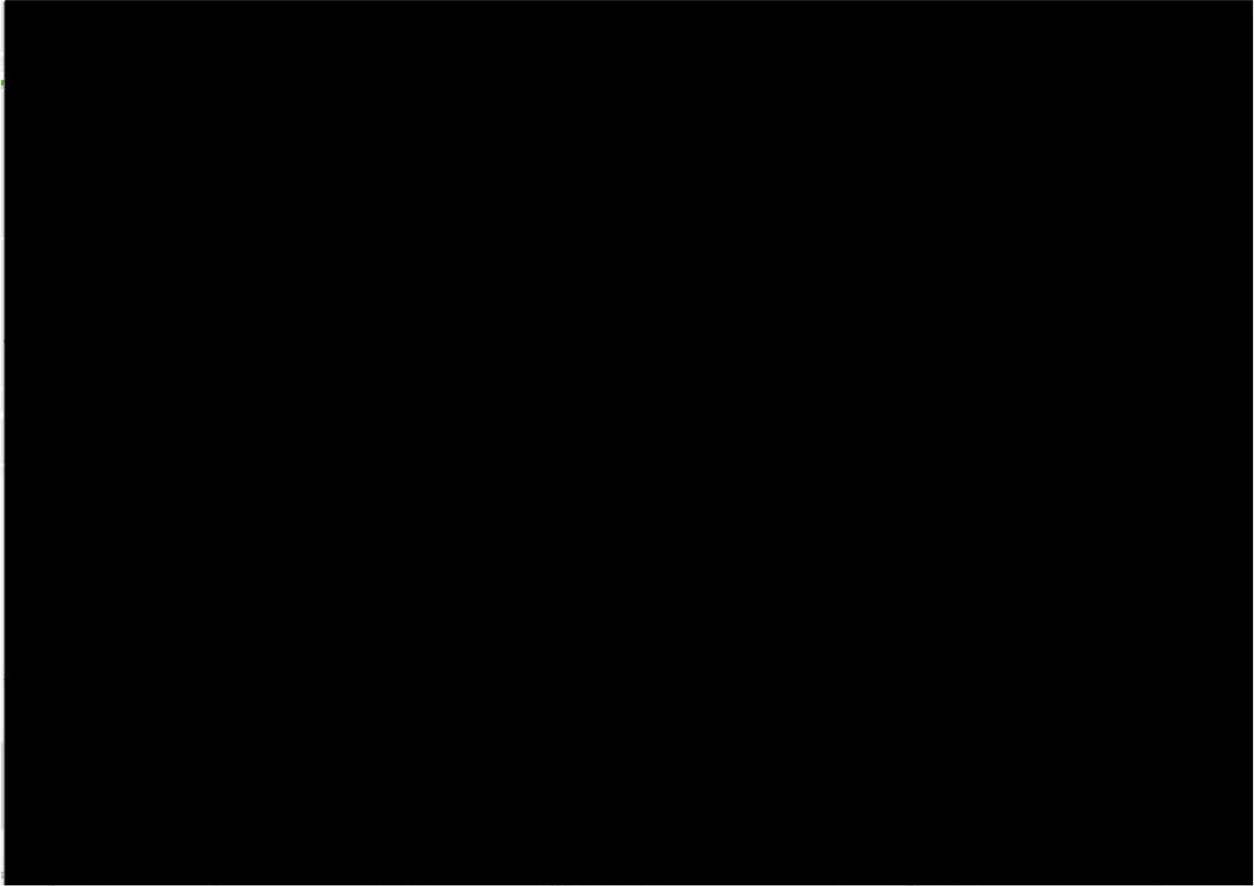
## Evacuation Map 2



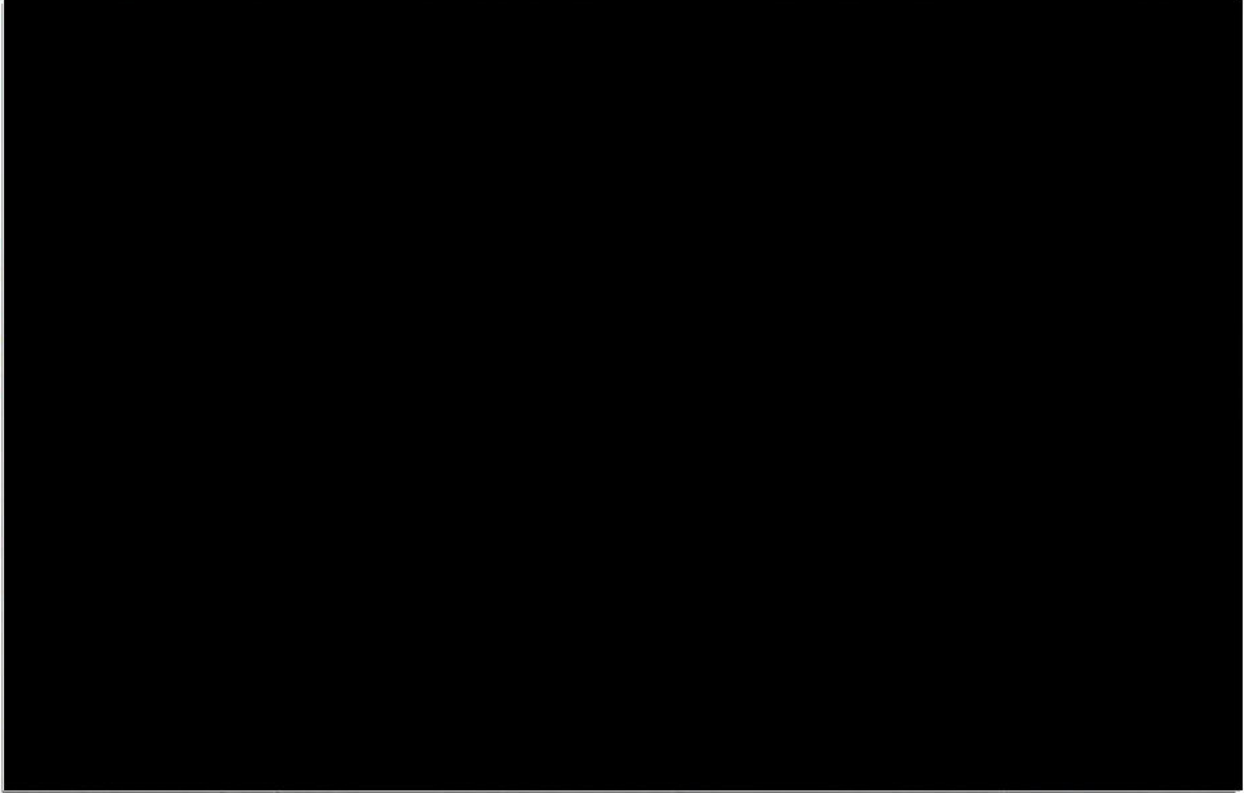
### Evacuation Priorities for Map 2

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**Directional Evacuation Map 2**



## Evacuation Map 3

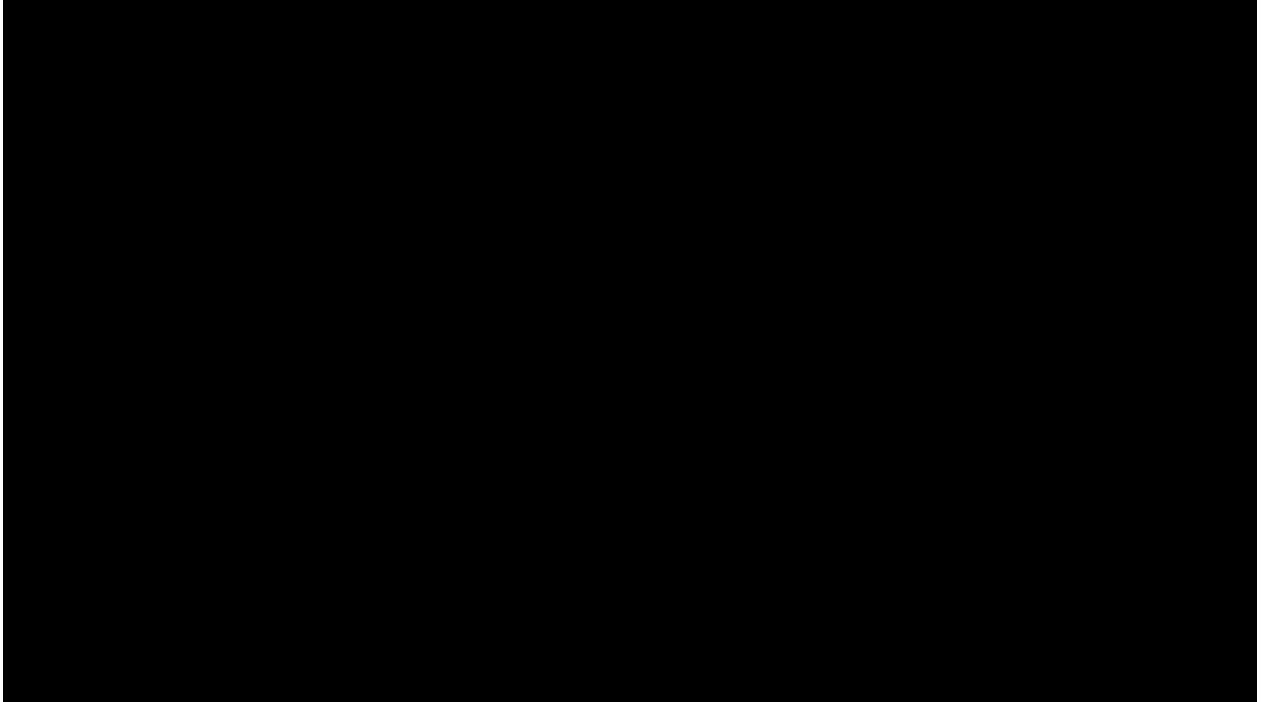


### Evacuation Priorities for Map 3

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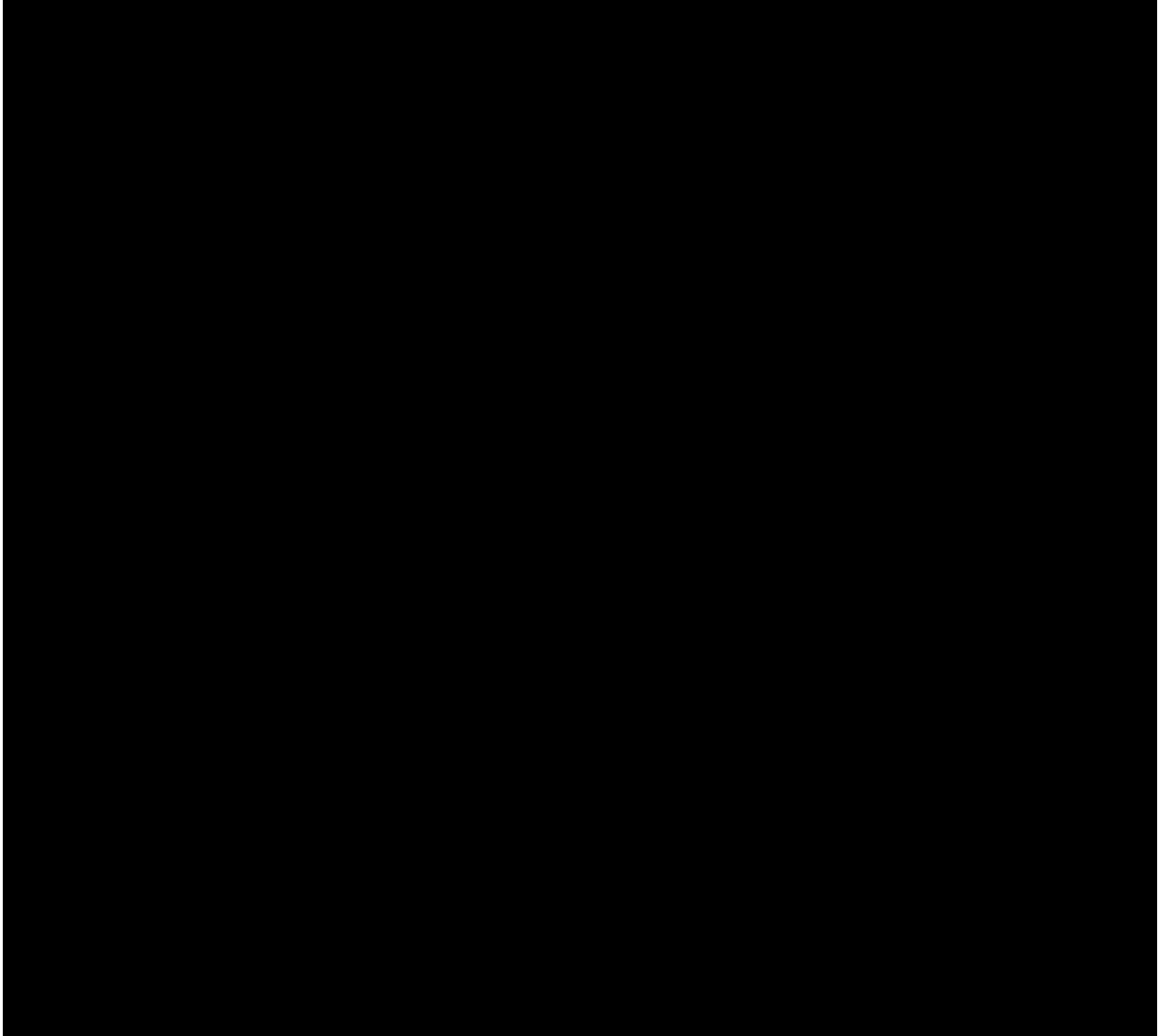
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**Directional Evacuation Map 3**





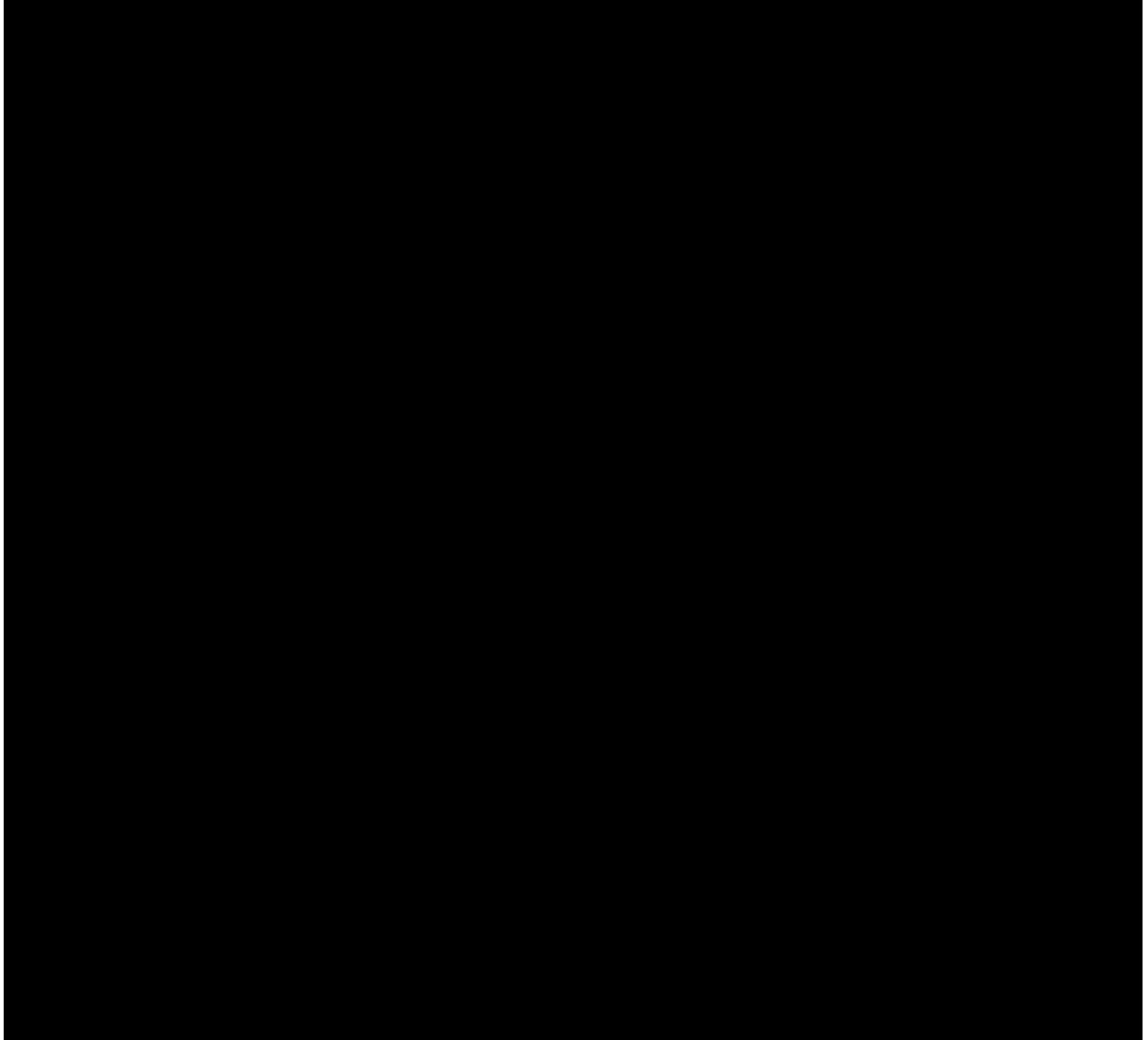
**Directional Evacuation Map 4**



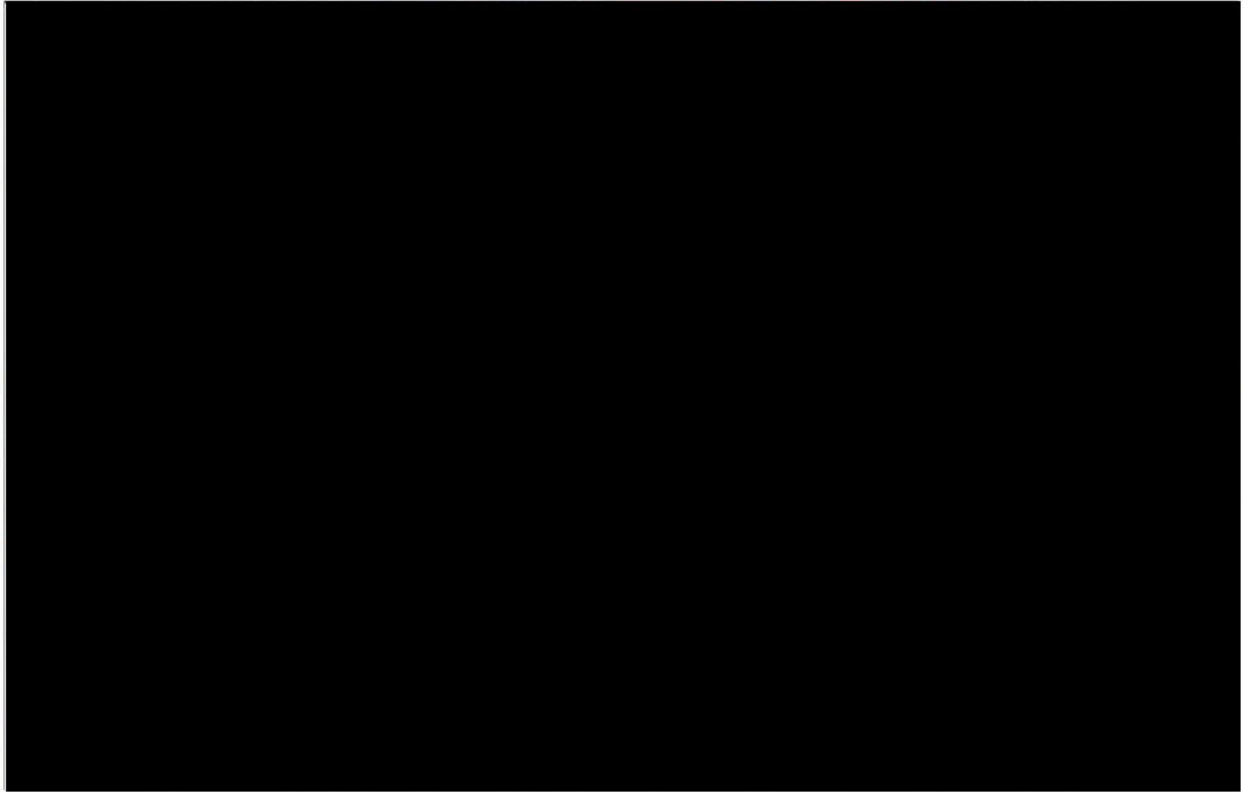


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**Directional Evacuation Map 5**



## Evacuation Map 6

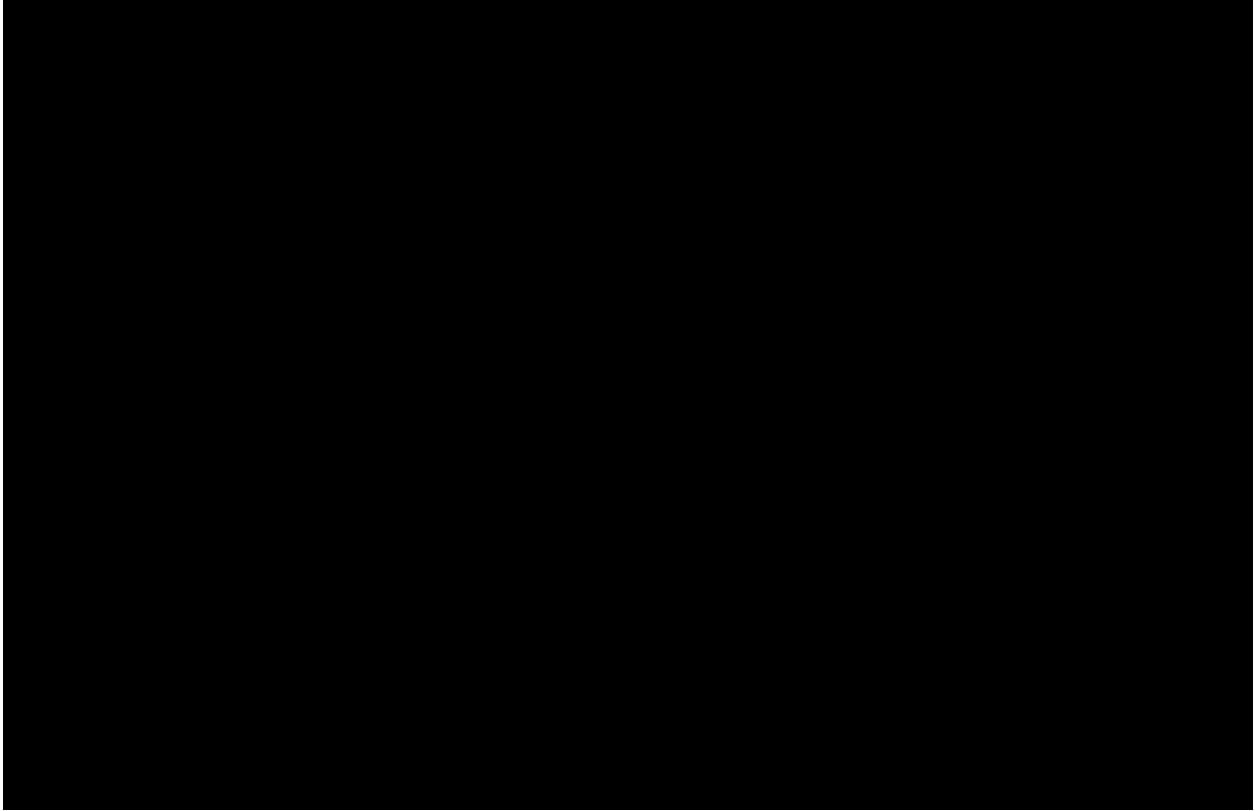


### Evacuation Priorities for Map 6

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**Directional Evacuation Map 6**



## Evacuation Map 7



### Evacuation Priorities for Map 7

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**Directional Evacuation Map 7**

