PASADENA

City of Pasadena Fire Department

Evacuation Plan

January 6, 2023

Flexibility, Integrity, Accountability

Record of Adoption

This section will include the date the plan is adopted.

Record of Revisions <u>All revisions will be included in the table below.</u>

Evacuation Plan Revisions		
<u>Date</u>	<u>Changed By</u>	<u>Summary of Changes</u>

Chapter 1: Introduction

I. Purpose and Objectives

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines an evacuation as "an organized, phased, and supervised dispersal of people from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas."

Various hazards that impact the City of Pasadena may result in, and/or require, an evacuation. The City of Pasadena Evacuation Plan ("Evacuation Plan" or the "Plan") will streamline the evacuation process by providing an organized framework for the activities involved in coordinating and conducting an evacuation to move people to a safe area from an area believed to be at risk when emergency situations necessitate such action. The Evacuation Plan is designed to help the city coordinate its response and collaborate with federal, state, and other municipal governments, as well as non-governmental organizations.

Important: The Plan does not replace the need for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) procedures and associated Emergency Operation Plans (EOPs).

This Plan will assist the city in providing exemplary service to the entire community by providing a framework to:

- Expedite the movement of persons/animals from hazardous areas.
- Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering evacuated or partially evacuated areas.
- Provide for evacuation to appropriate Assembly Points, Evacuation Points or Reception Centers.
- Provide adequate transportation options for persons with access and functional needs (AFN).
- Provide for the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other agreements.
- Set out the procedures for notifying the members of the Emergency Management Team and adjacent local jurisdictions, other responders, the public, the Los Angeles County Operational Area EOC, and other impacted and interested parties, of the emergency.
- Set out procedures for traffic control.
- Account for the needs of individuals with domestic pets and livestock during an evacuation due to a major disaster or emergency.
- Account for the needs of the access and functional needs community.
- Provide initial notification, ongoing communications, and re-entry instructions to the public through the EOC Public Information Officer (PIO).
- Assure the area is safe for re-entry of evacuated persons.

on commercial regulations set forth in state code. Major arterials also include Colorado Boulevard, Del Mar Boulevard, and California Boulevard in the east-west direction, and several arterials that provide access to the south including Fair Oaks Blvd., and Marengo, Lake, and Hill Avenues.

Risk is a product of the likelihood and impact of a given hazard or threat. The impact will depend upon the exposure of people and property to the hazard and their respective vulnerability to harm. The City's Hazard Risk Assessment identifies three well known risks as "high likelihood of occurrence":

- Wildfire (especially the wildfire urban interface)
- Flooding (including wind-driven water)
- Hazardous material release

Specific procedures have been developed by the city for these categorized high risks within the emergency response plan documentation.

According to the Fourth National Climate Assessment, climate change is also increasing both the likelihood and consequences of wildfires and floods:

Climate change has driven an increase in wildfires, particularly by drying forests and making them more susceptible to burning.

Climate models project an increase in the frequency of heavy downpours, especially through atmospheric rivers, which are narrow bands of highly concentrated storms that move in from the Pacific Ocean.

Climate models also project an increase in daily extreme summer precipitation in the Southwest region, based on projected increases in the water vapor resulting from higher temperatures.

Surrounding the area of the city, the wildfire threat rating is High. City mapping suggests that wildfires' main direction of spread and highest intensity spread is to the north and east, placing the northeastern and western areas of the city at the highest threat to landscape level wildfires.

The Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) Maps incorporate three distinct levels VHFHSZ areas within Pasadena, as reported by CAL FIRE of wildfire threat, including Moderate, High, and Very High Zones. Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) areas within Pasadena, shown in red, which encompasses most of the western portions of the city, including the Lower Arroyo, Upper Arroyo and Hastings Ranch areas.
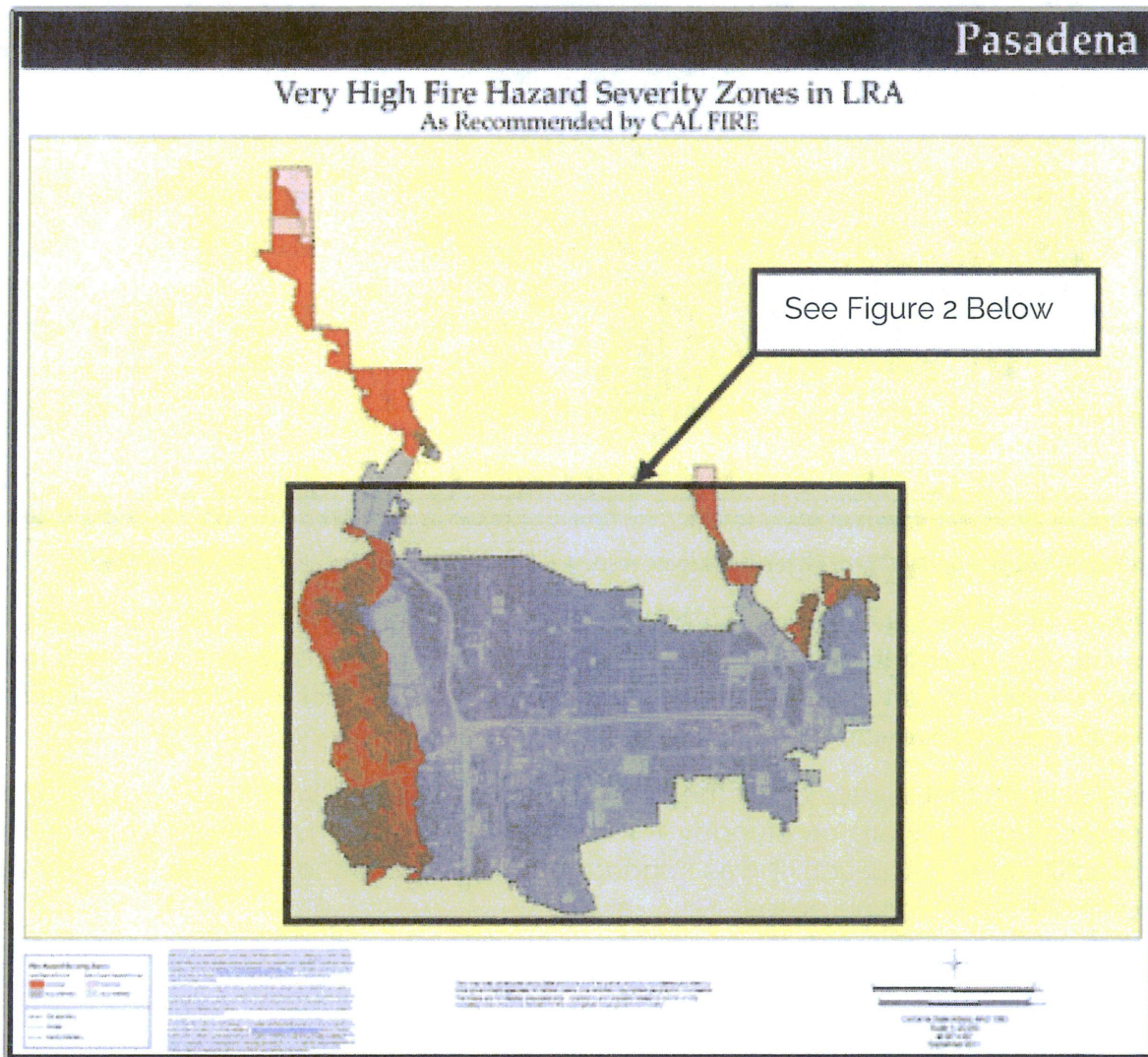

Figure 1: Very high fire hazard severity zones in the City of Pasadena's local responsibility area (LRA)

B. Flood

Hazard	Risk Level	Advanced Notice (proactive) or No-Notice Event (Reactive)	Comments/Consequences
Flood	High	Advanced notice in most cases. Flash flooding can be no-notice.	Potential injury or loss of life. Damage or loss of properties, major roads, access for emergency services and critical services.

Table 2: Flood Risk Assessment

Most of the flood hazard is located within the Arroyo Seco Wash. FEMA risk assessment maps illustrate the potential worst-case scenario for flood water inundation in this area of the convergence.

The flood impact will depend upon the exposure of people and property to the hazard and their respective vulnerability to harm i.e., where they are located during the flood. Because of climate change, both the chance and consequences of flooding are increasing. It is expected that summer precipitation will likely decrease, and winter precipitation will increase. Snowmelt from the mountains above the city can occur earlier with lower meltwater runoff due to more rain generated runoff during the winter.

Emergency access into/out of populated areas may require specific traffic control or become difficult or impossible.

In both cases, such incidents would initiate a response from the emergency services (especially Fire) to contain and make safe the incident site. Additional responding agencies would become involved in responding such as the California Highway Patrol (CHP), the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), Los Angeles County Fire Hazmat Division, and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The incident could require evacuation of the surrounding area, or depending on the harmful nature of the substance, a shelter-in-place order.

V. Planning Assumptions

The city is exposed to numerous hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt communities, cause damage, and produce casualties. The 2018 City of Pasadena Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) identifies the hazards of flooding and wildfire, and hazardous material release as posing the highest risk to affect the city for evacuation. All these hazards may require an evacuation of one or more communities within the city.

The following assumptions were established in development of this Plan:

- The city has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and will follow NIMS and SEMS principles and structures for evacuation-related activities.
- The Pasadena Police Department is the primary lead for evacuation activities with other agencies playing supporting roles.
- If activated, this Plan will complement other jurisdictional evacuation plans and the Los Angeles Operational Area (OA) Evacuation Annex.
- This plan was developed for a moderate evacuation scenario. It does not address region-wide or large-scale evacuation operations that may result from a large magnitude earthquake or other massive event affecting the whole City.
- A major event which requires large-scale regional evacuations will be coordinated by the Operational Area EOC and will involve coordination among multiple jurisdictions.
- Spontaneous evacuation will occur when there is sufficient warning of the threat. Between 5 and 20 percent of the people at risk will evacuate before being directed to do so.
- Some persons will refuse to evacuate, regardless of the threat.
- Some persons will require assistance to evacuate.
- Some animal owners will refuse to evacuate unless arrangements have been made to care for their animals.

VI. Demographic Profile

According to the Census Bureau between 2000 and 2016, the total population of the City of Pasadena increased by 7,087 to 141,510 in 2021. During this 16-year period, the city's population growth rate of 5.3% was lower than the Los Angeles County rate of 7.6%. 1.4% of the total population of Los Angeles County is in the City of Pasadena. Between 2000 and 2016.

- The age group 55-64 experienced the largest increase in share, growing from 8 to 12.1%
- The age group that experienced the greatest decline, by share, was age group 21-34, decreasing from 24.2 to 21.3%
- The age group 55-64 added the most population, with an increase of 6,473 people between 2000 and 2016
- The share of Hispanic population in the city remained at 33.4%
- The share of Non-Hispanic White population in the city decreased from 39.1 to 38.5%
- The share of Non-Hispanic Asian population in the city increased from 9.9 to 15.7%
- The share of Non-Hispanic Black population in the city decreased from 14.0 to 8.9%
- The share of Non-Hispanic American Indian population in the city remained at about 0.2%
- The share of All Other Non-Hispanic population group in the city remained at 3.4%
- The share of the population with a disability is 5.0%

Pasadena's economic strengths come from its leading scientific and educational institutions, a large international engineering base, a regional health care cluster, and a broad retail sector. Like many other cities across the country, Pasadena has suffered from a struggling economy. Unemployment rates lag near 10% as City of Pasadena businesses delay hiring and decreased retail sales thus hurt business owners and reduced local public tax revenues. Many of these impacts are a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and may not be reflective of wider or future trends.

Between 2000 and 2021, the total number of households in the City of Pasadena increased by 3,764 units, or 7.3%. During this 16-year period, the city's household growth rate of 7.3% was higher than the county growth rate of 5.6%. 1.7% of Los Angeles County's total number of households are in the City of Pasadena.

- In 2021, the city's average household size was 2.5, lower than the county average of 3.0
- In 2021, 79.5% of all city households had 3 people or fewer
- About 34% of the households were single-person households

Figure 3: Pasadena City Limits

Chapter 2: Evacuation Zones and Routes

The entire city is organized into five different zones based on evacuation risk. Higher risk areas near the Arroyo and Hastings Ranch received their own zones to ensure people can evacuate safely. Zone 1 encompasses the South Arroyo area with a black boundary; Zone 2 includes downtown Pasadena and parts of the city below the 210 with a green boundary. Zone 3 includes the Hastings Ranch area and parts of Eastern Pasadena with an orange boundary. Zone 4 encompasses parts of the city that are above the 210 freeway and includes where the city boundaries head north with a gold boundary. Zone 5 contains the North Arroyo area including the Rose Bowl with a red boundary.

The City of Pasadena will use main arteries to evacuate everyone from the area. Highways 210 and 134 will be used to send people to neighboring cities.
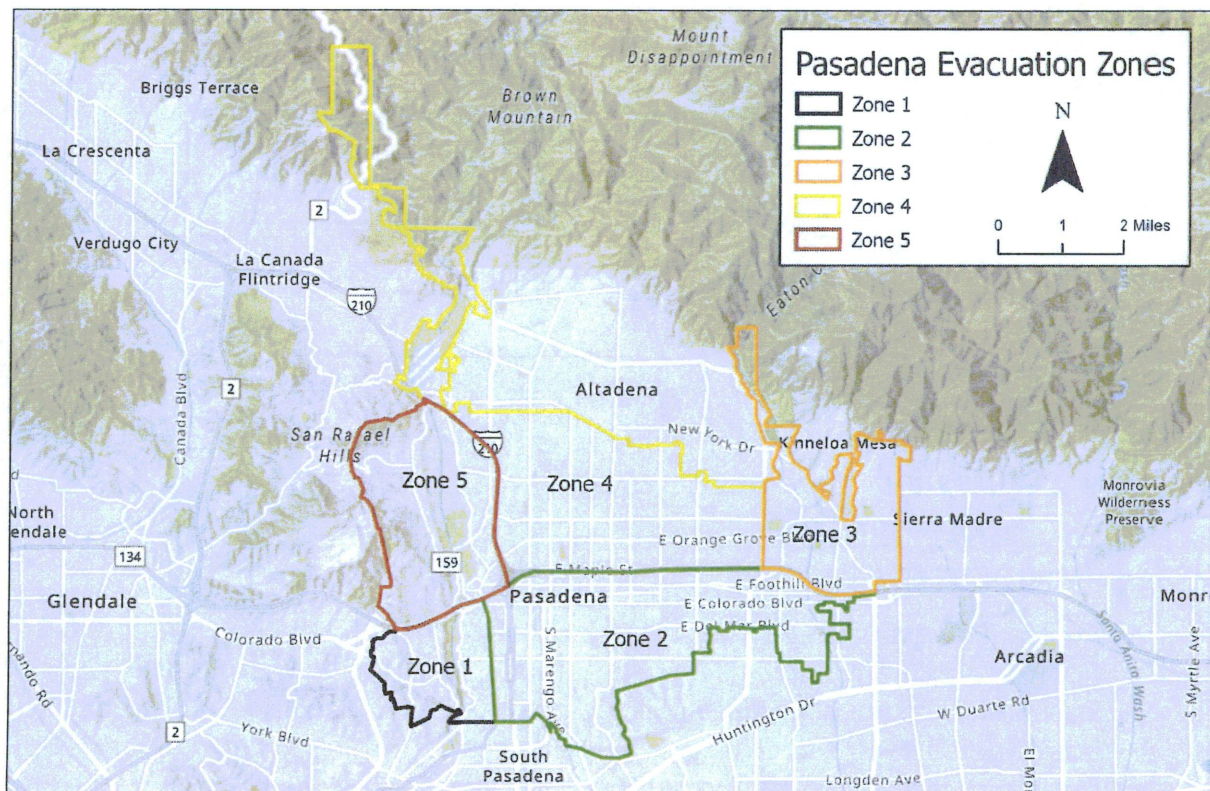
Figure 4: Evacuation Zones, City of Pasadena

II. Zone 2

Zone 2 starts on Orange Grove Boulevard follows the city boundary in the south along the City of San Marino. The zone moves up the boundary with East Pasadena until the 210 freeway and follows it until Orange Grove Boulevard is hit.

Figure 6: Map of Pasadena Evacuation Zone 2

The main evacuation routes will be the 210 freeway and the 110 freeway. Avenues and boulevards will be used to alleviate traffic.

- People north of Del Mar Blvd. will head towards the 210 freeway and evacuate east.
- Colorado and California Boulevards will be used to evacuate people east.
- Marengo Avenue, Sierra Madre Blvd. will be used with the 110 freeway to evacuate people south.

IV. Zone 4

Zone 4 starts at the 210 freeway and North Altadena Drive and heads north to the border of Altadena. A small slither of the zone goes north between the cities of Altadena and La Canada-Flintridge. This heads towards the Los Angeles County Mountains and covers portions of the 2 highways. The zone follows the 210 freeway back towards zone 3.
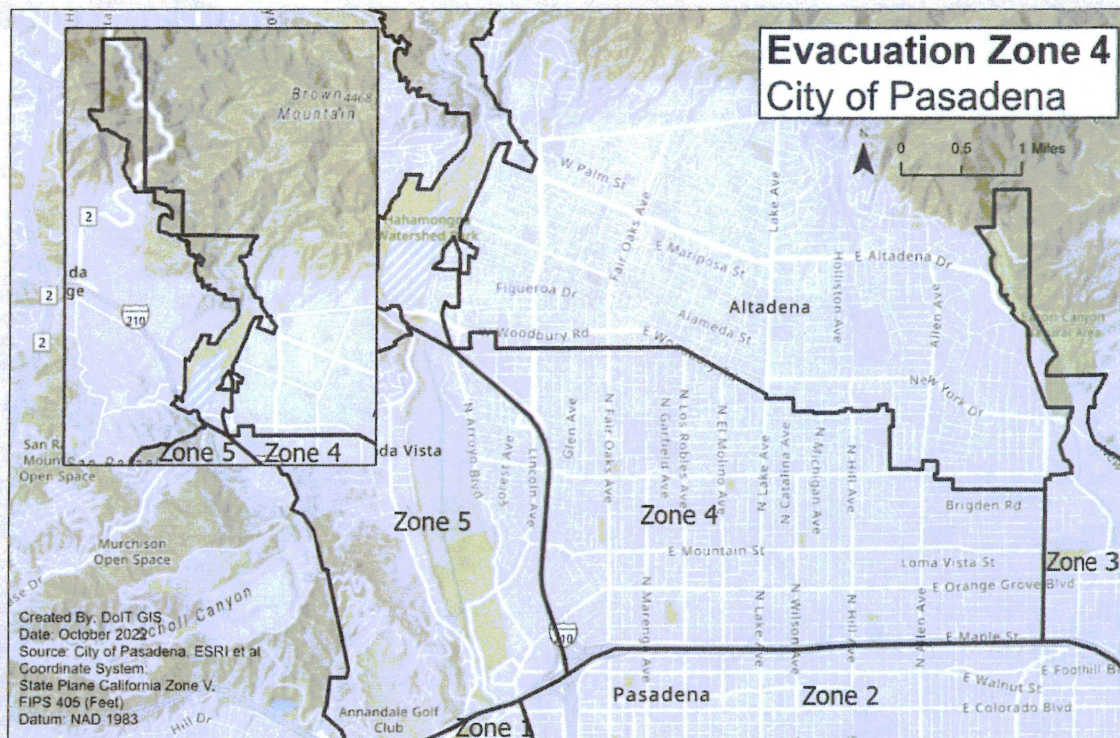

Figure 8: Pasadena Evacuation Zone 4

The main evacuation routes will be the 210 freeway and avenues heading towards the south.

- Evacuees will head south and take the 210 freeway to the east.
- Orange Grove Boulevard and East Villa Street will be used to send evacuees east.
- Lincoln, Lake, Hill, Allen and Los Robles Avenues will be used to send evacuees south.

VI. Evacuation Zone Assembly Points

Ambulatory people without access to personal vehicles will need to access transportation at designated assembly "pick-up" points. The use of assembly points will be different depending on the urgency of the evacuation and congestion on the roads, and will be determined by the EOC, once the evacuation details are confirmed.

In advance notice evacuation scenarios, ambulatory evacuees requiring transportation will be directed to walk or otherwise transport themselves to their nearest assembly point if they have no other alternative. It is worth noting that all scheduled transit services may be suspended during an evacuation, as transit resources are diverted to the evacuation of people. In no-notice evacuation scenarios, when very limited time exists for evacuation, people will be directed to walk, cycle, or otherwise transport themselves to one of the pre-determined assembly points for further transportation via bus, van or shuttle out of the community.

Specific considerations for transportation of individuals with access and functional needs are outlined in **Chapter 4: Concept of Operations**.

In a no-notice evacuation scenario, in which transportation demands exceeds supply, people may be asked to limit their luggage to only what they can fit on their laps.

People will be notified on the evacuation alert and order and in public messaging by the EOC detailing shelters, reception centers and evacuation centers with their required actions. According to Cal OES:

- A Shelter is a disaster relief location that provides a roof overhead, food, water, sanitation, and support to residents to maintain their basic living needs until they can return home. Shelters do not duplicate residents' usual standards of living. Survival and basic health maintenance is the goal of disaster sheltering.
- A Reception Center is a temporary place that accommodates people in need of shelter. This includes displaced people, refugees, or disaster survivors until more permanent accommodations are found.
- An Evacuation Center is an expedient temporary facility when quick evacuation is required (a law enforcement incident or sudden-onset disaster, and when it is not known whether overnight sheltering is needed). An evacuation center provides a safe refuge, information, and limited refreshments and does not necessarily have the resources of a shelter. If overnight sheltering is needed, the residents may be moved to a different shelter-compatible facility or other temporary housing (i.e., hotel, etc.).

Chapter 3: Evacuation Authority, Alerts and Warnings

I. Authority to Order an Evacuation

The on-site Incident Commander (IC) will have the authority to order an evacuation if required for the immediate safety of persons at or near the incident. The EOC will be alerted and immediately activated. The EOC Director can assist with an evacuation during an activation.

A. Stage 1: Evacuation Alert

The Evacuation Alert is the first stage of the evacuation process when the "population at risk" is warned of the potential need for evacuation. This alert highlights the nature of the danger and that one should be prepared to evacuate their home and area immediately or with little or no notice.

During the alert stage, priority will be given to the movement of people with access and functional needs.

Possible methods of warning the population at risk include:

- Pasadena Local Emergency Alert System (PLEAS)
- Door-to-door notification with pamphlets
- Government staff, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) or civilian volunteers directed by the EOC
- Radio and/or television broadcasts
- Vehicle sirens and mobile/aerial public address system announcements
- City of Pasadena Municipality website
- Social media posts
- Digital outdoor billboards/message signs
- Community/Church bells
- Navigational apps such as Google Maps, Waze and Apple Maps that may add emergency notification to their systems to warn users of a threat
- Short Message Service (SMS) text system Email notifications utilizing partner systems:
  - School districts
  - University systems
  - Chambers of Commerce

Emergency alert information should be provided through various formats (audio, text, infographics, etc.) and in all appropriate languages to ensure the emergency alert

C. Stage 3: Evacuation Rescinded

When the emergency, which necessitated the evacuation, is under control and the risk area is declared safe, an Evacuation Rescind notice will be issued. The Evacuation Rescind notice should advise the population at risk that although the evacuation order is lifted, the danger may reoccur, and an Evacuation Alert or Evacuation Order may be reinstated as needed. If this happens, the process recommences from Stage 1: Evacuation Alert.

If an evacuation alert or order can be lifted for only a portion of the area under evacuation, it is recommended that the original evacuation order be lifted, and a new evacuation order be issued with the new boundaries. Pasadena will communicate with the community evacuation status updates.

II. Unplanned Evacuations

An emergency responder such as the Fire Chief, or the IC may initiate the evacuation process, while soliciting additional support from the Emergency Management Coordinator. (The City EOC may be activated.) When an Emergency Proclamation for an unplanned evacuation is needed, based on the scale of the emergency event, the EOC Director will handle the documentation pertaining to the Emergency Proclamation.

Frequently people elect to spontaneously self-evacuate. Evacuating people can overwhelm the transportation infrastructure and slow down emergency vehicles. If spontaneous evacuations occur, the city will alert residents on the best routes to evacuate from their respective zones.

III. Shelter-in-Place

Shelter-in-place orders direct civilians to remain in their current location and should only be used as necessary. Sheltering in place must be weighed against the advantages and disadvantages of evacuating civilians from the threatened area to a community safe refuge area or shelter. The IC has the authority to issue a shelter-in-place order in coordination with the city EOC.

Once a shelter-in-place order is called, residents are expected to immediately go indoors, bring all children and animals with them, and close and lock windows and doors. In the event of an airborne hazard, it may be necessary to eliminate pathways for outside materials to enter the shelter area, including closing fireplace dampers, shutting off ventilation or climate control systems, and preparing an area for pets to eliminate waste that does not require allowing them outside. If told to do so via television or radio, those sheltering should seal their rooms with duct tape and plastic

The risk of exposing civilians to the effects of the incident or the potential for traffic accidents may preclude an evacuation.

Chapter 4: Concept of Operations

I. Evacuation Assessment

The initial stage of an evacuation is the confirmation of the incident. Incidents may be detected by an alarm or early warning system or reported by a 911 call from a member of the public or third party. In most scenarios the first response agency with jurisdictional authority of the incident will respond to the incident site and establish an Incident Command Post (ICP), the physical location of the tactical-level, on-scene incident command and management organization.

The IC is the first responder responsible for overall management of the incident, will:

- Determine the location
- Assess the incident
- Determine the magnitude (or the potential magnitude)
- Identify the number of people at risk
- Notify additional first response agencies required at the site
- Take any immediate measures required to protect life and property

In life-threatening situations, the IC may execute a no-notice evacuation to clear people immediately from the risk area or people may have already fled the area.

A. Decision to Evacuate

Ordering an evacuation too far in advance can expose the evacuees to unnecessary hardship and/or create a risk of complacency for future evacuations. Waiting too long may force the community to evacuate under higher risk conditions.

Some of the considerations that need to be addressed when determining whether to evacuate include, but are not limited to:

- Areas/facilities that are at risk
- Population size and demographics
- Where the impacted population can be evacuated to
- Evacuation route availability and capacity
- Availability of transportation resources
- Time required to mobilize evacuation resources and physically conduct an evacuation
- Time of year, day of week, time of day
- Current and forecasted weather
- Advice received from the IC and/or available hazard specific subject matter technical specialists.

- Pasadena Information Technology
- Pasadena Water and Power
- Pasadena Accessibility Coordinator
- Pasadena Transit

C. Protective Measures

The IC in coordination with the EOC Director (or delegate) and in consultation with the Evacuation Group, must choose a course of action to protect the public. Complex issues need to be considered in making this decision, often with only limited information and time available. There are five protective measures available to decision-makers below:

Number	Initial Actions
1	**Monitor & Re-Assess** – Scenario does not pose an immediate threat but has the potential to escalate. The emergency is closely observed, and the risk re-assessed at consistent intervals determined by the IC or EOC Director. Since emergencies can evolve and change quickly, advanced planning should begin for any incident that may require a mass evacuation.
2	**No-Notice Evacuation** – Immediate evacuation by the IC of the area at risk. No-notice evacuations are implemented when there is no time to coordinate a planned evacuation because the emergency is imminent or has already occurred.
3	**Phased or Staged Evacuations** – Progressive system of evacuation in which different parts of the building or city are evacuated in a controlled sequence rather than all at once.
4	**Advanced Notice** - When the emergency services personnel have the time to evacuate a threatened population pre-event.
5	**Evacuation Alert** – Alert is issued to warn the public of a potential threat and advises that they may be told to evacuate at a moment's notice and should prepare to evacuate.
6	**Evacuation Order** – Order notifies the public that they are legally required to immediately evacuate the area under Order.
7	**Shelter-in-Place Order** - Shelter-in-place is an alternative protective measure to evacuation where people are asked to stay inside and close windows and doors. Shelter-in-place may be used as a protective measure during a hazardous materials release, severe weather event or a threat of criminal violence.

Table 7: Protective Measures

At any time, the IC has the authority to issue a no-notice evacuation, if people are at immediate risk.

There are different strategies for implementing progressive evacuations, and the specific incident will dictate if, and in what capacity, the evacuation is implemented. These strategies include:

- Issuing sequential evacuation orders that begin evacuations in areas closest to the hazard first, and then working away from the hazard. This ensures that people most at risk are moved out of the hazard area first.
- Issuing evacuation orders to evacuation zones closest to the outbound end of the community first and working backwards across the community. This strategy moves the outbound neighborhoods out of the way, so inbound traffic can move through.
- Evacuating the neighborhoods with the densest population areas first, as this will take the longest.
- Asking non-resident populations to leave during the evacuation alert stage to reduce the number of people that need to evacuate once the need for evacuation is confirmed, and an evacuation order is issued.
- Encouraging people, who will take more time to evacuate (e.g., people with access and functional needs), to leave first to ensure they have the time they need to evacuate safely.

It must be noted that progressive evacuation is more difficult to enforce and is dependent on the evacuation hazard and the information residents receive - wrong zones evacuating at wrong times will lead to unnecessary road congestion. However, progressive evacuation allows for the emergency services to undertake any necessary mop up of the first zone(s) evacuated if resources allow

III. Evacuation Timeline

The amount of time available prior to an emergency taking place will determine whether an immediate evacuation is required or if a progressive evacuation is a more suitable option. The exact nature of the timeline will vary based on the speed and intensity of the hazard, the current population, the times of day involved, and the scale of the evacuation. Evacuations for wildfires require less time to evacuate than floods that necessitate proper planning.

A. Hazard/Threat Arrival

The projected arrival of the hazard or threat is an estimate of the time before an emergency takes place. This may have been provided to the EOC Director at the time of the initial situation report from the IC or may have to be estimated by the Evacuation Group. The Evacuation Group may have to evaluate weather forecasts or confer with a technical specialist. In a wildfire scenario, the Pasadena Fire Department would typically provide a projected arrival of the threat and a recommendation on when an alert or order should be issued. For flooding, the local government may have to

IV. Coordination with External jurisdictions

In a large-scale incident requiring a mass evacuation, it is anticipated that a transition will be made from a local incident command to a unified command operation. In a unified command arrangement, leaders of all participating response forces agree on general objectives, priorities, and strategies for resolving the emergency.

If evacuees are being directed or transported to specific external jurisdictions, a Unified Command (UC) from the evacuating jurisdiction and the receiving and assisting jurisdictions should be established. The UC should communicate with LA County OEM to ensure proper resource support and policy direction to the mass evacuation. The Unified Command PIO must coordinate all press and information releases with the local EOC PIOs as well as the Joint Information Center (JIC) if established.

If existing resources are insufficient or inappropriate to respond to the emergency situation, a request will be made for assistance from other jurisdictions to support the surge capacity. All response agencies are expected to fulfill mission assignments directed by the Incident Commander or the EOC and could operate as a(n): Evacuating Jurisdiction and Receiving Jurisdiction.

A sample of roles and responsibilities for evacuating/receiving jurisdictions can be found in Table 8. The responding agencies of the assisting jurisdiction(s) must effectively communicate with their respective EOCs, in accordance with local emergency plans and procedures. This will ensure proper coordination between jurisdictions; particularly, for obtaining and deploying non-Public Safety Mutual Aid.

Evacuating Jurisdiction	Receiving Jurisdiction
Properly identifying evacuation routes into the receiving jurisdiction.	Managing traffic flow into the Jurisdiction.
Identifying the number and nature of the evacuating population.	Distributing evacuees to reception and care areas or other appropriate facilities.
Identifying known medical conditions.	Redistribution of evacuees to shelters or other appropriate facilities.
Providing information regarding evacuees with disabilities and access and functional needs.	Providing mass care and identifying how to accommodate those with access and functional needs.
Providing the method of transportation of the evacuees.	Ensuring that traffic and reception do not negatively impact existing traffic, homes, and businesses.

D. Evacuation Alert Procedure

Issuing an Evacuation Alert Actions	Check
1. The EOC, in consultation with the Incident Commander and, if appropriate, hazard specific subject matter expert(s) decides that an Evacuation Alert (Alert) is required	
2. Notify first responder agencies	
3. Request assistance to perform Evacuation Alert notification: • Primarily this will be via social media, City Noticeboards, media release, see step 7. • Secondary and only if required via first responders or other identified groups such as LA County Search and Rescue	
4. Based on advice, map the geographic boundaries for the Alert. Identify the Alert area using civic addresses, street names, or locally known names. Ensure the mapped area includes whole parcels with the primary objective to warn residents	
5. Complete an Evacuation Alert template (operational plan), including the following information: ▪ The issuing authority - City of Pasadena. ▪ The reason for the Alert with a description of the hazard ▪ The areas under Alert with as much detail as possible, including a map of the Alert area, the use of street and highway names with geographic references e.g., "all residents located south of Shepherd Avenue and north of Barlow Avenue, between Front Street and Lake Ave" and/or provide a listing of all address points	
6. A general listing of important personal supplies that should be prepared for a potential evacuation (e.g., identification, medication, insurance papers, etc.) and where to get additional information	
7. Notify the impacted area of the Alert, through social and traditional media, City Notice boards (digital and non-digital). Most circumstances do not require the Alert to be delivered door to door, however consideration should be made by the Planning Section Chief within the EOC	
8. Email a copy of the Alert to LA County Watch Center	
9. Email a copy of the alert to those identified as disabled and having an access and functional needs	
10. Once the Alert is in place, initiate evacuating vulnerable populations, service animals and livestock	

Table 9: Evacuation Alert Procedure

F. Evacuation Mapping - Alerts and Orders

Clear and consistent mapping of evacuation boundaries is critical for showing residents what properties are and are not on Alert or Order. Some recommendations for mapping standards include:

- Map title matches that of the Evacuation Alert or Order
- Include date, time, and legend
- Only show current Alert and Order boundaries, using only two colors (one for Alerts, and one for Orders)
- Include minimal data in map to make certain a wide range of people can quickly understand content
- If possible, identify evacuation routes
- If possible, identify address points
- Photocopy map in color for easy viewing
- Map must be accompanied by a written description of the information being conveyed visually

G. Domestic Animals

Depending on the situation and availability of facilities, one or more of the following approaches should be used to handle evacuees leaving with pets or hobby farm animals not registered as livestock:

- Providing information pertaining to domestic animals through public messaging will enhance any evacuation effort including information on nearby kennels, animal shelters, veterinarians, or emergency animal support groups improving emergency preparedness.
- Directing pet owners to the designated reception facility that will accommodate pets (those with a covered exterior and adjacent room or building where pets on leash and in carriers can be temporarily housed), and/or setting up separate pet shelter/s to house pets.
- Advising animal owners to evacuate with their animals if it does not create a safety risk. Animal owners should bring food, water, leashes, medication, and bowls for their pet.
- Avoid unnecessary exposure of persons with animal allergies. For this reason and food hygiene and other public health concerns, animals (unless a service animal) must not be permitted into a mass care shelter.

- Temporary access into the evacuated area should be facilitated through strategically selected checkpoints, making it easier to resource those checkpoints with police personnel.
- The Pasadena Police Department may take the lead in managing the day-to-day activities of the contracted personnel to ensure consistency and open communications. They will also be responsible for maintaining contact with the contracted checkpoint personnel for issues management.

K. Public Information

The notification of an evacuation in a timely and effective manner is one of the most important communication considerations the city must do during an emergency event. Timely notification is essential to make certain residents are aware of the emergency and have all the information needed to evacuate safely. Those participating in door-to-door notification will also bring pictograms for effective communication.

There are several ways in which the city can notify their community of an evacuation, including:

- Emergency Alert Systems (PLEAS, Alert LA County)
- Broadcast media - local radio and television
- Social media
- Vehicle sirens

Send a copy of all evacuation notices to the appropriate county and state stakeholders who can then share and amplify the information on Emergency Information their website, Twitter, and Facebook feeds.

Generally, upon notification of the Order and through request, the following agencies will coordinate the door-to-door notification process for the impacted area(s):

- Pasadena Police Department
- Pasadena Fire Department
- City staff (Disaster Service Workers)
- LA County Search and Rescue

Door-to-door notifications are an effective method for reaching out to the community, especially ahead of life-threatening situations. If the capacity to provide door-to-door notifications is beyond what the city can provide, a resource request can be submitted for mutual aid to LA County OEM to source additional resources.

Chapter 5: Roles and Responsibilities of Agencies

This section outlines the general roles and responsibilities of local, state, federal, private, and not-for-profit agencies during an evacuation of the City of Pasadena.

When preparing for or executing an evacuation there are roles and responsibilities common to all agencies which include:

- Participate in evacuation planning and exercises
- Activate agency EOC when notified of a mass evacuation
- Provide a representative to the Pasadena EOC. If this is not possible provide a 24/7 direct point of contact to the Pasadena EOC
- Coordinate public information related to the evacuation with the Pasadena City PIO
- Provide situational updates to the Pasadena EOC

This section includes agencies with major jurisdictional or operational roles during the execution of a mass evacuation.

I. Lead Agency

The Pasadena Police Department will serve as the lead agencies for evacuations.

Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
California Transportation Authority (Caltrans)	Caltrans has the authority over freeways and numbered state highways in the City. In an emergency Caltrans may deploy crews and install informational and traffic control devices to facilitate the evacuation. To effectively prepare for emergencies the City and Caltrans will coordinate pre-planning for emergency evacuations.
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	In the event of an emergency the CHP plays an important role to ensure the public is safe and transportation routes are available. If requested, CHP will send Agency Representative(s) to the City of Pasadena EOC if CHP coordination is required. CHP representatives will work with the city to effectively manage and coordinate road closures, as appropriate. CHP will also potentially close highways if public safety risk under a local emergency.
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Cal OES coordinates the state's response to emergencies and provides specialized resources to support local government emergency response activities as needed upon request, including evacuations.
Pasadena Transportation	Pasadena Transportation may be called upon to provide transportation for persons who do not have access to personal transportation.
Southern California Edison (SCE)	SCE shares information on the disabled and access and functional needs population. SCE has a list of people who need power for their medical equipment. Requests for list information from SCE must go through LA County OEM.
Pasadena Public Health	Pasadena Public Health will conduct environmental health inspections and provide nursing staff at shelters
American Red Cross (ARC)	ARC may assist in standing up and operating shelters or providing other assistance to evacuees.

Table 12: Agency Roles and Responsibilities

Chapter 6: Re-Entry and Reunification

The re-entry review is a situation assessment, including damage assessment by ground reconnaissance (windshield survey) and/or aerial reconnaissance to determine the conditions of structures that may be damaged, and the conditions of roads/utilities/other infrastructure. Geographic information system (GIS) personnel may be called upon to create maps and other illustrations to help decision-makers. Aerial reconnaissance is invaluable for photographing a large area of damage and rapidly determining the extent and locations of damaged/destroyed structures.

A key consideration regarding re-entry is a possible criminal investigation(s) to determine if the disaster was human caused. Evidence may need to be discovered and properly documented before people are allowed in.

Emergency managers and other community officials determine what resources are needed and are available to devote to the re-entry operation.

The following conditions should prevail in the evacuated area before persons are authorized to return:

1. The threat prompting the evacuation has been resolved or subsided.
2. Sufficient debris has been removed to permit travel and roads and bridges are safe to use.
3. Downed power lines have been removed; ruptured gas, water, and sewer lines have been repaired; and other significant safety hazards have been eliminated. However, utility services may not be fully restored.
4. Structures have been inspected and deemed safe for occupancy.
5. Adequate water is available for firefighting.

Traffic Control Points and Cordons: Law enforcement presence at the traffic control points as well as walking the perimeter may be necessary to ensure the area is kept secure and safe. Ingress/egress should be monitored initially to be sure everyone who goes into the area leaves the area. Looting is a concern and should be addressed in a security plan.

Preparation of the area for re-entry: The damaged area may need to be prepared for safe re-entry by residents and business owners. Each evacuation will create a different set of re-entry requirements. A successful Re-Entry Plan must be flexible enough to consider post-disaster conditions, size and population of the evacuated area, and availability of resources. The following factors should be considered during the re-entry phase:

- Initially some resources may have to be devoted to completing a more detailed damage assessment.

I. Decision to Allow Re-entry

Re-entry into a location that has been devastated by a disaster should be determined after deliberate review from representatives of multiple authorities. The decision will be made by the City of Pasadena in cooperation with the IC and the following stakeholders, which may include but are not limited to:

- Pasadena Fire Department
- Pasadena Police Department
- Pasadena Public Works Department
- City Manager's Office
- City Attorney's Office
- California Highway Patrol
- Caltrans

II. Emergency Re-entry

Emergency re-entry may be granted if the hazard risk is declining. The IC determines if re-entry is authorized.

III. Temporary Re-entry

Residents might leave key belongings including pets and important documentation behind. Temporary reentry may be granted if the hazard risk is declining. The IC determines if re-entry is authorized.

A. Temporary Access Procedures

There are several conditions that are recommended to be imposed on the various kinds of temporary access, as reasonable. The City recommends the use of waivers to clarify that any liability for the risks associated with temporary access lies with the individuals or agencies entering the evacuation area, and that the individuals/agencies gaining access do not have any misunderstanding respecting who is responsible for their safety. Waivers must be available in plain language, large print and read out loud.

General conditions for Temporary Access:

- Restricted to specific dates, and times, as required for safety.
- Requires a liability waiver to be understood and signed in advance of entry by all individuals gaining access.
- Must be over the age of 18.
- No permits are issued to re-enter and remain in an Evacuation Order area; access into the restricted area is only temporary and for the purpose granted on the permit.
- All individuals gaining access must be able to produce government issued photo identification.

IV. Phased Re-Entry After a Full Emergency Evacuation

A. Phase 1: Initial Re-entry

During initial re-entry, no one is allowed to stay overnight in the evacuated area. Tracking who enters and leaves the area will be critical to ensure residents' safety and reduce opportunities for looting.

- Residents and business owners may be required to present a re-entry registration card to enter the area
- People may be told to stay on/near the roads, and roving police patrols (including by the Pasadena Community Services staff) may be necessary to ensure safety and compliance
- It is prudent to have roving grief support crews. This may be coordinated by the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
- If a curfew is established, patrols may be sent to clear the area of the remaining people and establish a secure perimeter for the evening
- A media plan may need to be created to make sure residents' privacy is honored and the media is able to observe the situation.

B. Phase 2: Homeowner/Business Owner Damage Assessment

In this phase, the property owners may be able to take their insurance adjuster to the property to perform an assessment. No one is allowed to stay overnight in the evacuated area to ensure residents' safety.

C. Phase 3: Removal of Entry Restrictions – Limited Re-entry

The property owners whose properties were either not damaged or received minor damage and the property is livable can return without being required to leave at the end of the day. This opens the area to everyone because it may become too burdensome to require certain people to leave at the end of the day. Depending on the incident size and impact, it may be prudent to have police patrols in the area for an extended period to ensure resident safety.

V. Access Control

Only first and emergency responders, residents, caregivers and business owners will be allowed back into evacuated areas. After damage assessments are conducted previously evacuated areas will open to full public access.

Chapter 7: Demobilization

I. Return Transportation Infrastructure to Normal Configuration

After the evacuation is rescinded evacuees will return to the city. Once they return, transportation infrastructure will return to normal configuration. Some transportation networks might be damaged from the disaster and will be repaired. Damaged transportation infrastructure will be conveyed to residents to prevent traffic from forming.

II. Return Mutual Aid Resources

Once mutual aid is no longer needed equipment and resources will be returned to the owner. All mutual aid must be documented for reimbursement. Damaged mutual aid equipment or resources must be properly documented for insurance purposes.

Chapter 8: Finance and Administration

Each department is required to have a documented internal administrative procedure in place to track financial costs related specifically to the response and/or recovery of an incident. These procedures include tracking of all expenditures specifically related to the incident, resources used and personnel time. If the incident meets the designated thresholds for a Proclamation or Declaration of a State and/or Federal emergency/disaster, the City Executive will determine the method for collecting and submitting financial documentation from departments, as needed, for submission as part of the City's reimbursement application process for State and/or Federal funding.

Chapter 9: Plan Development and Maintenance

The Pasadena Evacuation Plan will be updated every three years to reflect changes in the community. New buildings and infrastructure may require changing evacuation planning procedures. The Plan will also be reviewed and revised as necessary after actual evacuation events or evacuation exercises. Revisions will be documented in the revision table on page 5 and distributed to all listed parties.

The City will engage the whole community in an inclusive planning process to conduct major revisions to the plan, including community-based organizations and individuals with access and functional needs. Taking the time to explain, collaborate, and solicit critical feedback throughout the entire planning process will yield better outcomes for the whole community.

Additional benefits of inclusive planning include:

- Reduced loss of life and suffering before, during, and after disasters
- Increased understanding of jurisdictional complexity and demographics
- Recognizing the community's capability to assist in the disaster cycle
- Fostering relationships and building trust between emergency managers and the community
- Empowering the community to advance and promote personal preparedness

When the plan considers and incorporates the views, perspective, and feedback of the individuals and organizations that developed it, stakeholders are more likely to accept and use the plan.

Chapter 10: Training and Exercises

Training and exercises are essential to ensure the readiness of emergency personnel and will provide City personnel with an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the Evacuation Plan. The City of Pasadena will train relevant emergency response personnel regularly on evacuation procedures and considerations of people with access and functional needs. Training efforts should align with the Cities goals of mitigation loss of life, property, and environmental damage to include:

- Lecture-based training which can be used at the awareness level to share information on the Plan
- Scenario-based training -to be used to engage emergency response personnel in connecting the plan to specific operational needs

Training is designed to build capabilities, while exercises test capabilities, processes, and systems. Regular tabletop exercises will be conducted to test and refine procedures, roles, and responsibilities. Full-scale exercises can be used to test the plan in an operational environment. An after-action review and improvement plan should follow each exercise and result in any relevant revisions to the response plan.

City personnel involved in training and exercise may include, at the discretion of the city:

- Law Enforcement
- Fire Rescue
- Transportation
- Public Works
- EOC Staff
- Public Information Officers

The City may also involve non-governmental organizations, including community-based organizations and voluntary organizations active in disasters. Where possible and appropriate, training and exercise shall also include individuals with access and functional needs and their support systems.

Appendix A: Emergency Evacuation Information

KNOW ALL OF YOUR WAYS OUT

TAKE ACTION NOW!
Know your evacuation zone and all of the ways out of your neighborhood. Look it up on CityofPasadena.net

When disaster strikes, residents may be asked to evacuate their homes. The safest route out of your neighborhood may not be the typical route you would take. Know all the ways out and listen for instructions from emergency personnel on which way to go when asked to evacuate.

Learn your routes at **CityofPasadena.net**.

COVID-19 means you need to prepare for an emergency differently. Check out the new COVID-19 tips in green.

SUBSCRIBE TO PLEAS

Register for emergency notifications at https://www.cityofpasadena.net/fire/pleas/ to receive evacuation notices. Evacuation notices sent through PLEAS will use the following terminology:

Evacuation Order:
You must evacuate immediately due to imminent threat to life.

Evacuation Warning:
There is potential threat to life and property within a given timeframe. Begin preparing yourself, your animals, and your property for a potential evacuation order.

Shelter-In-Place:
Stay secure at your current location. This may be required when evacuation is impossible, too dangerous, or unnecessary.

HEAR THE SIREN, TIME TO GO!

Depending on the emergency, the City's ability to reach you via traditional alert and warning tools may be limited. Pasadena police and fire department vehicles are outfitted with Hi/Lo sirens. These sirens make a different sound than traditional sirens and will only be used in an emergency to alert residents within specific areas to evacuate. If you hear the siren, it's time to go.

Listen to the Hi/Lo siren by scanning this QR code (right) with the camera on your mobile device.

Play Video

PREPARE HOUSEHOLD AHEAD OF TIME

Update your "Go Bag" with COVID-19 necessities, like face coverings and sanitize supplies. In certain emergencies, you may need to manually open your garage door, shut off your gas, or take other important actions. Prepare now at https://www.cityofpasadena.net/fire

KEEP EVACUATION CHECKLIST VISIBLE

You may have a few hours to prepare, other circumstances may require an immediate evacuation. If time allows, there are important steps you can take to better prepare yourself and your property before you leave.

Keep this checklist of pre-evacuation steps visible — near your front door, on the refrigerator, or next to the garage door opener — and follow the checklist (back of page) when time allows.

More questions? View FAQs at cityofPasadena.net

Checklist (over) ⟶

EMERGENCY EVACUATION Information

https://www.cityofpasadena.net/fire/pleas/

Appendix B: Advanced Personal Preparedness for Individuals with Access and Functional Needs

Individuals with access and functional needs' ability to recover from an emergency tomorrow may depend on the planning and preparation you do today. This section provides recommendations which individuals with access and functional needs, and the people who assist and support them, can take to prepare for emergencies before they happen. This section describes actions and considerations that individuals with disabilities can use to increase preparedness before, during, and after disasters.

I. Develop a Plan

A. Recognize the Types of Emergencies in Your Region/Area

It is important to know what types of emergencies are likely to affect the region. Individuals should be prepared to adapt this information to your personal circumstances and make every effort to follow instructions received from authorities on the scene. Above all, individuals should stay calm, be patient and think before they act. With these simple preparations, people can be ready for the unexpected.

B. Get Emergency Alerts

In an emergency, individuals need to know what's going on. To make the right decisions, individuals need reliable, up-to-the-minute information on disasters in your area. Individuals need to know what to do and when, know what disasters and hazards could affect their area, determine how to get emergency alerts, and where to go if they need to evacuate. Individuals should make sure they have a plan and practice it regularly.

C. Be Informed

- Sign up for free emergency alerts through PLEAS for local notifications.
- Additional regional alert notification systems can be received through Alert LA County and CalAlerts.org.
- 3-1-1 may provide important emergency information.
- Know what disasters could affect your area, which ones could require you to evacuate, and when you might need to shelter in place.
- Watch or listen to local news for reports on disasters.
- Radio and TV stations will broadcast important information through the Emergency Alert System.
- Find the name and frequency of your county's Emergency Radio
- Station at Local Radio Stations for Emergency Alerts.

F. How To Evacuate

- Think now about the potential problems you may encounter evacuating during a disaster and plan accordingly.
- Follow the guidance of local authorities.
- Evacuate early if you need extra time or support to get out.
- Learn different evacuation routes to leave your community.
- Have a paper map in case internet and cell services are down and secure a county Evacuation Planning Area Map if one is available.
- Practice evacuating using the transportation you would take in a disaster and involve the people you would leave with.
- If you don't have a car, identify your local transit agency.
- Be ready to go to your safe place and have your Go Bag of supplies packed.

G. Consider Your Service Animal and Pets

- Whether you decide to stay put or evacuate, you will need to make plans for your service animal and pets. Keep in mind that what's best for you is typically what's best for your animals.
- If you must evacuate, take your pets with you if can.
- However, if you go to a public shelter, it is important to remember that by law only service animals must be allowed inside.
- Plan in advance with for shelter alternatives that will work for both you and your animals.

H. Additional Planning Keys

- Responders will take all measures to ensure you and your support system remain together, such as family, a service animal, personal caregivers, or your assistive technology devices and supplies.
- Work with local services, public transportation, or paratransit to identify all accessible transportation options.
- Know the evacuation routes from your home, place of business, school, neighborhood, city, or area and travel them before a disaster so they become familiar.
- Tell your support network where your emergency supplies are and consider giving someone you trust access to your residence.
- If you are dependent on dialysis or other life-sustaining treatment, know the location of more than one facility.
- If you use medical equipment in your home that requires electricity, talk to your doctor, health care provider, local disability organization, or power utility company about how you can prepare for power outages.
- Make sure your emergency information states the best way to communicate with you.

→ It is best to keep these documents in a waterproof container. If there is any information related to operating equipment or life-saving devices that you rely on, include those in your emergency kit as well.

→ Make sure that a trusted friend or family member has a copy of these documents. Include the names and numbers of everyone in your personal support network, as well as your medical and disability service providers.

→ If you have a communication disability, make sure your emergency information includes instructions for the best way to communicate with you. Even if you do not use a computer yourself, consider putting important information onto a portable thumb drive for easy transport in an evacuation.

Additional items for your Go Bag might include:

- Include at least a week's supply of any medication or medical supplies you use regularly, or as much as you can keep on hand
- Medical alert tags or bracelets or written descriptions of your disability and support needs, in case you are unable to describe the situation in an emergency
- Medical insurance cards, Medicare/Medicaid cards, physician contact information, list of your allergies and health history.
- A list of the local non-profit or community-based organizations that know you or assist people with access and functional needs like yours.
- Extra eyeglasses: backup supplies for any visual aids you use
- Extra batteries for hearing aids; extra hearing aids if you have them (or if you have insurance coverage for them)
- Battery chargers for motorized wheelchairs, or other battery-operated medical/assistive technology devices
- Supplies for your service animal.
- A laminated personal communication board if you might need assistance with being understood or understanding others
- If you use a motorized wheelchair, have a lightweight manual chair available for emergencies. Know the size and weight of your wheelchair, in addition to whether or not it is collapsible, in case it has to be transported.
- If you have allergies or chemical sensitivities, be sure to include items that you are able to use for personal hygiene and for cleanup

A. Bring Some Cash (small denominations)

- If the power is out, credit and debit card readers may not work, and you could be unable to get cash from an ATM.

E. Items/Tips for People with Speech Disability

- Carry an instruction card on how to communicate with you if your equipment or assistive devices are not working. This may include laminated cards with phrases and/or pictograms.
- If you use augmentative communication devices, plan how you will evacuate with them.
- Keep model information of assistive equipment.
- Keep a pen and paper or whiteboard and marker.

F. Items/Tips for People with a Mobility Disability

- If you use a power wheelchair, have a lightweight manual chair available as a backup, if possible.
- If you use a power wheelchair or other powered device, pack your charging cords.
- Keep a patch kit or sealant for flat tires and other necessary tools like a portable air pump.
- Keep an extra mobility device, such as a cane or walker, if you use one.

G. Items/Tips for Individuals with Sensory Disabilities

- Keep an electronic device with movies or games.
- A small pop-up tent can be used to decrease visual stimulation in a busy room or to provide privacy.
- Pack headphones to decrease auditory distractions.
- Keep a pair of dark glasses to assist with visual stimulation.
- Include items to ease anxiety-like fidget toys, chewable jewelry, stress balls, or bubbles, all of which can help to distract as well.

H. Items/Tips for Individuals with Developmental Disabilities

- Keep handheld electronic devices charged and loaded with videos and activities.
- Purchase spare chargers for electronic devices and keep them charged.
- Include sheets or a small pop-up tent to decrease visual stimulation and noise in a busy environment.
- Consider a pair of noise-canceling headphones to decrease auditory stimuli.
- Identify trusted allies to rely on in a disaster.
- Practice your plan to build confidence and feel safe.

I. Items/Tips for Individuals Who Require Medications

- Try to maintain at least a week's supply of prescription medicines.
- Keep a list of all medications, dosage, and allergies.
- Keep a copy of your medical information including a list of your prescriptions and prescribers.

Many service groups exist and may be operational in your area. Connecting with local emergency management and with groups such as Citizen Corps Councils, USA on Watch (Neighborhood Watch) teams, Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), etc., can help you to prepare and assist others too.

Share these important messages with your communities by using the **Personal Preparedness for People with Disabilities Social Media Toolkit**

Contact your local emergency information management office

- Contact your city or county government's emergency information management office. Many local offices keep lists of people with access and functional needs so they can be located quickly in an emergency.

C. Get Involved

In addition to your personal preparedness, consider getting involved in neighborhood and community emergency preparedness activities.

- Assist emergency planners and others in considering the preparedness needs of the whole community, including people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
- Communities are stronger and more resilient when everyone joins the team. People with disabilities often have experience in adapting and problem solving that can be very useful skills in emergencies.

Appendix C: Authorities and References

The authority for the development, implementation, and maintenance of this plan and all compatible plans in support of the City of Pasadena in its statutory responsibilities in evacuation planning is in accordance with the State's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and United States Department of Homeland Security's National Incident Management System (NIMS). This plan will serve as a reference document for the city.

Federal

- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as amended (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12101 et seq.) Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, As Amended | ADA.gov
- FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (fema.gov)
- FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 201, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201, 3rd Edition (fema.gov)
- Planning Considerations: Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place, Planning Considerations: Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place - Guidance for State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Partners (fema.gov)
- FEMA Evacuation Planning, Evacuation | Ready.gov
- National Incident Management System, National Incident Management System | FEMA.gov
- Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006, E:\PUBLAW\PUBL308.109 (congress.gov)
- State pf California Alert and Warning Guidelines, 2019-CA-Alert-Warning-Guidelines.pdf (calalerts.org)
- U.S. Census Bureau, Census.gov

State

- AB2311/AB477 (Gov. Code Sec. 8593.3 and 8593.9), Law section (ca.gov)
- Standardized Emergency Management System, Standardized Emergency Management Systems

Local

- Pasadena EOP
- Pasadena Hazard Mitigation Plan, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Appendix D: Evacuation Sample Messages

Below are sample messages the City of Pasadena may use as a guide to draft a specific message relevant to a local emergency. These samples are not exhaustive. Final messages should always be tailored to the specific needs of the unique event precipitating their need.

Evacuation Sample Messages:

- Long Messages
  - This is the City of Pasadena with a mandatory evacuation order for [location]. Take the following protective actions and leave immediately; 1. Gather all family members. 2. Gather all pets. 3. Gather only essential items. 4. Be sure to bring essential medications with you. 5. Turn off all appliances and lights in your home 6. Lock your home. The evacuation route is: [Evacuation Route]. An Evacuation Center is open at [Name and Location of Evacuation Center]. For more information, please tune to local radio and television stations, visit [url], or call [###-###-####].
- Short Message
  - Wildfire threat-Evacuation Order for [location]-Leave now-Details on the City of Pasadena website

Shelter-in-Place Sample Messages:

- Long Messages
  - This is the City of Pasadena reporting mandatory shelter in-place for residents in [location] due to a hazardous materials release. Take self-protective actions immediately: 1. Go inside immediately and stay inside your house or building. 2. Bring pets indoors only if you can do so quickly. 3. Close all windows and doors. 4. Turn off air conditioners and heating system blowers. 5. Close fireplace dampers. 6. Gather radio, flashlight, food, water, and medicines. 7. Call 911 only if you have a true emergency. You will be advised when this dangerous condition has passed, and it is safe to go outside and resume normal activities. For more information, please tune to local radio and television stations, visit [url], or call [###-###-####].
  - The Fire Department requests everyone within a ½ mile radius of [location] to get inside and remain inside due to a hazardous materials release. Stay indoors, close your windows, turn off your air conditioner, and bring your pets indoors. More information to follow. [link]