

ANNEX Q

Evacuation and Repopulation



Decorative Image

Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan SEPTEMBER 2026

Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization and County of San Diego

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Evacuation and Repopulation Annex is intended to be used as a template for the development of other jurisdictional evacuation plans and will support or supplement the evacuation plans prepared and maintained by each local jurisdiction. This annex outlines strategies, procedures, recommendations and organizational structures that can be used to implement a coordinated evacuation effort in the San Diego County Operational Area (OA).

INTRODUCTION

The overarching goal of evacuation planning in the San Diego County Operational Area (OA) is to maximize the preservation of life while reducing the number of people that must evacuate and the distance they must travel to seek safe refuge. The Evacuation and Repopulation Annex serves as a general coordination tool for multi-jurisdictional evacuations, and describes how emergency personnel will work together to protect the public.

This annex outlines strategies, procedures, recommendations, and organizational structures that can be used to implement a coordinated evacuation and repopulation operation in the OA. This annex also provides hazard specific considerations, evacuation resources available locally and through mutual aid (see the table showing Community-Based Organizations and Private Agency Resources), and disability and access and functional needs considerations to ensure equitable planning throughout both evacuation and repopulation operations.

The intended audience includes:

- Public and residents of San Diego County, to understand evacuation coordination and public guidance; and
- First responders and emergency management agencies, to coordinate more effectively during multi-jurisdictional evacuation and repopulation operations

EVACUATION/REPOPULATION PROCESS

Evacuation and shelter-in-place operations in the San Diego County OA may occur in the following order:

- Initial Incident and On-Scene Response
- Situation Analysis and Evaluation
- Decision to Evacuate
- Mobilization
- Notification
- Evacuation
- Care and Shelter
- Re-entry and Repopulation

EVACUATION ZONES

Evacuation zones have been identified for the entirety of the San Diego County OA, including the 18 incorporated cities and unincorporated areas. Zone-based evacuation plans can be most effective in moving as few people as needed the shortest distance to safety. Evacuation and shelter-in-place zones promote phased, zone-based evacuation targeted to the most vulnerable areas, which allows jurisdictions to prioritize evacuation orders to the most vulnerable zones first and limit the need to evacuate large areas not under the threat.

PURPOSE

The Evacuation and Repopulation Annex describes the framework for how the San Diego County OA coordinates and supports evacuation and repopulation operations that impact two or more jurisdictions within the OA

This annex clarifies the San Diego County OA's role in coordinating regional evacuation and repopulation efforts across the 18 incorporated cities, special districts, 18 federally recognized tribal reservations, and unincorporated areas. It provides a structure for inter-jurisdictional communication, resource coordination, and information sharing to ensure that evacuation and repopulation operations are conducted in a unified and efficient manner.

This annex is intended to be used as a template for the development of other jurisdictional evacuation plans and will support or supplement the evacuation plans prepared and maintained by each local jurisdiction. This annex is designed to be applicable to any incident that may require evacuation, regardless of the threat or hazard.

SCOPE

The Evacuation and Repopulation Annex applies to the OA, including all jurisdictions and special districts. It is not intended to supersede any other emergency plans. This annex and all related attachments support the OA EOP.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of emergency evacuation operations and notifications are to:

- Expedite the movement of people (residents and visitors) and animals from hazardous areas.
- Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated, or partially vacated areas. The law enforcement agency having jurisdiction may use discretion in allowing access for caregivers, personal care assistants, or other support personnel on a case-by-case basis as determined by the incident commander or designee.
- Coordinate evacuation to appropriate transportation points, which may include: temporary evacuation points (TEP) and/or shelters.
- Coordinate adequate means of transportation for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, which includes, but is not limited to, older adults, children, and individuals who are transportation disadvantaged.
- Coordinate the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other agreements.
- Coordinate with affected law enforcement agencies to control evacuation traffic and road closures.

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- Account for the needs of individuals with household pets and service and assistance animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency.
 - Provide timely and accurate information to those in the evacuation area.
 - Coordinate the safe repopulation of those that have been evacuated.

WHOLE COMMUNITY APPROACH

The San Diego County Operational Area is committed to achieving and fostering an emergency management system that uses a Whole Community Approach and is fully inclusive of individual needs and circumstances. Evacuation planning under this approach integrates access and functional needs considerations and avoids assumptions that all individuals can self-evacuate, access transportation, or interpret alert and warning messages. For further details on the Whole Community Approach to emergency management and the integration of inclusive emergency management practices, refer to the Basic Plan.

EVACUATION POPULATION TYPES

Effective evacuation planning requires recognizing that different population groups may have distinct needs and resource requirements. Individuals with access and functional needs may be present across all population types. All jurisdictions and special districts should integrate access and functional needs considerations into evacuation and shelter-in-place operations. Evacuees are categorized as follows:

- **General Population Evacuee:** Most of the population expected to evacuate are general population evacuees. General population evacuees may possess the means to evacuate (e.g., self-evacuee) or may require accessible transportation and/or other assistance to evacuate (e.g., critical transportation needs evacuee).
- **Self-Evacuee:** Individuals who possess the capability or can obtain the resources to evacuate a potentially dangerous area prior to, during, or after an incident.
- **Critical Transportation Needs Evacuee:** Individuals who require accessible transportation and/or other assistance to leave a potentially dangerous or disaster-affected area.
- **Patient Evacuee:** Individuals under the care of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) system (e.g., prehospital emergency care, community para-medicine/mobile integrated healthcare), inpatient healthcare facilities (e.g., hospital, skilled nursing facility/nursing home, psychiatric facility) and outpatient homes and community-based healthcare services (e.g., home healthcare, dialysis, ambulatory surgery support) prior to, during, or after a disaster.
- **Animal Evacuee:** Animals include household pets, service and assistance animals, working dogs, agricultural animals/livestock, wildlife, exotic animals, zoo animals, research animals, and animals housed in shelters, rescue organizations, breeding facilities, and sanctuaries. Service and assistance animals evacuate with their owners as part of either the general or patient populations.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

SITUATION

The OA is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential for disrupting communities, causing damage, and producing casualties. Dam failure, earthquake, flooding, tsunami, wildfire, and terrorism were identified in the 2023 San Diego County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan as the most plausible hazards to affect the OA, all of which may require an evacuation of several communities within the OA.

HAZARD ANALYSIS AND SCENARIOS

Although the OA has never been faced with a need for an area-wide evacuation, analysis of county hazard profiles indicates that an evacuation effort involving thousands of individuals and impacting multiple communities is highly possible. Locally in the OA, large firestorms in 2003, 2007, 2014, and 2017 have also forced a large number of evacuations. The 2007 fires, for example, resulted in the evacuation of approximately 515,000 people. For additional information about hazards and risk, see the San Diego County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Hazard-Specific Considerations

Dam Failure

A dam failure incident would involve a short-notice evacuation effort and all available means of communicating warnings to the public would need to be utilized as quickly as possible. There would be little time to obtain the necessary personnel and equipment to warn the public, therefore, it is essential that jurisdictions that may be impacted by dam inundation hazards have a plan to quickly carry out communication efforts with limited resources.

The OA and appropriate local governments have site-specific dam evacuation plans for the major dams/reservoirs in San Diego County.

Earthquake

An earthquake is a no notice event that may cause power outages or damage to certain communication resources. In these circumstances, back-up communication resources may need to be used.

Additional information on earthquake faults can be found on the United States Geological Survey website at <http://www.usgs.gov>.

Flood (100 Year)

Communication of approaching storms and associated precipitation could allow some initial pre-incident preparation and planning (i.e. purchase of sandbags, etc.).

The public must be informed that they should not attempt to drive through water on a road. Most vehicles can be swept away by less than two feet of moving water.

The public should also be informed to avoid walking through floodwaters. People can be swept away by as little as two inches of moving water.

Tsunami

A tsunami incident would involve a short-notice evacuation effort for a near source tsunami, and more time to issue notifications for a distant source tsunami. All available means of quickly communicating warnings and instructions to the public would need to be utilized. This would include use of lifeguards to evacuate beaches, moving vehicles with speakers and sirens, and helicopters with PAs as potential communication strategies. Detailed evacuation plans are contained in Tsunami Playbooks for each coastal jurisdiction in the OA. These are maintained by County OES.

Wildfire

Wildfires may travel large distances extremely fast, and quickly develop into emergency situations. In these situations, advanced warning should be communicated to the public as soon as possible. Information should include preparedness actions such as securing property, assembling disaster supplies, refueling vehicles, and the identification of evacuation routes. Emergency responders must be prepared to make evacuation announcements via all appropriate methods as soon as the situation necessitates.

Special facilities such as correctional facilities, skilled nursing facilities, long term care and residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFEs), and hospitals that may be impacted should be contacted, and notified to begin reviewing and implementing their state-required evacuation plans.

Terrorism

An act of terrorism is intended to disrupt a community's way of life through violence and psychological fear. Effective, relevant, and timely information will be critical in easing the public's fear following a terrorist incident.

At times, the best response to protect public safety from certain biological or chemical terrorist attacks will be to shelter-in-place. Information and directions on whether the public should evacuate or shelter-on-place must be adequately conveyed during the initial public notification.

Advanced notice may be available for certain terrorist attacks. These types of incidents will be handled on a case-by-case basis and the decision to communicate an evacuation order will be made at the local level through the Incident Commander.

ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions were established in development of this Annex:

- This annex is automatically activated when an incident occurs requiring an evacuation effort that impacts two or more jurisdictions within the OA.
- This annex was developed for a Level II (moderate severity) evacuation scenario and will be activated when two or more communities within the OA are impacted by an evacuation. Additional considerations for a Level I (catastrophic) evacuation scenario are provided in Attachment 5.
- Local jurisdictional plans should be consistent with the assumptions identified in this annex when evacuation involves two or more local jurisdictions.
- For the purposes of this annex, the evacuation distance between the impacted site and the temporary evacuation point generally does not exceed 30 miles.
- A decision to evacuate will be made through Unified Command.

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- Law enforcement agencies are the primary lead for conducting evacuation activities with other agencies playing supporting roles.
 - If activated, this annex will complement other jurisdictional evacuation plans and the jurisdictional evacuation plans will be consistent with the Evacuation and Repopulation Annex.
 - The OA 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 OA will request and coordinate regional resources under the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement.
 - The OA Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may assist with regional evacuation efforts when evacuation involves two or more local jurisdictions.
 - Due to the OA hazard profile, most incidents requiring an evacuation are likely to happen with little or no warning.
 - Most people at risk will evacuate when officials recommend that they do so.
 - Some residents will self-evacuate before official evacuation orders based on perceived threat or past experiences.
 - A certain portion of the population—typically between 5–10%—will refuse or be unable to evacuate, even under mandatory orders.
 - The public’s willingness to comply with evacuation orders depends on the timeliness, clarity, and credibility of information and their trust in government authorities.
 - The San Diego County OA could have large numbers of visitors and tourists present during an emergency, due to the large local tourism industry. The size of the visitor population is dependent upon the locale of the disaster, and the time of the day and year.
 - Tourists and non-English speakers may not recognize or understand evacuation alerts, including zone-based warnings.
 - Most evacuees will use their personal vehicles to evacuate, however, evacuation assistance may need to be considered for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, including, but not limited to, those without access to personal vehicles. See [First Responder Access and Functional Needs Training Series](#) for additional resources for evacuating individuals with physical, cognitive, and emotional disabilities.
 - People who evacuate by personal vehicle are expected to cause significant congestion on major roadways.
 - Some areas within the Operational Area have limited ingress and egress due to geographic features, roadway design, or rural or mountainous terrain, which may restrict evacuation options and increase evacuation time.
 - Evacuation from limited-access areas may require phased or zone-based evacuations to reduce traffic congestion and ensure the safe movement of residents.
 - According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, of the 1,159,822 occupied housing units in San Diego County, 62,630 (5.4%) of these units do not have a vehicle available.¹

¹

https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/hhsa/programs/phs/CHS/2023%20SRA%20Demographic%20Profiles%20FINAL_02.05.25.pdf

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- In compliance with Federal law, accommodations will need to be made for the evacuation of service animals (Americans with Disabilities Act) and household pets (Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act).
 - The San Diego Humane Society's Emergency Response Team will assist the County of San Diego Department of Animal Services with transporting equine and livestock animals.
 - In most emergency situations in San Diego County, the majority of evacuees seek shelter with relatives or friends or in commercial accommodations rather than in public shelter facilities. It is estimated that approximately 3.5 percent of evacuees will require public shelter assistance.
 - Ground transportation routes will generally be the primary means of evacuation in the OA. Over-water and air evacuations may be considered on an individual basis by each jurisdiction.
 - The public roadway network in the OA, as described in the Mobility Element of the San Diego County General Plan, will be used as primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency evacuations routes during an evacuation effort.²
 - Evacuation routes and locations are contingent on hazard conditions, access, infrastructure status, and population needs. These factors can change rapidly during an incident and make pre-identified routes and locations obsolete.
 - Major ground transportation infrastructure within the OA will remain largely intact following most incidents.
 - Terrorist incidents, as opposed to natural disasters, can occur at any location within the OA and there is no way to precisely estimate the potential number of individuals affected prior to such an incident.
 - A dam failure incident would involve a short-notice evacuation effort and all available means of communicating warnings to the public would need to be utilized as quickly as possible. The OA and appropriate local governments have site-specific dam evacuation plans for the major dams/reservoirs in San Diego County.
 - Institutional settings such as correctional facilities, skilled nursing facilities, long-term care facilities, and assisted living centers have facility-specific evacuation plans, including pre-identified transportation resources.
 - Schools, universities, and other educational institutions follow their established evacuation procedures and coordinate with local emergency management and transportation providers.
 - Health system evacuations, including hospitals, dialysis centers, and other critical care facilities, will require a tiered evacuation approach prioritizing patients with life-threatening conditions first.
 - Naturally-occurring and human-caused outbreaks of infectious disease may require only a small-scale evacuation (i.e. several buildings)
 - The OA should generally plan on not receiving Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assistance for possibly as long as 96 hours after an incident.
 - Response decisions, including the decision to evacuate, will be based on maximizing the preservation of life first, then protecting the environment, property, and the economy. Several factors will be considered: the capacity to safely move or shelter all population

² Potential evacuation routes for the County are identified in the General Plan's Safety Element, <https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/pds/generalplan.html>

groups, roadway conditions, health and safety issues, and the duration of sheltering will be instrumental in making the decision to evacuate or to shelter-in-place.

- The following principles should be considered when making evacuation decisions:
 - Coordinate the number of people who must evacuate and the distance they must travel to seek safe refuge.
 - Lessen the impact on the host-shelter community.
 - Evacuation may require relocating people to other local jurisdictions or outside of the county as necessary.
 - Evacuations to outside counties should always be coordinated through the OA EOC.
 - Evacuees leaving voluntarily are more likely to seek shelter with friends or relatives or use hotels rather than a public shelter.
 - Most of the public will act in its own interest and evacuate a dangerous area when advised to do so by authorities.
 - Some individuals may refuse to evacuate.

Individuals with Disabilities and Others with Access and Functional Needs

- Evacuation of individuals with disabilities or others with access and functional needs (AFN) may require more time and resources than the general population, so early evacuation triggers are essential to assure sufficient time to support these residents.
- People with disabilities do not necessarily require evacuation assistance – most live independently, are fully self-sufficient, and will self-evacuate.
- People with disabilities can become dependent on assistance if separated from their mobility device or medical equipment. Such equipment is essential to maintaining independence and will be evacuated with the user whenever possible.
 - At times, it may be impractical to transport certain types of medical equipment or devices with their owners due to the size or volume of the equipment, and the space available in evacuation vehicles.
- Many people who are ordinarily capable of evacuating themselves may have functional needs due to physical or emotional trauma, or a temporary lack of resources or accommodations.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

The Evacuation and Repopulation Annex will follow basic protocols set forth in the OA EOP, the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and the State of California Emergency Plan which dictate who is responsible for coordinating an evacuation effort.

The SDSA is the lead agency for conducting evacuations in the unincorporated areas of San Diego County, which include 18 federally recognized tribal reservations. In the incorporated cities, local law enforcement (or the SDSA in contracted cities) serve as the lead agency for conducting evacuations. Unified Command assesses and evaluates the need for evacuations with cooperating agencies, and SDSA or local law enforcement orders and conducts evacuations according to established procedures, which are outlined in this annex. Additionally, as part of the Unified Command, the SDSA or local law enforcement when feasible will identify available and appropriate evacuation routes and coordinate evacuation

traffic management with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the California Highway Patrol (CHP), other supporting agencies, and jurisdictions.

The decision to evacuate an area is not made lightly, and there is a significant impact to public safety and the economy. The following processes describe how emergency evacuation decisions within the OA will be coordinated, allowing emergency managers and other supporting response organizations to make collaborative decisions.

- **Initial Incident and On-Scene Response:** The Incident Commander conducts an initial size-up and continuously assesses incident conditions and threats to life and safety to determine potential evacuation needs.
- **Situation Analysis and Evaluation:** Law enforcement, in coordination with the lead fire agency, evaluates incident conditions to determine appropriate protective actions.
- **Decision to Evacuate:** The situational awareness developed previously is used to determine the location of populations and animals who need to be evacuated and the priority for conducting evacuations.
- **Mobilization:** This is the process of notifying agencies, people, and systems to mobilize resources in order to conduct the evacuations, including incident command and management structures, public works, transportation, care and shelter, etc.
- **Notification:** After a decision has been made to evacuate populations and animals, notification messages are developed, coordinated, and delivered from initial evacuation operations to repopulation operations.
- **Evacuation:** Includes the re-establishment of the transportation system to facilitate movement of affected populations and animals out of affected areas and the movement of resources into affected areas. This process encompasses the movement of evacuees and animals within and outside the affected area. Operations address the provision of transportation services to those requiring mass transit, targeted transportation services for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, traffic management on priority transportation routes, and the provision of support services (e.g., fuel, food, water) along designated routes.
- **Care and Shelter:** After initial evacuation, various populations may have follow-on transportation needs, such as people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs that require transportation to obtain support services. Additionally, because many of the evacuees may not be able to return to their residences, they may need follow-on transportation to temporary evacuation points (TEP) and/or shelters.
- **Re-Entry and Repopulation:** Each affected law enforcement agency having jurisdiction is responsible for conducting its own assessment to determine re-entry. This must be made in concert with the Incident Commander/Unified Command and the OA EOC.

INITIAL INCIDENT AND ON-SCENE RESPONSE

The on-scene Incident Commander will evaluate the situation and identify the requirement for a larger-scale evacuation. Conduct an initial size up to include threat type and location; terrain (slope, aspect, elevation); magnitude; values threatened; environment; available resources; anticipated control and duration; cause. The Incident Commander must continually repeat analysis of the incident to determine changing conditions. Rapid or unpredicted change can result in mobilization to evacuate if the threat or hazard could or is currently threatening health and safety.

SITUATION ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

The decision to evacuate is based on an analysis of incident conditions conducted by the SDSO or local law enforcement in coordination with the lead fire agency. For wildland fire incidents, evacuation is the preferred protective action, and shelter-in-place is generally avoided unless incident conditions make evacuation unsafe. Shelter-in-place strategies are more commonly used during non-wildland fire incidents, where the operational environment and risk profile are different. Law enforcement agencies must use the best information available in collaboration with the lead fire agency to determine when an evacuation is necessary.

A complete incident analysis should include:

- Nature of the hazard: magnitude, source, and expected duration.
- Weather and environmental conditions.
- At risk populations: numbers, demographics, special needs, and transportation requirements.
- Geography and infrastructure at risk.

The following factors have direct bearing on emergency evacuations:

- Number of people evacuated
- Population density of area evacuated
- Time available for evacuation
- Distance of travel necessary to reach safety
- Any impediments to evacuation routes
- Weather/temperature
- Time of day/year; day of week

Other important considerations include:

- Availability and capacity of evacuation routes
- Vulnerability of evacuation routes due to the hazard or threat
- Availability of resources to support evacuation
- Risk to emergency personnel (e.g. law enforcement, fire, transportation)

DECISION TO EVACUATE

The decision whether to evacuate or shelter-in-place must be carefully considered with the timing and nature of the incident. Evacuation decisions are likely to be made under dynamic and uncertain conditions. Information may be incomplete, ambiguous, or changing. Lessons from past California Wildfires show that the decision to evacuate should be made early.

This decision is made by first responders in the field at the Incident Command Post, ideally with input from both fire and law enforcement personnel.

An evacuation should be considered as an early proactive approach in protecting lives; especially in consideration for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs as well as those who may need to evacuate large animals.

The evacuation decision should be made with the awareness of impacted schools, congregate care facilities, institutional settings, and others with access and functional needs. These populations may need more time to evacuate. If shelter-in-place is selected in lieu of an evacuation, the deciding agency assumes protection responsibility of the shelter-in-place location/area and should provide protection resources.

ESTABLISH IMPACTED AREA

When a decision is made that evacuation of the community is necessary, the law enforcement agency recommending the evacuation will establish evacuation zone(s). This information will then be provided to the County Office of Emergency Services (OES) Staff Duty Officer, local emergency management and/or OA EOC/JIC if activated.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE

A shelter-in-place order advises people to stay secure at their current location. Consideration should be given to assigning incident personnel to monitor the safety of those remaining in place. The concept of shelter-in-place is an available option in those instances where physical evacuation is impractical. This procedure may be effective for residential dwellings in the immediately impacted areas, or for large facilities that house a high percentage of non-ambulatory persons (i.e., hospitals and convalescent homes). Sheltering-in-place attempts to provide a safe haven within the impacted area.

Sheltering-in-place is the practice of going or remaining indoors during or following an emergency event. This procedure is recommended if there is little time for the public to react to an incident and it is safer for the public to stay indoors for a short time rather than travel outdoors. Sheltering-in-place may be a more effective protection measure than an evacuation, especially following a chemical, radiological, or biological incident. Sheltering-in-place also has many advantages because it can be implemented immediately, allowing people to remain in their familiar surroundings, and providing individuals with everyday necessities such as telephone, radio, television, food, and clothing. However, the amount of time people can stay sheltered-in-place is dependent upon availability of food, water, medical care, utilities, and access to accurate and reliable information.

Sheltering-in-place is the preferred method of protection for people who are not directly impacted or in the direct path of a hazard. This will reduce congestion and transportation demand on the major evacuation transportation routes.

ADVISORY

An advisory means there is no immediate threat to life and/or property, but conditions may change. An advisory is used to notify and inform the public of an event that does not warrant evacuations.

EVACUATION WARNING

The alerting of people in an affected area(s) of potential threat to life and property. An Evacuation Warning considers the probability that an area will be affected within a given time frame and prepares people for a potential evacuation order. Evacuation Warnings are particularly necessary when individuals may be in need of evacuation assistance, which may include individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs as well as those who may need to evacuate large animals.

EVACUATION ORDER

An evacuation order requires the immediate movement of people out of an affected area due to an imminent threat to life. Local authorities are empowered to make evacuation decisions for their jurisdictions. The Sheriff is empowered to order evacuations for the unincorporated areas of San Diego County. Following California Penal Code 409.5, “Law enforcement and health officers are provided the legal authority to ‘close and/or evacuate an area.’”

The decision to order an evacuation is a collaborative effort between law enforcement, the responding fire agency, and emergency management officials.

MOBILIZATION

Mobilization begins after the identification of a threat or hazard and the decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place. This is the process of notifying agencies, people, systems, and resources to conduct the evacuations, including incident command and management structures, public works, transportation, care and shelter, etc. Law enforcement agencies make coordinated decisions for protective actions and priorities, disseminating clear evacuation messaging to the public. Mobilization will likely happen concurrently with other processes for no-notice events and short-notice events.

COMMUNICATIONS

Effective, interoperable, reliable, timely, and redundant communications and information management are essential to a successful evacuation effort. Communications considerations include the initial evacuation notification to the public, inter-jurisdictional and intra-agency communications, situation report updates, real-time communication updates to evacuees, and communications to individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.

All communication efforts will follow the protocols established under the San Diego Urban Area Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan, Annex I: Communication and Warning Systems, and Annex L: Emergency Public Information.

NOTIFICATION

Once a decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place has been determined, the public must be provided real-time information updates regarding road conditions, evacuation routes, availability of shelters, evacuation times, and other vital information. See [Annex I – Communications and Warning Systems](#) and [Annex L – Emergency Public Information](#) for additional details.

IN-PERSON OR DIRECT NOTIFICATION

In-Person Notifications

“Door-to-Door” notification can be highly effective, especially when reaching people who are asleep or not reached by other forms of communication. Emergency personnel should be trained in assisting individuals with access or functional needs and as well as people who speak languages other than English.

Alert and Warning

The public will want to know: why they need to evacuate or shelter-in-place, how long they will need to do so, the location of transportation and evacuation points, the availability of shelters, what they should take with them (e.g., medication and personal records), how their pets will be accommodated, and how they should secure their homes. If the event happens during the weekday and school children are evacuated, parents/guardians will need timely information on where to pick up their children.

Annex L: Emergency Public Information should be activated in support of an evacuation and describes how emergency information will be disseminated to the public. The majority of evacuations will be based on a “no-notice” or “short notice” incident. Without proper information, people may evacuate towards a hazard, putting them in greater danger, or may evacuate unnecessarily and create additional congestion on identified evacuation routes. It is also important to note that certain methods of communicating with the public may not be available following an incident, including television and the internet.

Notification Considerations

Effective initial communication to the public will enhance the efficiency of the overall evacuation and reduce the associated mental and physical strains. The initial public notification should provide basic information including:

- Which agency is sending the message?
- What is occurring/requiring the public's attention?
- What location or address is in danger?
- What the public should do to protect themselves?
- Where the public can go for more information?

It is important that disaster information is available in a variety of accessible formats. For example, people who are deaf or hard of hearing may not hear messages delivered via PA. People who are blind or have low vision may not see text messages and people who speak a language other than English may need information translated or interpreted for them. Available communication tools/capabilities which may be used to notify the general public about the need to evacuate or shelter-in-place include:

- **Genasys Protect App**
 - The Genasys Protect app sends real-time emergency alerts based on location. When an incident occurs, first responders use mapping information to draw specific areas on a map, such as neighborhoods under an evacuation warning or order. If a person's saved home location is located inside one of those areas, the app sends them an alert with instructions and updates. Residents can also choose to receive alerts for multiple locations, such as their home, workplace, or a family member's address. As conditions change, officials can update the map and send new alerts so people receive the most current information.
- **AlertSanDiego**
 - AlertSanDiego is San Diego County's free emergency notification system. All listed and unlisted landline numbers are automatically included, but residents must manually register their cell phones, VoIP numbers, and email addresses to receive alerts.

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- When registering, residents can add multiple locations, such as home, work, a family member's home, or a child's school ensuring they only receive alerts when one of their registered addresses is in an affected area.
 - AlertSanDiego supports the entire Operational Area and includes accessibility features for people with access and functional needs. It also offers translation options, helping ensure emergency information is available in multiple languages. Residents and visitors are encouraged to register their devices and save AlertSanDiego phone numbers in their contacts to avoid delays in receiving alerts.
 - Alert San Diego, the companion mobile app, provides push notifications for emergencies, a live interactive map of active incidents, and preparedness resources. The app works in conjunction with AlertSanDiego.org, where users manage their registration and alert settings. The mobile app is free to download from the Apple App Store and Google Play.
 - **Emergency Alert System (EAS)**
 - The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system used to broadcast emergency share emergency information to the public via radio, television, and mobile devices. The San Diego County OA can activate EAS messages through partnerships with Local Primary (LP) stations. KOGO 600 AM and KLSD 1360 AM radio stations will serve as the primary and secondary local radio stations that broadcast emergency information to the public.
 - **Emergency Map on AlertSanDiego.org**
 - The emergency map on AlertSanDiego.org uses the same mapping information as the Genasys Protect app but displays it visually on a public website. The map allows anyone to see what is happening in their area by viewing evacuation warnings and orders, road closures, shelter locations for people, pets, and livestock, and other incident-related information.
 - This map is especially helpful for people who want to check conditions before traveling, help family members, or understand how an emergency is affecting nearby areas.
 - **Helicopter Loudspeaker Announcements**
 - Sheriff's ASTREA (helicopter) uses a loudspeaker when searching for a missing person or suspect. Announcements are also made during critical incidents such as a SWAT standoff, disasters, crowd management events or to give people a shelter-in-place notification.
 - **Hi-Lo Audible Warning System**
 - The Hi-Lo Audible Warning System is a two-tone siren used by law enforcement in San Diego County to alert residents that an evacuation order is in place. The unique "hi-lo" sound is distinctly different from traditional sirens, making it easy for the public to recognize it as an evacuation signal. This system is especially effective in neighborhoods where people may not receive alerts through phones, television, or internet. Per California Vehicle Code section 27002, as amended by Assembly Bill 909 (2020), emergency vehicles are equipped and utilize a Hi-Lo warning sound to notify the public of an immediate evacuation.
 - **Partner Relay Network**
 - The San Diego Operational Area partners with a broad of trusted community organizations and agencies (i.e., churches, non-profit organizations, refugee, resettlement organizations) called the "Partner Relay" to accomplish inclusive

practices through emergency information with communities that may have limited English proficiency.

- **Changeable Message Signs**
 - Primarily used to give motorists real-time traffic safety and guidance information about planned and unplanned events that significantly impact traffic on the State's highway system.
- **Television including local media**
- **Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)**
 - Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) are free notifications delivered to mobile devices similar to text messages. These messages can be disseminated as 90-character English messages as well as 360-character English, 90-character Spanish, and 360-character Spanish messages.

Evacuation Informational Updates

After initial alert and warning notifications have been issued, updates must be communicated to evacuees to stay safe and informed throughout the evacuation. These updates should include information, such as:

- Location of transportation and temporary evacuation points,
- Evacuation routes, road and area closures,
- Evacuation status changes
- Re-entry notifications, including when evacuations are lifted
- The availability of medical and other essential services,
- Traffic conditions, and
- Shelter capacities.



Other essential information includes security measures that are being implemented, weather conditions, and any changes to evacuation plans

Real-time informational updates will be provided to evacuees through the Genasys Protect App, the AlertSanDiego website, radio stations, television, social media, 2-1-1 San Diego, the Alert San Diego App for smartphones, 5-1-1 informational lines, [Caltrans QuickMap](#), [the County's Road Conditions Map](#), and highway Changeable Message Signs. It is also recommended that local jurisdictions consider posting signs along major evacuation transportation corridors that provide information about emergency numbers or radio stations that can be used during an emergency.

The JIC (Joint Information Center) is responsible for providing informational updates to the public and to the media. Depending on the duration of the evacuation, communication methods may vary from the onset of the evacuation to the conclusion of the evacuation. Therefore, it is important that the public is aware how they can access updated information for the duration of the incident.

Communication Contingency Plans

In the event of total devastation to all local electronic communications, the JIC will contact Orange County or Los Angeles County radio stations to broadcast emergency information to the general public in stricken areas.

The San Diego County Sheriff's Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS) utilizes Amateur Radio volunteers who are able to relay information when many other communications systems are overwhelmed or unavailable. ACS can communicate information between incident sites, shelters, and EOCs.

Additional Sources of Information

Additional sources of information that may be available during an evacuation effort include:

- Genasys Protect App: <https://protect.genasys.com/download>
- AlertSanDiego Website: <http://www.AlertSD.org>
- County of San Diego OES Website: <http://www.readysandiego.org>
- American Red Cross Website: www.redcross.org/sandiego or (858) 309-1200
- Travel Information phone number: 5-1-1
- Disaster Information: 2-1-1
- Traffic Information Website: <http://www.sigalert.com>
- Genasys Protect App: <https://protect.genasys.com/download>
- California Department of Transportation, District 11 Planned Lane Closures website: <https://lcswebreports.dot.ca.gov/searchdistricts?district=11>

SET and GO

SET – Be Alert (Evacuation Warning)

- Residents should consider voluntarily relocating to a shelter or with family/friends outside the affected area.
- Grab your emergency go kit.
- Keep in mind unique needs for your family or special equipment for pets and livestock.
- Stay aware of the latest news and information from public safety and public health officials.
- This might be the only notice you receive. Emergency services cannot guarantee they will be able to notify everyone if conditions rapidly deteriorate. Be SET to GO.

GO! (Evacuation Order)

- Residents should evacuate immediately to a shelter or with family/friends outside of the affected area.
- If you choose to ignore this advisement, you must understand emergency services may not be able to assist you further.
- Follow instructions from emergency personnel, stay on designated evacuation routes and avoid closed areas.

EVACUATION

The first step in a managed evacuation is to assess the situation and determine the precise area of evacuation, the appropriate ingress and egress routes, and the location of temporary evacuation points. Once the primary and alternate evacuation routes have been chosen and communicated to the public, it is expected that most of the affected individuals will evacuate using personal vehicles.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

In 2005, the Chief Legal Counsel for the SDO maintained an opinion based on case law that Penal Code Section 409.5 does not authorize forcible or mandatory evacuations. The Chief Legal Counsel stated “without a specific legislative amendment to Penal Code Section 409.5, it would be improper to infer statutory authority to forcibly evacuate people who do not wish to be evacuated, unless their presence in the closed area resulted from an entry made after the area was closed pursuant to 409.5(a) or 409.5(b).”

Emergency responders shall make every effort to inform people that failure to evacuate may result in serious physical injury or death and that future opportunities to evacuate may not exist. Law enforcement will document the location of individuals that refuse to evacuate. Once a local jurisdiction orders an evacuation, it is critical that public information dissemination, sheltering resources, and security and protection of private property are provided to a level where the public feels evacuation is more desirable than staying behind.

EVACUATION ZONES / GENASYS EVAC

The San Diego County OA utilizes Genasys EVAC, a public safety and emergency management platform that enables residents to receive timely updates during emergency situations. Evacuation zones powered by Genasys EVAC technology help emergency managers and dispatchers send out more precise location-based alerts during an emergency evacuation. The zones were developed by a coalition of local emergency managers, law enforcement and fire officials, and other safety experts. Genasys EVAC is integrated into AlertSanDiego.org and the Alert San Diego.

Evacuation and shelter-in-place zones promote phased, zone-based evacuation targeted to the most vulnerable areas, which allows jurisdictions to prioritize evacuation orders to the most vulnerable zones first and limit the need to evacuate large areas not under the threat. Zones help:

- Jurisdictions to understand the transportation network throughput and capacity, critical transportation and resource needs, estimated evacuation clearance times, and shelter demand.
- Planners to develop planning factors and assumptions to inform goals and objectives.
- Community members to understand protective actions to take during an emergency.
- Shelters to limit traffic congestion and select locations suitable for the evacuated population.

Incident Command/Unified Command will identify which pre-developed evacuation zones within the regions will be under a shelter-in-place, evacuation warning, or evacuation order. If the evacuation zone is not appropriate, Incident Command/Unified Command will modify or

establish an outer perimeter that prevents access to the affected area. This perimeter will be established outside of the hazard zone and will remain in place until the evacuation order is rescinded.

EVACUATION ROUTES

Primary evacuation routes consist of the major interstates, highways, and prime arterials within San Diego County. Local jurisdictions will work with the OA EOC, County Fire Protection District, Cal Fire, San Diego Sheriff's Office, Caltrans, CHP, Department of Public Works, and other applicable agencies/departments to identify evacuation points and transportation routes.

Major interstates and highways within San Diego County are identified as the primary transportation routes for an evacuation effort and include but are not limited to:

Interstate 5	Route 54	Route 78
Interstate 8	Route 56	Route 94
Interstate 15	Route 67	Route 125
Interstate 805	Route 75	Route 163
Route 52	Route 76	Route 905

Evacuation Route Determination

It will be necessary to identify evacuation points before evacuation routes are announced to the public. Evacuation routes will be determined based on the location and extent of the incident and will include as many pre-designated transportation routes as possible. Important roadway characteristics and factors that should be considered when selecting an evacuation route include:

- Shortest route to the designated destination areas
- Maximum capacity
- Ability to increase capacity and traffic flow using traffic control strategies.
- Maximum number of lanes that provide continuous flow through the evacuation area.
- Availability of infrastructure to disseminate real-time conditions and messages to evacuees en route, such as changeable message signs.
- Minimal number of potentially hazardous points and bottlenecks, such as bridges, tunnels, lane reductions, etc.

Traffic conditions must be monitored along evacuation routes and operational adjustments should be made as necessary to maximize throughput. These adjustments may include the identification of alternative evacuation routes.

See [Attachment 2](#) for a map that shows the major highways within the San Diego OA and the most congested segments of highways. Evacuations that must be conducted during the standard working commuting hours will severely impact evacuation routes. If possible, alternate routes should be used.

Transportation Coordination

Staging areas may be established to stage transportation resources, and then obtain control of and manage the transportation resources in support of transportation point operations.

First Responder vehicles can maintain communications with authorities via radio and therefore be used to coordinate real-time information on road conditions, evacuation and transportation points, and other critical information.

Overall evacuation routes need to be coordinated across jurisdictional boundaries. There may be a need for sustained inter-jurisdictional coordination between evacuated communities and host communities along or near the evacuation routes.

Access Control

After people have been evacuated, access back into the damaged areas will be controlled to secure the area and protect public safety. Access Control Points (ACPs) will be established through staffed check points, roadblocks, or road closures and can be used to establish outer and inner perimeter controls. The outer perimeter control will be used to provide information and reduce sight-seeing traffic. The inner perimeter control will function to restrict traffic to emergency response vehicles and personnel only. When possible, law enforcement personnel will also conduct periodic patrols within the secured areas, to deter theft and looting of abandoned residences. Access back into the evacuated areas should initially be limited to:

- Emergency service and public works personnel.
- Utility companies engaged in restoring utility services.
- Contractors restoring damaged buildings, clearing roads, and removing debris.
- Commercial vehicles delivering food, essential supplies, life support equipment, construction supplies, and other related materials.
- Media representatives.

Law enforcement may be requested at designated TEPs to provide instruction, information, security, and to deter criminal activity. Local law enforcement agencies can request mutual aid from the SDSO who serves as the OA Law Enforcement Coordinator.

Law enforcement personnel should also establish protocols for allowing critical employees, including essential medical and volunteer staff through ACPs. Law enforcement should also consider making allowances at ACPs, shelters, and other impacted areas for attendants, home health aides, visiting nurses, service animals, and other individuals that are crucial to the immediate health care needs of individuals with disabilities and other with access and functional needs.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

There are strategies available that can be implemented during an evacuation effort to enhance traffic flow and reduce the overall evacuation time. Some strategies include, but are not limited traffic control points, road closures, traffic signal coordination, and phased evacuations. These strategies will take time to implement and may not be feasible for a no-notice event, such as a wildfire.

Traffic Signal Coordination and Timing

Traffic signal coordination is intended to maximize traffic flow in the outbound direction during an evacuation effort. Depending on the extent of the evacuation, coordination may be necessary both locally and regionally to “re-time” the traffic signal systems. Additionally, it is important to identify the number of non-programmed signals along the evacuation routes. These signals can be plugged into non-centrally programmed traffic signal boxes which will then generate flashing yellow and red lights to help manage traffic.

Individual jurisdictions should determine whether local traffic signals can be controlled from a central location as well as the availability and capability of back-up power sources.

Closure of On and Off-Ramps

Closure of outbound on-ramps on designated evacuation routes will reduce congestion on these roadways resulting from traffic originating at intermediate locations between evacuation origins and destinations. In addition to reducing congestion, closure of outbound on-ramps will also help eliminate entrance queuing. Closure of off-ramps will ensure evacuees remain on designated evacuation routes. These tactics will require coordinated efforts between CHP, Caltrans, the most appropriate law enforcement agency, and other emergency personnel to place and staff barricades at the tops of such ramps throughout the evacuation route.

Intelligent Transportation Systems

Intelligent Transportation Systems include a broad range of technologically based tools that enable transportation and emergency managers to monitor traffic conditions, respond to capacity-reducing events, and provide real-time road conditions. San Diego is equipped with numerous forms of Intelligent Transportation Systems technologies including roadway electronic surveillance, automatic vehicle location, Changeable Message Signs, and Highway Advisory Radio. These types of technologies provide real-time information to the San Diego Transportation Management Center. The San Diego Transportation Management Center integrates Caltrans Traffic Operations, Caltrans Maintenance, and CHP Communications into a unified, co-located communication and command center. The Transportation Management Center functions to provide communications, surveillance, and computer infrastructure required for coordinated transportation management. Using Intelligent Transportation Systems technologies, the Transportation Management Center can quickly detect, verify, and respond to incidents, such as recommending a different evacuation route due to congestion.

Segregation of Pedestrian and Vehicle Traffic

This strategy will designate certain urban roadways as pedestrian only. This will provide separation between vehicles and pedestrians during an evacuation, thus reducing confusion and increasing the efficiency and safety of the evacuation. Some short-notice incidents such as a tsunami emergency, would involve an immediate evacuation on foot versus by vehicle. Resources required to accomplish successful implementation of vehicle/pedestrian separation on evacuation routes will include appropriate signage, signals, barriers, and deployment of emergency management personnel and communications equipment.

Exclusive Bus Routes

This strategy involves the designation of certain lanes within an evacuation route exclusively for buses or other large capacity or high occupancy vehicles. Exclusive bus routes may also be established along alternative evacuation routes. The implementation of this strategy will help support and expedite transportation point operations and can greatly increase the number of people that can be evacuated within a set period of time. This strategy will require

coordination between the OA EOC, affected local jurisdictions, law enforcement agencies, and Caltrans.

Phased Evacuation

The purpose of a phased evacuation is to reduce congestion and transportation demand on designated evacuation routes by controlling access to evacuation routes in stages and sections. This strategy can also be used to prioritize the evacuation of certain communities that are in proximity to the immediate danger. A phased evacuation effort will need to be enforced by law enforcement agencies and coordinated with the OA EOC and affected jurisdictions.

Road Barriers

Road barriers will be used in conjunction with other transportation strategies to ensure evacuees remain on designated evacuation routes or are blocked from entering closed areas.

Levels of Road Closure

A closure prohibits the usage or occupancy of a defined area such as a park, beach, or road due to a potential or actual threat to public health and/or safety. Media is allowed under all closure levels unless prohibited under PC 409.5

- Resident Only Closure – Closed to all traffic except local residents and local government agencies assisting with response and recovery.
- Soft Closure – Closed to all traffic except fire, law enforcement, and critical incident resources (i.e. utility companies, Caltrans, County Roads, Ag Pass, etc.).
- Hard Closure – Closed to all traffic except fire and law enforcement.

Modes of Transportation

The primary mode of transportation that will be used during jurisdictional evacuation efforts will be privately owned automobiles. The OA will coordinate the use of available resources, Memorandums of Understanding and Agreement (MOUs/MOAs) with public and private transportation agencies, and mutual aid to procure, coordinate, and provide adequate means of transportation to assist people with safe and timely evacuation which may include the use of bus, rail, paratransit, and air assets.

The County of San Diego has developed MOUs/MOAs with regional transportation services providers which includes the provision of bus drivers, light rail transit operators, and paratransit operators. In addition, the County continues to work on establishing and maintaining working relationships with partner organizations including advocacy organizations, agencies that serve the transportation-dependent populations, and faith and community-based organizations.

During the evacuation process, it may be necessary to assist non-ambulatory individuals or those who require mobility assistance, assistance with wayfinding, supervision, and language interpretation. 9-1-1 call centers and the OA EOC will coordinate with responding agencies to coordinate transportation assistance to those requesting assistance. It may be necessary to utilize ambulances and other public safety personnel during the early stages of an incident while other transportation services are implemented.

Additional Transportation Assistance

San Diego Freeway Service Patrol

Through the San Diego Freeway Service Patrol (FSP) and Call Box Program, the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), Caltrans, and CHP work together to provide free motorist aid on major freeways in the San Diego region.

FSP is a free service that improves safety for stranded motorists and reduces traffic congestion during peak hours. A roving fleet of tow trucks and pickup trucks travel on select local freeways to provide roadside assistance to commuters. In FY 2021 FSP assisted over 60,000 motorists. FSP drivers help stranded motorists with a gallon of gas, a “jump-start,” radiator water, and will even change a flat tire.

The FSP trucks patrol approximately 242 miles of San Diego freeways, including sections of Interstates 5, 8, 15, and 805, and State Routes 52, 54, 56, 67, 78, 94, 125, 163, and 905. The FSP operates during weekday rush hours from 5:30 to 9:30 a.m. and 2:30 to 6:30 p.m., excluding holidays.

The [Call Box Program](#) is a free motorist aid service designed to help travelers who experience vehicle problems while on the highway. The call boxes on rural highways form a network of cellular telephones, designed to link travelers in need to call center staff 24 hours per day. Assistance is available from police, fire, ambulance, towing, and other service personnel, or even from a family member or friend. Motorists simply open the yellow call box, pick up the phone, and press the “call” button to reach the call center, where an operator will ensure that the stranded motorist is connected with the appropriate roadside assistance service. Distressed motorists can reach the same service from anywhere in San Diego County by calling 511 from their cell phone and saying “Roadside Assistance.”

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

Individuals with Disabilities and Others with Access and Functional Needs (AFN)

It is critical that accessible transportation options are identified that can be used in the evacuation of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, including residents of tribal lands, during an emergency³. Transportation that can accommodate wheelchairs, scooters, service animals, or other mobility or assistive devices will typically be needed in a large-scale evacuation. Lift-equipped buses or vans may be an option. It is essential that local jurisdictions establish and maintain working relationships with public and private agencies that serve transportation-dependent populations. The County’s Office of Emergency Services maintains agreements with regional transportation providers for bus, rail, and paratransit emergency transportation services.

County Health and Human Services Agency (HHS) determined that there are more than 49,000 people enrolled in In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program who rely upon caregivers for support. Approximately 600 of those individuals are considered at increased/higher risk because they live alone and have access and functional needs/circumstances that their social worker has determined require contact within 24-48 hours in the event of a disaster. Other individuals who are at increased/higher risk include those with cognitive or emotional disabilities that may impair their ability to make decisions during an emergency. It is important to note that individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs may not be able to reach designated transportation points without assistance. Licensed facilities, such as hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, long term

³ California Government Code § 8593.3

care centers, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, and correctional facilities are required to have their own respective evacuation plans and procedures that will be followed during an incident. The Skilled Nursing Facility Taskforce and Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Disaster Preparedness Taskforce actively work within their networks to plan for the provision of transportation, housing, and health related assistance during emergency events.

Once an area is evacuated, it needs to be kept clear for security reasons, the safety of responders, and to keep individuals out of hazardous areas. Perimeter control is normally accomplished by establishing Access Control Points, roadblocks, or road closures supplemented by suitably equipped mobile patrols.

Evacuation of Schools

If evacuation of public schools is required, students will normally be transported on school buses to other schools outside the risk area or to a reunification point where parents/guardians can pick up their children. It is essential that the public is provided timely information on where parents/guardians can pick up their children and the security procedures that are in place to ensure their protection. The OA Emergency Operations Center will coordinate with the County Office of Education for the coordination of school evacuations, as appropriate.

Healthcare Facilities

If a healthcare facility is evacuated, patients must be moved to a facility that can meet their needs and maintain the level of care required. Hospitals may move patients to other facilities within their network, or may move patients to hospitals in unaffected parts of the San Diego County OA. Evacuating a healthcare facility may also involve transfer coordination between the hospital(s), County EMS and the HHSA Public Health Medical Operations Center (MOC) for movement outside of the OA.

Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations

The evacuation of secure correctional facilities requires a coordinated effort between local and state law enforcement and corrections officials, publicly run and privately-operated institutions and Federal agencies, (e.g., Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Homeland Security [DHS], Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Marshals Service). There may be the need to move inmates from correctional facilities to other secure facilities. Jail evacuation plans account for the need to evacuate and transport the entire inmate population due to a disaster.

Airports

Airports are required under the Code of Federal Regulations to have and maintain an evacuation plan.

Harbors and Maritime Vessels

Harbors maintain evacuation procedures and plans to manage evacuations within their facilities and or jurisdictions. Movement of evacuees may include tourist and commercial populations. Depending on the scenario recreational and commercial vessels may require movement to alternate harbors or offshore.

EVACUATION OF ANIMALS

Any emergency resulting in the evacuation and sheltering of people will result in impacts to livestock and animals within the impacted area. Ensuring for the evacuation, transportation, care, and sheltering of animals is an important factor in evacuation planning. Many people will refuse to evacuate their homes if they cannot take their pets with them. It is estimated that up to 25 percent of pet owners will refuse to evacuate without their animals.

Furthermore, about 30-50 percent of pet owners will accidentally leave pets behind, and approximately 50-70 percent of those individuals who leave animals behind, will attempt to re-enter an evacuated site to rescue their animals. Pets left behind in the evacuated area are also a potential danger to first responders. Therefore, it is imperative that evacuation plans address pet evacuation and sheltering procedures to protect both human and animal health and safety.

Due to the lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina, the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 was established which amends the Stafford Act, and requires evacuation plans to take into account the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals, prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency.

The County Department of Animal Services has plans in place to transport and shelter pets in a disaster under Annex O of the OA EOP, including the Animal Control Mutual Aid Agreement. Animal Control Officers, San Diego Humane Society, and private animal care shelters will assist in the rescue, transport, and sheltering of small and large animals. Only non-emergency resources and personnel, such as public and private animal services agencies, will be used to rescue and transport animals during an evacuation effort.

In most cases, DAS and the OA EOC will coordinate and attempt to collocate animal shelters with people shelters.

Small Animal Evacuations

Evacuation and sheltering of a person's household pet(s) is the responsibility of the pet owner. It is assumed that individuals with access to personal transportation will evacuate with their household pets whenever feasible.

A person with a residence in the unincorporated area subject to an evacuation order may contact the Department of Animal Services (DAS) when safe to do so and as resources are available, to arrange for the evacuation and sheltering of their pet. Animal Control Officers will work with animal service agencies and volunteers to develop an animal tracking methodology by tagging individual animals and entering the information into the Department's pre-existing shelter database.

For additional information on small and large animal evacuation and sheltering operations, refer to Annex O – Animal Services.

Incorporated cities are responsible for identifying strategies to address pet evacuations within their jurisdiction.

Any reentry into an evacuation zone is subject to incident conditions and approval by the Incident Commander/Unified Command, in coordination with the emergency management authority. Only DAS or designated mutual aid partners may conduct pet rescue operations within evacuation zones when authorized by the Incident Commander/Unified Command.

Pets rescued or originating from an area subject to an evacuation order are covered by protections intended to support owner reunification. Local animal control agencies retain custody of these animals for a minimum 30-day holding period before being made available for adoption, euthanasia, or transferred out of the custody of the local animal control agency or its in-state partner animal shelters, animal rescues, or animal fosters.

DAS will post the following information on its website to support pet owners during evacuations:

1. Contact information for DAS to provide information regarding evacuating pets during an evacuation.
2. Resources for persons who need assistance reuniting with pets rescued from areas subject to evacuation orders.

DAS will disseminate information regarding pet rescues and resources through multiple channels, including the DAS website, social media platforms, and other communication methods.⁴

Large Animal Evacuations

Livestock owners have the responsibility to maintain their own plans/means of transporting their large animals. However, jurisdictions must not assume that owners will have their own trailers. Animal Services will provide support with transportation of large animals, through the use of Animal Services' trailers or through Humane Society or volunteer groups' trailers. Potential volunteer resources and private groups should be identified. Jurisdictions can also:

- Provide pet owners information of nearby kennels, animal shelters, and veterinary clinics that might temporarily shelter pets.
- Set up temporary pet shelters at fairgrounds, parks, and other similar facilities.

If local resources become overwhelmed during the disaster response, the OA EOC will request assistance through the Cal OES Southern Region from the California Department of Food and Agriculture, the lead agency for the California Animal Response Emergency System. The California Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 (Food and Agriculture) Coordinator and the California Department of Food and Agriculture may be able to provide additional resources or points of contact if needed. If necessary, the California Department of Food and Agriculture will coordinate requests for federal assistance.

The California Animal Response Emergency System participants will coordinate with local animal rescue teams and other animal-related organizations to coordinate evacuations and care and shelter.

⁴ [California Assembly Bill 478, 2025–2026 Regular Session](#)

DESTINATION

In most scenarios, evacuees will seek destinations such as temporary evacuation points, emergency shelters, hotels, or friends and family within the county. In a large-scale disaster, evacuees may likely seek safe haven outside of their respective jurisdictions; it may be necessary to evacuate residents into adjoining jurisdictions. This will involve working with the law enforcement agencies in those other counties.



CARE AND SHELTER

A large-scale incident requires moving people out of their residences, away from the threat, and across large areas and multiple jurisdictions. The OA EOC will obtain situational information for the highest areas of impact to establish care and shelter services. These locations may be used as points of distribution for emergency support commodities. The OA EOC, in coordination with the American Red Cross (ARC), impacted local jurisdictions, and supporting agencies, will determine the type, level of service, location, and logistics:

- Temporary Evacuation Point
- Shelter

TEMPORARY EVACUATION POINTS AND SHELTERING

When SDSO implements an evacuation order, they will coordinate with the Incident Commander/Unified Command to decide on a location to use as a Temporary Evacuation Point (TEP). When local law enforcement implements an evacuation order, they will coordinate with the Incident Commander/Unified Command and local EOC to decide on a

location to use as a TEP. ARC representatives located in the OA EOC and/or ICP, along with the OA EOC Care & Shelter Branch will coordinate the locations to be used as emergency shelters if necessary. The OA EOC staff may assist, as requested, in the coordination of an evacuation in an incorporated city. The SDSO Dispatch Center in conjunction with the OA EOC and JIC will utilize the AlertSanDiego system, Genasys Protect app, Alert San Diego app, social media, radio, television, IPAWS, etc. to direct evacuees to the established TEP or emergency shelter. Local jurisdictions all have access to the same alert and warning tools as the OA and should follow their internal protocols for sharing information with the public. Temporary evacuation points will serve as temporary safe zones for evacuees, but they generally do not provide any services, such as food, water, restrooms, etc. Shelters are opened when at least one overnight stay is necessary. Basic services are provided at emergency shelters, which includes meals, accessible shower facilities, dormitory management, health, and behavioral health services. Some temporary evacuation points may be suitable to be converted into an emergency shelter location, if necessary and available.

When sheltering overnight is required, Annex G: Care and Shelter Operations of the Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OA EOP) will be activated.

RE-ENTRY AND REPOPULATION

Guidance and procedures to ensure a coordinated, safe, and orderly repopulation into impacted communities following an incident is provided in the County of San Diego Repopulation Protocol.

RE-ENTRY PROCESS

Re-entry will be initiated by the Incident Commander/Unified Command of the Incident Management Team, with the support of the Director of Emergency Services, the OA EOC Director, and the Operations Section Chief at the OA EOC. **In most cases the OA EOC will remain activated until full repopulation is complete.** Each affected local jurisdiction will be responsible for coordinating with affected local agencies, the Incident Commander/Unified Command, and the OA EOC before repopulation has been INITIATED. In the event that the OA EOC has been deactivated, the Incident Commander/Unified Command or the Liaison Officer of the Incident Management Team will initiate repopulation procedures.

The Incident Commander/Unified Command will designate staff to the Evacuation/Repopulation Branch. The Evacuation/Repopulation Branch Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the repopulation procedures with all involved agencies and ensuring effective communication. Priorities for repopulation include:

- Safety
- Security
- Damage Assessment
- Restoration of Services
- Communication of Information

The public will be notified of repopulation through various notification measures previously mentioned in this annex, which may include AlertSanDiego.org, the Alert San Diego app for smart phones, Genasys Protect app, emergency broadcast radio, television, press releases,

informational phone lines such as 2-1-1, community briefings, and informational updates at emergency shelters. See Annex I: Communications and Warning Systems and Annex L: Emergency Public Information Plan for additional information.

Once evacuees are permitted to return, it is important that procedures are established to properly identify residents and critical support personnel, as well as ensure the legitimacy of contractors, insurance adjusters, and other personnel. Repopulation points should be staffed by law enforcement personnel.

Transportation resources may be required to return evacuees needing transportation assistance from TEPs and/or emergency shelters back to their communities. The transportation resources will need to be coordinated with the OA EOC. Traffic management plans identifying preferred repopulation routes will need to be established to direct the return of evacuees to their communities.

When people are cleared to return to an area, there is a potential that people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs may not be able to enter certain facilities, including their homes, especially if required ramps or other means of access have been destroyed. Due to these considerations, short-term housing may be identified in coordination with community partners that can accommodate the needs of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Potential sites could be hotels or motels, apartment buildings, or portable trailers with ramps. It is also important that these temporary housing sites are located in proximity to necessary support networks. See the San Diego County OA Recovery Plan and the San Diego Housing Recovery Support Function Annex for additional information.

Following confirmation from all affected jurisdictions that the repopulation process is complete, the OA EOC will notify every local EOC in the affected area of the date and time of completion.

RE-ENTRY DECISION

Each affected law enforcement agency having jurisdiction is responsible for conducting its own assessment to determine re-entry. This must be made in concert with the Incident Commander/Unified Command and the OA EOC.

The impacted areas must be thoroughly investigated to ensure it is safe for individuals to return. This assessment will include verification that:

- Structures and trees are deemed safe.
- There are no leaking or ruptured gas lines or downed power lines.
- Search and rescue operations have been completed.
- There are no hazardous materials that can threaten public safety or appropriate warnings of these hazardous materials have been issued.
- Major transportation routes are passable, and debris has been removed from public right-of-way.
- There is no threat to public safety and other significant hazards have been eliminated.

Evacuees will be allowed to repopulate an area prior to full restoration of services. The OA EOC will continue to coordinate with all responding entities to ensure the following:

- Damage assessments are ongoing or have been completed.
- Power, communication, water, and sewer lines have been or are being repaired.

-
- Water has been deemed safe or appropriate warnings have been issued.

DIRECTION, CONTROL, OR COORDINATION

ACTIVATION AND TERMINATION

Local jurisdictions will generally make the determination on whether to evacuate communities prior to, during, or following an incident on a case-by-case basis. The decision to evacuate will depend upon the nature, scope, and severity of the emergency, the number of people affected, and what actions are necessary to protect the public, including maximizing the preservation of life first, then protecting the environment and the economy.

In certain circumstances, the OA EOC may make recommendations on whether a jurisdiction should evacuate and will help coordinate the evacuation effort. However, the Evacuation and Repopulation Annex is automatically activated when an incident occurs requiring an evacuation effort that impacts two or more jurisdictions within the OA. Activation and termination of this Annex shall be at the direction of:

- The County's Chief Administrative Officer in that capacity, or as the OA Coordinator of the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services/Organization or a designated representative, or
- Assistant Chief Administrative Officer / Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, or
- The Director of County Office of Emergency Services (OES) or a designated representative.

The local governing body, or whomever the local governing body has authorized to issue an evacuation order, is primarily responsible for ordering an evacuation. This authorization can be in the form of an ordinance, resolution, or verbal order that the local governing body has enacted.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

Basic command and control of a multi-jurisdictional evacuation effort in the OA will follow the provisions outlined in the OA EOP and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as with any emergency or disaster. All jurisdictions within the OA will operate according to NIMS and SEMS, and respond utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS).

Response to an emergency or disaster is managed at the lowest level possible. Accordingly, local governments have the primary responsibility for evacuation preparedness and response activities and must develop individual evacuation plans or annexes in coordination with their respective EOPs. SEMS, NIMS, and ICS dictate that response to any incident is initiated by local resources. If the event escalates beyond the capability of the local jurisdiction or expands to affect multiple jurisdictions, then OA, State, and possibly Federal resources will be requested through the Mutual Aid System and under the NRF (National Response Framework).

Any large-scale response to an incident, including those resulting in the evacuation of more than two impacted jurisdictions, should be coordinated through the Incident Commander/Unified Command, local fire and law enforcement, the local EOC, Sheriff's Operations Center, and the OA EOC.

The County Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), as the Coordinator of Emergency Services, will coordinate the overall multi-jurisdictional evacuation effort and the OA Law Enforcement

Coordinator will be responsible for coordinating OA-wide evacuation activities. Law enforcement agencies, highway/road/street departments, and public and private transportation providers will conduct evacuation operations in the field.

In addition, it is critical that jurisdictional EOCs coordinate evacuation efforts with the OA EOC to avoid potential conflicts and allow the OA EOC to support if necessary. This may involve phasing community evacuation efforts or the allocation of critical resources.

EVACUATION COORDINATION PROCESS

- If the emergency only impacts a single local jurisdiction, the decision to evacuate will be made at the local jurisdiction level. Regional coordination is required for any evacuation impacting multiple jurisdictions.
- Based on the information gathered, local jurisdictions will generally make the determination on whether to evacuate communities as the need arises, on a case-by-case basis.
- The decision to evacuate will depend entirely upon the nature, scope, and severity of the emergency, the number of people affected, and what actions are necessary to protect the public.
- Local jurisdictions may activate their EOC and conduct evacuations according to procedures outlined in their EOP.
- All evacuations from, through, or into a local jurisdiction will be coordinated with that jurisdiction's public safety partners as soon as practical.
- The OA EOC may make recommendations on whether a jurisdiction should evacuate and may help coordinate the evacuation effort, if requested by the jurisdiction.
- The Evacuation and Repopulation Annex is automatically activated when an incident occurs requiring an evacuation effort that impacts two or more jurisdictions within the OA or when there is an evacuation in the unincorporated area necessitating response from the County.
- If the emergency impacts multiple jurisdictions within the OA:
 - All impacted jurisdictions may activate their EOCs
 - The OA EOC may be activated, including the JIC.
 - The OA EOC will begin obtaining situational awareness, understanding the severity of the incident.
 - Unified Command, which may consist of fire, law enforcement, public health, and other relevant support agencies, will communicate with the OA EOC as to what protective actions have been implemented.
 - The OA EOC will coordinate with jurisdictional emergency management personnel and other public safety personnel.
- The Director of Emergency Services or designee or the Policy Group if it is established will coordinate with City Managers and other leaders within the OA to identify strategic decisions that will:
 - Enhance situational awareness
 - Evaluate public information needs
 - Establish a schedule for internal and external updates
 - Consider a local Emergency Proclamation
 - Evaluate health and welfare of affected residents

- The OA EOC JIC will coordinate emergency public information to the public in accordance with procedures established in [Annex L Emergency Public Information](#) of the OA EOP.
- The OA EOC may support the evacuation response according to the OA EOP and:
 - Coordinate transportation for those who need assistance through the activation of emergency transportation services agreements.
 - Coordinate support for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs during the evacuation process, which may include, but is not limited to, the provision of assistance with wayfinding, supervision, and language interpretation.
 - Coordinate and communicate with non-governmental organizations including but not limited to the private sector, community-based organizations, and faith-based organizations to utilize services and resources available to support the response.
 - Coordinate the provision of accessible care and shelter services.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

ORGANIZATION

The roles and responsibilities of local, County, State, and Federal governments in an evacuation effort are summarized in the following sections. Refer to Annex A for additional information related to OA emergency management operations. In addition, departments and agencies assigned responsibilities in this annex are accountable for developing and maintaining Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which cover those responsibilities.

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Community

San Diego County is home to 50 active community Fire Safety Councils, more than any other county in California. Fire Safe Councils are grassroots, community-led organizations that mobilize residents to protect their homes, communities, and environments from wildfire. Fire Safe Councils educate homeowners about community wildfire preparedness activities while working with local fire officials to design and implement projects, such as hazardous fuel reduction programs and community wildfire protection planning, that reduce and prevent wildfire losses in their communities.⁵

A Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) determines what areas are at-risk of wildfire and provides a road map of actions for the community to address the wildfire threat. The CWPPs are created by Fire Safe Councils in collaboration with community members, fire agencies operating in the area, local government, and other interested stakeholders. The process of developing a CWPP can help a community identify and clarify priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface (WUI).⁶ In 2019, the CWPP template was updated to require each community to use the PACE system (primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency) to designate options for evacuation.

⁵ <https://firesafesdcounty.org/fsc-support/local-fscs>

⁶ <https://firesafesdcounty.org/fsc-support/cwpp-plan>

Local Jurisdictions

Each incorporated jurisdiction is responsible for developing an evacuation plan or annex as part of their EOP. The decision to order an evacuation will be made by the Incident Commander or jurisdiction EOC at the local level based on situational reports. Impacted jurisdictions will be responsible for activating their EOC during an incident and for communicating and coordinating additional resource requests with the OA EOC. If two or more jurisdictions are impacted by an evacuation effort, then incident response will be coordinated through a Unified Command and the OA EOC.

San Diego County OA

Annex C: Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations describes the roles and responsibilities of the SDSO, regional law enforcement, and other support agencies during a multi-jurisdictional evacuation effort. All other County Department's roles in an evacuation effort will be coordinated through the OA EOC. In general, the various County Departments will help coordinate evacuation efforts for the incorporated jurisdictions if requested and will support the conduct of evacuation operations for the unincorporated areas of San Diego County.

During an evacuation effort, the designated County Evacuation Coordinator is the Sheriff, who is also the OA Law Enforcement Coordinator. The Evacuation Coordinator will be assisted by other law enforcement and support agencies. Law enforcement agencies, highway/road/street departments, and public and private transportation providers will conduct evacuation operations in the field. Procurement, regulation, and allocation of resources will be accomplished by those designated.



Evacuation operations will be coordinated with the following agencies:

- County of San Diego Sheriff's Office
- Fire and Rescue Agencies
- County Health and Human Services Agency
- Department of Animal Services
- Department of Planning & Development Services
- Department of Environmental Health and Quality
- Department of General Services
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Agriculture, Weights, and Measures
- Department of Parks and Recreation

- Office of Emergency Services
- Air Pollution Control District

The OA EOC is responsible for coordinating transportation resources and operations on a countywide basis. This coordination will be accomplished in the OA EOC with the involved City EOCs, County Department Operations Centers (DOCs), and the Sheriff's Operations Center.

For regional events or those impacting unincorporated areas, specific County roles and responsibilities are described in the table below.

County Agency Roles and Responsibilities

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
Office of Emergency Services (OES)	• Responsible for the development, maintenance, and testing of the Evacuation and Repopulation Annex. • Coordinate evacuation efforts with local jurisdictions that may be affected by the evacuation. • Contact American Red Cross (ARC) for potential and confirmed evacuation and shelter needs of displaced population. • Direct and coordinate resources in support of evacuation efforts. • Assume the Agency Representative position at the Incident Command Post (ICP) and provide the OA EOC with situation status updates on a regular basis, as directed. • Approve and coordinate release of warnings, instructions, and other emergency public information related to the evacuation effort. • Report situation and damage assessments to Cal OES. • Maintain expenditure records to facilitate reimbursement. • Coordinate and maintain files of all initial assessment reports. • Coordinate the development of after-action reports.
Sheriff's Office/ Law Enforcement	• Provide evacuation notification and advisory to unsafe areas. • Identify transportation and evacuation points. • Coordinate relocation of people to safe areas with other agencies. • Door-to-door notifications when feasible. • Hi-Lo notifications when feasible • Provide initial field situation reports and updates from field units and Aerial Support to Regional Enforcement Agencies.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Coordinate transportation resources with OES, EMS, Fire and other first responders to assist in the evacuation of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. • Provide traffic control measures for evacuation effort. • Provide law enforcement services. • Provide security and access control to evacuated areas. • Request mutual aid assistance from the OA or Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator.
Sheriff's Office/ Law Enforcement	• Establish traffic control and other measures to permit repopulation into the impacted communities as dictated by the County of San Diego Evacuation and Repopulation Protocol.
County Fire Protection District	• Conduct a situation assessment and evaluate need for evacuations • Establish Evacuation / Repopulation Branch • Coordinate resource rescue operations and medical response • Provide Fire Protection and search and rescue in the evacuated areas • Support public safety and evacuation execution • Lead and coordinate the completion of damage assessment inspections • Responsible for determining necessary fire prevention and mitigation measures along potential evacuation routes
County Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA)	• Assist ARC in providing mass care. • Following the County's Shelter Operations Handbook, ensure shelter operations are integrated and inclusive of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. • Assist ARC in coordination with the Logistics Section of the OA EOC to ensure the transportation of evacuees to and from shelters. • Provide care for unaccompanied minors until County shelters are established, and they can be reunited with their legal guardians. If they cannot be reunited with their legal guardians, the Law Branch in the OA EOC should be contacted to request appropriate Law Enforcement agency for assistance.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Conduct health surveillance in shelters to ensure safe and sanitary conditions. • Provide disaster-related physical health and behavioral health services.
Department of Animal Services (DAS)	• Direct emergency animal control operations during a disaster within the unincorporated areas. • Coordinate emergency animal control operations during a disaster if more than one jurisdiction is impacted. • Develop and implement a system to identify and track animals received during a disaster. • Coordinate the transportation of animals to animal care facilities as requested. • Coordinate care and shelter provisions for household pets and livestock.
Department of Planning & Development Services (PDS)	• Work with the Fire Authority Having Jurisdiction to conduct damage assessment. • Conduct safety assessments and coordinate with FEMA and Damage Assessment Teams. • Deem structures safe to re-enter.
Department of Environmental Health and Quality (DEHQ)	• Evaluate County facilities for re-occupancy after an emergency, including ventilation systems. • Perform health hazard evaluations and provide recommendations to departments regarding disaster-related issues (including asbestos, lead, mold, etc). • Perform drinking water testing. • Coordinate with shelter managers to ensure sanitation standards are met (including food preparation).
Department of General Services (DGS)	• Inspect and report on the status of communications sites and regional/county facilities. • Provide support to OES for the setup of Assistance Centers (Local, Family and Disaster) if located in County owned facilities or in the unincorporated areas. • Provide generators for County owned facilities.
Department of Public Works (DPW)	• Inspect and report on county roads. • Inspect and report on drainage/flood control facilities. • Inspect and report on County water and wastewater facilities and other county facilities. • At the direction of law enforcement, open and close county roads.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Direct debris removal and recycling in the unincorporated areas. • Maintain the ALERT Flood Warning System. • Perform shelter inspections prior to occupancy.
Department of Agriculture, Weights, and Measures (AWM)	• Assist in interagency operations and public information. • Assist in Geographic Information Systems (GIS)/Mapping and web pages. • Assist in resource ordering and damage assessment. • Coordinate closely with the incident command and or the evacuation branch to determine when it is safe for Ag Pass holders to access restricted areas, and whether an operation is meeting criteria to qualify for an Ag Pass.
Department of Parks and Recreation	• Department of Parks and Recreation may be able to provide use of park space for temporary housing in time of a disaster. • All County parks will be available for the evacuated public and large animals at the request of law enforcement. • All County parks and community centers will be available for temporary fire recovery centers and programs as requested.

STATE AGENCIES

A designated member of the CHP will function as the Cal OES Mutual Aid Region Movement Coordinator and will coordinate traffic control operations on a region-wide basis. The Movement Coordinator will be assisted by a representative of Caltrans, who will function as the Mutual Aid Region Transportation Coordinator. These coordinators will work between the OA and the State in coordination of resources.

State agencies which may be involved in an evacuation effort include Cal OES, Caltrans, and CHP.

State Agency Roles and Responsibilities

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	• Coordinate State and Federal resources to aid in disaster recovery for individuals, families, certain private non-governmental organizations, local and state government. • Coordinate requests for State and Federal emergency declarations. • Participate in damage assessments. • Provide environmental/historical, engineering and technical assistance. • Administer State and Federal Public Assistance and hazard mitigation grants, including payment and processing. • Provide program oversight of other state-administered disaster recovery. • Lead community relations elements in times of disaster. • Coordinate the establishment of Joint Field Offices, Disaster Resource Centers, and LACs.
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	• Provide reports and estimates on state roads, highways and freeways, including all overpasses, underpasses and bridges. • Establish and implement long-term closures for detouring and channelization of traffic. • Activate Changeable Message Signs to inform motorists of changes in road conditions ahead.
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	• Provide initial reports on damage to roads, highways and freeways. • Coordinate with Caltrans and local jurisdictions as applicable to barricade or secure unsafe sections of roadway. • Assist emergency vehicles and equipment in entering or leaving hazardous areas. • Monitor truck traffic to ensure safe transport of debris during debris removal and demolition operations. • Coordinate the Interstate traffic during the evacuation. • Coordinate repopulation of displaced populations per the County's Evacuation and Repopulation Protocol.

FEDERAL

The overall responsibility for evacuation rests with local government. However, when local capabilities are no longer sufficient to deal with the incident response, local government, through the OA, will request assistance from the State. If State resources are insufficient, the Governor will request assistance from the Federal Government. The President may declare a major disaster and the National Response Framework (NRF), including the Catastrophic Incident Annex may be activated.

Emergency Support Functions (ESF) provide the structure for coordinating Federal interagency support for Incidents of National Significance. The ESF includes mechanisms used to provide Federal support to local, State, tribal governments, or to Federal departments and agencies, both for declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act and for non-Stafford Act incidents. ESFs are groupings of government and certain private-sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are required to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal, when feasible, following domestic incidents. Per the NRF, each ESF has an identified ESF Coordinator as well as primary and secondary support agencies.

Evacuation efforts by local and State governments would be supported under several ESFs, including:

- ESF #1 – Transportation
- ESF #2 – Communication
- ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
- ESF #5 – Emergency Management
- ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
- ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- ESF #9 – Urban Search and Rescue
- ESF #10 – Public Safety and Security

TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

The SDSO, in cooperation with tribal governments or organizations, is the lead agency for conducting evacuations of the unincorporated areas of San Diego County, which include 18 federally recognized tribal reservations. Additionally, tribal governments or organizations may coordinate with the Incident Commander/Unified Command and the OA EOC in a liaison role when evacuations occur adjacent to tribal lands.

MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

San Diego County is home to 16 military installations, including large bases like Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, and Naval Base San Diego. These military installations are responsible for evacuations of their facilities and will coordinate with the OA EOC as needed.

In addition, the National Guard may participate in support of statewide law enforcement, security, and evacuation activities through coordination with the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch, CHP, California Department of Justice, California Department of Corrections, and Cal Fire.

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE-AGENCY RESOURCES

In addition to the local, State, and Federal response, many community-based and private organizations or agencies support evacuation efforts in the OA:

Community Based Organizations and Private Agency Resources

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
American Red Cross	• Provide food, shelter, disaster welfare information, and bulk distribution of emergency relief items. • Provide health and medical services in the form of donated blood, mental health services, disaster health services, and other support functions. • Coordinate Disability Integration Teams in shelter settings. • Provide food for emergency responders if necessary. • Assist in locating/identifying missing persons. • Provide information to families inquiring from outside of the area. • Provide blood and blood products to hospitals for disaster victims. • Assist affected individuals identify appropriate disaster assistance resources available. • Support HHSA in providing mass care.
Public and Private Animal Care Agencies	• These groups include San Diego Humane Society, Zoological Society, Veterinary Medical Association, Public Animal Control agencies, and private animal care shelters can provide assistance in animal control operations during an evacuation effort which include: • Assist in the recovery and rescue of animals. • Provide temporary corrals or trailers for large animals. • Coordinate the provision of emergency shelters for animals.
Utility Agencies	San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E), the San Diego County Water Authority, and other utility agencies will play vital roles following an incident by: • Assess utility damage. • Establish guidelines and priority for utility restoration. • Coordinate with local and State governments. • Assess the need for mutual aid assistance. • Assist with emergency fueling if necessary.
Salvation Army	• Provide recovery assistance through donations management • Provide mobile feeding to survivors and emergency responders

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Provide disaster emotional and spiritual counseling for survivors and emergency responders
2-1-1 San Diego Information Line	• Accommodate public inquiries and provide personalized information to callers regarding the incident and disaster assistance. • Provide callers with information on recovery assistance available. • Rumor Control.
Businesses	• Provide food and clothing donations. • Provide any supplies that can be useful in a disaster situation. • Assist in restoring infrastructure and economic recovery.
Volunteers	• Provide referrals to local organizations offering spontaneous volunteer opportunities through 2-1-1 to assist during the disaster. • Volunteers from various NGO's could be utilized and coordinated via an emergency volunteer center.

INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

During an evacuation response effort, the OA EOC will utilize information provided by the incident commander and/or unified command, and local EOCs to support an evacuation within the OA.

Situational awareness is crucial to an effective and successful evacuation. The OA EOC will coordinate with first responders, jurisdictional EOCs, and other supporting agencies to gather incident related information. Information including but not limited to, the type of incident, where it occurred, when it occurred, estimates of injuries, fatalities, and damage estimates are all factors that are relevant to an evacuation. Situational awareness also includes identifying if there are any critical facilities (schools, hospitals, etc.) in the affected/hazard area, jurisdictions that need to be evacuated, estimates on number of evacuees, and potential transportation and sheltering solutions. The OA EOC can support local jurisdictions in obtaining incident information and provide recommendations regarding evacuation of the local jurisdiction. The OA EOC is responsible for supporting the direction of an evacuation in the unincorporated area.

For multi-jurisdictional evacuations, the OA EOC will coordinate with the Incident/Unified Command to identify which evacuation actions have been or are being conducted. OA EOC staff are responsible for providing the Policy Group and impacted jurisdiction EOCs with the current response status, including:

- Which EOCs are activated
- Incident status: cascading or stabilizing?

- Resource availability, resources being used, and resources needed
- Responding agencies

First responders are responsible for determining protective actions. Protective actions should be shared/communicated to local EOCs, the OA EOC, and necessary support agencies as soon as possible to ensure an effective, coordinated evacuation. Initial protective action considerations include:

- What initial protective action (i.e., shelter-in-place or evacuate) have been implemented for the following:
 - Critical infrastructures and key resources (CIKR)
 - Schools
 - Healthcare facilities
 - Residential Areas
 - Large workforce facilities
- How have the unmet needs of individuals with disabilities and other access and functional needs been addressed?
- Has any initial protective action occurred for transportation (i.e., public transit operational, HOV (High Occupancy Vehicle) restrictions lifted)? Are they necessary?
- What additional protective actions should be considered/recommended and coordinated with emergency management, and who else should be involved in discussions?

An evacuation coordination checklist, designed to assist with the collection of appropriate information regarding evacuations, can be found in [Attachment 1](#).

ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This annex is a product of the OA EOP. As such, the policies, procedures, and practices outlined in the OA EOP govern this annex. OES is subject to coordinate the maintenance and updates of this annex every four years, in accordance with the maintenance schedule established for the OA EOP. Record of changes, approval, and dissemination of the OA EOP will also apply to this annex.

Updates to this annex can be made before such time for multiple reasons, including but not limited to changes in policy/procedure, improvements and recommendations based on real life events or exercises, etc. Recommended changes should be submitted to OES at oes@sdcounty.ca.gov

METHODOLOGY

The redevelopment of the Evacuation and Repopulation Annex was initiated through the Evacuation Steering Committee, consisting of various jurisdictions, agencies, and disciplines in the OA. The County's evacuation planning has undergone further development in the form of training, exercising, and evacuation deconfliction planning. This planning has allowed the County to develop the relationships and procedures necessary to execute effective and efficient evacuations. Evacuation procedures are ever changing as new technology, resources, best practices, lessons learned, etc. are updated. The County will continue to revise evacuation procedures as necessary.

This annex provides a framework for the County of San Diego to coordinate and respond to a Level II (moderate) evacuation scenario. For the purposes of this annex, a Level II

evacuation is defined as an evacuation effort that impacts two or more communities within the OA, where the evacuation distance between the impacted site and the “safe zone” generally does not exceed 30 miles, and the evacuation efforts generally do not extend beyond the OA boundaries. Although this annex focuses on a Level II evacuation effort, additional considerations for a catastrophic evacuation scenario are provided in [Attachment 5](#).

The OA participates in regular training and exercises that provide an opportunity to test and evaluate the effectiveness of the updated Evacuation and Repopulation Annex. Updates, at a minimum, will integrate new hazard information, established MOU/MOAs, changes in communities, and incorporate lessons learned from training, exercises, or real incidents.

Revisions and updates should include:

- Review of existing evacuation procedures for all identified hazards to ensure continued accuracy and validity.
- Review of the availability of evacuation routes.
- Incorporation of new MOUs/MOA and resources.
- Determination of additional evacuation procedures.
- Assurance that necessary training and exercises has been made available to all relevant departments/agencies.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

EVACUATION AUTHORITY

California’s evacuation laws grant most evacuation-related authority to local governments. However, certain individuals at both the state and local levels have the authority to close and evacuate an area where “a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity including flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, or other disaster.” These individuals include peace officers, local health officials, California Highway Patrol officers, police officers, sheriffs, marshals, supervising full-time public lifeguards, and supervising full time public marine safety officers. The SDSO is the lead agency for conducting evacuations of the unincorporated areas of San Diego County and serves as the Law Enforcement Operational Area Coordinator. Local law enforcement is the lead agency for conducting evacuations in incorporated jurisdictions.

Planning and response considerations associated with evacuation procedures are complex and must account for existing local, State, and Federal legislation. The following statutes are applicable to this annex:

Federal

- National Incident Management System
- 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5206 The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended – Provides means by which the federal government may supplement state and local resources in major disasters or emergencies where those state and local resources have been or will be overwhelmed.
- 5 U.S.C. 5709, 5725, 5922, 5923 – Federal employees and their dependents may receive assistance if they must be evacuated.

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- 6 U.S.C. 317 – The role of FEMA includes evacuating disaster victims.
 - 15 U.S.C. 7301, 7307-7308 – National Construction Safety Teams must evaluate technical aspects of evacuation procedures and recommend research.
 - 42 U.S.C. 5195a – Emergency preparedness activities include non-military civilian evacuation and evacuation of personnel during hazards.
 - 42 U.S.C. 7403(f)(2) – Computer models for evacuation must be periodically evaluated and improved.
 - 42 U.S.C. 9601(23) – Temporary housing and evacuation of threatened persons are to be included in the scope of hazardous substance removal.
 - 42 U.S.C. 11003 – Emergency plans completed by local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) must include evacuation plans.
 - 42 U.S.C. 11004(b)(2) – Owners of facilities where a hazardous chemical release occurs must provide information on precautions to be taken, including evacuation.
 - 46 U.S.C. 70104(b) – Secretary of Transportation must establish incident response plans for facilities and vessels that include evacuation procedures.
 - P.L. 108-458, §7305, 118 Stat. 3848 – Congressional finding made that private and public sector emergency preparedness activities should include an evacuation plan.
 - H.R. 3 (109th Congress) Sec. 1304 (a) Signed by President George W. Bush on August 10, 2005 – Evacuation routes may be included as components of the National Highway System under the high priority corridor designations.
 - National Response Framework – Sets forth the roles and responsibilities of federal and certain non-federal entities after catastrophes overwhelm state and local governments.
 - 44 CFR Part 206 – federal disaster relief regulations
 - H.R. 3858 (109th Congress) - To amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that State and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.

State

- California Constitution
- Standardized Emergency Management System
- California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Chapters 1 through 6, including:
- Chapter 1, Standardized Emergency Management System
 - Chapter 2, Sub-chapter 1, Individual Family Grant Program
 - Chapter 2, Sub-chapter 2, Hazardous Substances Emergency Response Training
 - Chapter 2, Sub-chapter 3, Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program
 - Chapter 2, Sub-chapter 4, Dam Inundation Mapping Procedures Regulations
- Chapter 3, Conflict of Interest
 - Chapter 4, Hazardous Materials, RRIRP
 - Chapter 4.5, Hazardous Materials, California Accidental Release Prevention Program
- Chapter 5, State Assistance for Fire Equipment Act
- Chapter 6, Disaster Assistance Act Regulations

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- California Department of Water Resources – Flood Fighting: California Water Code, Section 128
 - California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
 - California Animal Response Emergency System – Organizes and coordinates the response of state agencies in assisting local government and volunteer organizations to address the needs of animals during disasters.
 - Section 8606 of the California Government Code – Requires the OES to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the California Department of Agriculture to incorporate California Animal Response Emergency System program into their emergency planning.
 - California Penal Code § 409, 409.5, 409.6, Section 142-181: Chapter 7
 - California Emergency Services Act, § 8550 – 8669.7
 - California Public Utilities Code, Section 91966, 2019
 - California Vehicle Code, Section 27002, 2020
 - California Government Code § 8593.3 (2020) – Accessibility to Emergency Information and Services
 - Defense Support of Civil Authorities, Department of Defense Directive 3025.18 (§4.G)
 - Twenty-First Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010
 - Telecommunications Act of 1996
 - Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.2, 2024

Local

- Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization, Fifth Amended Emergency Services Agreement, 2005
- County of San Diego Emergency Services Ordinance No. 8183, dated December 15, 2002
- San Diego County Animal Control Mutual Aid Agreement
- County of San Diego, Office of Emergency Services, As-Needed Emergency Transportation Services with MTS, Contract Number 566695, September 2016.
- County of San Diego, Office of Emergency Services, As-Needed Emergency Transportation Services with NCTD, Contract Number 559273, December 2018.
- Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization, Alert & Warning Memorandum of Agreement, January 2020.

MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) AND OTHER LEGAL AGREEMENTS

The County has MOUs/MOAs between the County and various organizations and vendors for responding to emergency events. The types of organizations include agreements at various Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) levels, and agreements with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), regional transportation services providers, and ambulance providers. Agreements will be executed as determined by the needs of each evacuation and can be executed on a fast-track process during an emergency.

RELEVANT PLANS

Every effort has been made through the planning process to ensure that this annex does not conflict with existing local and State plans. The following plans are applicable to this annex:

State

- California State Emergency Plan
- California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan
- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
- California Coroners Mutual Aid Plan

Local

- Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization, Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan and Annexes
- San Diego County Mutual Aid Agreement
- Public Works Mutual Aid Plan
- County of San Diego Disaster Debris Recycling and Handling Plan
- San Diego Operational Area Repopulation Plan
- San Diego Operational Area Evacuation Plan
- San Diego County Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan
- Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan San Diego Urban Area
- San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023

ATTACHMENT 1 – QUICK EVACUATION COORDINATION CHECKLIST

PURPOSE

This evacuation coordination checklist may assist chief elected officials, public safety personnel, and emergency managers in the OA in assessing what has happened during a regional disaster (or the threat of a disaster).

This checklist can be used to guide multi-jurisdictional discussion and coordination by helping to quickly review the status of initial actions that may already be in place and determine if additional protective actions are necessary to protect the public.

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS FOR ANY INCIDENT

- Gain jurisdictional situational awareness
- Create (or combine) an incident in WebEOC.
- Determine response status.
- Review status of initial protective actions.
- Consider additional protective actions.
- Evaluate public information needs.
- Determine next steps to coordinate and implement protective actions.
- Establish OA led jurisdictional conference call, if necessary.

A. Situational Awareness

- If an incident has occurred, what happened (including where and when)?
- Type of incident (natural disaster, accident, terrorism)?
- Estimated number of injuries/fatalities?
- Estimated damage to or status of critical infrastructures (transportation, power, medical, water)?
- What facilities (schools, health care facilities, large residential complexes, workforce facilities) are in the hazard area?
- What jurisdictions/neighboring jurisdictions have been evacuated and/or sheltered?
- Estimated number of (people, animals) evacuated?
- Are temporary evacuation points (TEPs) being used?
- Estimated number of (people, animals) that will require sheltering?
- Have shelters been identified?
- Coordination with adjoining jurisdiction(s)?
- If incident has not occurred, what is latest information/intelligence about threats to the jurisdiction? What is the potential impact?
- Estimate of potentially affected population?
- What neighborhoods should be evacuated?

B. Response Status

- Are emergency operations centers (EOCs) within the OA activated and at what level?

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- Is the incident cascading or is the incident stabilized?
 - What is the impact on neighboring jurisdictions/zones?
 - Who is leading the response or investigation?
 - What resources/agencies are on scene, available, or needed?
 - What additional resources/agencies are needed, including those needed to support individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs?

C. Initial Protective Actions (Schools, Workforce, and Transportation)

- What initial protective action (i.e., shelter-in-place or lockdown) have been implemented for the following:
 - Critical infrastructures and key resources (CIKR)
 - Schools
 - Healthcare facilities
 - Housing
 - Large workforce facilities
- How have the needs of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs been addressed?
- Has any initial protective action occurred for transportation (i.e., public transit operational, HOV restrictions lifted)?
- What other protective actions (see step D below) should be considered, and who else should be involved in discussions?

D. Additional Protective Actions

- What additional protective actions may be needed to protect affected general public, schools, workforce, etc.?
- Consider evacuation, shelter-in-place, quarantine, school/work dismissal, reunification, cancellation of public meeting, and closing of government facilities.
- Inform health services sector, mass care facilities, and transportation assets, request mutual aid, issue public advisories.
- Will additional resources be needed to support protective actions?
- What considerations should be made when making protective action decisions? Many factors affect decisions and should be evaluated case-by-case. The following are general *considerations*.
 - For a **threat or hazard involving regional impact**, consider partial or full-scale evacuation of potentially impacted area.
 - For a **threat or hazard involving local impact**, consider partial local evacuation unless addressed below.
 - For a **short air release of toxic chemical** (i.e., brief plume), consider initial sheltering-in-place of people downwind of release.
 - For a **long air release of toxic chemical** (i.e., continuously leak), consider local evacuation of people downwind of release.
 - For an **explosion**, consider evacuating the impacted area and consider secondary devices.
 - For an **infectious contamination**, depending on type, consider quarantine, requesting strategic national stockpile, and/or mass prophylaxis.

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- For a **dirty bomb**, consider sheltering initially and then evacuation of people downwind.
 - For a **dam failure**, use inundation maps to identify areas to be evacuated.
 - For an **earthquake**, damage assessments to bridges, overpasses, elevated roadways, utility lines, and roadways will be needed prior to identification of evacuation routes and relayed to the public.
 - For a **tsunami**, use inundation maps to identify areas to be evacuated.
 - For a **wildfire**, consider using emergency vehicles to direct traffic through areas with poor visibility due to smoke.

E. Emergency Public Information

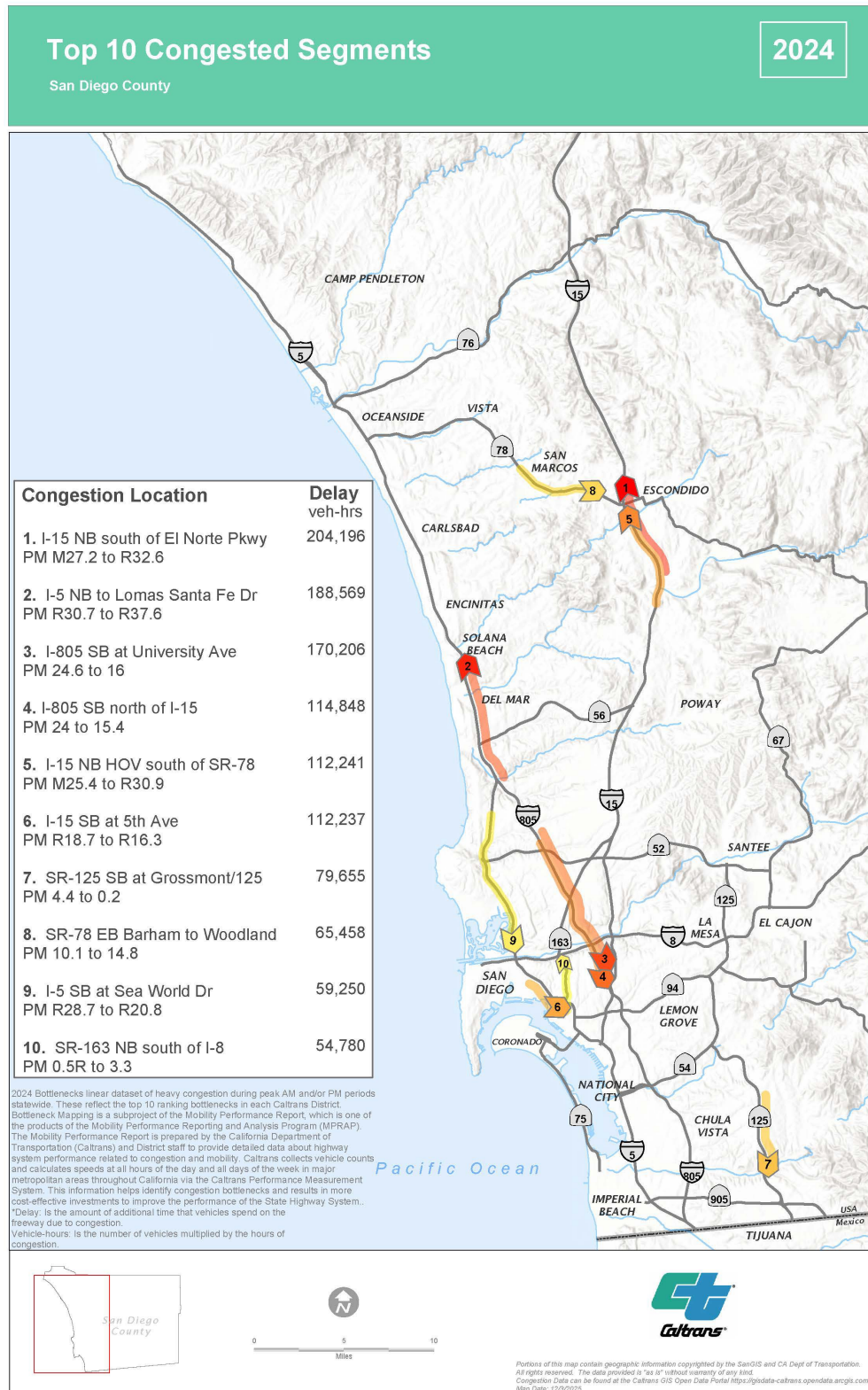
- What should be communicated, when, how (tools and/or mediums being used), and by whom?
- What information has been communicated to the general public/schools/workforce?
- Ensure the message is uniform and consistent across all jurisdictions involved.
- Ensure animal evacuation and shelter information is communicated across all affected jurisdictions.

F. Next Steps

- What response actions need to be coordinated?
- What resources are needed and how are they being coordinated?
- For evacuations, there are numerous operations that need to be coordinated. Below is a summary of the major evacuation tasks and the agencies with a lead role for implementing these tasks.
- **Identify evacuation routes:** Incident Command/Unified Command, OA EOC, local EOCs, law enforcement officials, Caltrans, California Highway Patrol (CHP), Public Works, local law enforcement agencies and other applicable agencies/departments assist in identifying evacuation routes.
- **Identify and establish accessible temporary evacuation points:** Local and OA EOC, law enforcement officials, Caltrans, CHP, Public Works, American Red Cross, and other applicable agencies/departments work together to establish TEPs.
- **Coordinate and manage traffic and provide roadside assistance:** Incident Command/Unified Command works with Sheriff's Office/law enforcement agencies, Caltrans, and CHP.
- **Coordinate and provide transportation:** Local and OA EOC, Metropolitan Transit System, North County Transit District, San Diego Trolley, School Districts, Amtrak, and other regional transportation service providers will coordinate and provide transportation for people and their pets pursuant to Public Utilities Code 91966 as created through Senate Bill 397 (2019). The County of San Diego Department of Animal Services will assist owners with providing transportation for large animals.
- **Provide support for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs:** Local and OA EOC, Sheriff's Department/law enforcement agencies, Metropolitan Transit System, North County Transit District, regional transportation services providers, faith-based, community-based, and nongovernmental organizations, and other key stakeholders will provide support for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.

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- **Provide shelter:** Health and Human Services Agency, American Red Cross, County of San Diego, Cities within the OA, and other community-based organizations and private agency resource will provide shelter for people and their pets.
 - **Deconflict sites as needed:** Local and OA EOC coordinate using the site deconfliction matrix to identify alternate sites as appropriate.
 - **Assist with other response operations as needed:** Local and OA EOCs, Public Safety, and supporting federal state agencies will assist with other response operations as needed.

ATTACHMENT 2 – MAP OF TOP 10 CONGESTED SEGMENTS



ATTACHMENT 3 – COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO AGPASS PROGRAM

Agricultural operator pass permit (“Ag Pass”) program provides commercial agricultural and livestock operators and their staff with a mechanism to legally pass controlled soft closures associated with disasters, such as wildfires and floods. Government officials may allow select individuals or groups to enter restricted areas to mitigate harm caused by the incident. In California, these programs are currently operating at the County level and have the potential to be more widely adopted by government structures.

On August 30, 2022, the San Diego County Board of Supervisors approved the implementation of the Agricultural and Livestock Pass (Ag Pass) Program through the adoption of a Resolution and the rollout of Phase 1, which allows cattle and equine operations to apply for the Ag Pass. On April 4, 2023, the Board authorized the second and final phase of the program, expanding eligibility to all commercial agricultural and livestock operations in the unincorporated areas of San Diego County. If any cities within the county adopt an Ag Pass Program, their applications may also be processed through the County’s program, with the cities managing access and providing training.

The intent of Ag Pass access to closed areas is similar to that of Right of Entry (ROE) in that exceptions are made for certain individuals or groups to access an area closed by public safety officials. An important distinction between Ag Pass and ROE is that Ag Pass allows access for individuals or groups associated with a given location, while ROE is traditionally applicable to government agencies, government contractors, or affiliated volunteer groups. Individuals or groups associated with a given location are much better suited to conduct activities to support animals than individuals or groups unfamiliar with the property and animals on it. For this reason, an Ag Pass program is an important supplement to ROE programs and agreements.

The County of San Diego Ag Pass Program enhances emergency preparedness and response by allowing vetted commercial operators to reenter evacuated areas when deemed safe by incident commanders, fire personnel, and law enforcement officials. This access helps mitigate economic losses by allowing pass holders to tend to their animals and crops. The County of San Diego Ag Pass program requires partnerships with a variety of governmental and non-governmental entities, including:

- San Diego County Board of Supervisors
- San Diego County Fire Protection District
- San Diego Sheriff’s Office (SDSO)
- County of San Diego Department of Agriculture, Weights, and Measures
- San Diego Farm Bureau
- San Diego Humane Society
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- California Highway Patrol
- California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services
- Public Safety Mutual Aid resource agencies and jurisdictions

Each entity’s roles and responsibilities align with their day-to-day operations and disaster response duties.

The County of San Diego supports approximately 4,000 agricultural and livestock operators in the unincorporated area, and the Ag Pass Program provides operations an opportunity to reduce economic hardships after disasters and help preserve the region's food supply. The program ensures equitable access for all commercial livestock and agricultural businesses in the unincorporated area. By strengthening coordination during disasters and improving evacuation processes, the Ag Pass Program contributes to a resilient food system while protecting public health and safety.

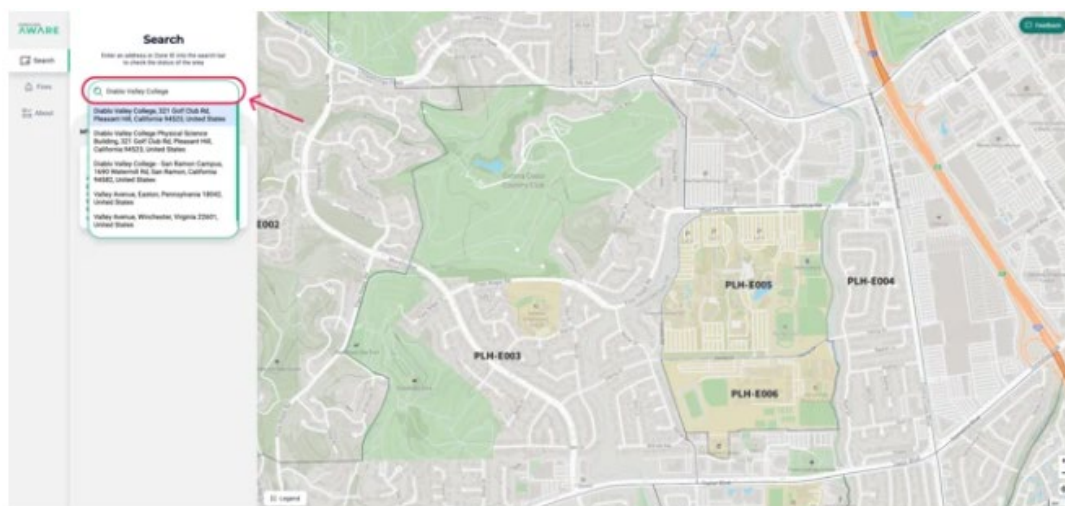
ATTACHMENT 4 – FINDING YOUR EVACUATION ZONE

The purpose of **Genasys Protect** is to provide the community with a public-facing platform to view the status of their zone. Emergency responders update the status of zones to communicate their appropriate level to the public.

Knowing your zone is critical to staying safe during a public safety emergency such as a wildfire, flood, tsunami, hurricane, earthquake, or active shooter incident. Zones will be used in emergency alert notifications to clearly communicate who is impacted by an emergency and what actions should be taken.

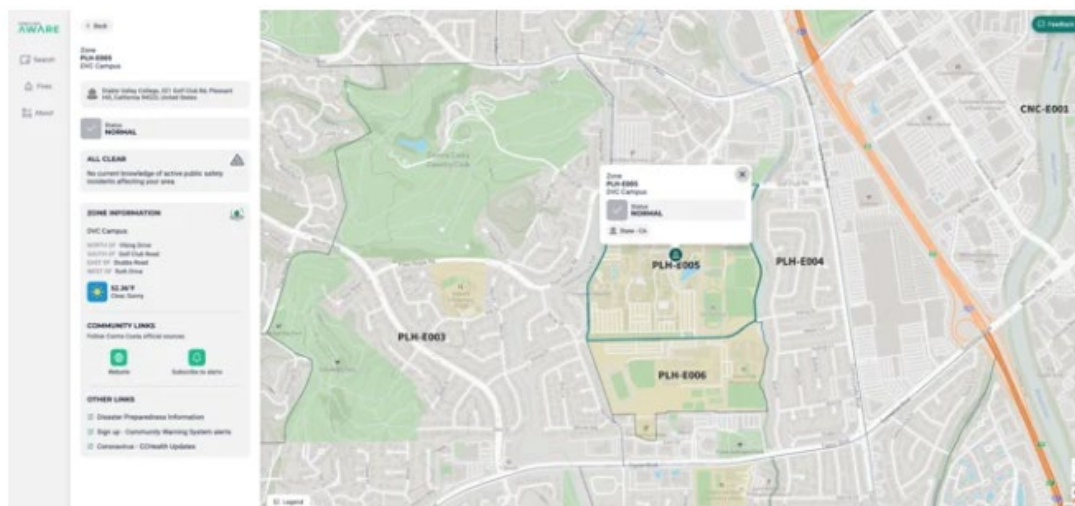
Follow the steps below to find your zone and its corresponding status:

1. Visit protect.genasys.com and type your address into the search bar at the top left.

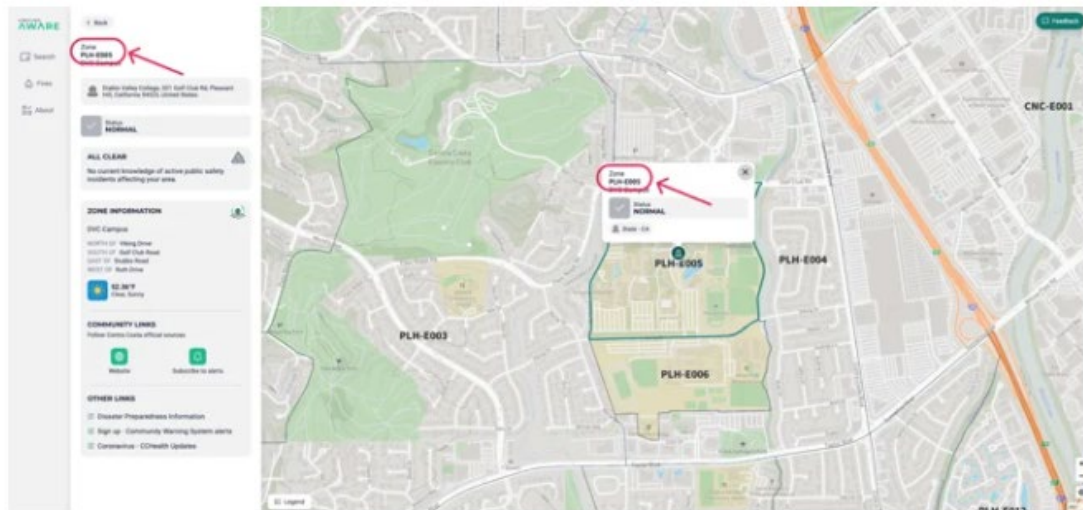


Another option is to share your location. This will show you which zone you are currently in, rather than the zone for a certain address.

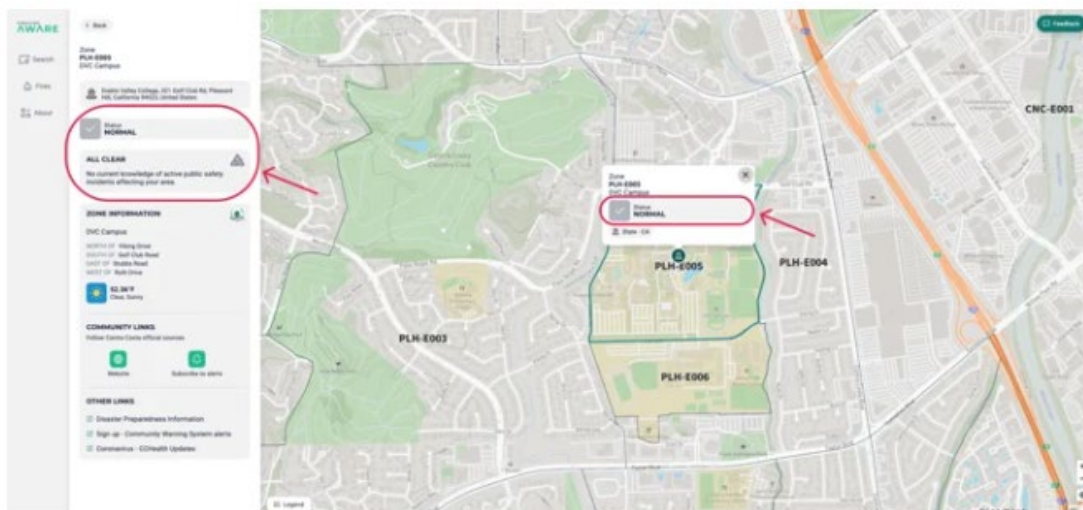
2. Once you hit enter, the map will zoom into your zone (which will be outlined in green). A small pop-up will appear with your zone ID and status, and the left side panel will show more detailed information about your zone.



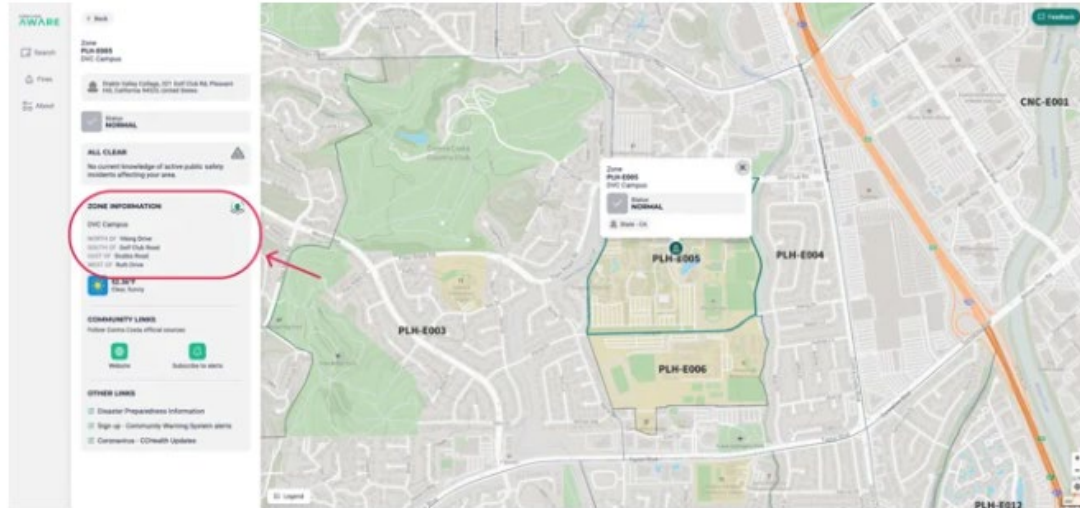
3. The most important information will appear in the pop-up and at the top of the left side panel. First is the name of your zone. This will be used in emergency alert notifications to inform community members which zones are impacted by the event. **Be sure to write down the name of your zone somewhere easily visible**, such as on your fridge or by the door, so you can quickly assess whether you are in an affected zone when you receive an alert.



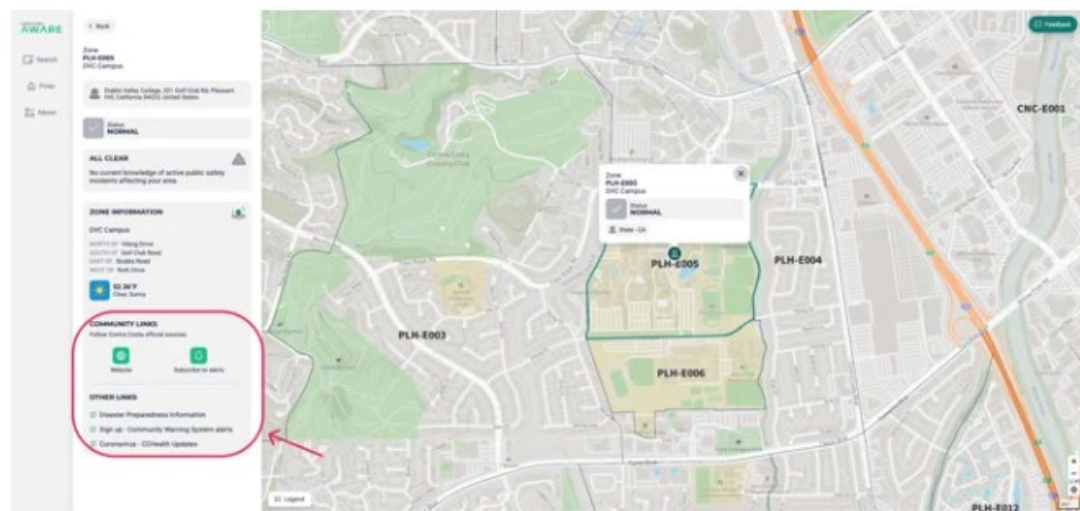
A little below the zone ID is the zone status. This will inform you of the evacuation status of your zone. A legend of the zone status colors can be opened by clicking the Legend icon in the bottom left corner of the map.



4. In the middle section of the left side panel you will find the commonly used name for the area included in the zone, as well as a description of the zone boundaries.



5. The bottom section of the left side panel contains links to helpful resources chosen by your public safety officials.



ATTACHMENT 5 – EVACUATION (CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT)

EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

This attachment is intended to provide additional considerations that would be applicable during a catastrophic evacuation effort. The National Response Framework defines a catastrophic event as any natural or human caused incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or a disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time, immediately exceed local and State resources, and significantly interrupt government operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened.

The following concepts, circumstances, and strategies should be considered during a evacuation effort:

- Food, water, restrooms, fuel, and shelter opportunities need to be available along evacuation routes.
- Rest areas, truck weigh stations, welcome centers, and service plazas should be staffed with emergency personnel to provide information to evacuees.
- Tow trucks will need to be deployed along the evacuation routes to remove stalled or broken-down vehicles.
- Refueling resources will need to be provided for vehicles that operate on gas, diesel, and compressed natural gas.
- Large capacity shelter sites may need to be identified and staffed. Determine if the facilities can accommodate small and large animals.
- The OA EOC may need to coordinate with shelter sites outside the county.
- A large-scale evacuation effort over a long distance may be very challenging given the transportation network of San Diego County.
- Under SEMS, all disasters are the responsibility of the lowest level of government entity. As such, all response responsibilities are provided at the direction of the responding governmental agency.
- Under Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6: Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services, ARC and FEMA may assist evacuees including people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. The National Response Framework also refers to the use of the National Disaster Medical System, which can be activated by the Department of Homeland Security to assist in medical response and patient evacuations beyond care provided under ESF #6.
- Under the National Response Framework (NRF), a catastrophic incident prompts a comprehensive and integrated Federal, State, and local response. When the Secretary of Defense authorizes Defense Support of Civil Authorities for domestic incidents, the Department of Defense retains command of military forces under Defense Support of Civil Authorities and coordinates its activities under a Unified Area Command.
- FEMA maintains pre-positioned caches of disaster supplies throughout the western United States.
- In the event of a catastrophic incident in San Diego County, FEMA will assign representatives with the authority to commit federal resources to the County and arrange

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- the logistics of federal shipments. This representative will work with the OA EOC staff to meet the prioritized needs of the OA.
- During the first 48 hours following an incident, FEMA transports “push items”—federal assets that include Emergency Response Teams, equipment, and other supplies—to an incident Mobilization Center.
 - FEMA ships resources from mobilization centers to Federal Operational Staging Areas and to state staging areas and relies on state and local agencies to distribute the resources.
 - In a catastrophic incident, FEMA will deliver resources and transfer them to state control at any of the following locations:
 - Directly where the resources are needed
 - Incident Command Post in a local jurisdiction
 - Point of Distribution
 - State staging area
 - Federal Operational Staging Area
 - Mobilization Center
 - Federal personnel provide warehousing, transportation, and other labor whenever resources remain under the management of the Federal Government.
 - FEMA resources include federal support until the point where supplies are handed off to the state and local authorities for distribution to the public. When supplies and commodities are handed off to the state and local government, labor and logistics support becomes the responsibility of those parties, unless the disaster requires further support from the Federal Government.
 - FEMA is responsible for restocking Mobilization Centers and Federal Operational Staging Areas to a 1- to 3-day supply level.
 - FEMA validates the eligibility of and prioritizes requests from the State Government.
 - FEMA mission tasks the Department of Transportation to activate the National Transportation Contract as part of ESF #1 – Transportation.
 - FEMA mission tasks the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to support requests for ice, water, and emergency power under ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering.
 - Under the NRF and at FEMA’s direction, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may provide local and State Government with the following direct federal assistance:
 - Supplies of bottled or bulk potable water
 - Supplies of packaged ice
 - Transportation of purchased commodities to one or more staging and/or distribution sites, including moving from staging sites to Points of Distribution.
 - Loading and unloading of trailers and reefers.
 - Storing of purchased or government furnished commodities at staging sites outside of affected areas or Points of Distribution in affected areas.
 - Managing commodity contracts to execute assigned mission.
 - The Department of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services Agency (HHS) manage the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) which is a large inventory of medicine and medical supplies used to protect the public if an emergency is severe enough to deplete local medical supplies.

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- The SNS, which is strategically located in caches throughout the country, are staged for shipping to a disaster area within 12 hours of notification.
 - Technical staff travels with the SNS push packages to coordinate with state and local officials, and to ensure prompt and effective use of the materials.
 - HHS transfers authority for the SNS assets to state and local authorities once they arrive at a designated state receiving and storage site.