



City of Seal Beach

EVACUATION PLAN

2018

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FOREWARD

The City of Seal Beach Evacuation Plan (the Plan) is designed to provide the City of Seal Beach with information on evacuation protocols.

The procedures in this Plan are intended to be flexible enough to account for a wide variety of scenarios with varying responsibilities for emergency response personnel; at the same time, no plan can provide a complete set of actions for every conceivable emergency situation. Officials within the City of Seal Beach’s emergency response organization (ERO) have the authority to modify the procedures established in this Plan during an emergency situation to improve the City’s response, as needed.

The Plan is a living document and can be updated as needed by contacting the City of Seal Beach’s Emergency Services Coordinator.

PLAN CONCURRENCE

Department/Agency	Title	Name	Signature of Representative	Date
City Manager				
Police Department				
Community Development				
Community Services/Recreation				
Finance				
Orange County Fire Authority				
Human Resources/Risk Management				
Public Works				
Marine Safety & Lifeguard				
City Clerk				

PLAN REVISIONS

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Introduction

Purpose

This Evacuation Plan provides guidance for the evacuation and relocation operations of an affected population, typically involving 50 individuals or more, within the City of Seal Beach during an emergency event, including natural disasters, homeland security emergencies, and technical fault incidents. The Plan addresses the City department roles and responsibilities as well as the alert and warning systems that should be utilized to notify the affected population. The Plan also outlines specific evacuation zones based on historical incidents and evacuation routes. Temporary Evacuation Points (TEPs) and shelters for evacuated populations are addressed as well as repopulation planning.

Objectives

The objectives of this Evacuation Plan are to provide the City of Seal Beach with a comprehensive plan that expedites and guides:

- Movement of people out of the threatened areas to safe locations
- Control evacuation traffic to ensure the safety of evacuees and a rapid, smooth exit from the threatened areas
- Provide transportation to individuals with limited mobility, including those with disabilities and individuals lacking access to personal vehicles
- Perimeter control and security for the evacuated areas
- Procure, allocate, and use additional personnel and resources from mutual aid or other sources to the extent needed
- Emergency alert and warning of affected population
- Public information
- Repopulation planning
- Establishment of a Temporary Evacuation Point (TEP) for evacuated population

Background & Assumptions

The largest evacuation within the City of Seal Beach would be due to flooding/coastline disturbances, a major earthquake, or a tsunami. Any of these disaster events could require the residents to evacuate due to life safety issues.

Flooding and Coastline Disturbances

As a coastal community, flooding and coastline disturbances are the hazards that may pose the greatest risk to Seal Beach, particularly if a powerful storm occurs in conjunction with high tides. Coastal flooding (coastline disturbances) occurs when water levels rise or are pushed high enough to inundate areas that are normally dry. The coastal areas of Seal Beach may be

inundated immediately before or during a large storm due to storm surge (large waves pushed ashore by strong winds). Storm surges are often associated with hurricanes, although any storm event can generate them.

Coastal flooding events have happened in Seal Beach's recent history, such as coastal street flooding in 2008 and caused minor damage to a building in 2014. FEMA flood maps indicate that the areas in Seal Beach most vulnerable to 100-year floods are areas adjacent to the San Gabriel River and flood control channels, the main beach, the southeastern end of Electric Avenue, and parts of the Old Ranch Golf Course.

The City of Seal Beach identifies a number of potential flooding areas in the community:

- Several parts of downtown/Old Town Seal Beach, including the Pacific Coast Highway near Seal Beach Blvd, the Pacific Coast Highway near 5th Street, 1st Street, Ocean Avenue, Seal Way, Main Street, and Marina Drive
- The area around Leisure World, including Westminster Blvd and Seal Beach Blvd
- The Pacific Coast Highway near the San Gabriel River
- The College Park East neighborhood in northern Seal Beach, adjacent to the Joint Forces Training Base in Los Alamitos, and including Interstate 405 and the northern parts of Seal Beach Blvd
- The College Park West neighborhood near the San Gabriel River and Interstate 405
- The Bridgeport area

Earthquakes

Two strong earthquakes have struck Seal Beach in relatively recent memory: the 1933 Long Beach earthquake (6.3 on the Richter scale) and the 1994 Northridge earthquake (6.8 on the Richter scale). There are three faults within 60 miles of Seal Beach that are capable of producing significant earthquakes:

- **Newport-Inglewood Fault zone** – the second-most active fault in California, is made up of three distinct segments and several faults and fractures. It extends from the Santa Monica Mountains to Newport Beach; one segment of the fault zone, the Seal Beach Fault, runs through the southern portion of Seal Beach.
- **Whittier-Elsinore Fault zone** – runs from near the California-Mexico border to the Chino Hills region. The Whittier Fault is the closest segment to Seal Beach, approximately 16 miles from the community, although the branches most likely to affect Seal Beach are the Glen Ivy North and Glen Ivy South Faults, approximately 20 to 25 miles away.
- **Palos Verdes Fault zone** – extends from San Pedro to the Coronado Banks area off the coast of San Diego, passing approximately 15 miles offshore from Seal Beach.

Major earthquakes along any of these faults could cause significant damage to Seal Beach. In addition to the direct damage caused by the shaking of the ground, earthquakes can contribute

to a hazard called liquefaction. Seal Beach sits above a fairly high groundwater table, making liquefaction an issue of concern, particularly as most of the buildings in the community are in areas of elevated liquefaction potential and were built prior to 1970, increasing the risk that they are structurally unsound. The Seal Beach General Plan Safety Element identifies the Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station and the northern parts of the community as being at a heightened risk of liquefaction.

Earthquakes can also result in landslides, either directly as a result of ground shaking or indirectly when the soil acquires a more fluid consistency as a result of liquefaction. Although the Seal Beach topography makes landslides unlikely throughout much of the community, it is an issue of concern in the steep slope areas adjacent to Gum Grove Park and the “Hill” residential tract.

Tsunamis

Local earthquakes, as well as those in Alaska, Japan, and South America, may cause tsunamis that affect Seal Beach. An analysis by the California Office of Emergency Services found that the Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge and the parts of the community below the Pacific Coast Highway are at risk of inundation from tsunamis, including the downtown/Old Town area.

Although tsunamis do travel very fast, advance warning of one is likely unless the event triggering the tsunami occurs extremely close to Seal Beach. If the tsunami is triggered by a local source, the City’s Tsunami Evacuation Playbook anticipates a 10- to 30-minute travel time and identifies a wave height of 2 to 8 feet above sea level for various tsunami scenarios. A tsunami triggered by a distant source could reach Seal Beach in as little as two hours and as much as 13 hours, and could generate waves of up to 14 feet.

Evacuation Planning

The amount of time to conduct an evacuation may vary considerably. In some instances, a community may have multiple days of notice that an emergency situation may occur, such as with a hurricane. In other instances, a community may only receive advance notification of a few hours. Seal Beach should be prepared for both eventualities, so it is critical to plan for evacuation activities before emergency conditions develop. When planning for an evacuation, consider the following:

- Why is the evacuation needed (e.g., what is the risk to community members, and is the risk sufficient that other options, such as sheltering in place, are not feasible)?
- What areas of the community may need to be evacuated, and how many people will need to be evacuated in each instance?
- What are the best evacuation routes out of the community or impacted area?
- What personnel and resources (including transportation) are needed to safely and effectively evacuate the impacted area(s)?
- How will access to the evacuated area(s) be controlled?

Legal Guidelines

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services established guidelines intended to clarify and explain the legal authority that state and local political subdivisions and public safety agencies may use to initiate, maintain, and enforce restrictions on the movement of persons and property. The guidelines focus on issues local government officials may face when evaluating the potential evacuation of their populations in the event of an emergency or disaster. As they face this decision, questions will arise as to a local government's authority to issue an evacuation order and the liabilities associated with such an order.

The guidelines provide background to these questions. The guidelines are not inclusive of all legal issues that may arise during an emergency, and discuss only issues likely to arise during the course of an evacuation, quarantine, or similar action during an emergency. Before ordering an evacuation, quarantine, or other action, government officials or agencies should consult with appropriate legal counsel.

Legal Authority to Order an Evacuation

A governing body may impose voluntary or mandatory evacuation orders pursuant to the general police power with which government is imbued. The preferred practice is to order an evacuation pursuant to statutory authority, e.g. the Emergency Services Act.

The authority to control the movement of persons and property arises from the police power of the state. The police power enables governments to take action for the good of the public – governing bodies may enact laws, ordinances, or regulations to protect the health, safety, morals, or general welfare of the population. Of course, the police power is used every day for building restrictions, licensing, and other similar activities. Similarly, the police power also provides governing bodies with flexibility to meet emergency situations.

Basis for Police Power

Local governing bodies derive their basic powers from the state Constitution, just as the state entities do. California's Constitution expressly authorizes counties and cities to make and enforce all local, police, sanitary and other laws.

California Constitution Article XI, § 7

"A county or city may make and enforce within its limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws."

Pursuant to the police power, the Legislature has enacted specific statutes pertaining to the movement of persons and property. Even so, the police power does not require statutory enactment for authorities related to exigent circumstances. The Courts of the United States and California have provided rulings defining the limits of the police power. Essentially, the extent of

the police power is proportional to the extent of the emergency. Police powers flow from the law of necessity, and “in an emergency, the scope of permissible regulation may increase.”

Authority to Restrict Movement

The Governor, delegates of the Governor, local governing bodies and their designated representatives, statutorily designated law enforcement agents, and statutorily authorized government employees have the authority to restrict the movement of people and property in an emergency situation. Local government may enact legislation under the authority of the state’s police power. Local law enforcement agencies may be used to enforce or assist in the implementation of the legislation.

Law Enforcement Powers regarding Evacuation

There are six specific statutes, in addition to the California Emergency Services Act, that provide methods for enforcing the restriction on movement of people and property.

Penal Code § 148.2 provides for punishment of persons interfering with firefighters or rescue personnel during the discharge of their duties and makes it an offense to disobey orders given by firefighters or other public officers.

Penal Code § 402 pertains to interfering with personnel at the scene of an emergency. Similar to Penal Code § 148.2, it specifically broadens the conditions and types of personnel protected by the statute.

Penal Code § 409 prohibits persons from remaining in the area of a riot or an unlawful assembly, after being warned to disperse.

Penal Code § 409.3 provides that law enforcement has authority to control or manage an accident scene except for patient care.

Penal Code § 409.5 allows specified law enforcement officers to close or restrict access to an area.

Penal Code § 409.6 allows specified law enforcement officers to close or restrict access to an avalanche area, and provides for forcible removal from the area.

Penal Code § 409.5

Penal Code § 409.5 provides that specified law enforcement officers may close or restrict access to an area in the event of a disaster. The agencies and persons that have the authority to restrict the movement of people and property under Penal Code § 409.5 are:

- California Highway Patrol,
- Sheriff’s Office,

- Police Department,
- Marshal's Office,
- Any officer or employee of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection designated a peace officer by subdivision (g) of Cal. Penal Code § 830.2,
- Any officer or employee of the Department of Parks and Recreation designated a peace officer by subdivision (f) of Cal. Penal Code § 830.2,
- Any officer or employee of the Department of Fish and Game designated a peace officer under subdivision (e) of Cal. Penal Code § 830.2,
- Any publicly employed full-time lifeguard or publicly employed full-time marine safety officer while acting in a supervisory position in the performance of his or her official duties.

Rather than relying on Penal Code § 409.5, the local governing body should consider issuing an evacuation order that specifies the following:

- whether the order is for voluntary or mandatory evacuation;
- who is going to enforce the order (Police, Sheriff, Director of Emergency Services, Fire Department, etc.);
- what they are authorized to do (evacuate, use reasonable force to remove someone from an area);
- the relevant time period; and
- that the evacuation is issued under provisions of the Emergency Services Act, thereby invoking the penalty provisions of the Act and affording the immunities accorded.

Refusal to Evacuate

Evacuation orders should be issued when there is a clear and immediate threat to the health and safety of the population and it is determined that evacuation is the best option for protection. 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 or, if necessary, have these individuals sign waivers. Once a local jurisdiction orders an evacuation, it is critical that public information dissemination, transportation, 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.

The Seal Beach Police Department Evacuation Refusal/Waiver is found in Attachment III.

Roles and Responsibilities

These descriptions are outlines of each department's role and responsibilities. Checklists are found in Attachment I.

Police Department

Seal Beach Police Department (SBPD) personnel are responsible for coordinating evacuation efforts in Seal Beach, including drafting and issuing evacuation orders. SBPD personnel will provide evacuation notifications, traffic control, and perimeter control, in coordination with other City departments including Public Works. Once evacuations are complete, SBPD has the exclusive responsibility for protecting private and public property in all areas that were evacuated. Entry will be controlled by SBPD personnel. SBPD will assist with the Repopulation Plan when requested by Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA). SBPD personnel should be equipped with visual aids or tools to communicate evacuation orders to the deaf and hard of hearing, people with cognitive disabilities and non-English speakers.

City of Seal Beach City Council

The City of Seal Beach Council and the City Attorney comprise the Policy Unit. Collectively this body sets direction on policies and direction, making recommendations to the Director of Emergency Services. The City of Seal Beach EOP designates the City Manager as the Director of Emergency Services. During a disaster response, the Director of Emergency Services is responsible to request that the City of Seal Beach City Council proclaim a local emergency condition and to issue emergency regulations to protect life and property as needed, which shall be confirmed or repealed by the City Council at the earliest possible time.

City of Long Beach Animal Care Services

The City of Seal Beach contracts with City of Long Beach Animal Care Services for animal control services. The Long Beach Animal Care Services, in coordination with Orange County Animal Care Services and other organizations, will lead the evacuation of animals and the establishment of a temporary animal shelter if necessary.

Orange County Fire Authority

The Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) is the contract fire services provider for the City of Seal Beach. The OCFA has two fire stations in Seal Beach: Station 44 located at 718 Central Avenue in Old Town, and Station 48 located at 3131 N Gate Road north of Leisure World. OCFA personnel will determine which zones must be evacuated and will relay that information to SBPD. OCFA will also assist in the evacuation of those with Disability and Access or Functional Needs, as needed. OCFA will be the lead on Repopulation Planning and will expect assistance from SBPD personnel, the City Emergency Services Coordinator, American Red Cross, Public Information Officer, and Public Works.

Public Works

Public Works personnel will assist with road closures and traffic control as requested by SBPD or the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Marine Safety & Lifeguard Department

The Marine Safety & Lifeguard Department is responsible for the safety of coastal areas during a disaster. Marine Safety personnel will conduct aquatic search and rescue operations, monitor dangerous and potentially dangerous aquatic environments, and issue evacuation notifications to the beach and other aquatic environments as needed. As part of these responsibilities, the Marine Safety personnel may conduct evacuations from coastal areas as necessary, at the direction from SBPD or the EOC.

Community Services

Community Services personnel will manage the TEPs and ensure that the American Red Cross (ARC) can open and staff a shelter, if needed. If the ARC is unable to open and staff a shelter, Community Services staff will be expected to handle shelter operations.

Emergency Services Coordinator

The Emergency Services Coordinator (ESC) will ensure that information is shared amongst all active departments, activate and staff the EOC, and lead the public alert and warning group.

Public Information Officer

The Public Information Officer (PIO) will ensure that information on evacuation orders, status of the disaster, safety information, and repopulation plans are shared with the public as soon as possible through close collaboration with the EOC.

Notification & Warning

Evacuation Notices & Terminology

The City of Seal Beach will utilize the following evacuation terminology when issuing public evacuation notices:

Pre-Evacuation Advisory:

- Typically issued 72-hours prior to a known imminent event where evacuations may be required.
- Seal Beach Police Department will alert the community of possible risk to life or property.
- Community members should immediately begin preparations to leave and closely monitor the developing situation.
- If at any time residents feel threatened, they should take immediate action. Do not wait for notification.

Potential Evacuation Order:

- Seal Beach Police Department strongly urges and recommends persons and their animals in designated evacuation areas to relocate to safer locations for their own safety.
- High risk for loss of life and property exists.
- Personal discretion is allowed, but not advised. People with access and functional needs and those with large animals should leave now.
- If at any time the public feels threatened, take immediate action. Do not wait for notification.

Immediate Evacuation Order:

- Seal Beach Police Department orders all persons and their animals in designated evacuation areas to relocate to safer locations for their own safety immediately, without delay.
- Extreme risk for loss of life and property exists.
- A mandatory evacuation order will apply to the public in general.
- Persons who refuse to comply with a mandatory evacuation order will not be forcibly removed from their homes. However, they should not expect rescue or other lifesaving assistance after the onset of the emergency event.

Public Alerting and Warning Systems

When the decision to evacuate has been made, the public will be alerted through the following systems:

Mass Notification - Landline, Opt-in Cell, Text, and Email

- **AlertOC** – The system may be used by the City to send voice, e-mail, and text messages to inform the public and the City’s staff of potential hazards, recommended protective actions, evacuation orders, and the City’s emergency response activities. Messages will reach those opted in to the system and reverse 911 landline phones. The alert will not reach the entire population of the city or visitors. To activate AlertOC call the ESC first. If unable to reach the ESC contact the Operations and Administrative Sergeant, Senior Public Safety Dispatcher, and as a last resort contact OCSD Control One at (714) 628-7008.
- **Nixle** – This system may be used by the City to send text messages and e-mails to inform the public of potential hazards, recommended protective actions, evacuations orders, etc. Understand that this system is not geo-located and you message the entire 90740 group when you activate. Messages will reach those opted in to the system. The alert will not reach the entire population of the city or visitors. To activate you can contact the ESC or Public Safety Dispatch.

Cell Phone

- **Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA)** – This system may be activated by the ESC which will send geolocated emergency messages by cell tower location to cell phones, no system registration is required for the end user. Message will reach the majority of people with cell phones in the city. Currently the system is limited to 90 characters. To activate WEA contact the Emergency Services Coordinator, the Operations and Administrative Sergeant and as a last resort, contact Orange County Communications Control One at (714) 628-7008.

Television and Radio

- **Emergency Alert System (EAS)** – The system for notifying the public by AM/FM radio, local television (SBTV-3), and freeway message boards can be activated by calling the Orange County Communications Control One at (714) 628-7008.
- **Radio & Media** – The PIO will make contact with television (SBTV-3), radio, and the print media to request message distribution. Warnings are always made a priority.

In Person

- **Public Address (PA) Systems** – Police, Fire, and Marine Safety vehicles have public address systems that may be used.
- **Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach “Giant Voice” Mass Notification Loudspeaker System**-system of dispersed loudspeaker towers throughout the base with the capability to play both sirens and voice announcements that may be heard by local residents bordering the installation. It is used in emergency situations, to warn base personnel in the event of

extreme weather situations, tsunamis, or significant law enforcement or other military operations.

- **Vehicle Sirens** – Police, Fire, and Marine Safety vehicles are outfitted with sirens.
- **Electronic Message Boards** – Electronic signage can be used to alert residents of hazards, evacuation orders, and protective actions.
- **Door-to-Door Canvassers** – SBPD and OCFA may do door-to-door notifications. The ESC can supplement staff by utilizing the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Volunteers in Police Services (VIPS), City Employees, and other organized/uniformed groups.

Public Information

The Public Information Officer's role is to ensure the public is informed throughout the evacuation process. The public can receive information from the city through the following systems:

Social Media

- The PIO may post to the City and Police Department's social media sites: Facebook, Twitter, Nextdoor, Instagram, and/or website.

Press Release

- The PIO may draft a more detailed press release.

City Website

- The PIO may activate the emergency banner on the City's website to pass along emergency/evacuation information.

Press Conference

- The PIO may conduct a press conference on the City's response efforts to provide public information on the evacuation process, shelter locations, and evacuation routes. The press conference should have an American Sign Language interpreter and be conducted in multiple languages. Interpreters can be requested through the Orange County Sheriff's Department – Emergency Management Division.

Mass Notification Evacuation Scripts and Press Releases are found in Attachment II.

Tsunami Notification Procedure

If a tsunami occurs with the potential to affect Seal Beach or other coastal Orange County communities, or if there is an elevated risk of such a tsunami, Control One will immediately broadcast a notification in accordance with established procedure. Control One will use radio, telephone, and the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System to alert members of the public, law enforcement, fire, lifeguards and marine safety, hospitals, and other public safety agencies. This information will also be distributed through the EAS and National Weather Service. Tsunami notifications for California originate at the National Tsunami Warning Center in Palmer, Alaska. There are four types of tsunami notifications, as follows:

Tsunami Information Statement

The Tsunami Information Statement informs emergency management officials and members of the public that an earthquake or other incident capable of generating a tsunami has occurred, and that a tsunami watch, advisory, or warning has been issued for another coastal area. The area covered by a tsunami information statement does not face any threat of destructive tsunami events; this notification is for informative purposes and to prevent unnecessary preparatory activities (e.g., evacuations).

Tsunami Watch

The Tsunami Watch informs emergency management individuals and members of the public that an event has occurred which may create a tsunami capable of affecting the covered area. A tsunami watch is used as a preliminary notification that dangerous conditions may develop. Local communities may need to take preparatory activities or prepare for emergency response operations.

Tsunami Advisory

The Tsunami Advisory informs emergency management individuals and members of the public that a tsunami has occurred, or that such an event is imminent or expected. Areas under a tsunami advisory are not expected to see significant inundation (maximum of 3.3 feet), but there is a risk of strong currents or dangerous waves for those in and very near the water. Local officials may close beaches and evacuate harbors if a tsunami advisory is issued.





Tsunami Warning

The Tsunami Warning informs emergency management individuals and members of the public that a tsunami capable of creating widespread inundation has occurred, or that such an event is imminent or expected. Local officials may choose to evacuate low-lying areas during a tsunami warning.

Tsunami notifications may be upgraded, downgraded, or canceled as new information becomes available. For example, a tsunami watch is generally upgraded to an advisory or warning if a tsunami develops.

A cancellation is issued after an evaluation of water-level data confirms that a destructive tsunami will not impact an area under a warning, advisory, or watch or that a tsunami has diminished to a level where additional damage is not expected.

Table 1. NOAA Domestic Tsunami Messages

Alert Level	Potential Hazard(s)	Action
 Warning	Dangerous coastal flooding and powerful currents	Move to high ground or inland
 Advisory	Strong currents and waves dangerous to those in or very near water	Stay out of water, away from beaches and waterways
 Watch	Not yet known	Stay tuned for more information Be prepared to act
 Information Statement	No threat or very distant event for which hazard has not been determined	No action suggested at this time

Tsunami Evacuation Playbook

The City models its tsunami evacuation plan on the State of California “*Tsunami Evacuation Playbook*” which was developed by the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the California Geological Survey. This playbook provides guidelines for evacuation in the event of a tsunami event. While this playbook will inform decision makers and policy makers, it is not a binding document. The City also has a “*tsunami evacuation playbook*” which provides additional detail about the potential tsunami scenarios that may affect Seal Beach, including the areas that should be evacuated in the event of different heights of tsunamis.

The Seal Beach tsunami evacuation playbook provides generalized evacuation information for varying types of tsunamis, based on the size of the event that creates the tsunami and the travel time between the event location and the city. The localized playbook includes protocols for

obtaining and recording information on tsunamis, and identifies potential tsunami heights and travel times based on different types of events.

The evacuation playbook identifies four types of scenarios:

Phase 1 – A tsunami advisory has been issued: Beaches, piers, and harbors (including boats in the harbors) should be evacuated. Be prepared for strong currents and potential scouring of coastal channels.

Phase 2 – A tsunami warning has been issued, with a height of no more than 5 feet. Evacuate the portion of downtown bordered by Electric Avenue on the south, 12th Street to the west, the Pacific Coast Highway to the north, and Seal Beach Blvd. to the east. Also, evacuate the Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge, beaches, piers, and harbors. Prepare for strong currents and potential scouring of coastal channels.

Phase 3 – A tsunami warning has been issued, with a height between 5 feet and 11.5 feet. Evacuate all areas south of the Pacific Coast Highway, the neighborhood south of Marlin Avenue, and the shopping center at the intersection of Bolsa Avenue and Balboa Drive.

Maximum Phase – A tsunami warning has been issued for a tsunami greater than 11.5 feet. Evacuate all areas south of the Pacific Coast Highway, the neighborhood south of Marlin Avenue, and the shopping center at the intersection of Bolsa Avenue and Balboa Drive.

Tsunami Evacuation Playbook Maps are found in Attachment VII.

Traffic Movement & Control

Evacuation Routes

When a voluntary or mandatory evacuation notification is issued, the Law Enforcement Branch and Public Works Branch will select the best routes from the threatened area to safe locations, ideally to evacuation centers or other shelter and care facilities. These routes shall be chosen based on the number of people to be evacuated, the road capacity, and which roads may be blocked or have their capacity reduced by disaster conditions. To the extent possible, evacuation routes should be selected before emergency conditions develop.

For areas not covered by site-specific plans, the best evacuation routes will have to be selected at the time of the hazard event. As the emergency situation progresses, the Law Enforcement Branch and Public Works Branch will receive regular updates on the condition of the road network from field personnel, adjusting the designated evacuation routes accordingly. All changes in evacuation routes must be clearly and immediately communicated to traffic control staff, transportation staff, access control personnel, and the Public Information Officer.

When evacuation activities begin, the appropriate personnel will evacuate community members away from the threatened areas. Ideally, evacuations should use major freeways to the extent possible, and major surface streets to supplement evacuation activities as needed. Evacuation personnel may convert two-way roadways into a one-way route, doubling capacity; such operations may require consultation with Caltrans. The number of routes and roadway capacity needed to accommodate evacuating community members will depend on the on the time and day of the evacuation activities, and the number of people evacuating. Possible evacuation routes include:

- **Interstate 405** – providing access to communities northwest and southeast of Seal Beach. It is among the busiest and most congested freeways in the United States.
- **Interstate 605** – providing access to communities to the north of Seal Beach.
- **State Route 22** – providing access to communities east of Seal Beach. It also provides access to the City of Long Beach to the west, albeit as a surface road rather than a limited access freeway.
- **State Route 1** – an arterial surface road providing access to communities northwest and southeast of Seal Beach (roughly paralleling Interstate 405, but closer to the coast).
- **Westminster Blvd.** – a major arterial road running east-west across Seal Beach.
- **Seal Beach Blvd.** – a major arterial road running north-south across Seal Beach.

Evacuation routes themselves may be affected by an emergency situation, which can reduce their capacity or render them impassable (for example, State Route 1 lies near the coast, and may be blocked during coastal flooding events). Police officers will patrol evacuation routes to ensure that they are safe for community members. Additionally, because many possible

evacuation routes are regional highways and roads that run through surrounding communities, the capacities of these routes are likely to be impacted if the communities surrounding Seal Beach are also compelled to evacuate. The Law Enforcement Branch shall coordinate with representatives of other communities to minimize congestion on these routes.

The College Park West community is accessed by only one entry point. The College Park East, Leisure World, and Surfside communities have only two access points, adjacent respectively to Lampson Avenue, Seal Beach Blvd., and the Pacific Coast Highway, which could result in access difficulties in a major earthquake or flooding situation.

For planning purposes, as a general rule, each lane of traffic can accommodate 1,900 vehicles per hour. A typical Reporting District (RD) in Seal Beach contains 775 single-family homes. The US Census Bureau reports that the average household in Seal Beach contains 1.84 people with approximately 1.5 cars per household. As a result, each RD in Seal Beach contains an average of 1,426 people and 1,163 cars to be evacuated.

Evacuation Routes have been pre-planned and approved by Seal Beach Police Department. Each route has been outlined on the evacuation management zone maps in Attachment IV. Orange County Fire Authority, in collaboration with Seal Beach Police and Emergency Management, will determine which zones will be evacuated. Seal Beach Police will then determine which evacuation routes will be utilized.

Evacuation routes can be changed during an incident as necessary to ensure the safety of life, property, and the environment.

In general, the following evacuation routes exist for each of the areas of the City:

Old Town

South of the Pacific Coast Highway, between 1st Street and Seal Beach Blvd

- **West of 4th Street** – Direct civilian evacuation toward Marina Drive to northbound N. Marina Drive toward Long Beach. If the Marina Bridge is closed, traffic may need to be directed northbound on 1st Street to westbound Pacific Coast Highway towards Long Beach*.
- **West of Main Street** – Direct civilian evacuation north to the Pacific Coast Highway to westbound Pacific Coast Highway towards Long Beach*.
- **East of Main Street** – Direct civilian evacuation north to the Pacific Coast Highway to eastbound Pacific Coast Highway, to northbound Seal Beach Blvd*.

**If the Pacific Coast Highway is closed due to flooding, traffic may need to be directed eastbound on Ocean Avenue, Central Avenue, and/or Electric Avenue, to northbound Seal Beach Blvd.*

The Hill

North of Bolsa Avenue, west of Seal Beach Blvd

- **West of Balboa Drive** – Direct civilian evacuation from neighborhoods to Coastline Drive at Balboa Drive, Silver Shoals Avenue, or 5th Street, and continue to westbound Pacific Coast Highway towards Long Beach. If the Pacific Coast Highway is closed due to flooding, traffic may need to be directed
- **East of Balboa Drive** – Direct civilian evacuation from neighborhoods to eastbound Bolsa Avenue, and continue to northbound Seal Beach Blvd.

The Coves

Between Bolsa Avenue and the Pacific Coast Highway, west of Seal Beach Blvd, and east of Balboa Drive

- **South of Marlin Avenue** – Direct civilian evacuation from neighborhoods north to eastbound Marlin Avenue, and continue to northbound Seal Beach Blvd.
- **North of Marlin Avenue** – Direct civilian evacuation from neighborhoods south to eastbound Marlin Avenue, and continue to northbound Seal Beach Blvd.

Leisure World

West of Seal Beach Blvd, between St Andrews Drive and North Gate Road

- **South of Golden Rain Road, West of St. Andrews Drive** – Direct civilian evacuation from neighborhoods towards eastbound St Andrews Drive, and continue north on Seal Beach Blvd.
- **South of Golden Rain Road, East of St. Andrews Drive** – Direct civilian evacuation from neighborhoods north to Golden Rain Road, and continue north on Seal Beach Blvd.
- **North of Golden Rain Road** – Direct civilian evacuation from neighborhoods south to Golden Rain Road, and continue north on Seal Beach Blvd.
- **North of Interlachen Road/Oakmont Road** – Direct civilian evacuation from neighborhoods toward Northwood Road, to the North Gate Road exit, and continue eastbound on North Gate Road to either northbound Seal Beach Blvd or the south Interstate 405.

Surfside

South of the Pacific Coast Highway, east of the Anaheim Bay Bridge

- **West of Sea Way (at intersection with Surfside Ave & Pacific Ave)** – Direct civilian evacuation eastbound toward Phillips Street to eastbound Pacific Coast Highway towards Huntington Beach. Per the Huntington Beach Tsunami Evacuation Routes map, traffic will be directed north/east on Warner Avenue, and north on Bolsa Chica Street.

- **East of Sea Way (at intersection with Surfside Ave & Pacific Ave)** – Direct civilian evacuation eastbound toward Anderson Street to eastbound Pacific Coast Highway towards Huntington Beach. Per the Huntington Beach Tsunami Evacuation Routes map, traffic will be directed north/east on Warner Avenue, and north on Bolsa Chica Street.

College Park East

North of the Interstate 405, between Lampson Avenue and Manley Street

- **Candleberry Avenue Exit** – Direct civilian evacuation from neighborhoods between Basswood Street and Candleberry Avenue toward northbound Candleberry Avenue, and continue east on Lampson Avenue.
- **Heather Street Exit** – Direct civilian evacuation from neighborhoods between Heather Street and Oleander Street, and in the area of Elder Avenue, Fuchsia Street, and Heather Street, toward northbound Heather Street, and continue east on Lampson Avenue.
- **Rose Street/Tulip Street Exit** – Direct civilian evacuation from neighborhoods east of Oleander Street toward northbound Rose Street or Tulip Street, and continue east on Lampson Avenue.

College Park West

West of the Interstate 405/north of State Route 22, east of N Studebaker Road

- Direct civilian evacuation from neighborhoods south/west on College Park Drive to N Studebaker Road. If College Park Drive is impassable due to bridge collapse at the San Gabriel River, traffic will be directed onto the northbound San Gabriel River Trail toward E Willow Street.
- The San Gabriel River Trail end points are San Gabriel Canyon Rd/SR 39 (Azusa) and 1st Street at the Pacific Ocean (Seal Beach). On the eastside of the San Gabriel River at the intersection with College Park Drive, there is single vehicle access onto the trail via a chain link gate.

Access Control

Once an area has been evacuated, the Seal Beach Police Department is responsible for providing security and controlling access for the evacuated area(s). Access control helps to reduce exposure to hazardous conditions that are present in the impacted area(s), and also helps protect personal property and buildings that are unattended. Security activities will be carried out with manned access control points and barricades at key locations around the perimeter of the area, such as main roads into the evacuated area. Barricades should be established at all entry points, regardless of whether they are manned or unmanned, and all unmanned areas of the perimeter shall be patrolled periodically. The Police Department will issue special entry passes allowing authorized personnel access to evacuated areas if necessary, in accordance with established policies.

Temporary Evacuation Points

Temporary Evacuation Points (TEP) are short-term in nature and give evacuated populations a place to go after being evacuated, but before a shelter is open. Seal Beach Police will determine the location of the TEP based on the incident. TEPs can be changed during an incident as necessary to ensure the safety of life, property, and the environment. The Community Services Department is responsible for setting up and managing a TEP.

The city has pre-identified a list of potential TEP locations within the City of Seal Beach and in surrounding jurisdictions. The determination of the TEP location will be based on numerous factors including the safety of the location and availability. The suggested Temporary Evacuation Point Layout is found in Attachment V.

Table 2. Possible TEP Locations

Name	Address
Marina Community Center	151 Marina Drive
Seal Beach Shopping Center/ Pavilions	901-1101 Pacific Coast Highway
Seal Beach Village Shopping Center	13924 Seal Beach Blvd.
The Shops At Rossmoor	12501 Seal Beach Blvd.
Old Ranch Town Center	12430 Seal Beach Blvd.
Old Ranch Country Club	3901 Lampson Ave.
Seal Beach Tennis Center	3900 Lampson Ave.
Los Alamitos High School	3591 W Cerritos Ave., Los Alamitos
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach	800 Seal Beach Blvd.
Golden West College	15744 Goldenwest St., Huntington Beach
Cal State Long Beach (CSULB)	1250 Bellflower Blvd., Long Beach
Orange County Fair Grounds (people + animals) (request through OA)	88 Fair Dr., Costa Mesa

Transportation

The US Census Bureau also reports that 10.3% of households in Seal Beach do not have access to a private vehicle, and even households with access to a private vehicle may require evacuation assistance. Seal Beach shall provide vehicles as needed to assist individuals who are unable to evacuate on their own. It is the responsibility of the Law Enforcement Branch to determine how many vehicles the City must provide and of what type. This information will be passed to the Logistics Section, which will locate and request the vehicles and their operators through mutual aid or other methods. Public and private vehicles may both be used as needed, including vehicles in the City fleet, although private vehicles are preferred so that public vehicles may be free to carry out emergency response activities. Orange County Transportation Authority and local school districts may be able to provide buses. When the City is providing transportation, it may be necessary to establish evacuation assembly points, where individuals needing transportation can gather in centralized locations.

Long Beach Transit

Buses and paratransit vehicles can be requested via Long Beach Transit Dispatch at (562) 591-4863.

- Provide details: any special needs, how many individuals need transport etc.
- Long Beach Transit paratransit services, “Dial-A-Lift”, runs from 7:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Sunday through Thursday and from 7:00AM to 11:30 PM Friday and Saturday.
- Vehicles will most likely be coming from the central facility located at 1963 Anaheim Street, Long Beach; or the satellite maintenance facility located at 6860 Cherry Street in North Long Beach.

Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA)

Buses and paratransit vehicles can be requested via OCTA Central Communications / Dispatch at (714) 530-6060. If phone lines are down, send requests dispatch to dispatch via Station 12 (OCTA).

- Provide details: any special needs, how many individuals need transport etc.
- OCTA paratransit services runs from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. with Yellow Cab providing service from 6:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.
- Vehicles will most likely be coming from the Sand Canyon yard in Irvine.

Transportation Assembly Points

Transportation Assembly Points (TAPs) can serve as transportation hubs where evacuees can be picked up by family, friends or be transported to reception centers and/or shelters by public transportation. Evacuees may arrive at TAPs by foot, bicycle, public transit, paratransit, or private vehicles.

Table 3. Possible TAP Locations

Name	Address
Marina Community Center	151 Marina Drive
Seal Beach Shopping Center/ Pavilions	901-1101 Pacific Coast Highway
Seal Beach Village Shopping Center	13924 Seal Beach Blvd.
The Shops At Rossmoor	12501 Seal Beach Blvd.
Old Ranch Town Center	12430 Seal Beach Blvd.
Old Ranch Country Club	3901 Lampson Ave.
Seal Beach Tennis Center	3900 Lampson Ave.

Key criteria for these sites include:

- Geographically dispersed across jurisdiction
- Not encumbered by current evacuation operations plans (i.e. schools and city parks may already be committed as shelters, staging areas, etc.)
- Availability of parking
- Ease of ingress and egress for the public (e.g., easy to get to without getting lost, sufficient parking available)
- Ease of ingress and egress for transit and paratransit vehicles (e.g., appropriate and accessible passenger loading areas, turning radius greater than 50 feet), as well as pedestrian traffic
- Covered area in case of rain or other inclement weather
- Accessible to individuals with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs
- Restroom facilities, nighttime lighting and water supply
- Back-up power supply to serve the needs of people who may need power to sustain operation of essential equipment
- Space for holding pets or livestock awaiting evacuation

TAP sites should be selected based on local hazards present as well as available resources. In some cases it may be helpful to use one of the following methods:

- Number of TAPs may be designated through the use of a population formula (i.e. 1 TAP for every X residents in a city, cities in the former SONGS Emergency Planning Zone have used 1 TAP for about every 3,000 residents)

- TAP locations may be selected based on the availability of suitable sites (Transit hubs, shopping centers, etc.)
- TAP locations may be distributed based upon natural geographic boundaries of a jurisdiction

Traffic Control Points

Traffic controls will be established at key intersection and access points for evacuation routes, to help ensure a smooth flow of traffic. In some situations, traffic control personnel may need to control vehicle flow outside of the hazard area in order to minimize conflicts with evacuating traffic. Traffic control points (TCP) have been established at main intersections within the City to assist in expedited evacuation. These preselected points will be adjusted during the evacuation as needed. Each TCP has been outlined in Attachment VI.

Traffic control personnel will monitor the progress of evacuation activities and implement any changes in traffic control strategies. The City should have towing services on standby to assist disabled vehicles and ensure that they do not impede the flow of traffic. The Public Works Branch can help provide barricades and signs as needed.

Table 4. Traffic Control Point locations

Name	Address
TCP #1	1st Street at Marina Drive
TCP #2	Pacific Coast Highway at 1st Street (Priority)
TCP #3	Pacific Coast Highway at 5th Street
TCP #4	Pacific Coast Highway at Marina Drive
TCP #5	Pacific Coast Highway at Main Street
TCP #6	Pacific Coast Highway at 12th Street
TCP #7	Pacific Coast Highway at Seal Beach Blvd (Priority)
TCP #8	Pacific Coast Highway at Phillips Street
TCP #9	Pacific Coast Highway at Anderson Street (Priority)
TCP #10	Seal Beach Blvd at Marlin Avenue
TCP #11	Seal Beach Blvd at Bolsa Avenue

TCP #12	Seal Beach Blvd at Heron Pointe
TCP #13	Seal Beach Blvd at Westminster Blvd (Priority)
TCP #14	Westminster Blvd at Bolsa Chica Road (Priority)
TCP #15	Westminster Blvd at N Studebaker Road (Priority)
TCP #16	Seal Beach Blvd at St Andrews Drive
TCP #17	Seal Beach Blvd at Golden Rain Road
TCP #18	Seal Beach Blvd at North Gate Road (at south Interstate 405 on ramp/north Interstate 405 off ramp)
TCP #19	Seal Beach Blvd at Old Ranch Parkway (at north Interstate 405 on ramp/south Interstate 405 off ramp)
TCP #20	Seal Beach Blvd at Lampson Avenue
TCP #21	Seal Beach Blvd at St. Cloud Drive
TCP #22	Seal Beach Blvd at Plymouth Drive
TCP #23	Seal Beach Blvd at Bradbury Avenue

Whole Community Approach

The City of Seal Beach strives to incorporate the Whole Community perspective in their emergency planning. By planning for the Whole Community, complexities in the diversity of Orange County are assimilated into the City's planning strategy. Additionally, and most importantly, the Whole Community approach is an incorporation of participatory planning processes that strongly encourages the whole community to own the risk and participate in the solutions.

The US Census Bureau estimated that in 2010, approximately 4,490 individuals in the community (18.5% of Seal Beach's population) had some form of disability, including 37.7% of individuals who were at least 65 years of age. The most common disability in Seal Beach is an ambulatory difficulty, but other forms of disabilities may include hearing or vision challenges, cognitive difficulties, or difficulties with self-care and independent living. Some community members may have multiple disabilities, while others may not be officially recognized as having a disability but may still have special care needs.

As a community that places a high importance on inclusion and meeting the needs of all individuals, Seal Beach is committed to ensuring that disaster planning and emergency response and recovery operations take into consideration the needs of the city's disabled population. Furthermore, the City of Seal Beach is committed to maximizing compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and providing the best service to our residents and visitors. As such, the City of Seal Beach adheres to the guidelines outlined below:

- Disabilities will not prevent access to services or facilities provided by the City of Seal Beach.
- The City of Seal Beach will not exclude or deny benefits of any type based on a disability or access or functional need.
- The City of Seal Beach will work to accommodate people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs in the most integrated setting possible.
- During all phases of disaster response, the City of Seal Beach will make reasonable modifications to policies, practices and procedures, if necessary, to ensure programmatic and architectural access to all.
- The City of Seal Beach will shelter people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs with their families, friends and/or neighbors when feasible in the most integrated setting possible.

Disabilities and Access and/or Functional Needs

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

- People with disabilities are not necessarily among the portion of the population that may need evacuation assistance. Many people with disabilities live independently, are fully self-sufficient and will self-evacuate.
- People with disabilities can lose their support system and become dependent on assistance if separated from their mobility device or durable medical equipment. Such equipment is essential to maintaining independence and will be evacuated with the user whenever possible.
- Situations may arise where attempting to transport certain types of medical equipment or devices with an individual is impractical due to the physical size or volume of the equipment and the space available on the evacuation vehicle. In these cases, responders should be prepared with additional vehicles specifically for the transport of such equipment. Those vehicles should closely follow the evacuation vehicle of the affected individual(s).
- Many people who are ordinarily self-sufficient may have functional needs due to physical or emotional trauma or temporary lack of resources or accommodations.
- Transit-dependent populations (e.g. people with disabilities and those with access and/or functional needs and households without a vehicle) will require public transportation to evacuate.
- Transportation capable and equipped to accommodate people in wheelchairs, scooters, or other mobility aids must be made available. Mobility devices and durable medical equipment should be transported with the evacuee. Evacuee will only be separated from their mobility device(s) and durable medical equipment under the most life-threatening conditions. If these conditions exist, appropriate plans will be in place to ensure durable medical equipment and mobility devices are available at the destination. A coordinated equipment labeling and tracking system will be necessary to ensure individuals are not separated from their mobility devices. Service animals will always be transported with their owner.
- People who are blind or have low vision will need additional assistance during transport because they cannot rely on their traditional orientation and navigation methods. Evacuees with cognitive disabilities, as well as people with dementia, should be transported with their caregivers or other mental health professional when possible for their own safety.
- Buses and paratransit vehicles will most likely be the primary resources used to evacuate people with critical transportation needs. Medical transportation should be reserved for those with injuries and acute medical issues.

Evacuation of Animals

Ensuring for the transportation, care, and sheltering of animals is an important factor in evacuation planning. Some pet owners may refuse to evacuate unless allowances are made for their household pets or other animals. Evacuees forced to leave animals behind may also

attempt to prematurely re-enter evacuated areas to rescue their animals.

Service animals are essential to the continued independence of persons with access and functional needs and should be evacuated with the person. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires service animals be permitted in any area accessible to the general public. This includes public transportation, shelters, and any other location where evacuees may be present.

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006 was established and amends the Stafford Act. PETS require evacuation plans take into account the needs of individuals with household pets (specifically small animals such as dogs and cats) and service animals, prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency. Livestock, exotic pets and other large animals are not covered by the PETS Act.

OCTA rules state service animals (e.g., seeing-eye dogs) are permitted onboard at all times. Household pets are permitted onboard during emergency evacuations if contained within a protective carrier that prevents the animal from interacting with other passengers.

In the event pets are not properly caged, or the pet carrier is too large to fit on the transit trailer, Long Beach Animal Care Services may be able to provide trailers and cages to support the movement of animals. In such cases, the agency will take the animals to the animal shelters, allowing owners to collect their pet once the emergency situation has passed.

The SoCal Animal Response Team (SCART) is a Southern California (Huntington Beach) based volunteer animal disaster response team with the mission to respond to animal needs and assist other agencies during a disaster or crisis, and to offer assistance to cities with animal sheltering, pet response and disaster recovery as needed and requested. They can be contacted via email at info@scart.us or by visiting the website scart.us.

Movement of restricted animals and exotics is the responsibility of the license holder. The California Department of Fish & Wildlife coordinates with nongovernmental organizations to address wildlife and exotic animal shelter and rescue in the event of an emergency.

When local resources become insufficient, the EOC will request assistance through the OA EOC and/or the Regional EOC from the California Department of Food and Agriculture, which is the lead agency for California Animal Response Emergency System.

Evacuation of Schools

Public schools and school districts are required to have safe school and emergency plans in place to safeguard students, staff and visitors. Public schools may or may not have adequate resources, including transportation, to support their students and staff during an evacuation order. Public schools may evacuate or relocate to another school site during an emergency. Parent and student reunification orders are the responsibility of the school district and must be

obtained and communicated to others in an expeditious and inclusive way.

Private schools may need additional assistance in a large-scale evacuation due to the limited number of transportation resources available during an emergency. Institutions without pre-existing plans and transportation resources may be dependent on Transportation Assembly Points and public transportation for evacuation.

Child Care Centers are required to communicate with the California Department of Social Services Community Care Licensing Division in the event of a facility evacuation or other unusual incident. Child Care Centers should coordinate with their local jurisdiction to ensure they are included in local evacuation plans. Some Child Care Centers may require additional transportation support.

Seal Beach is part of the Los Alamitos Unified School District, located at: 10293 Bloomfield Street, Los Alamitos, CA 90720 (562) 799-4700.

Table 5. Schools

Name	Age Range	Address	Phone Number
J.H. McGaugh Elementary School	K – 5th grade	1698 Bolsa Avenue	(562) 799-4560
Seal Beach Playgroup	3 – 5 years	151 Marina Drive	(562) 594-0066
Sun-N- Fun Creative Playgroup	3 – 4 years	343 12th Street	(562) 430-4384
Growing Tree Preschool	2 – K	215 ½ Seal Beach Blvd	(540) 420-1376
Autism Partnership	K – 5th grade	200 Marina Drive	(562) 431-9293

If any portion of the city is evacuated, schools should be advised so they don't release children and end up with unaccompanied minors without a home to go to. Schools will keep the children on campus, if safe, until guardians arrive to pick them up.

Closest High School Outside of the City:

Los Alamitos High School
 3591 W Cerritos Ave, Los Alamitos, CA 90720
 (562) 799-4780

Special Populations

Long-Term Care Facilities and Group Homes

Locations in this category include Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE), Adult Residential Facilities, Skilled Nursing Facilities and other similar sites. RCFEs provide residents with care, supervision, and assistance with activities of daily living, such as bathing and grooming. They are licensed by the California Department of Social Services. Sites offering medical services, such as Skilled Nursing Facilities and Intermediate Care Facilities are licensed by the California Department of Public Health. Regulations pertaining to evacuation and disaster preparedness of care facilities can be found in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

Table 6. Long-Term Care Facilities and Group Homes

Name	Services	Address	Phone Number
Seal Beach Health and Rehabilitation Center	186 bed skilled nursing facility, full in-house rehabilitation unit with 24 hour RN coverage.	3000 N Gate Rd	(562) 598-2477
<i>Evacuation Plan reviewed monthly, updated annually with total, partial, and zone evacuation guidelines for out of building and offsite evacuations, including transfer agreements for transportation of patients away from the facility.</i>			
Sunrise of Seal Beach	Residential Care for the Elderly (RCFE) certified senior assisted living and independent living facility	3850 Lampson Ave	(562) 594-5788
<i>Evacuation Plan reviewed monthly, updated annually with total, partial, and zone evacuation guidelines for out of building and offsite evacuations, including transfer agreements for transportation of patients away from the facility.</i>			
Princeville - Assisted Living for Seniors	In-home 24/7 board and care for up to six senior residents.	3601 Oleander St	(562) 296-8800
<i>Evacuation Plan last updated 2 years ago – includes out of building evacuation procedures, does not include offsite evacuation guidelines or transportation of residents away from the residence.</i>			

- Licensed care facilities should have plans for facility evacuation that include provisions for transportation of patients and emergency housing.
- Facility evacuation plans should address moving patients to unaffected areas of the facility (i.e., partial evacuation) as well as evacuation of the entire facility (i.e., full

evacuation). Partial or full evacuation of a facility will be determined by facility administration in consultation with public safety agencies.

- Critical care facilities typically have plans to evacuate their patients to another facility within their network. Evacuating residents to similar facilities via pre-existing agreements can ensure residents maintain a similar level of care.

Hospitals

Each hospital in Orange County is required to develop and implement a hospital evacuation plan as part of their Emergency Operations Plan. Hospitals are responsible for coordinating with EMS and receiving facilities to provide on-going medical care for evacuated patients and contacting their contracted ambulance providers to assist in transportation of evacuated patients.

Table 7. Trauma Centers

Name	Level	Address	Phone Number	Miles from center City
Dignity Health – St. Mary Medical Center	Level II	1050 Linden Ave, Long Beach, CA 90813	(562) 491-9000	7 miles
Long Beach Memorial Medical Center	Level II	2801 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach, CA 90806	(562) 933-2000	10 miles
UC Irvine Health	Level I Adult Level II Pediatric	101 The City Drive South, Orange, CA 92868	(714) 456-7890	15 miles
Orange County Global Medical Center (Western Medical Center)	Level II	1001 N. Tustin Ave., Santa Ana, CA 92705	(714) 953-3331	20 miles
Mission Hospital Regional Medical Center	Level II Adult Level II Pediatric	27700 Medical Center Rd., Mission Viejo, CA 92691	(949) 364-1400	35 miles

Level I trauma center has a full range of specialists and equipment available 24-hours a day and admits a minimum required annual volume of severely injured patients. Additionally, a Level I center has a program of research, is a leader in trauma education and injury prevention, and is a referral resource for communities in neighboring regions (community outreach).

Closest Hospital Outside of the City:

Los Alamitos Medical Center
3751 Katella Ave, Los Alamitos, CA 90720
(562) 598-1311
6 miles (from center city)

Homeless

Homeless people will be transported and sheltered with general evacuation populations following emergency procedures detailed in this plan.

Homeless Shelter Outside of the City:

The Armory
612 E. Warner Ave Santa Ana, CA 92707
(714) 836-7188

Seal Beach Police Detention Center

The Seal Beach Police Department Detention Center is a type 1 facility with 30 beds. The Detention Center houses three different types of inmates:

1. Street arrests from the Seal Beach and Los Alamitos Police Departments: All local arrestees are processed and held, if necessary, at the facility.
2. Pay to Stay/Work Furlough program: for people who are allowed by a judge to carry out their sentence in a city/private jail instead of a county jail.
3. United States Marshals Service contract: temporary housing of federal prisoners, generally those involved with the US government's prosecution of federal cases.

Onsite (out-of-buildings) Evacuation

- Immediately cease all operations and secure all non-affected inmates and arrestees in a cell or a designated area outside the facility.
- Detention Officer shall attempt to retrieve booking reports and facility log books necessary to ascertain the exact inmate and arrestee population at the time of the event. At no time will personal safety be compromised in the pursuit of records.
- After security arrangements have been made, inmates and arrestees will be evacuated to a safer area outside the jail facility. The manner and direction of the evacuation shall be determined by the circumstances at the time.
- If conditions permit, inmates and arrestees will be placed in restraints before leaving the facility. If that is not possible, inmates and arrestees will be placed in restraints as soon as practical.

Depending upon the location and extent of the event and the inmate/population, one of the following plans will be used:

Plan A

Evacuate all inmates and arrestees through jail office secure door, to outside recreation yard. All inmates and arrestees will be directed to assemble in the southwest portion of the yard. Inmates and arrestees are to be detained under armed guard in this location until further arrangements are approved by the Watch Commander, or the EOC.

Plan B

Evacuate the inmates and arrestees via the jail booking office, through the hallway exit that leads to the secure parking lot. The inmates and arrestees will be directed to assemble at the chain link fence surrounding the Spectrum utilities, to the immediate west of the Seal Beach Police Department building. Inmates and arrestees are to be detained under armed guard in this location until further arrangements are approved by the Watch Commander, or the EOC.

After the emergency has passed, the Detention Services Coordinator or Watch Commander shall

contact the OCFA to ascertain if the jail facility can remain in operation. If the Detention Services Coordinator or Watch Commander and the OCFA approve, the inmates and arrestees will be returned to the facility.

Offsite (out-of-compound) Evacuation

- If the jail facility is not usable, the Watch Commander or the EOC will contact the Orange County Sheriff's Department and arrange transportation of inmates and arrestees to the Orange County Jail.
- All inmates who are detained for misdemeanor warrants or crimes shall be issued citations and released.
- All inmates in custody for violent felony crimes shall be handcuffed and moved to a transport vehicle.
- The Detention Services Coordinator, the Watch Commander, or the EOC will contact the United States Marshals Service to arrange transportation of all federal inmates to either the Santa Ana or Los Angeles office.
- If any IGA (intergovernmental agreements) inmates are involved, those agencies will be notified, and arrangements for transfer will be conducted by the Detention Services Coordinator, the Watch Commander, or the EOC.

United States Marshals Service - Central District of California (C/CA)

U.S. Marshal: David M. Singer

U.S. Courthouse, 350 W. 1st Street, Suite 3001, Los Angeles, CA 90012

(213) 620-7676

Shelters

In the event that community members are displaced by emergency situations, shelters will be established to provide a temporary place to stay. These shelters are usually operated by the American Red Cross or various nongovernmental organizations; with support from the Shelter Services Branch of the Seal Beach local-level ERO (this branch can temporarily operate shelters if no other agency is available to do so).

Five designated facilities can serve as shelters for Seal Beach community members, all of which belong to the Los Alamitos Unified School District. Note that four of these five sites are not located within Seal Beach itself.

Seal Beach Designated Shelter Sites

Table 8. Designated Shelter Sites

Name	Address	Phone Number
Laurel High School	10291 Bloomfield Street, Los Alamitos	(562) 799-7820
Los Alamitos High School	3591 Cerritos Avenue, Los Alamitos	(562) 799-4780
McAuliffe Middle School	4112 Cerritos Avenue, Los Alamitos	(714) 816-3320
J.H. McGaugh Elementary School	1698 Bolsa Avenue, Seal Beach	(562) 799-7560
Oak Middle School	10821 Oak Street, Los Alamitos	(562) 799-4740

Additionally, there are other facilities in Seal Beach that have not been formally designated as emergency shelters but could serve in such a capacity if needed.

Alternative Seal Beach Shelter Sites

Table 9. Alternative Shelter Sites

Name	Address	Phone Number
Grace Community Church	138 8th Street	(562) 596-1605
St Anne's Catholic Church	318 10th Street	(562) 431-0721
Leisure World Community Church	14000 Church Place	(562) 431-2503

Redeemer Lutheran Church	13562 Saint Andrews Drive	(562) 598-8697
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The designated and potential shelters for Seal Beach community members comply with the ADA to varying degrees.

American Red Cross

The American Red Cross may be available to provide resources for the Temporary Evacuation Point, upon request. Support can be requested via the Disaster hotline or the National Disaster Dispatch numbers 24/7.

American Red Cross – Orange County Chapter

600 Park Center Drive, Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 384-0758 Disaster Hotline, Staffed by Duty Officer 24/7/365
(855) 891-7325 National Disaster Dispatch, as backup
(714) 481-5300 Main Business Line

Procedures for Establishing Care or Shelter Facilities

When establishing a care or shelter facility, the Shelter Services Branch shall follow this established set of procedures and considerations:

- Identify the type of facility that is needed: a care facility to meet needs for periods of less than twelve hours, or a shelter facility for overnight periods or time periods of twelve hours or more.
- Determine where the facility should be located, based on the conditions of the potential sites and the needs the facility must meet.
- Ensure that the facility has been fully inspected and cleared by the Building Safety Branch. If the facility has not been inspected, request an inspection immediately from the Building Safety Branch.
- Request any canteen services through the American Red Cross.
- If the facility is not owned by the City, contact the owners to request that it be used as a care or shelter facility. Either Seal Beach or the American Red Cross shall do this.
- Contact the American Red Cross and request that a shelter be activated. Provide the American Red Cross with the nature of the emergency, a recommendation for where the shelter should be located, and how many people will need to be sheltered.

When the American Red Cross is to establish a shelter, it shall have the ultimate responsibility in selecting the facility. In such instances, the Shelter Services Branch shall follow this established set of procedures and considerations, in addition to those at the beginning of this section:

- If the facility is not owned by the City (e.g., a school or house of worship), coordinate with

the American Red Cross to request that the owners send a contact person to the site with knowledge of the facility and the ability to make it operational, including access to keys, familiarity with the building layout, and knowledge of the building systems (energy, HVAC, water, etc.).

- If the City owns the facility, ensure that the appropriate staff have been mobilized and deployed to the site as necessary to make it operational.
- Request that the American Red Cross send a representative to the shelter site, and to the Seal Beach and Orange County OA EOCs (if activated).
- Notify the EOC Director, the Operations Section Coordinator, the Liaison Officer, and the PIO that the shelter will be activated, and provide the location and time of activation.
- Post relevant information about the shelter clearly in the Seal Beach EOC and on the WebEOC service.

When a shelter must be established but the American Red Cross is unable to activate or maintain the facility, the Shelter Services Branch must assume primary responsibility for the shelter activities. In such instances, the Shelter Services Branch shall follow this established set of procedures and considerations, in addition to those at the beginning of this section:

- Work with City agencies to identify the facility to be used as a shelter.
- Request that the American Red Cross officially sanction the shelter, noting the time and date that the sanction was granted, and the American Red Cross representative granting the sanction.
- If the City does not own the facility (e.g., a school or house of worship), contact the owners with information about the nature of the disaster and the number of people to be sheltered. Be aware that if the owner owns multiple eligible facilities there may be some negotiations with the owners over which facility serves as the shelter.
- If the facility is not owned by the City, request that the owners send a contact person to the site with knowledge of the facility and the ability to make it operational, including access to keys, familiarity with the building layout, and knowledge of the building systems (energy, HVAC, water, etc.).
- If the City owns the facility, mobilize the appropriate staff and deploy them to the site as necessary to make it operational.
- Request that the American Red Cross send a shelter manager and a nurse to the facility. If the American Red Cross cannot meet this request, mobilize staff in the Seal Beach ERO who can meet these needs, or request staff capable of filling these needs through mutual aid.
- Contact the Human Resources Unit (Logistics Section) to request shelter workers among volunteers and Seal Beach personnel.
- Establish a shelter manager to oversee the operations of each shelter. If the City does not

own the facility, the shelter manager shall liaise with a representative of the facility owner.

- Arrange to have any necessary supplies moved to the shelter site.
- Contact the Communications Unit (Logistics Section) to request that the shelter site be equipped with communications systems sufficient to contact the City EOC and the American Red Cross.
- Notify the EOC Director, the Operations Section Coordinator, the Liaison Officer, and the PIO that the shelter will be activated, and provide the location and time of activation.
- Conduct an initial shelter survey with the shelter manager (and, if applicable, a representative of the facility owner), to note any existing damage.
- Post relevant information about the shelter clearly in the Seal Beach EOC and on the WebEOC service.
- Provide and coordinate any support needed for the shelter.
- Remain in contact with the American Red Cross to turn shelter operations over to the American Red Cross as soon as possible.

In order to be eligible to receive cost recovery for shelter services, any shelter must be designated as an American Red Cross shelter. A shelter can be designated as such by being opened and operated by the American Red Cross, or if the American Red Cross officially sanctions a shelter operated by the City of Seal Beach or another organization. If the American Red Cross officially sanctions a shelter, the Shelter Services Branch shall keep a record of the representative sanctioning the shelter, and the time and date the City receives the sanction.

Repopulation Planning

OCFA will be the lead agency on repopulation planning and will expect assistance from Seal Beach Police personnel, ESC, American Red Cross, PIO, and Public Works.

Repopulation criteria shall take into account emergency worker safety and the community needs. Control of repopulation to an evacuated area shall be accomplished during planning meetings with command and general staff and coordinated with media releases and incident action plan instructions. Local residents may be allowed to repopulate with escorts or while mop-up operations and infrastructure repair continue if the situation allows.

Coordination with assisting and cooperating agencies is critical to the success of repopulation planning. Ultimately it is a law enforcement decision based on OCFA input to approve repopulation of citizens back into an area previously closed or evacuated.

Site Safety Assessments

The impacted areas must be thoroughly inspected by building inspectors to ensure essential infrastructure services have been restored and it is safe for residents to return to their homes.

When the Incident Commander determines the incident risk has passed, he or she will coordinate with affected jurisdictions and the EOC to conduct a safety assessment of the evacuated area including:

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

Phased Re-entry

Re-entry may be phased to manage the number of people entering the disaster area, and prioritized for public safety purposes.

Phase I

Allows the re-entry of personnel playing key roles in restoring normal services and ensuring public safety in the impacted area following a disaster. Phase I agencies and groups may include:

- Law Enforcement and security agencies (including private security for facilities and residential communities)
- Fire/Emergency Medical Services (EMS)/Search and Rescue Teams

- Animal Care Officers
- Official damage assessment teams
- Infrastructure and utilities repair personnel
- Facility/industry emergency response teams
- Debris clearing and removal crews
- Non-profit partners with a direct service responsibility
- Other personnel at the direction of the EOC

Phase II

Allows for the re-entry of residents and business owners who can prove they live, own, rent, lease, or otherwise need access to the restricted areas. In some cases, re-entry during this phase may be temporary as safety and security issues warrant.

Phase III

Allows for the re-entry of additional groups that are critical to long term recovery. These groups may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Relief workers
- Health and Human Services
- Insurance agents or adjusters
- Retail Store Management and Staff
- Hotel/Motel Staff (to prepare for receiving of State and Federal relief agencies)

Phase IV

Allows for the resuming of normal access for residents and the demobilization of checkpoints and emergency personnel.

The public will be notified of the re-entry status through emergency broadcast radio, television, press releases, AlertOC, Internet, informational phone lines such as 211, community briefings, and informational updates at shelters.

Checkpoints and Routes

Law enforcement will establish/maintain Traffic Control Points along access routes to facilitate re-entry and maintain the security of evacuated areas.

Transportation resources will have to be coordinated to return evacuees requiring transportation assistance from evacuation points or shelters back to their communities.

Identification will be required of anyone wishing to re-enter evacuation zones. If possible, a

mobile credentialing system for all evacuees and emergency workers will be implemented. To expedite the identification process while maintaining security, credentials should identify the individual, agency (if applicable), specific level of access, and the timeframe of allowed access.

Displaced individuals should have proper identification, such as a driver's license, voter's registration, utility bills, property tax receipts, or another official document that proves they reside within the affected area.

Relief workers should have an identification card from their organization and be able to prove they are fulfilling an assigned role or mission.

Department Checklist

Table 10. Department Checklist

Responsible Department/Agency	Actions
Emergency Services Coordinator (ESC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Receive call/text from Dispatch on emergency/disaster location and status. ▪ Contact neighboring jurisdictions’ Emergency Managers for information updates, possible Mutual Aid requests, and support. ▪ Disseminate current status information and plan activation level to the Operations Commander, Chief of Police, and City Manager, with input from the City Council. ▪ Activate mass notification systems and send out evacuation notifications as appropriate in conjunction with PIO. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consider: AlertOC, Nixle, Wireless Emergency Alerts, Vehicle Sirens, and PA systems. ▪ Monitor information received from the OCSO Emergency Management Division. ▪ Send current fire information for the general public to the PIO to post on social media. ▪ Post any press releases issued by the City to WebEOC. ▪ Post all mass notification messages to WebEOC. ▪ Post Seal Beach’s status in WebEOC using the Jurisdictional Information System (JIMS) – damage, shelters, evacuations, etc. ▪ If J.H. McGaugh Elementary School is evacuated contact the LAUSD District Offices ASAP.
SBPD Command Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor information received from the City’s ESC. ▪ Ensure SBPD personnel respond as needed for evacuation, traffic control, and security at Temporary Evacuation Point. ▪ Establish a Temporary Evacuation Point and relay location information to ESC. ▪ Provide Community Services with location of Temporary Evacuation Point to assist evacuees until Red Cross shelter is open, if needed.
OCFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist ESC to determine which Evacuation Management Zones will be evacuated. ▪ Assist PD with evacuations as necessary. ▪ Continue to update ESC, Chief of Police, and City Manager of significant events related to the event such as new evacuation areas, evacuation orders lifted, etc.

Attachment I

Public Information Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create repopulation plan before allowing residents to return. ▪ Monitor information received from the City’s ESC. ▪ Activate mass notification system and send out evacuation alert in conjunction with ESC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consider: AlertOC, Nixle, Wireless Emergency ▪ Disseminate information on event status, evacuation routes, Temporary Evacuation Point location(s), shelter location(s), etc. as necessary. ▪ Notify LAUSD if any evacuations are imminent and school is in session (they will hold children at school) ▪ Post current event information for the general public to Twitter, Website, Facebook, and Nextdoor. ▪ Disseminate public health and safety information. ▪ Forward press releases to ESC to post to WebEOC. ▪ Monitor social media for rumors, questions, and information. ▪ Request that ESC ask OA EOC to open a hotline, if necessary. ▪ Ensure public information is available in multiple languages. ▪ Ensure all press conferences by the City have an American Sign Language interpreter. This can be requested through COAD via the ESC/OA EOC.
City Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Receive call from Police Chief/OCFA Battalion Chief on event location and status. ▪ Monitor information received from the Battalion Chief and the City’s ESC. ▪ Determine if an EOC Activation is appropriate. If appropriate, contact ESC to initiate EOC. ▪ Activation protocols. ▪ Forward information to City Council as necessary, and act as a liaison with City Council members/Policy Unit.
Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor information received from the City’s ESC/EOC Operations Section Coordinator. ▪ Support evacuations as requested i.e. provide barricades for traffic control/road closures, cones, signage, etc. ▪ Support the Temporary Evacuation Point (TEP) as requested by Community Services i.e. set up chairs, EZ ups, etc.
Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor information received from the City’s ESC/EOC Operations Section Coordinator. ▪ Per the ESC’s request, call American Red Cross to request a shelter for evacuees. ▪ Coordinate with Long Beach Police Animal Control if there is a request for assistance evacuating animals. ▪ Work with the Police Department to establish a Temporary

Attachment I

	<p>Evacuation Point (TEP) to assist evacuees until evacuations are lifted or a Red Cross shelter is open. Request supplies from appropriate city departments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Track all expenditures and save receipts i.e. water, food, etc.
<p>Marine Safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitor information received from the City’s ESC/EOC Operations Section Coordinator. ▪ Assist PD with evacuations from coastal areas as necessary. ▪ Maintain control of the beach for possible landing zone. ▪ Control ocean access as part of the perimeter as necessary. ▪ Update ESC, Chief of Police, and City Manager of significant events related to the event such as new evacuation areas, evacuation orders lifted, etc. ▪ Coordinate and manage tactical operations in response to marine oil spills. ▪ Manage City and mutual aid marine safety personnel, and supporting marine field operations as needed. ▪ Work with Public Works and OCFA to support operations as needed. ▪ Monitoring coastline erosion and the Seal Beach Pier during coastal flood events and closing areas as needed to protect public safety. ▪ Coordinate with the US Coast Guard as emergency situations require.

Attachment II

Mass Notification Scripts & Press Releases

Mass Notification Scripts (AlertOC)

Pre-Evacuation Advisory (Imminent Event):

This is an important emergency message from the Seal Beach Police Department. The Seal Beach Police Department has issued a pre-evacuation advisory for **(provide detailed location information)**. The National Weather Service forecast indicates that a storm will be arriving **(provide dates)**. Rainfall amounts will be approximately **(provide rainfall predictions)** inches. These amounts are capable of producing flooding and debris flow in the Old Town area.

Individuals who live within the pre-evacuation advisory area need to prepare for the possibility of an evacuation. If an individual or family member has disabilities and access or functional needs, or has large animals to move, consider leaving well in advance. If at any time you feel threatened from this storm, or any storm, action should be taken to leave for a safe area.

(Provide information on an evacuation shelter if one is being opened; include information if animals are welcome at the shelter as well).

Potential Evacuation Order:

This is an important emergency message from the Seal Beach Police Department. The Seal Beach Police Department has issued a Potential Evacuation Order for **(provide detailed location information)**.

Potential Evacuation Order means that there is a potential threat to life and property. Individuals and their pets who live within the Potential Evacuation Order area need to make preparations should an Immediate Evacuation Order be issued. People with disabilities and access or functional needs should consider leaving now. Consideration of evacuating large animals now may be prudent. If at any time you feel threatened, action should be taken to leave for a safe area.

(Provide information on an evacuation shelter if one is being opened; include information where animals will be housed – shelter, collocated to shelter, or other location).

Immediate Evacuation Order:

This is an important emergency message from the Seal Beach Police Department. The Seal Beach Police Department has issued an Immediate Evacuation Order for your area **(provide detailed location information)**.

Attachment II

Immediate Evacuation Order means that there is an imminent threat to life and property. People and their pets in the Immediate Evacuation Order area should evacuate now, without delay.

(Provide information on an evacuation shelter if one is being opened, include information on where animals will be housed – shelter, collocated to shelter, or other location).

Shelter in Place:

This is an important emergency message from the Seal Beach Police Department. Due to a **(type of incident)** reported in your neighborhood **(provide detailed location information)**, the Seal Beach Police Department is requesting that residents in your neighborhood shelter in place and take self-protective actions.

To implement self-protective measures, please complete the following steps: 1. Go inside immediately and stay inside your residence 2. Bring pets indoors only if you can do so quickly 3. Close all windows and doors 4. In the event that your utilities are interrupted, gather a radio, flashlight, food, water and medicines 5. Call 911 immediately if you have a true emergency or hear or see any suspicious activity in or about your residence. You will be advised when this dangerous condition has been resolved. For information, ongoing updates or help with post-incident and recovery issues please tune to local radio and television stations, log on to www.sealbeachca.gov, and follow @sealbeachpolice on Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram.

Shelter in Place ALL CLEAR:

This is an important emergency message from the Seal Beach Police Department. The previous shelter in place order given on **(provide date)** at **(provide time)** for your neighborhood has been lifted. Seal Beach Police Department personnel have mitigated the problem and have removed the suspicious package. Conditions are now safe. You may now leave your homes and businesses and are free to resume normal activities. For information, ongoing updates or help with post-incident and recovery issues please tune to local radio and television stations, log on to www.sealbeachca.gov, and follow @sealbeachpolice on Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram.

Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)/Nixle Script:

SBPD has issued an immediate evacuation order for **(include area)**. Evacuate now, without delay.
(***Max of 90 characters***)

Attachment II

Press Release: Pre-Evacuation Advisory

(Date)

Contact: (PIO Name & Contact Information)

Phone:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Email: @sealbeachca.gov

*****PRESS RELEASE*****

Pre- Evacuation Advisory (Imminent Event/Storm)

The Seal Beach Police Department has issued a Pre-Evacuation Advisory for specific areas of Seal Beach. Effective immediately the following areas are under Pre-Evacuation Advisory:

(Provide specific locations with extreme detail including maps if possible)

The National Weather Service forecast indicates that a storm will be arriving **(provide dates etc.)**. Rainfall amounts will be approximately **(include rainfall predictions)** inches. These amounts are capable of producing flooding and debris flow in the Old Town area.

The City of Seal Beach and emergency officials are closely monitoring the situation and will alert the public with more information as the storm approaches. Impact areas need to prepare for the possibility of an evacuation for **(provide date/day)**.

If at any time during this storm, or any storm, anyone feels threatened, action should be taken to leave for a safe area. Do not wait for notification. If an individual or family member has disabilities and access or functional needs, or has large animals to move, consider leaving well in advance.

(Temporary Evacuation Point or Evacuation Shelter): A **(Temporary Evacuation Point or Evacuation Shelter)** is open at or will open **(location)** at **(opening time)**.

Animal Evacuations: For assistance with evacuation of large animals, livestock or small pets, please contact the Long Beach Animal Services at **(phone number)**.

Emergency Alert and Warning: It is critical that people in Seal Beach register to receive emergency alerts. Sign up at www.alertoc.com and Nixle, text 90740 to 888-777.

Stay Connected: For ongoing updates, go to www.sealbeachca.gov, follow @sealbeachpolice on Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram.

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Attachment II

Press Release: Potential Evacuation Order

(Date)

Contact: (PIO Name & Contact Information)

Phone:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Email: @sealbeachca.gov

*****PRESS RELEASE*****

Potential Evacuation Order

The Seal Beach Police Department has issued a Potential Evacuation Order for specific areas of Seal Beach. Effective immediately the following areas are under Potential Evacuation Order:

(Provide specific locations with extreme detail including maps if possible)

Potential Evacuation Order means that there is a potential threat to life and property. People and their pets in the Potential Evacuation Order area need to make preparations should an Immediate Evacuation Order is issued. Individuals with disabilities and access or functional needs should consider leaving now.

Consideration of evacuating large animals now may be prudent.

(Temporary Evacuation Point or Evacuation Shelter): A **(Temporary Evacuation Point or Evacuation Shelter)** is open at or will open **(location)** at **(opening time)**.

Animal Evacuations: For assistance with evacuation of large animals, livestock or small pets, please contact the Long Beach Animal Services at **(phone number)**.

Emergency Alert and Warning: It is critical that people in Seal Beach register to receive emergency alerts. Sign up at www.alertoc.com and Nixle, text 90740 to 888-777.

Stay Connected: For ongoing updates, go to www.sealbeachca.gov, follow @sealbeachpolice on Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram.

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Attachment II

Press Release: Immediate Evacuation Order

(Date)

Contact: (PIO Name & Contact Information)

Phone:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Email: @sealbeachca.gov

*****PRESS RELEASE*****

Immediate Evacuation Order

The Seal Beach Police Department has issued an Immediate Evacuation Order for specific areas of Seal Beach. Effective immediately the following areas are under Immediate Evacuation Order:

(Provide specific locations with extreme detail including maps if possible)

Immediate Evacuation Order means that there is an imminent threat to life and property. People and their pets in the Immediate Evacuation Order area should evacuate now, without delay.

(Temporary Evacuation Point or Evacuation Shelter): A **(Temporary Evacuation Point or Evacuation Shelter)** is open at or will open **(location)** at **(opening time)**.

Animal Evacuations: For assistance with evacuation of large animals, livestock or small pets, please contact the Long Beach Animal Services at **(phone number)**.

Emergency Alert and Warning: It is critical that people in Seal Beach register to receive emergency alerts. Sign up at www.alertoc.com and Nixle, text 90740 to 888-777.

Stay Connected: For ongoing updates, go to www.sealbeachca.gov, follow @sealbeachpolice on Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram.

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Attachment III

**Seal Beach Police Department
Evacuation Refusal/Waiver**

- I, _____, have been advised by the Seal Beach Police Department to evacuate this property/location, due to extreme danger which is evident.
- I, _____, REFUSE to evacuate this property/location and acknowledge that I know and understand the hazard. If I remain or enter this area, I hold harmless the “agency” responsible for evacuations.
- I, _____, will evacuate this property/location, however, I wish to return to check my property from time to time. I acknowledge that I know and understand the hazard. I hold harmless the “agency” responsible for evacuation. I understand that if I do not check in and out at the same Check Point each time I go to and from my property, I may not be notified if the danger increases.

Address/Location where individual was advised to leave (list below):

Person REFUSING to evacuate (list information):

Print Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Social Security #: _____

Next of Kin (print name): _____

Address: _____ Phone #: _____

Signature

Witness Signature

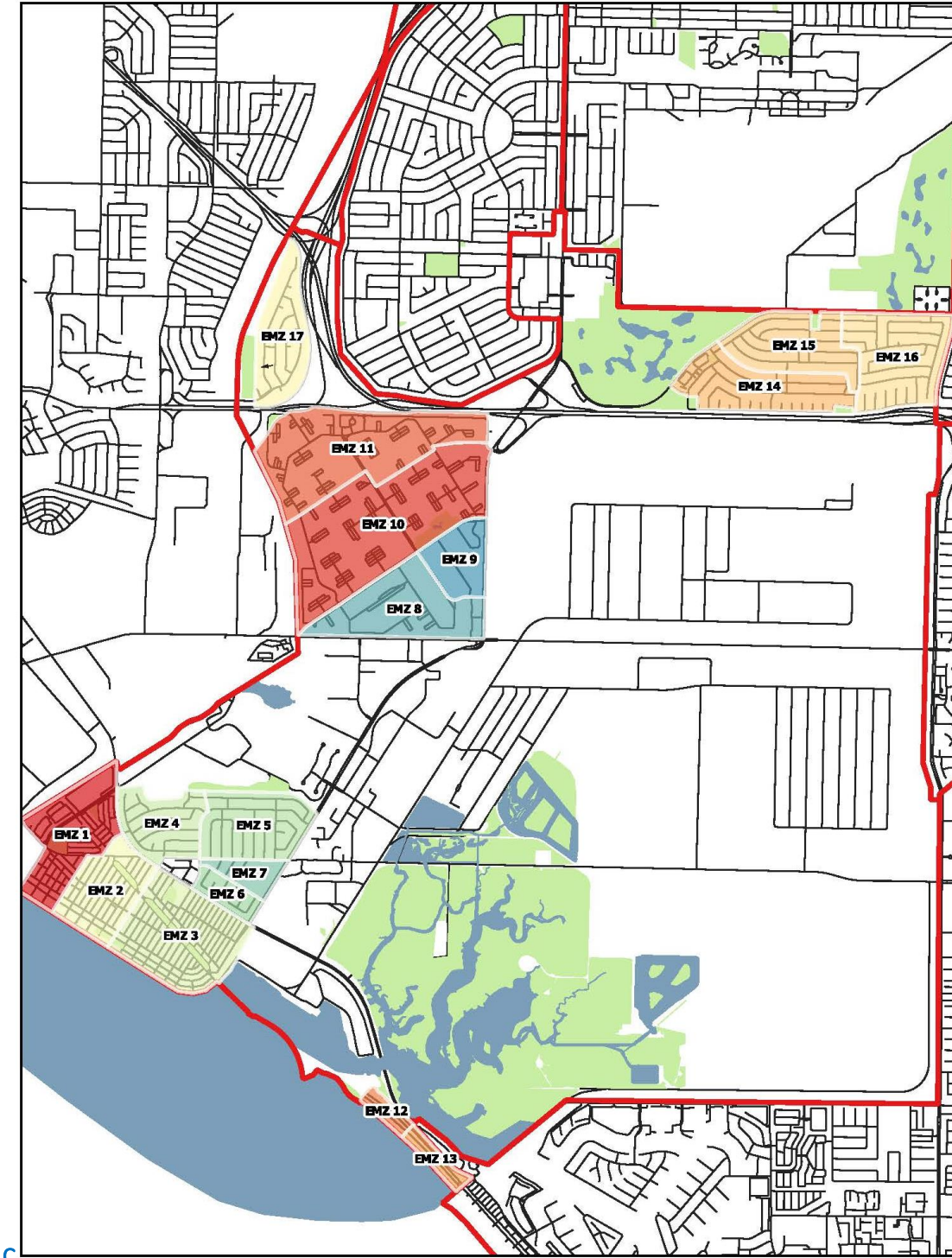
Date

Attachment IV

Evacuation Management Zones (EMZ)
Neighborhood Maps

- Map 1: City Overview**
- Map 2: Old Town**
EMZ 1 West of 4th Street
EMZ 2 West of Main Street
- Map 3: Old Town**
EMZ 3 East of Main Street
- Map 4: The Hill / The Coves**
EMZ 4 West of Balboa Drive
EMZ 5 East of Balboa Drive
EMZ 6 South of Marlin Ave
EMZ 7 North of Marlin Ave
- Map 5: Leisure World**
EMZ 8 South of Golden Rain Road, West of St Andrews Drive
EMZ 9 South of Golden Rain Road, East of St Andrews Drive
EMZ 10 North of Golden Rain Road
EMZ 11 North of Interlachen Road/Oakmont Road
- Map 6: Surfside**
EMZ 12 West of Sea Way
EMZ 13 East of Sea Way
- Map 7: College Park East**
EMZ 14 Candleberry Avenue Exit
EMZ 15 Heather Street Exit
EMZ 16 Rose Street/Tulip Street Exit
- Map 8: College Park West**
EMZ 17 College Park West

Map 1: City Overview



Attachment IV

Map 2: EMZ 1 & 2



Attachment IV

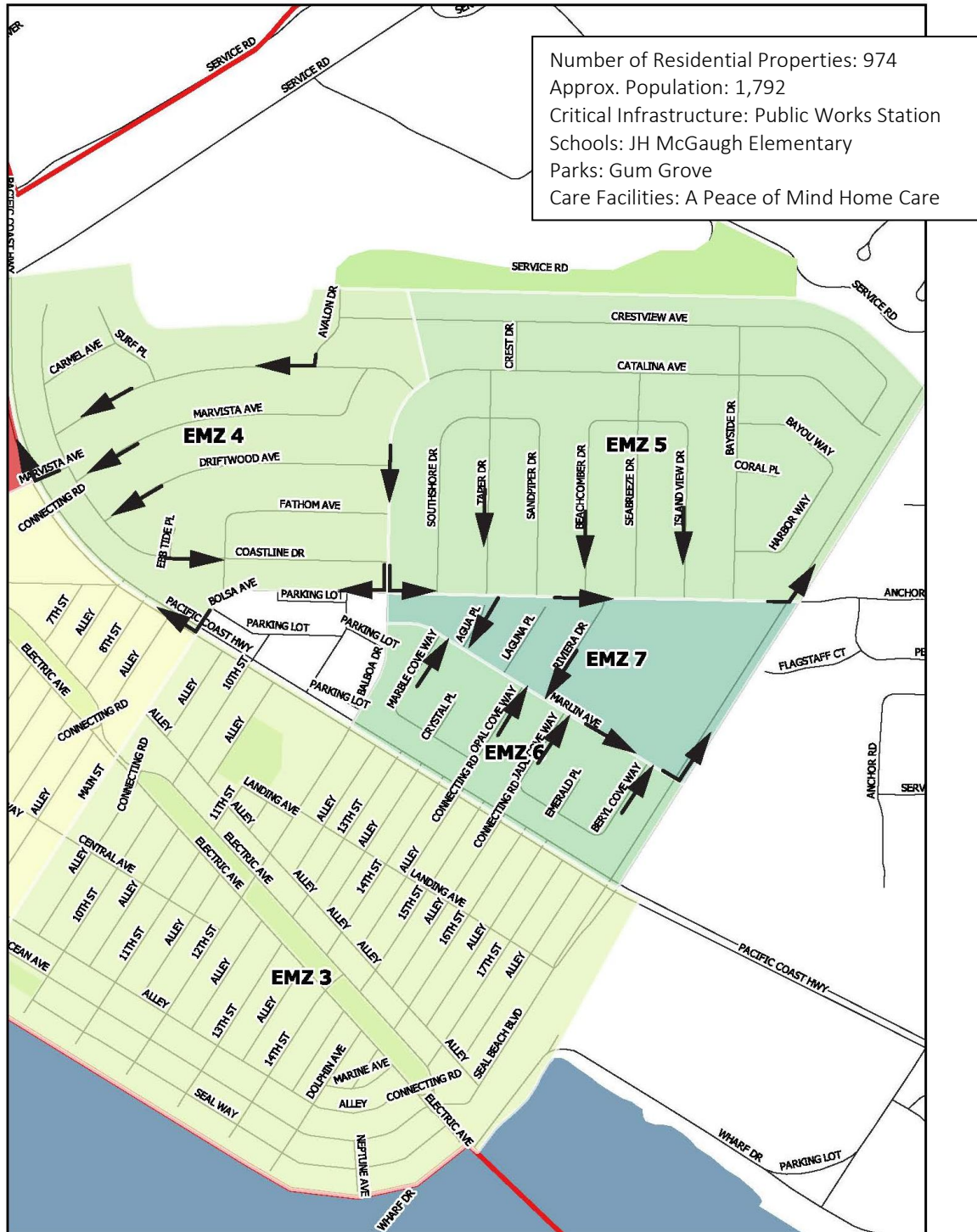
Map 3: EMZ 3



Number of Residential Properties: 1,870
 Approx. Population: 3,441
 Critical Infrastructure: Lifeguard HQ, Police Substation, Seal Beach Ocean Pier, Station 35
 Schools: Sun-N-Fun Creative Playgroup, Growing Tree Preschool
 Parks: Seal Beach Pier Playground, Zoeter Field, Electric Ave Median

Attachment IV

Map 4: EMZ 4, 5, 6, & 7



Attachment IV

Map 5: EMZ 8, 9, 10, & 11



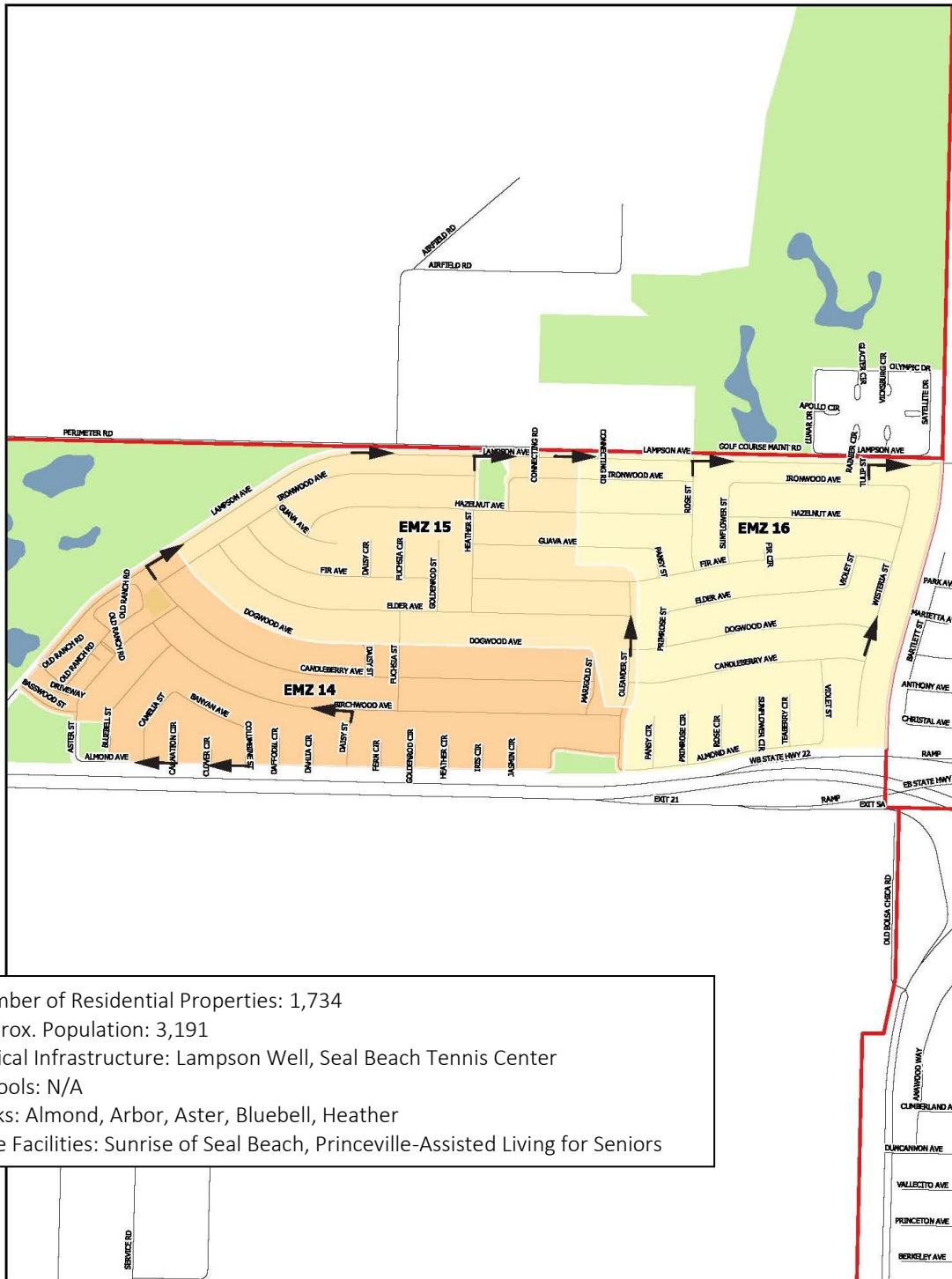
Attachment IV

Map 6: EMZ 12 & 13



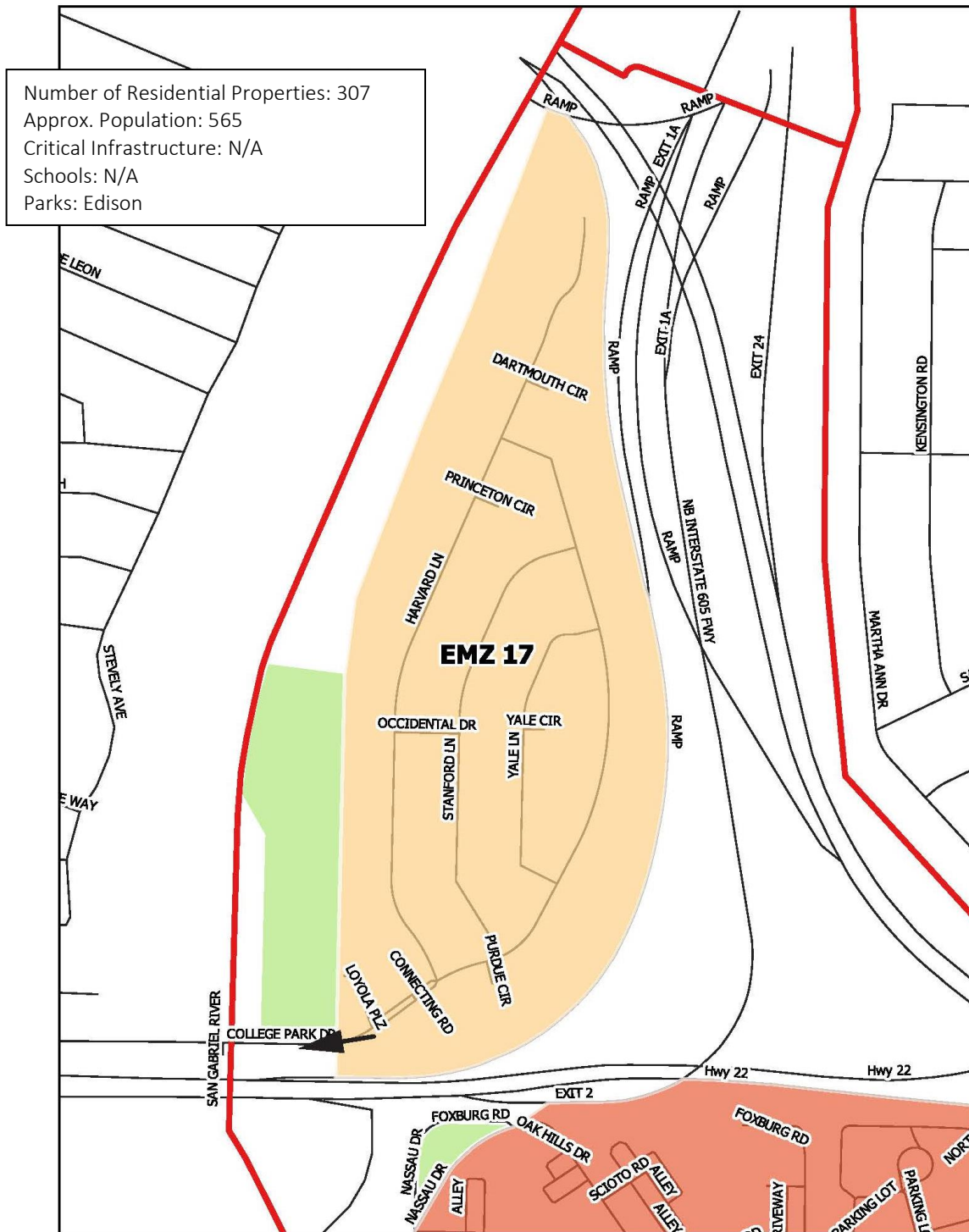
Attachment IV

Map 7: EMZ 14, 15, & 16



Attachment IV

Map 8: EMZ 17



Attachment IV

Residential Properties/Approximate Population per EMZ

The US Census Bureau reports that the average household in Seal Beach contains 1.84 people with approximately 1.5 cars per household.

Table 11. Properties/Population per EMZ

EMZ	Parameters	# of Residential Properties	Approximate Population	Approximate # of Cars
1	West of 4 th St	1,273	2,342	1,910
2	West of Main St	1,015	1,868	1,523
3	East of Main St	1,870	3,441	2,805
4	West of Balboa Dr	344	633	516
5	East of Balboa Dr	467	859	701
6	South of Marlin Dr	125	230	188
7	North of Marlin Dr	38	70	57
8	West of St Andrews Dr	1,240	2,282	1,860
9	East of St Andrews Dr	632	1,163	948
10	North of Golden Rain Rd	2,900	5,336	4,350
11	North of Interlachen/Oakmont Rd	1,997	3,674	2,996
12	West of Sea Way	136	250	204
13	East of Sea Way	130	239	195
14	Candleberry Ave Exit	590	1,086	885
15	Heather St Exit	542	997	813
16	Rose/Tulip St Exit	602	1,108	903
17	College Park West	307	565	461

Attachment IV

Critical Facilities in Seal Beach

A critical facility is a building or site that is important to meet community needs and provide government services. These facilities can include local government buildings and sites, private facilities, and key pieces of infrastructure. Critical facilities help provide basic needs and ensure continuity of government functions following an emergency.

Table 12. Critical Facilities

Name	Address	Function
1st St Well	10 B Ocean Ave	Sewage pump station
8th St Parking Lot	8th St & Ocean Ave	Sewage pump station and generator station for lifeguard headquarters
Almond Park	4600 Almond Ave	Public park – care, shelter, and reception area
Arbor Park	4665 Lampson Ave	Public park – care, shelter, and reception area
Aster Park	Aster St & Candleberry Ave	Public park – care, shelter, and reception area
Bluebell Park	Almond Ave & Bluebell St	Public park – care, shelter, and reception area
Boeing Station	2710 Seal Beach Blvd	Sewage pump station
Bolsa Chica Well	3333 Bolsa Chica Rd	Water well
City Hall	211 8th St	Government building
Corsair Park	Corsair Way	Public park – care, shelter, and reception area
Edison Park	99 College Park Dr	Public park – care, shelter, and reception area
Eisenhower Park	Ocean Ave and Main St	Public park – care, shelter, and reception area
Fire Station 44	718 Central Ave	Fire station
Fire Station 48	3131 North Gate Rd	Fire station and backup emergency operations center
Gum Grove Park	Crestview Dr & Avalon Ave	Public park – care, shelter, and reception area
Heather Park	Heather St & Lampson Ave	Public park – care, shelter, and reception area

Attachment IV

Lampson Well	4307 Lampson Ave	Water well
Leisure World Clubhouse 1	1880 Golden Rain Rd	Community building
Leisure World Clubhouse 2	13681 El Dorado Dr	Community building
Leisure World Clubhouse 3	1421 Northwood Rd	Community building
Leisure World Clubhouse 4	1419 Northwood Rd	Community building
Leisure World Clubhouse 5	1661 C Golden Rain Rd	Community building
Leisure World Clubhouse 6	1661 E Golden Rain Rd	Community building
Leisure World Healthcare Center	1661 Golden Rain Rd	Health care facility
Leisure World Well	2700 North Gate Rd	Water well
Lifeguard Headquarters	888 Ocean Ave	Marine safety building
Marina Park and Community Center	151 Marina Dr	Community building and public park – care, shelter, and reception area
Mary Wilson Library	707 Electric Ave	Library, senior center, and community building
J.H. McGaugh Elementary School	1698 Bolsa Ave	Elementary school
Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach	800 Seal Beach Blvd	Military installation
North Seal Beach Community Center	3333 St. Cloud Dr	Community building
Police substation	820 Ocean Ave	Police Department facility
Public Works Station	Electric Ave & Seal Beach Blvd	Sewage pump station
Public Works Yard	1776 Adolfo Lopez Dr	Equipment storage and sewage pump station
Schooner Park	Schooner Way & Dory Way	Public park – care, shelter, and reception area
Seal Beach Ocean Pier	800 Ocean Ave	Public fishing pier

Attachment IV

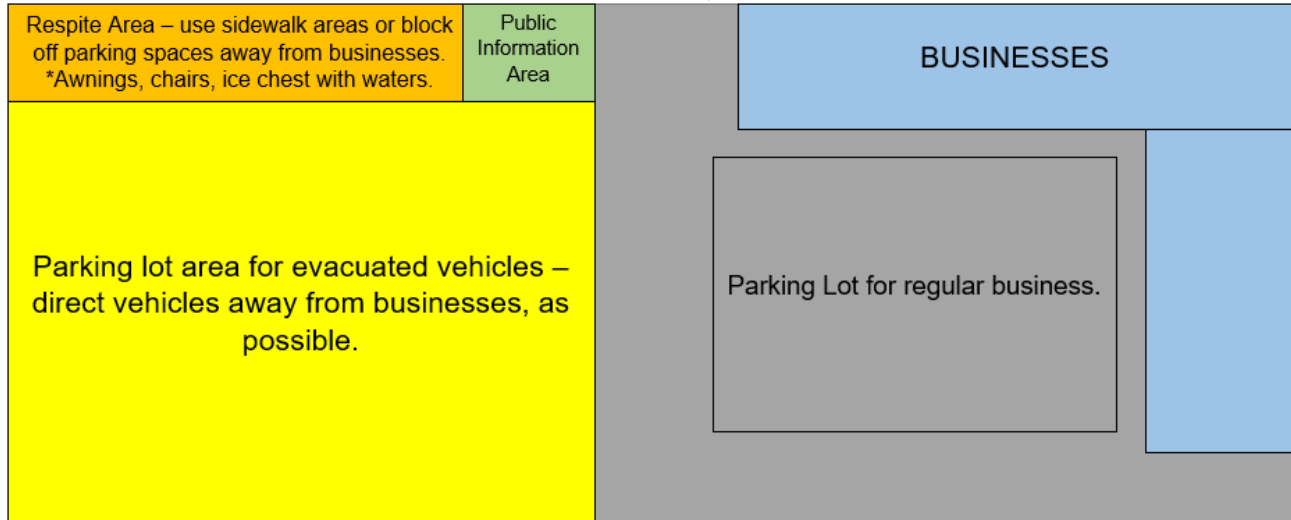
Seal Beach Police Department	911 Seal Beach Blvd	Police Department headquarters and primary emergency operations center
Seal Beach Tennis Center	3900 Lampson Ave	Community building and sheltering area
Station 35	200 Seal Beach Blvd	Sewage pump station
Sunset Aquatic	2901 Edinger Ave	Sewage pump station
Water reservoir	3101 North Gate Rd	Water storage
Water reservoir	Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach	Water storage
West End Pump	43 ½ Riversea Rd	Storm drain pump
Zoeter Field	12th St & Landing Ave	Public park – care, shelter, and reception area

Attachment V

Temporary Evacuation Point Suggested Layout

The city has pre-identified a list of potential TEP locations within the City of Seal Beach and in surrounding jurisdictions. The determination of the TEP location will be based on numerous factors including the safety of the location and availability.

Table 13. TEP Layout



Attachment VI

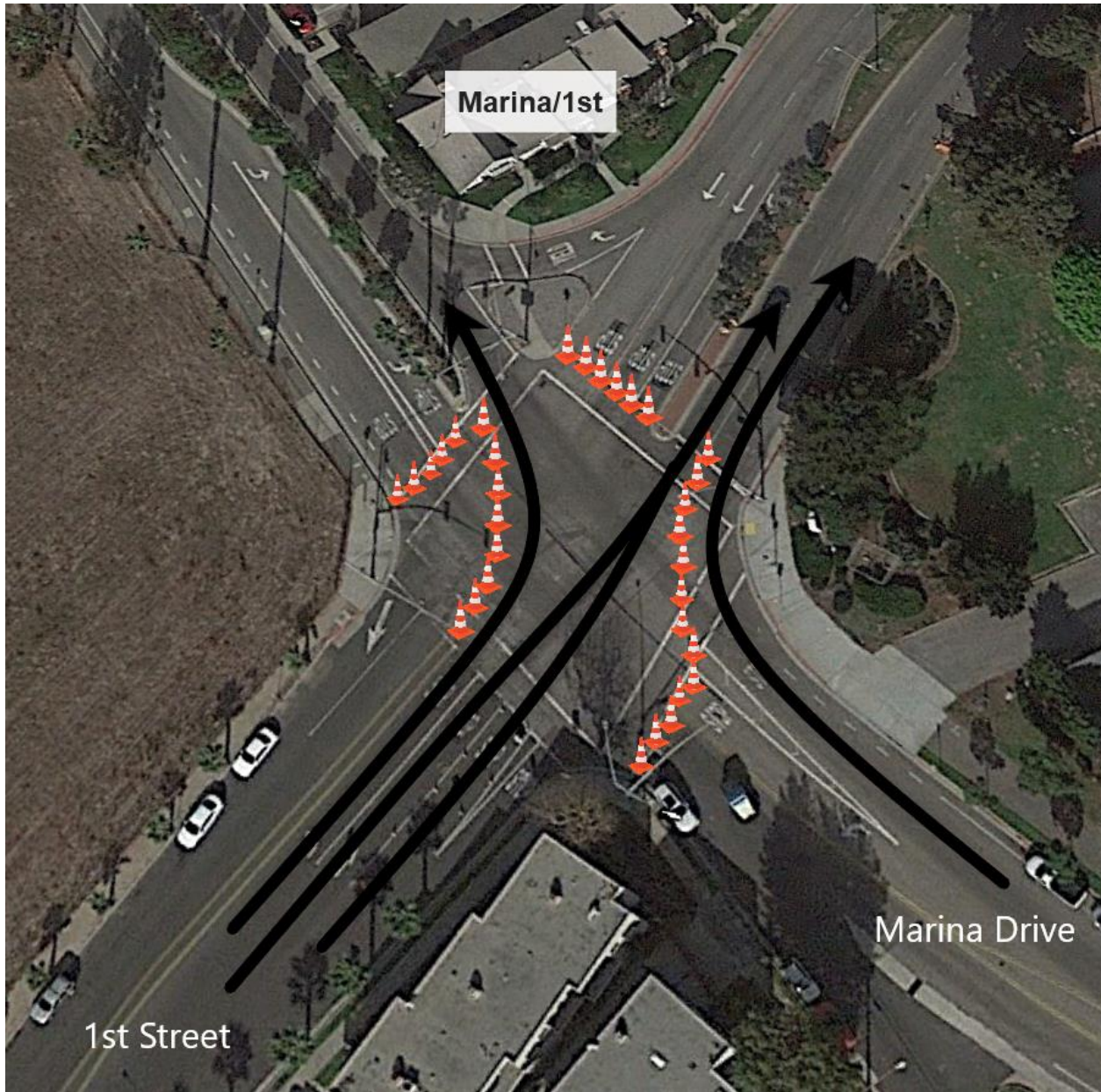
Traffic Control Points

Purpose: Establish traffic control points at main intersections within the city to assist in expedited evacuation.

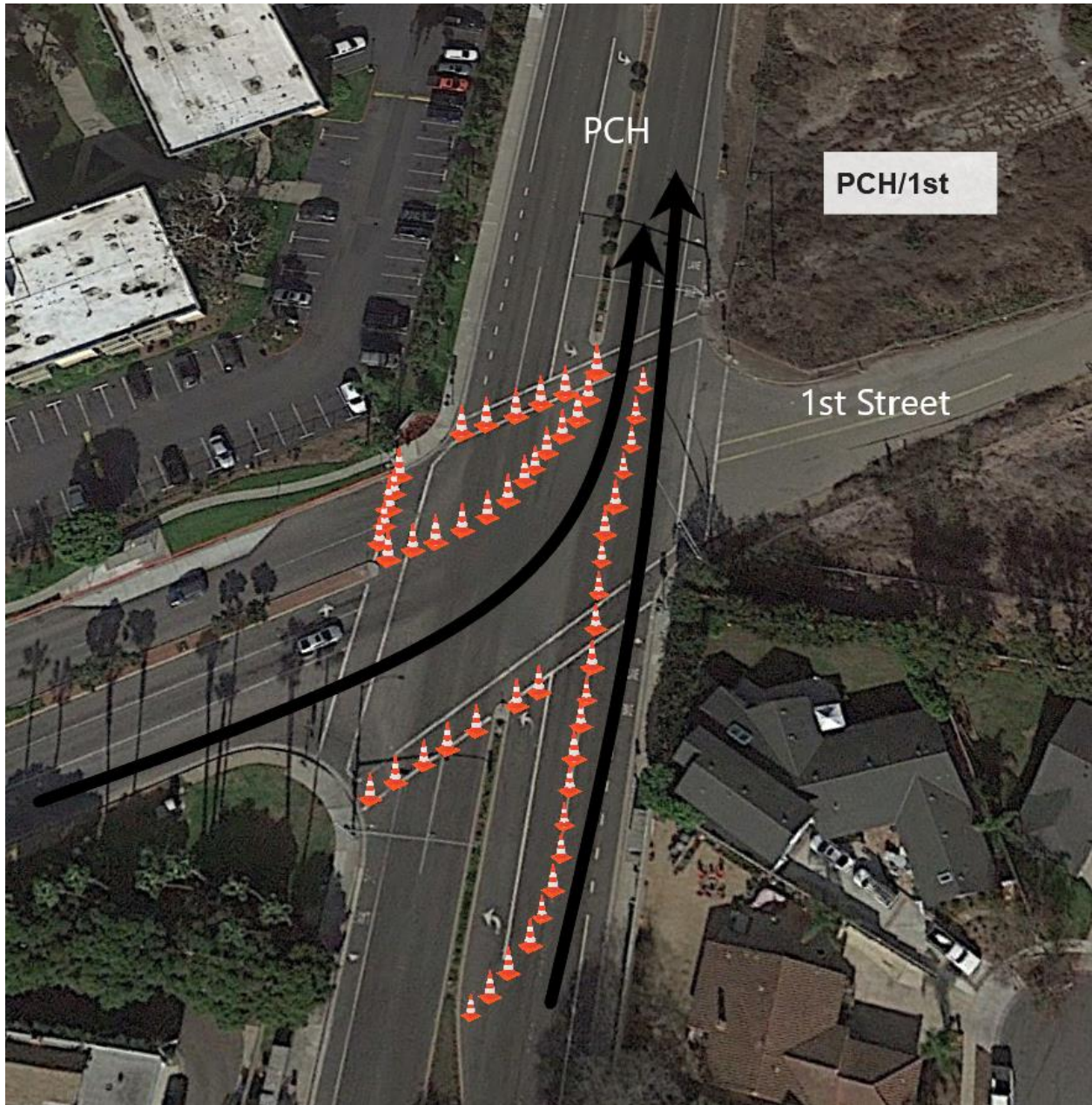
List of Traffic Control Point locations:

- TCP #1 1st Street at Marina Drive
- TCP #2 Pacific Coast Highway at 1st Street (Priority)
- TCP #3 Pacific Coast Highway at 5th Street
- TCP #4 Pacific Coast Highway at Marina Drive
- TCP #5 Pacific Coast Highway at Main Street
- TCP #6 Pacific Coast Highway at 12th Street
- TCP #7 Pacific Coast Highway at Seal Beach Blvd (Priority)
- TCP #8 Pacific Coast Highway at Phillips Street
- TCP #9 Pacific Coast Highway at Anderson Street (Priority)
- TCP #10 Seal Beach Blvd at Marlin Avenue
- TCP #11 Seal Beach Blvd at Bolsa Avenue
- TCP #12 Seal Beach Blvd at Heron Pointe
- TCP #13 Seal Beach Blvd at Westminster Blvd (Priority)
- TCP #14 Westminster Blvd at Bolsa Chica Road (Priority)
- TCP #15 Westminster Blvd at N Studebaker Road (Priority)
- TCP #16 Seal Beach Blvd at St Andrews Drive
- TCP #17 Seal Beach Blvd at Golden Rain Road
- TCP #18 Seal Beach Blvd at North Gate Road
(at south Interstate 405 on ramp/north Interstate 405 off ramp)
- TCP #19 Seal Beach Blvd at Old Ranch Parkway
(at north Interstate 405 on ramp/south Interstate 405 off ramp)
- TCP #20 Seal Beach Blvd at Lampson Avenue
- TCP #21 Seal Beach Blvd at St. Cloud Drive
- TCP #22 Seal Beach Blvd at Plymouth Drive
- TCP #23 Seal Beach Blvd at Bradbury Avenue

TCP #1

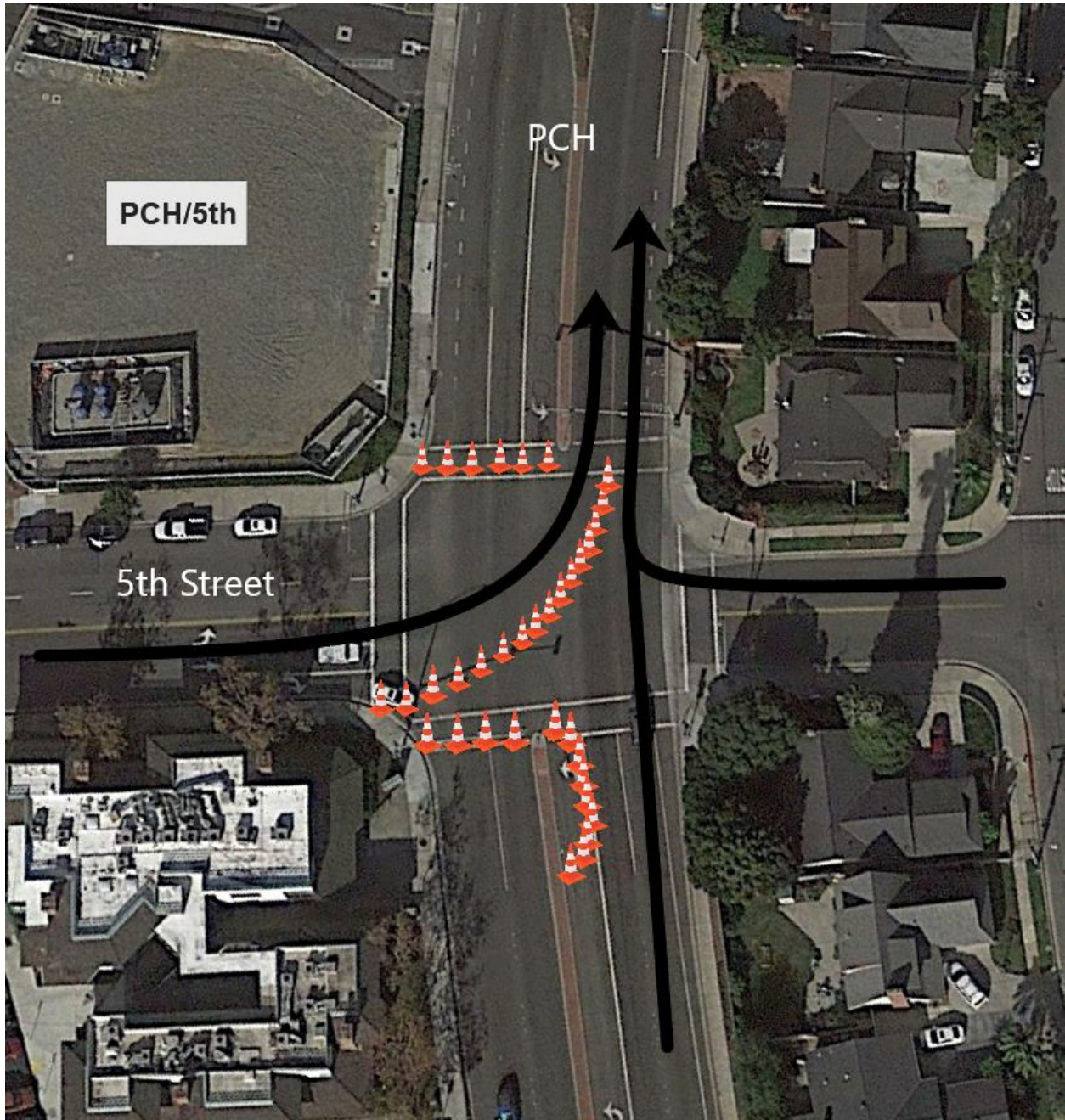


TCP #2

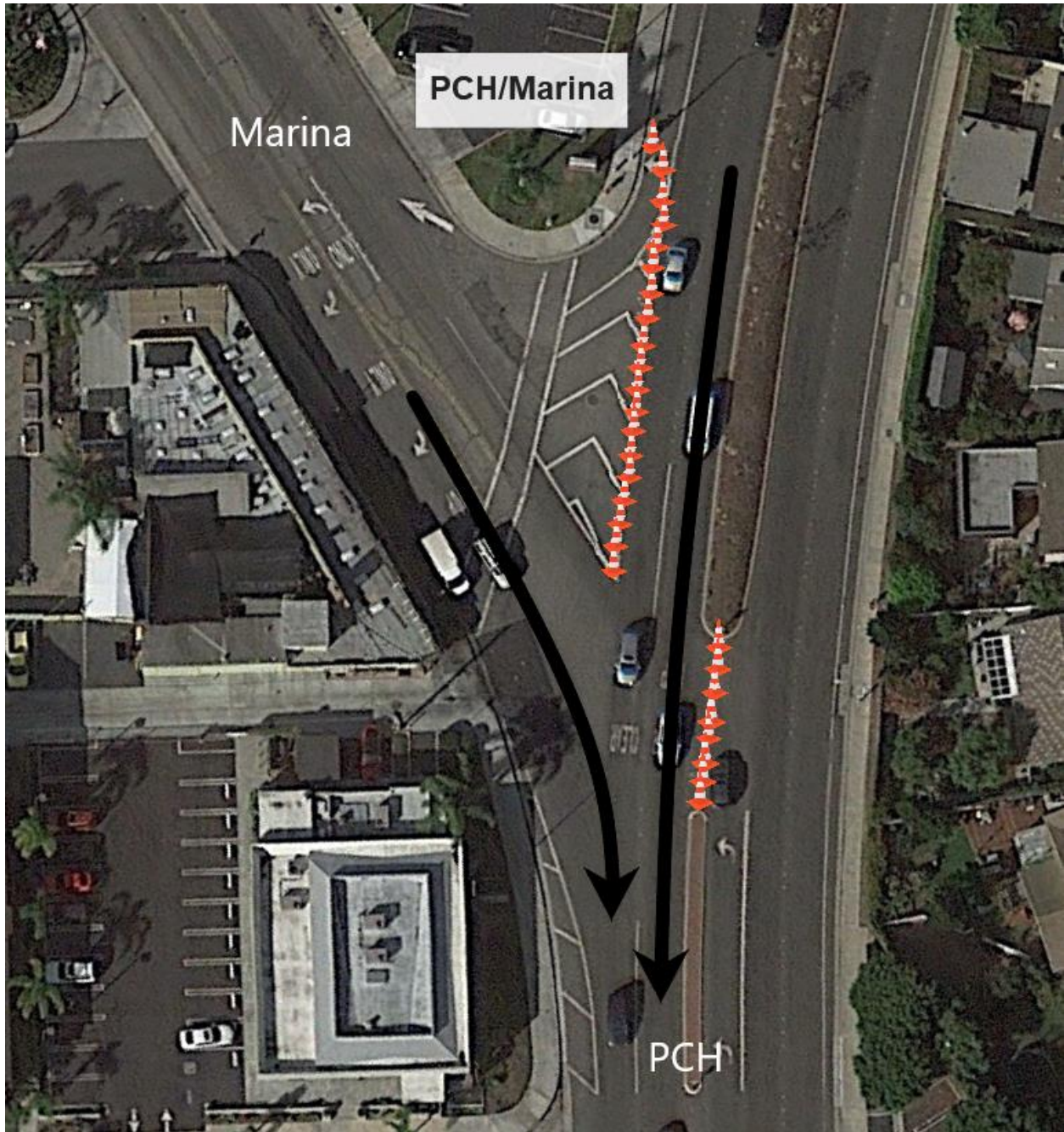


Attachment VI

TCP #3

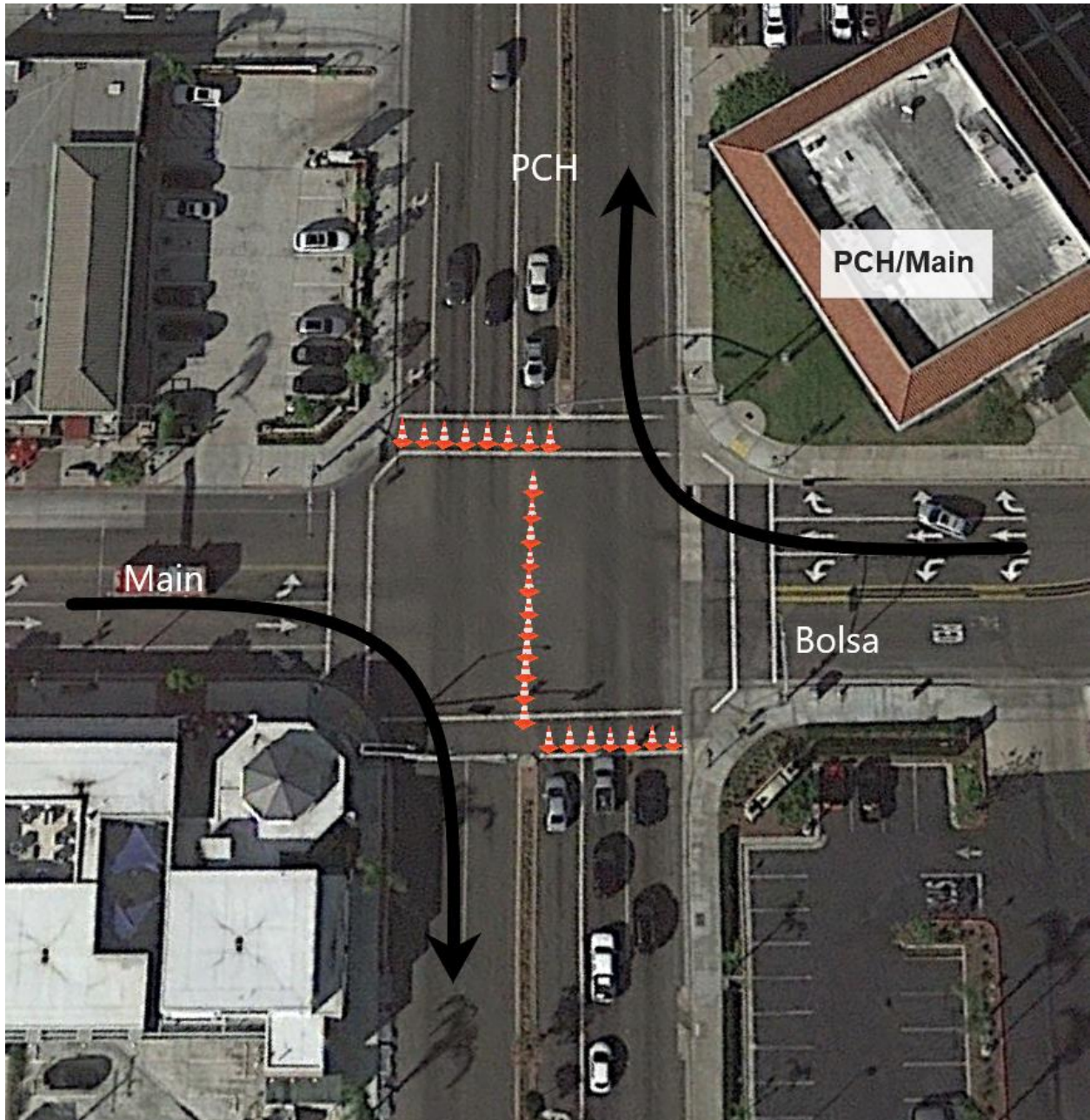


TCP #4

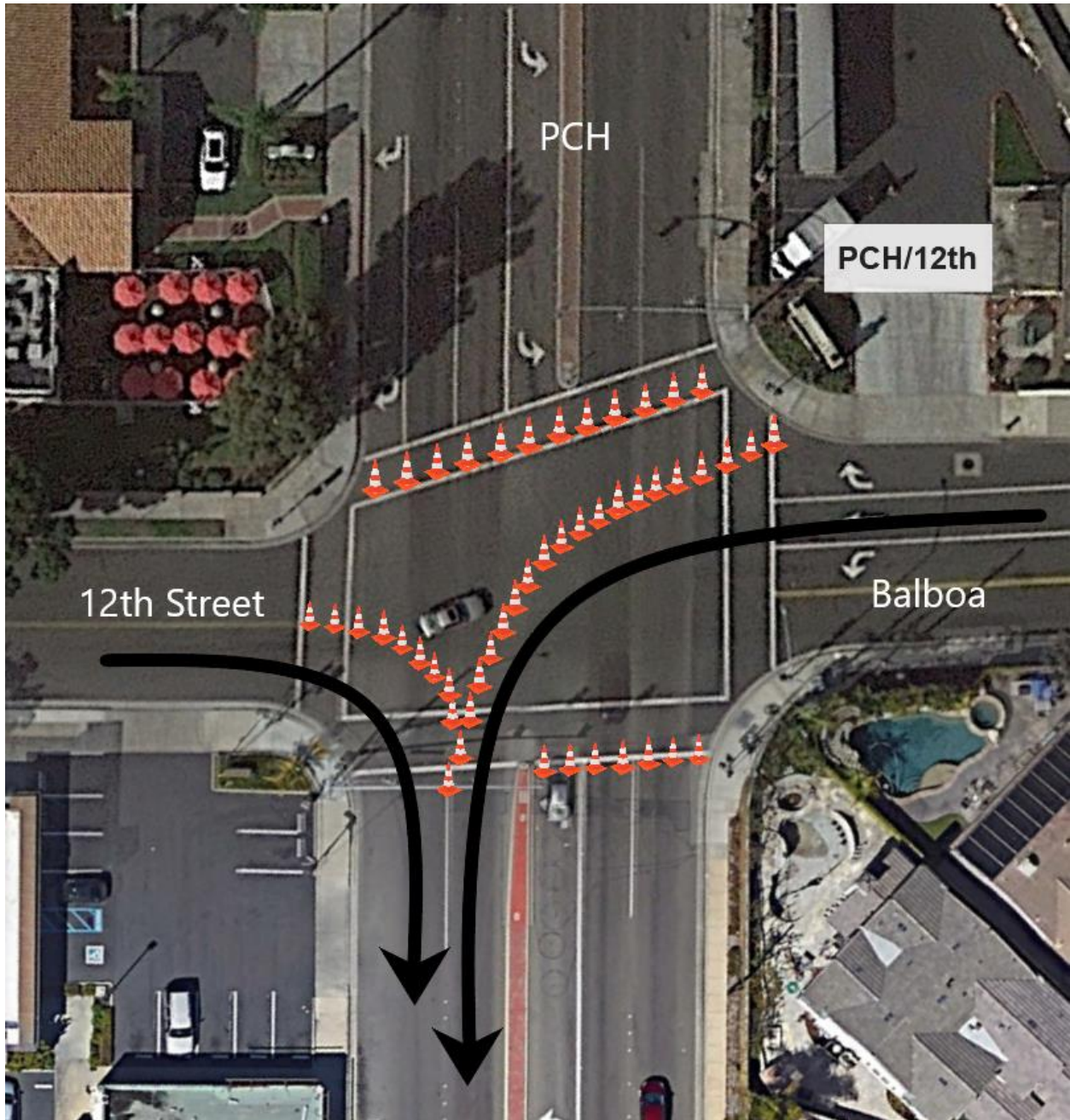


Attachment VI

TCP #5

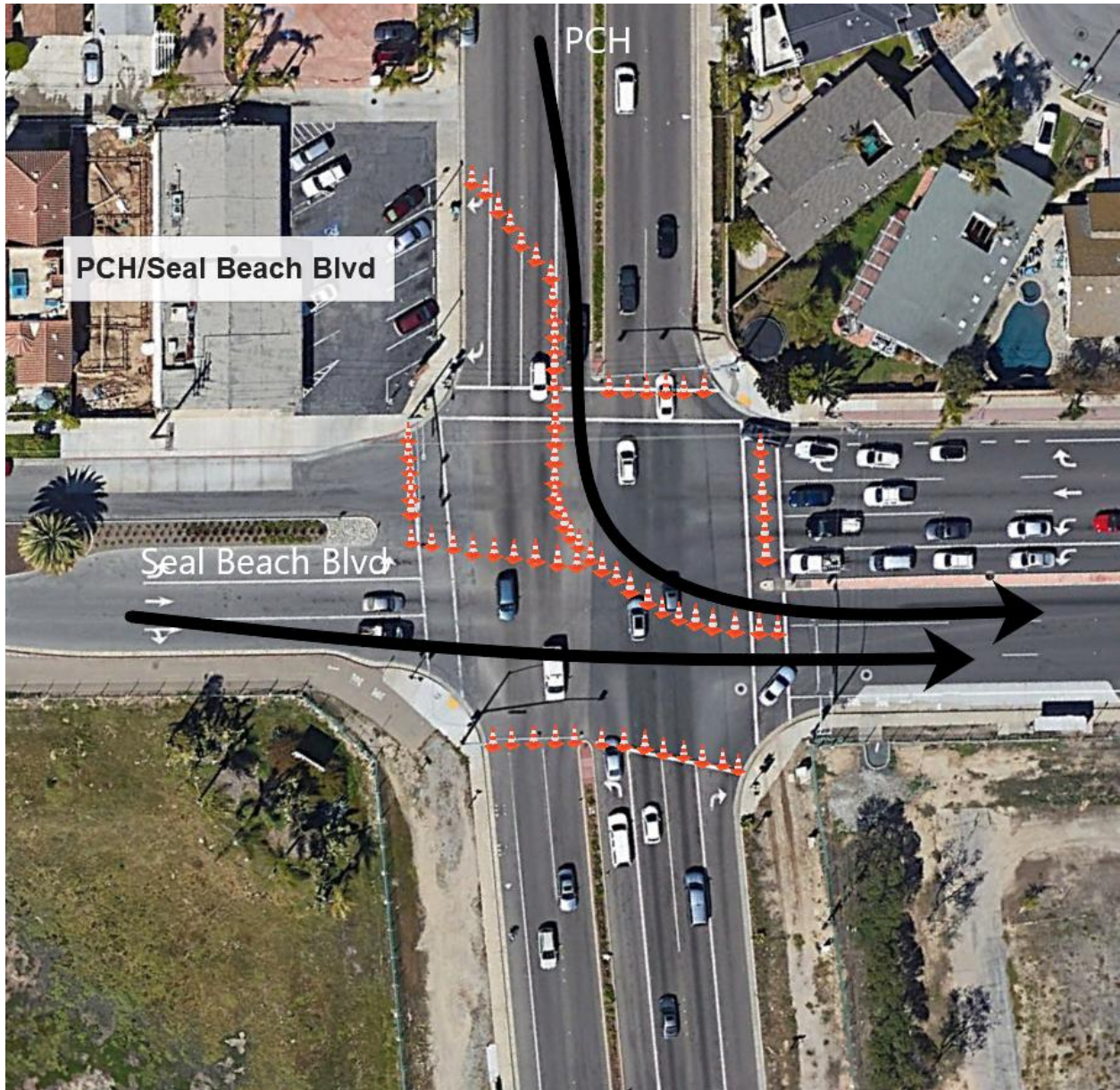


TCP #6



Attachment VI

TCP #7



TCP #8

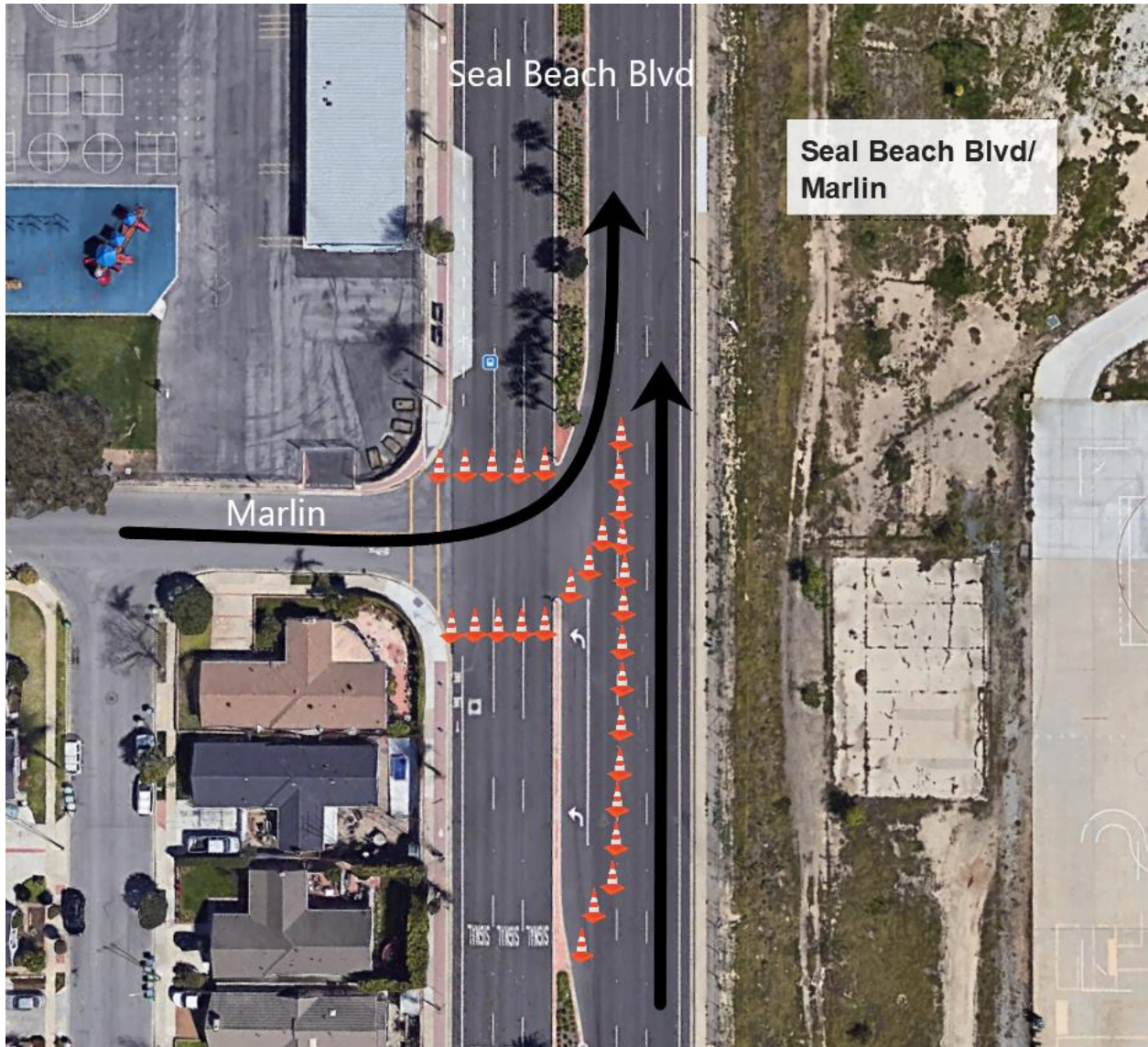


TCP #9

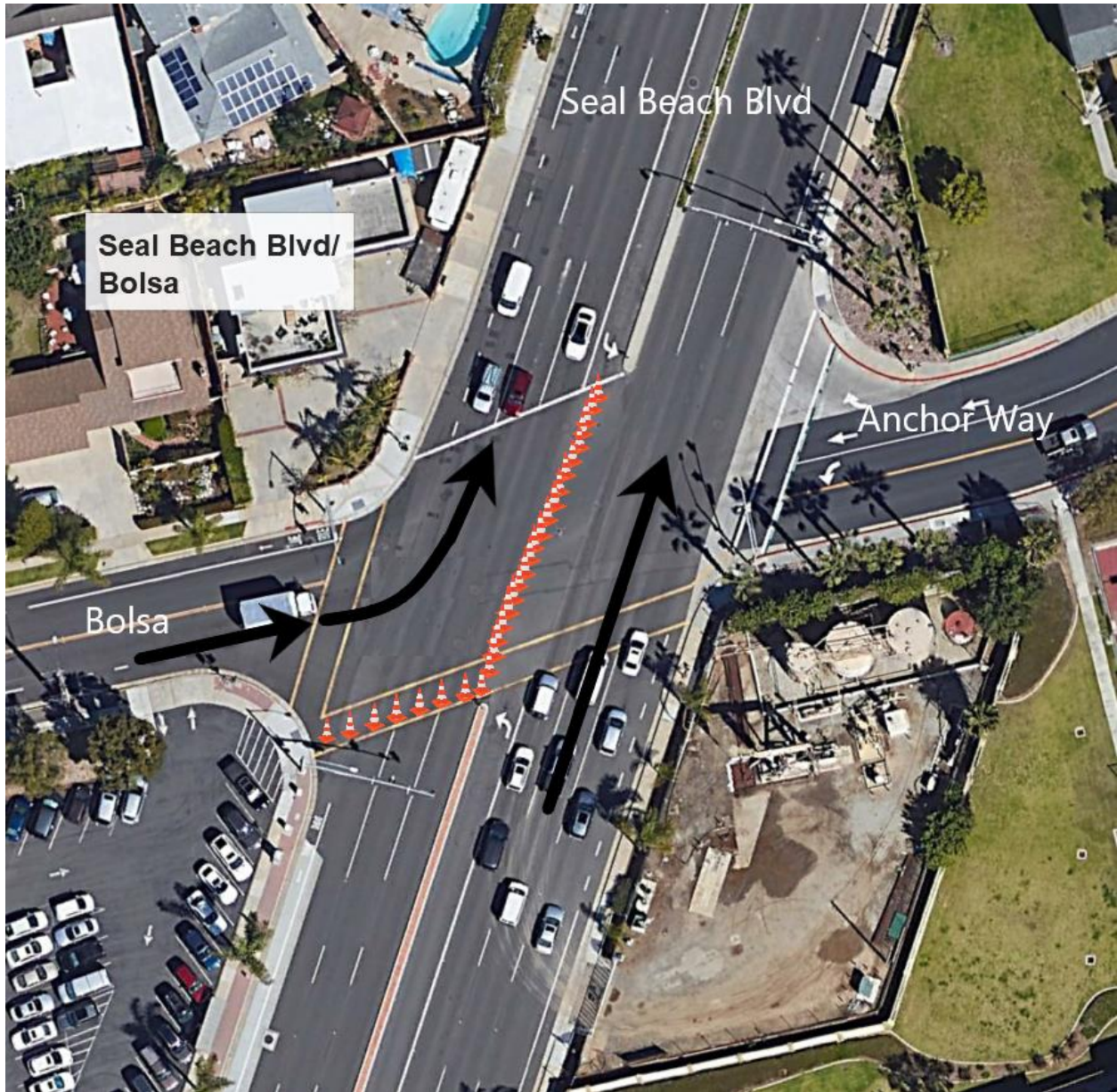


Attachment VI

TCP #10

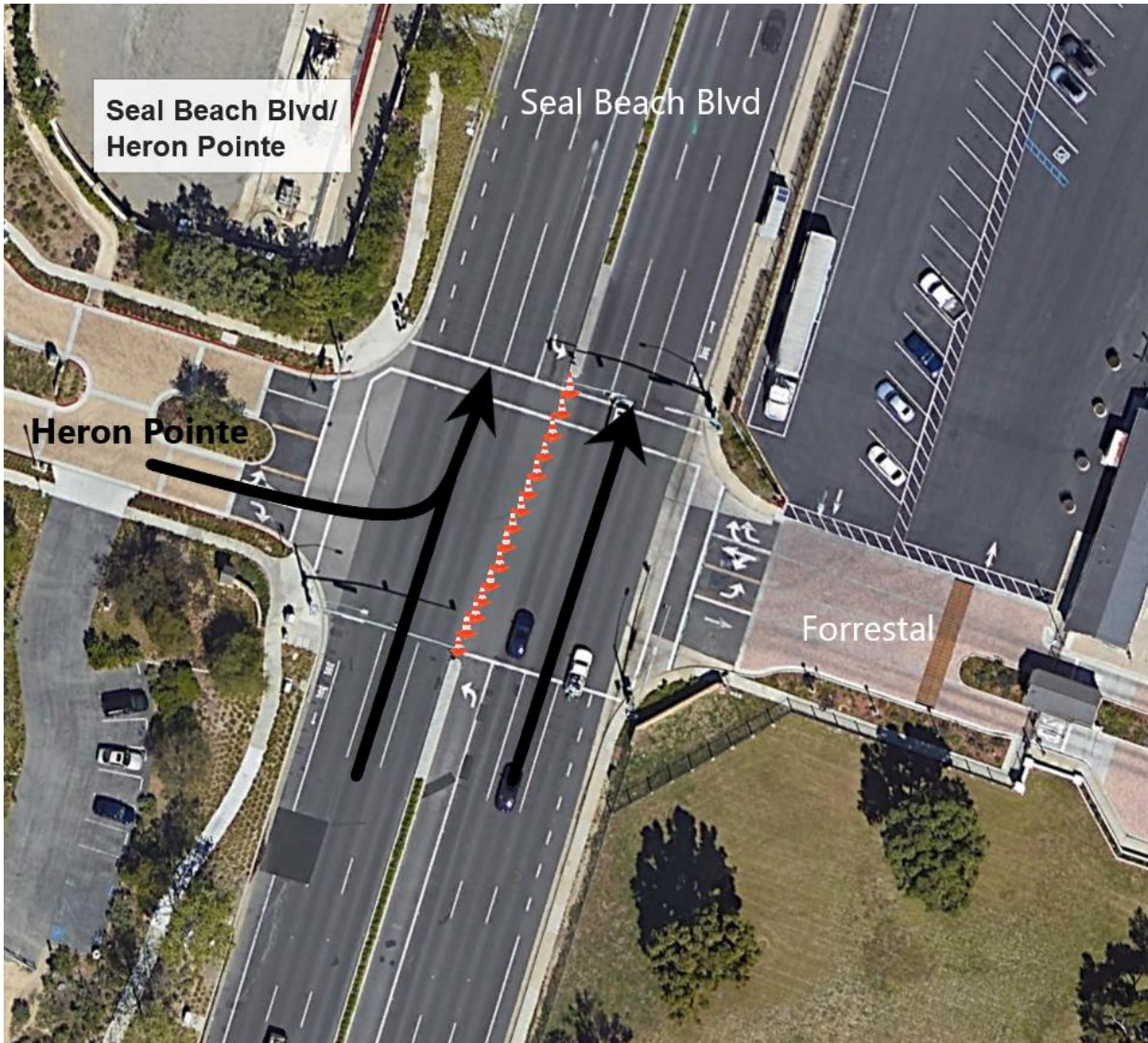


TCP #11



Attachment VI

TCP #12

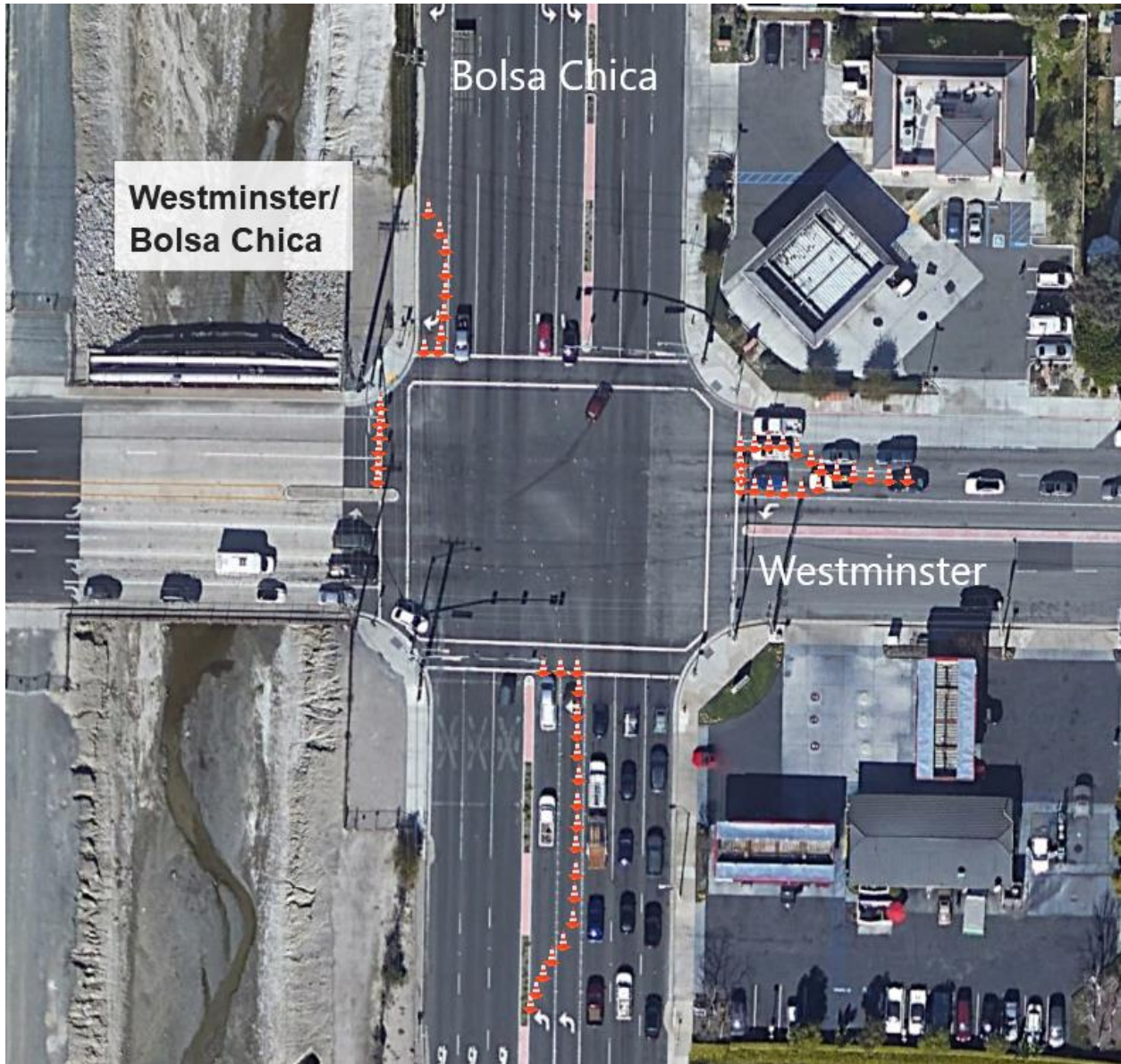


Attachment VI

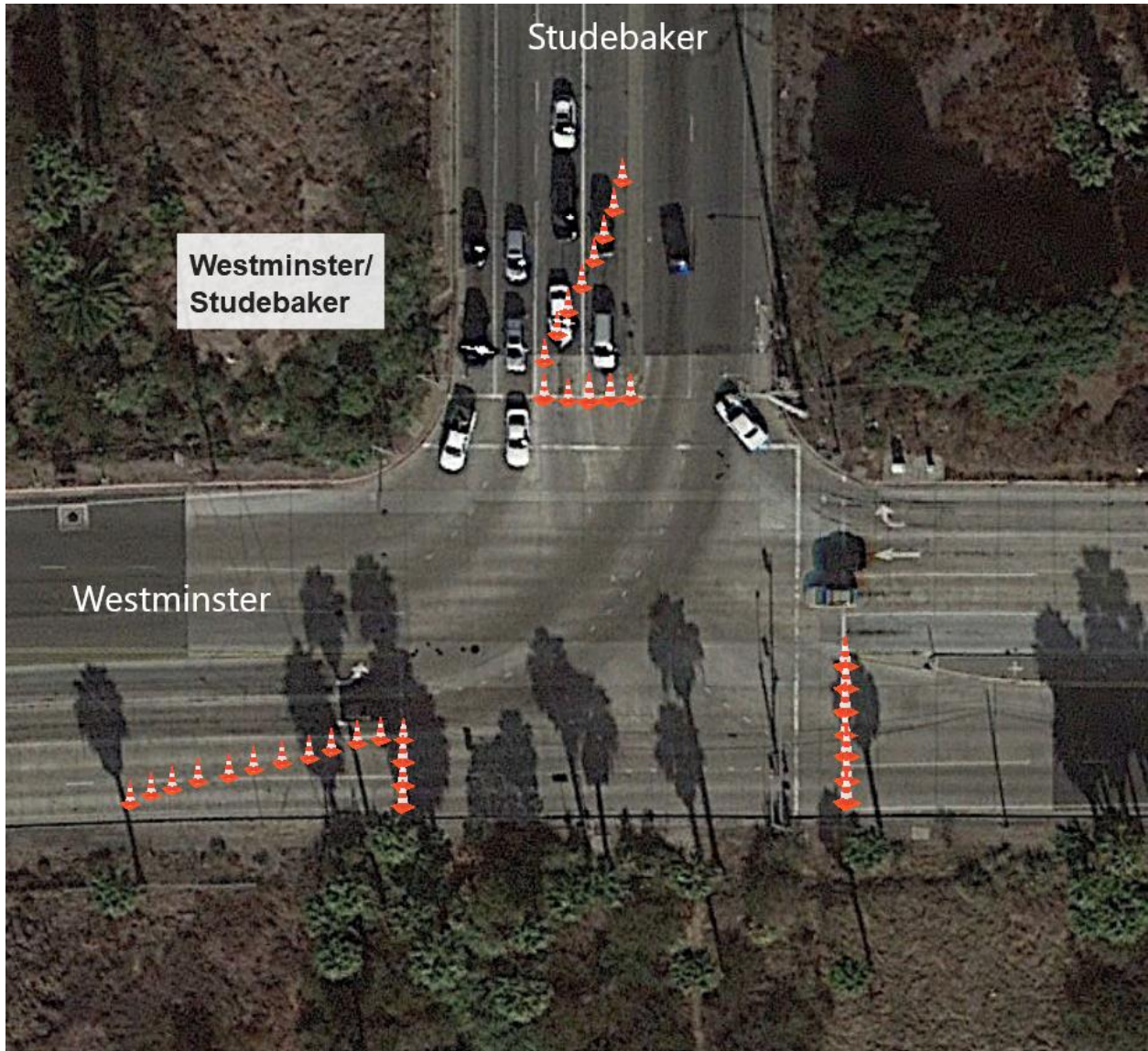
TCP #13



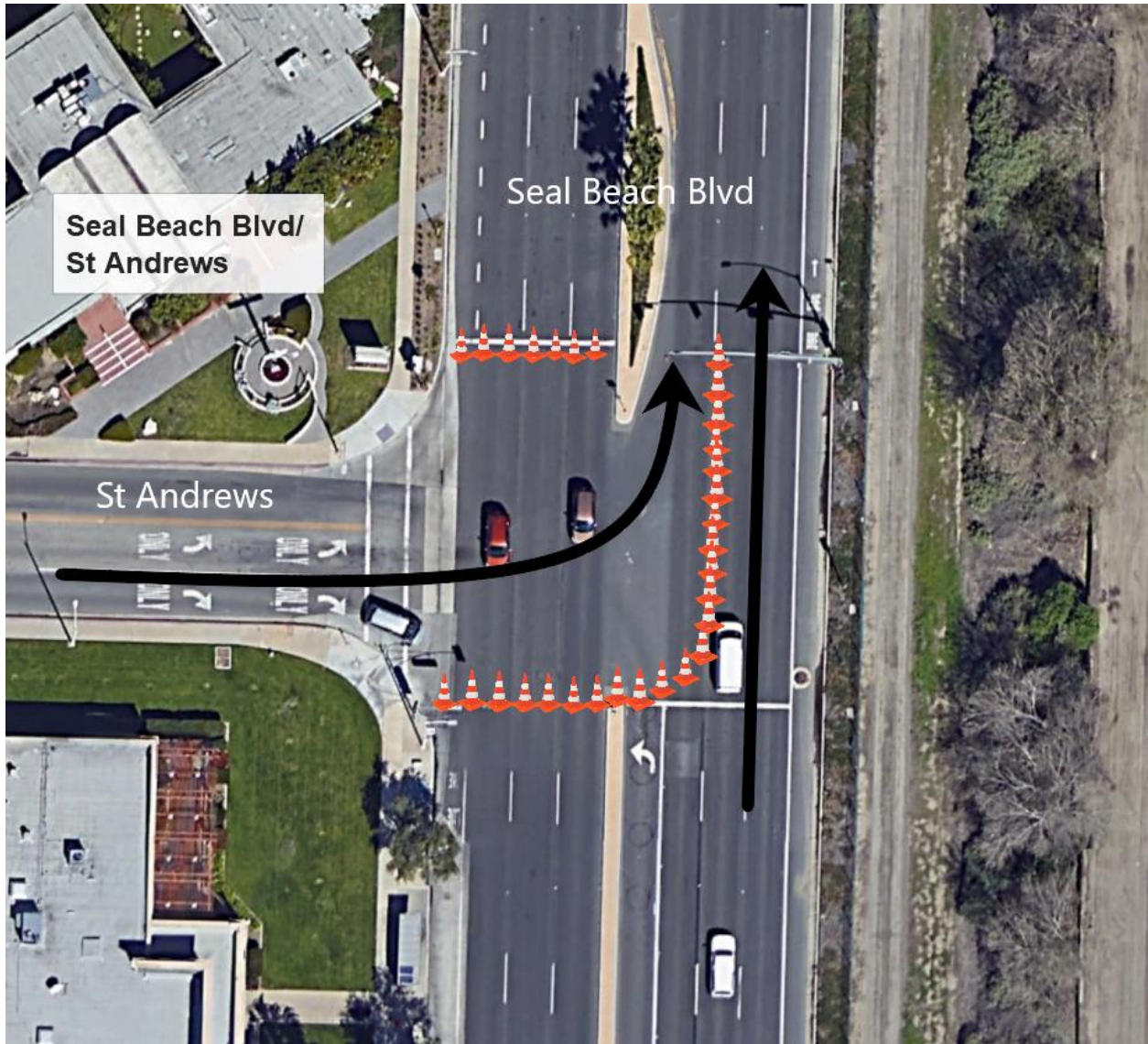
TCP #14



TCP #15

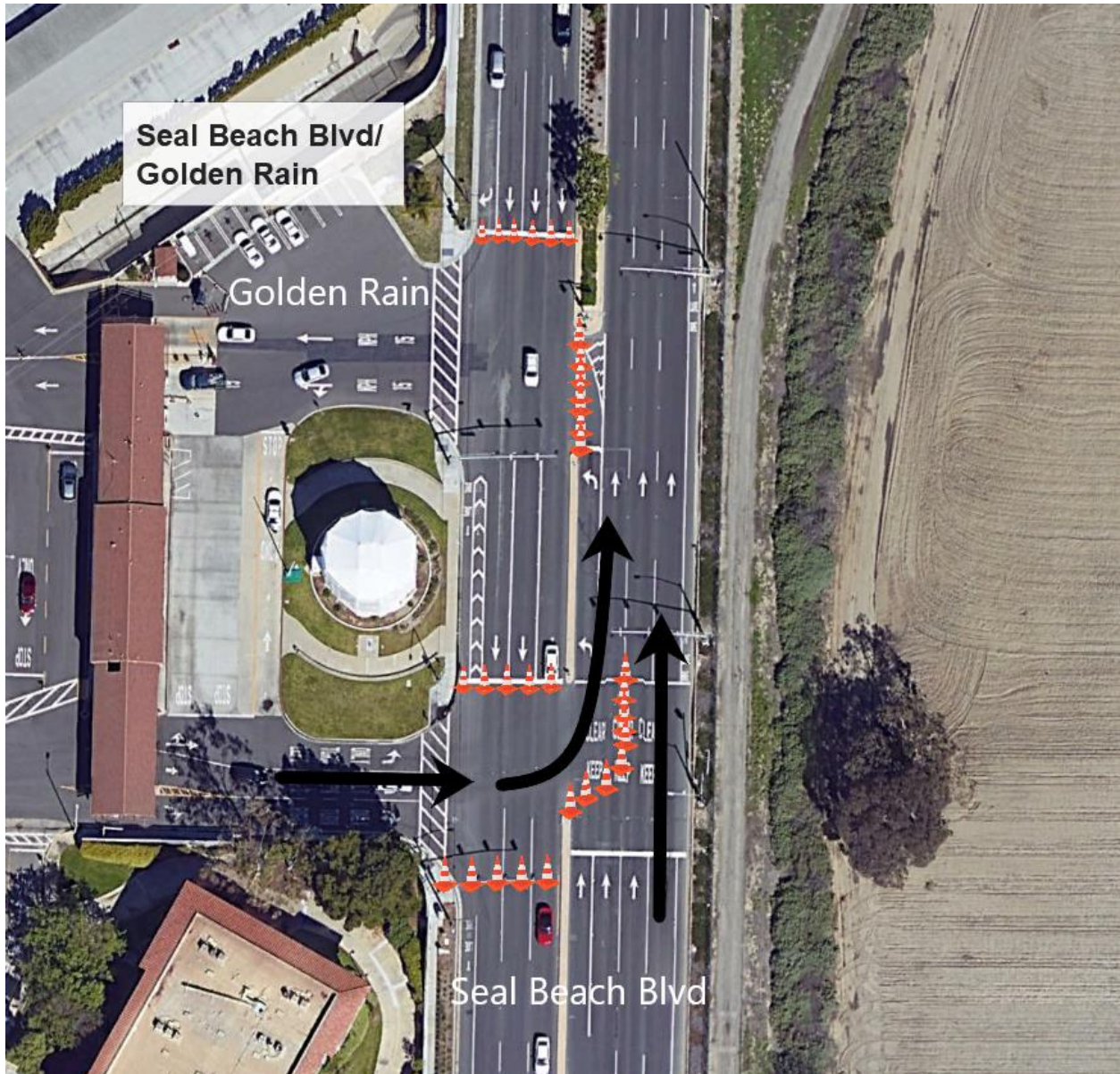


TCP #16

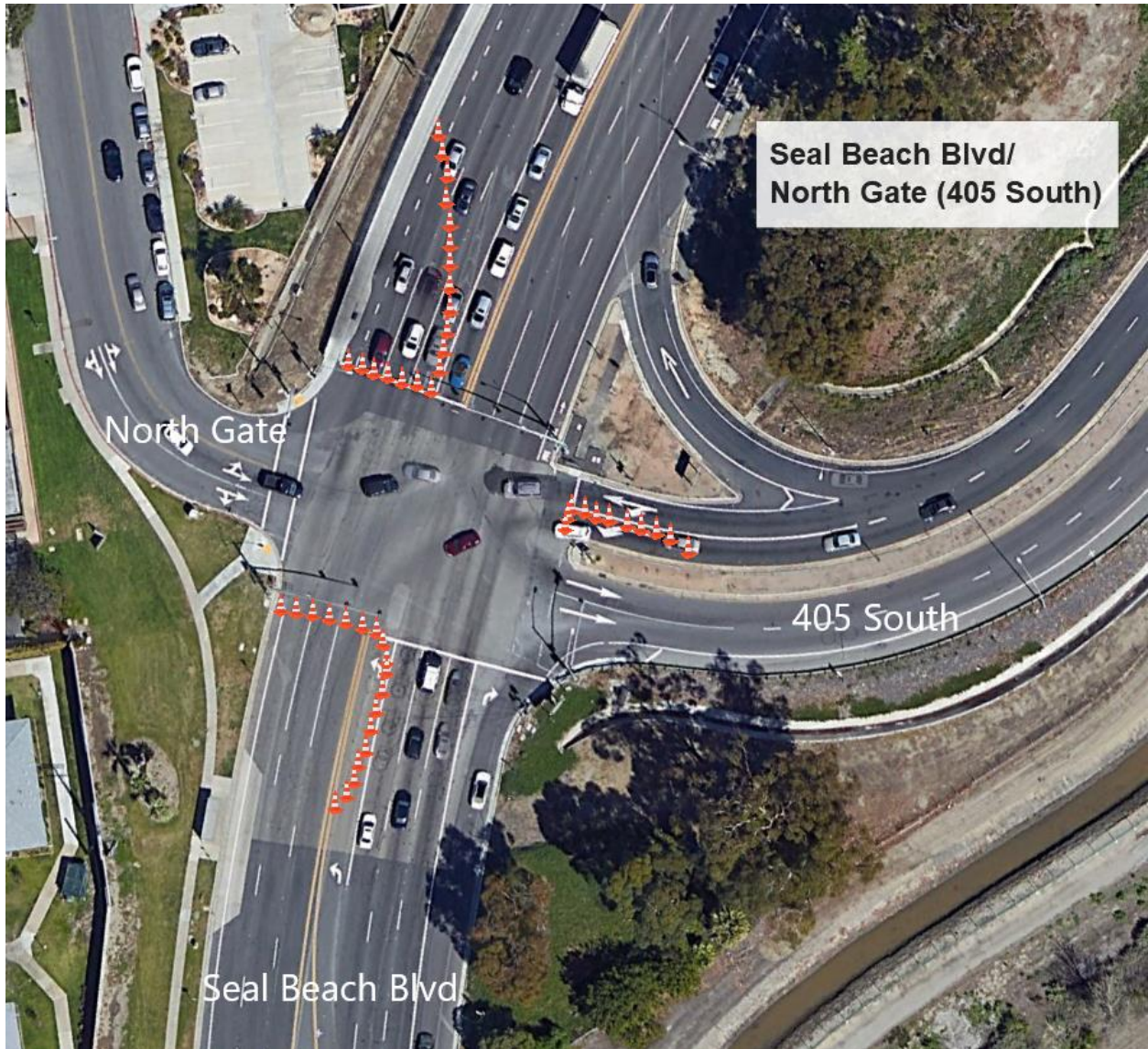


Attachment VI

TCP #17



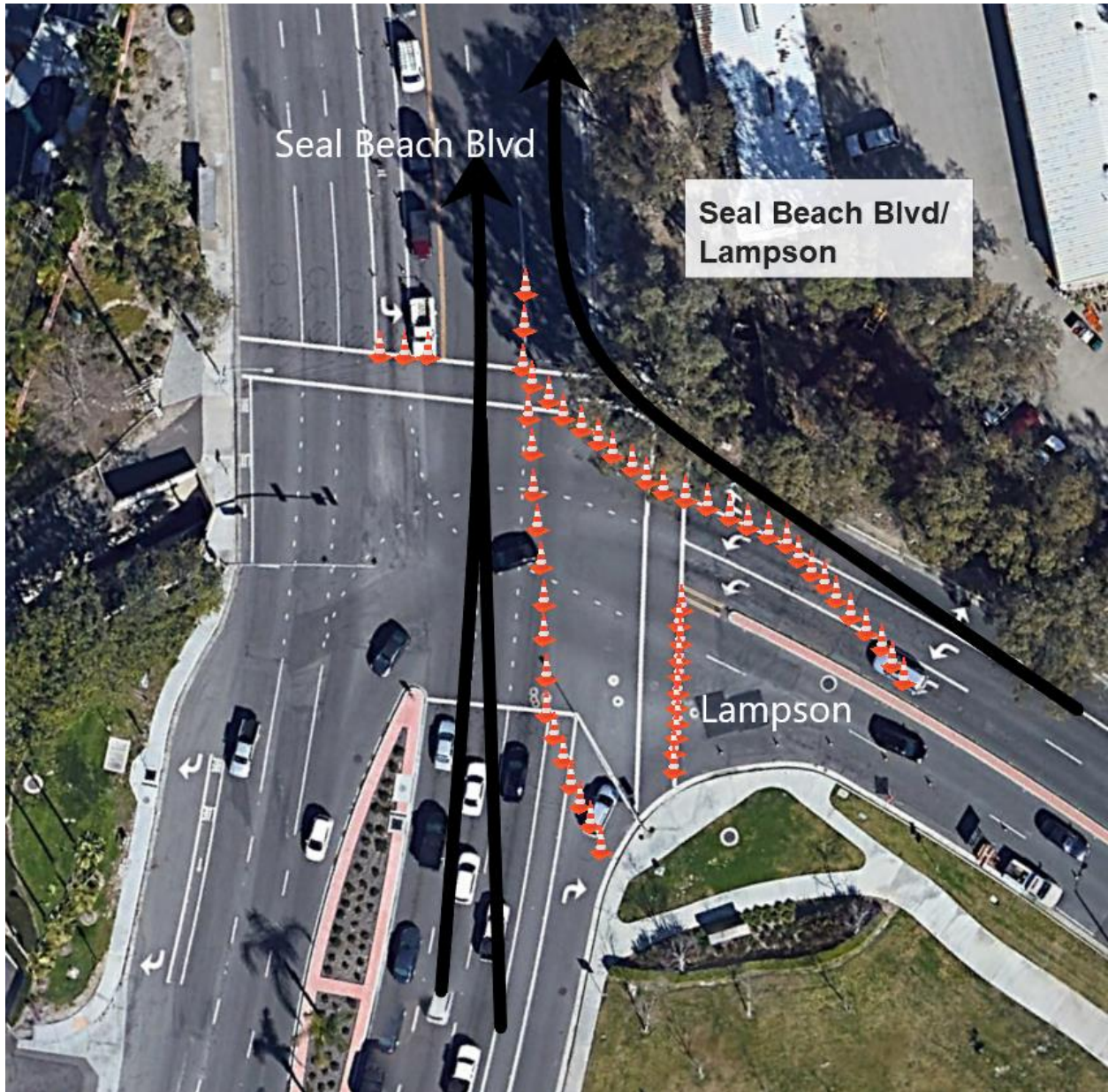
TCP #18



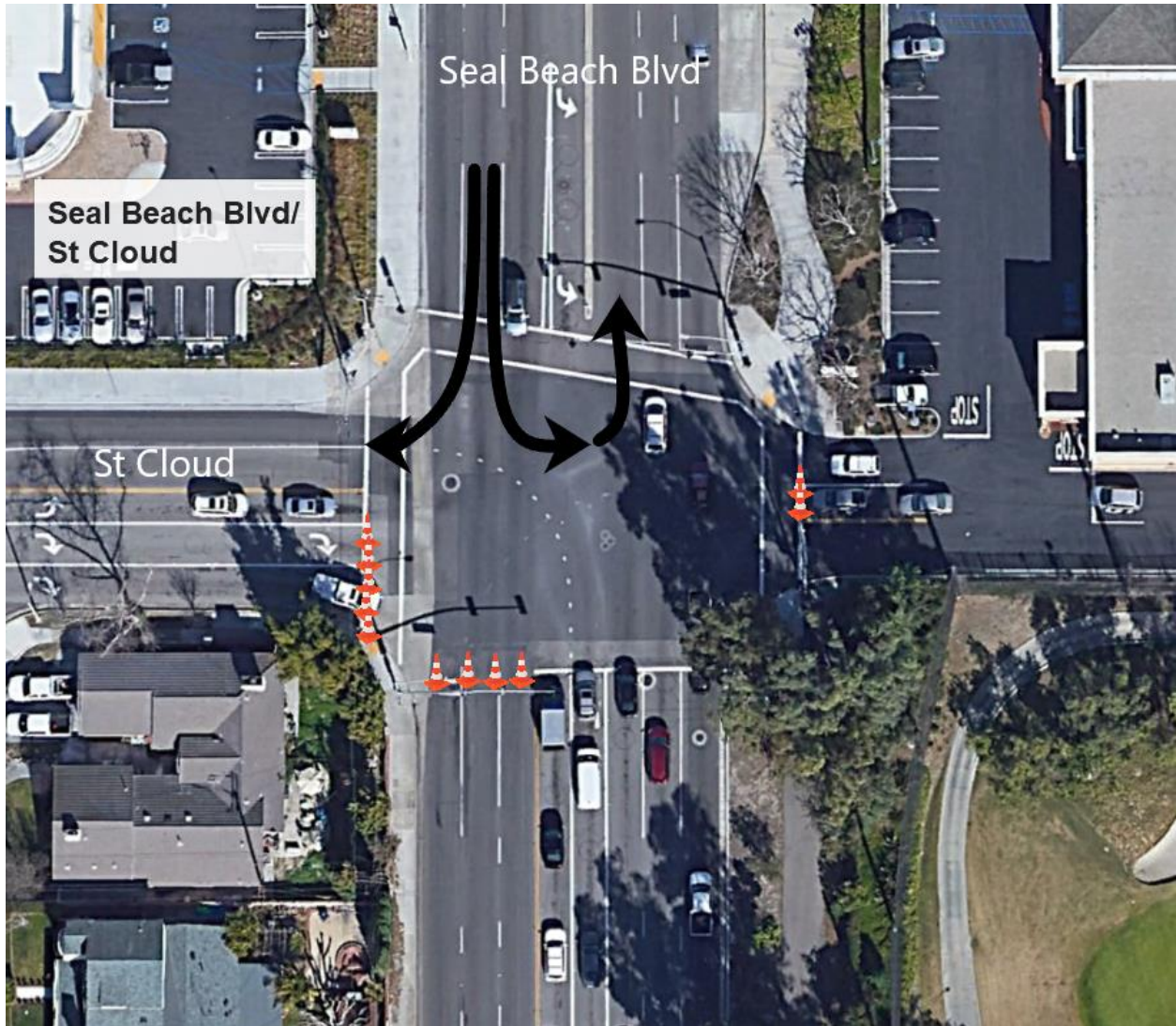
TCP #19



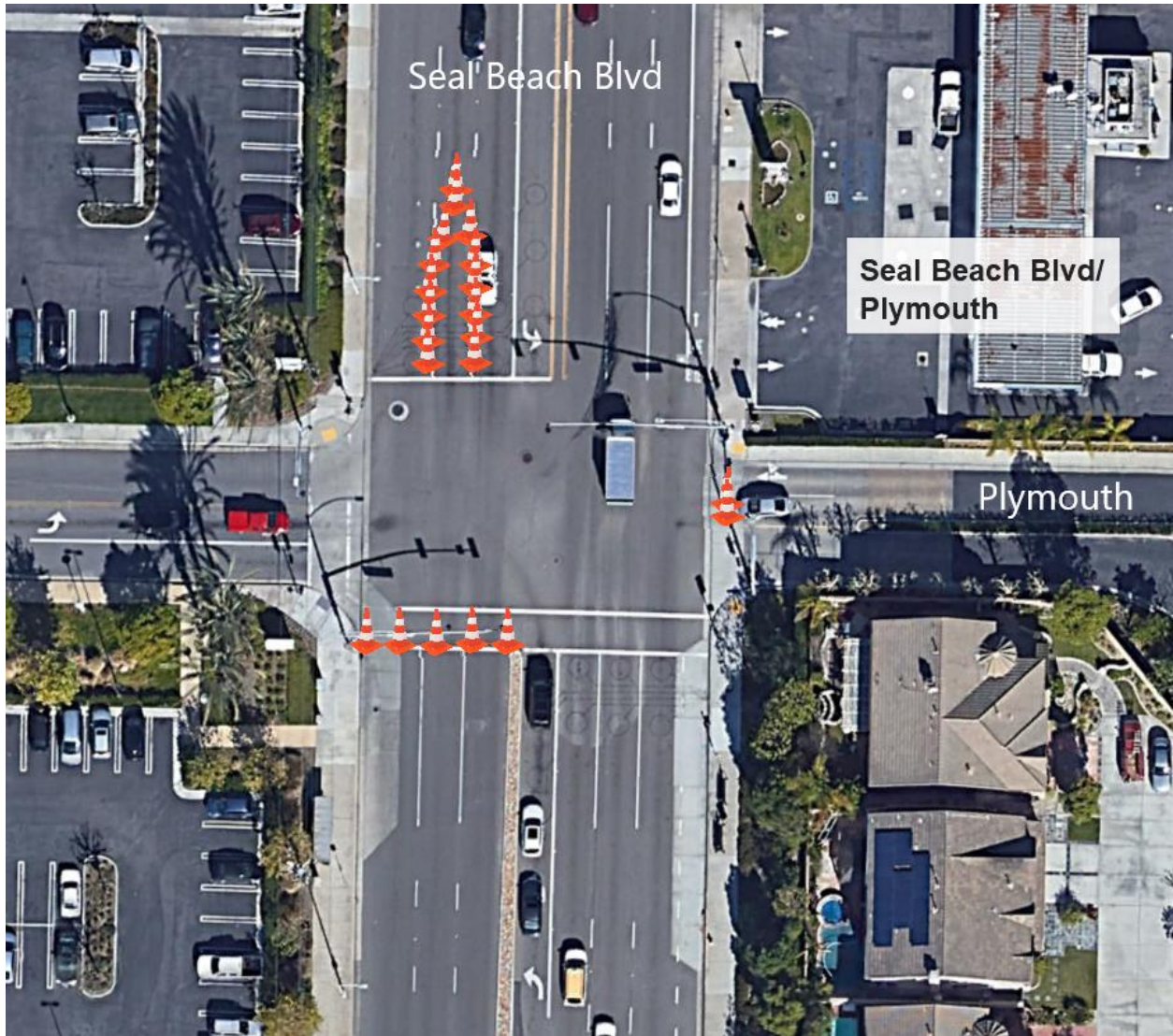
TCP #20



TCP #21



TCP #22



Attachment VI

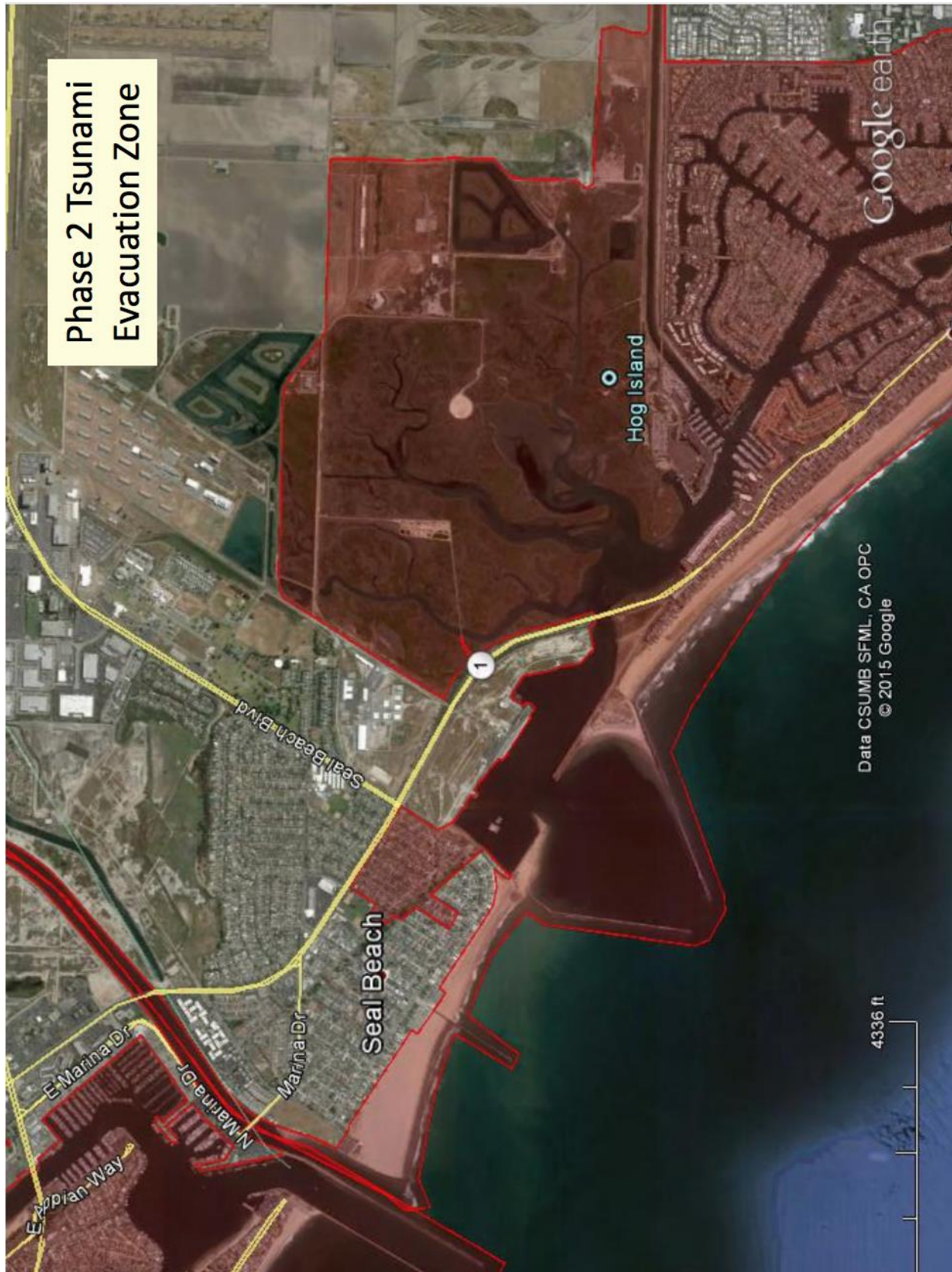
TCP #23



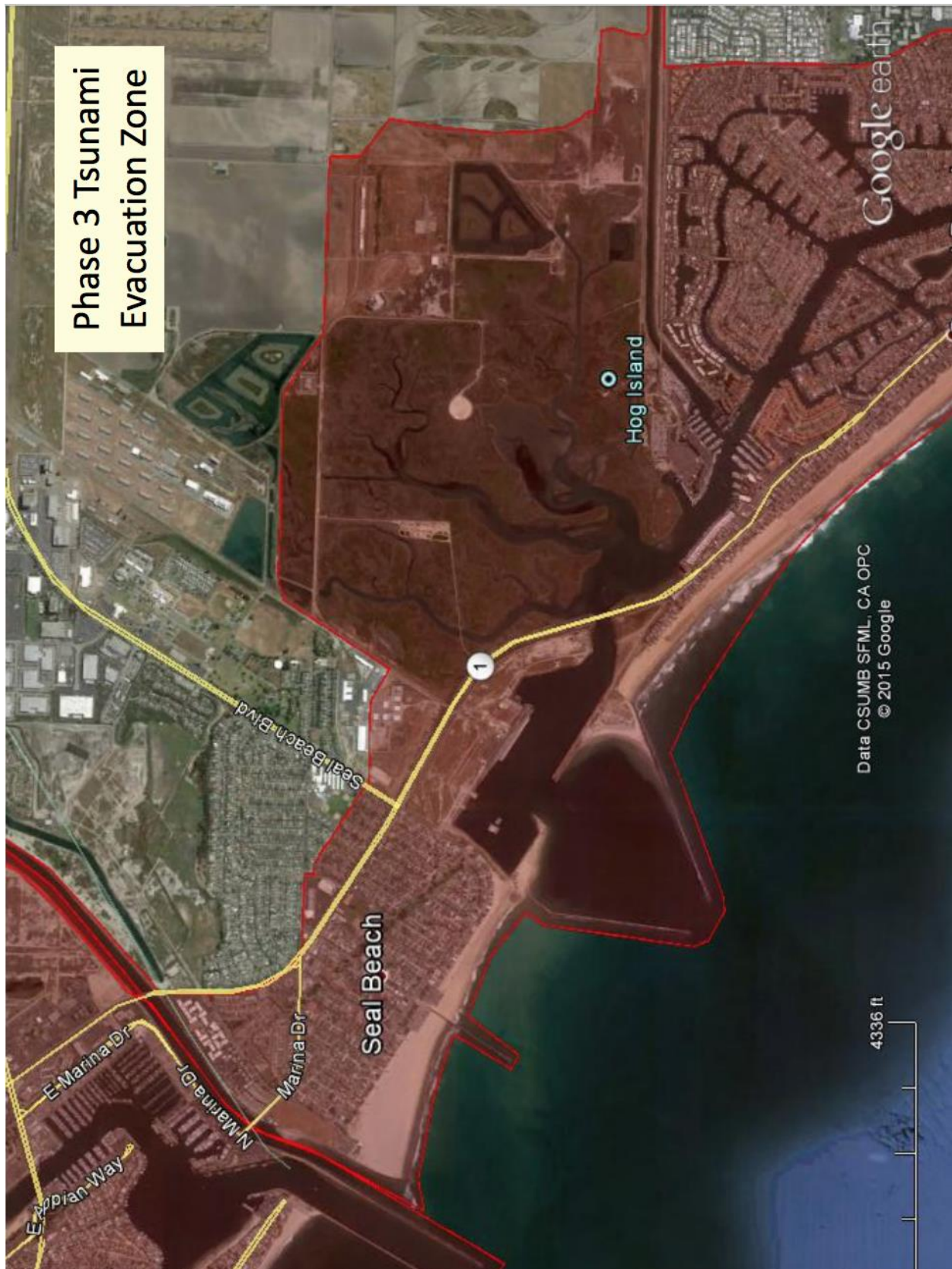
Attachment VII



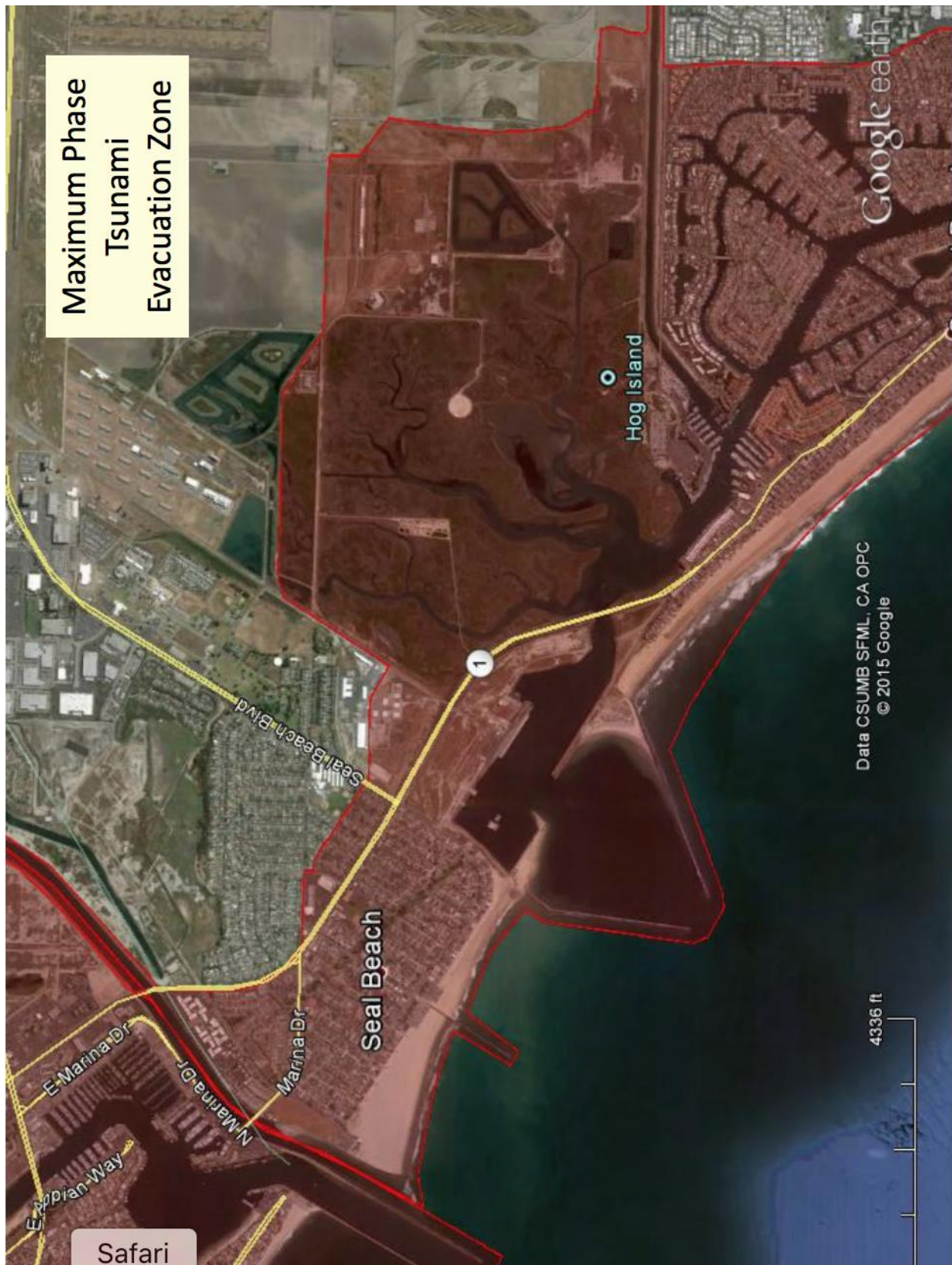
Attachment VII



Attachment VII



Attachment VII



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