Disaster Council Meeting
06-09-26
Item 2.A.

Disaster Council Agenda Report

To: Mayor Silverstein and Members of the Malibu Disaster Council

Prepared by: Sarah Flores, Emergency Services Coordinator

Approved by: Susan Dueñas, Public Safety Director

Date prepared: May 28, 2026 Meeting date: June 9, 2026

Subject: Draft Evacuation Plan 2026

RECOMMENDED ACTION: 1) Receive a report on updates to the City of Malibu's Evacuation Plan; 2) Provide final feedback; and, 3) Make a recommendation to the City Council for adoption.

FISCAL IMPACT: None.

DISCUSSION: A Mass Evacuation Plan provides a coordinated framework for evacuation procedures for emergency personnel and residents during large-scale disasters. In August 2025, Public Safety staff secured a contract with Constant Associates, Inc (Consultant). to assist in the update of the City's Mass Evacuation Plan. Constant Associates, Inc. is an emergency management consulting firm who has extensive experience in evacuation planning, whole community considerations, assessment of emergency evacuations and local knowledge.

The plan update was developed through a collaborative process with key stakeholders from local, county, and regional partners, supporting organizations, and community members, including:

- City of Malibu
- Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (LACoOEM),
- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) (Malibu/Lost Hills Station)
- Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD)
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (Waterworks District 29)
- Los Angeles County Beaches and Harbors
- City of Santa Monica

- Caltrans District 7
- California Highway Patrol (CHP)
- Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro)
- Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District (SMMUSD)
- American Red Cross Los Angeles Region (ARC)
- Southern California Edison (SCE)
- Disability Community Resource Center (DCRC)
- Malibu Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- Volunteers on Patrol (VOP)

The Consultants gathered information through a document review, planning team meetings, interviews with key stakeholders, a community workshop, an online survey and a tabletop exercise.

The online survey and community workshop provided feedback regarding evacuation zones, communication tools, and public safety power shutoff (PSPS). The Consultants incorporated this feedback by including information, strategies and resources available to improve communication during evacuation operations. The resulting draft plan was broken down into seven evacuation components, including:

- Incident Detection and Notification
- Assessment and Decision
- Public Warning
- Resource Mobilization
- Evacuation Implementation
- Mass Care and Sheltering
- Re-entry and Recovery

To test the draft plan, a tabletop exercise was conducted with City departments, Los Angeles County agencies, regional transportation and infrastructure partners, non-governmental organizations, utilities, and neighboring jurisdictions. The exercise was discussion-based and used a wildfire scenario. Participants were presented with a series of situations and questions covering different stages of an evacuation. The discussion highlighted strong interagency coordination, situational awareness, and operational familiarity with wildfire evacuation procedures. It also identified several opportunities to strengthen the City's evacuation plan and operational coordination, particularly in the areas of animal evacuation and Access and Functional Needs (AFN) evacuation and transportation.

The updated plan will help guide staff training and operations during future evacuations, improving overall evacuation procedures. Staff request that the Disaster Council review the Plan, provide any final comments or additions to be included, and make a recommendation for adoption by the City Council.

ATTACHMENTS: City of Malibu Draft Mass Evacuation Plan

City of Malibu
Mass Evacuation Plan

2026

Prepared By:

CONSTANT ASSOCIATES

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Executive Summary

The City of Malibu Mass Evacuation Plan (the Plan) establishes a comprehensive and coordinated framework for managing evacuation operations during emergencies that threaten life safety. The Plan is intended to guide City leadership, emergency responders, City departments, and partner agencies in planning for, executing, and supporting evacuation operations under complex, rapidly evolving, and high-risk conditions.

Malibu faces evacuation challenges that differ significantly from those of many jurisdictions. The City's linear coastal geography, steep canyon terrain, limited roadway redundancy, and reliance on regional transportation and utility infrastructure constrain evacuation options and increase sensitivity to timing, route availability, and public compliance. Malibu is also exposed to fast-moving and cascading hazards, including wildfire, post-fire debris flows, coastal flooding, tsunami, earthquake, and energy disruption which can rapidly degrade evacuation conditions and compress available decision timelines.

Recent incidents, including the 2018 Woolsey Fire, 2025 Palisades Fire, and subsequent post-fire storm events, demonstrated the speed at which evacuation conditions in Malibu can deteriorate, the difficulty of modifying or rescinding evacuation decisions once large-scale evacuations are underway, and the critical importance of early decision-making, coordinated public communication, and flexible operational execution. These lessons are explicitly reflected throughout the Plan and inform its emphasis on proactive planning, coordination, and adaptive response.

Serving as a supporting component of the City of Malibu's broader emergency management framework, this Plan complements the City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Hazard identification, risk characterization, and planning assumptions are informed by the 2024 Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2024 MJHMP), as well as other applicable City, County, and regional planning documents. The Plan aligns with State and Federal requirements, including the California Emergency Services Act, the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and is coordinated with Los Angeles County and regional partners through established Operational Area structures.

Authority and Governance

Evacuation operations within the City of Malibu are conducted pursuant to applicable local, State, and Federal authorities, including the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code §§ 8550-8669.7) and California Penal Code § 409.5. Evacuation warnings and evacuation orders are issued by authorized law enforcement officials and implemented under the Incident Command System (ICS) and SEMS.

Evacuation incidents within the City of Malibu are typically managed under Unified Command, reflecting the involvement of multiple agencies with jurisdictional authority and operational responsibility. Unified Command allows participating agencies to jointly establish incident objectives, strategies, and priorities while retaining their respective legal authorities. Within this framework, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department remains the lead agency for evacuation operations in Malibu.

Unified Command during evacuation operations may include, but is not limited to:

- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, serving as Incident Command for law enforcement, evacuation enforcement, traffic control, and access control.
- Los Angeles County Fire Department, serving as Incident Command for fire-related hazards and life safety operations.
- The City of Malibu, supporting Unified Command through local coordination, situational awareness, public communication, and City resource mobilization.
- Additional agencies or jurisdictions, as appropriate, are based on incident type, location, and scope.

Under this governance model, the City of Malibu operates in a City-first, County-supported role, mobilizing available City resources to support evacuation planning, coordination, and communication, while relying on Los Angeles County agencies for primary field response, enforcement, and mass care and sheltering capabilities.

This Plan does not supersede the authority of responding agencies, the Incident Commander, or Unified Command. Instead, it provides a coordinated framework to support decision-making, information sharing, and operational alignment among City, County, State, and non-governmental partners.

Plan Development

The City of Malibu Mass Evacuation Plan was developed through a structured, collaborative planning process designed to ensure the Plan reflects local conditions, regional coordination requirements, and operational best practices. The planning effort involved a multi-agency planning team with representation from the following local, county, and regional partners:

- **City of Malibu:** Public Safety Director, Emergency Services Coordinator, Public Works Director, Community Services Director, City Attorney's Office, City Manager's Office, and Communications Manager/Public Information Officer (PIO).
- **Local and State Partners:** Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) (Malibu/Lost Hills Station), Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD), Department of Public Works (Waterworks District 29), Beaches and Harbors, City of Santa Monica, Public Health, and Mental Health, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 7, and the California Highway Patrol.
- **Community and Supporting Organizations:** American Red Cross Los Angeles Region, Southern California Edison (SCE), Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro), Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District (SMMUSD), Disability Community Resource Center (DCRC), Malibu Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), and Volunteers on Patrol (VOP).

Plan development was informed by multiple sources, including:

- Assessment of the 2024 MJHMP to identify priority hazards, risk conditions, and mitigation considerations relevant to evacuation planning.
- Evaluation of existing City of Malibu emergency plans, annexes, and procedures to ensure consistency and integration across the City's emergency management framework.
- Review of applicable Los Angeles County and regional evacuation, transportation, and emergency management plans to align City evacuation concepts with County-led operations.
- Interviews with City staff and partner agencies to capture local knowledge, operational constraints, and evacuation experience.
- Incorporation of stakeholder input, including survey results, to identify community considerations and operational challenges.
- Analysis of transportation infrastructure, evacuation routes, and access constraints affecting evacuation feasibility and clearance time.
- Development of ArcGIS-based evacuation mapping products and an accompanying StoryMap to support visualization of evacuation zones, transportation constraints, operational considerations, and public-facing situational awareness related to evacuation planning.
- Consideration of lessons learned from prior evacuation incidents, including the 2018 Woolsey Fire and post-fire storm events.
- Consideration of contingency evacuation support concepts involving regional transportation and aviation partners for severe or access-constrained emergency conditions.

Approval and Implementation

This Plan becomes effective upon adoption by the Malibu City Council and supersedes previous mass evacuation guidance documents. Prior to City Council consideration, the Plan was reviewed and presented to the City of Malibu Disaster Council to support interdepartmental coordination and stakeholder input.

Once approved, the Plan was distributed to all relevant City departments, partner agencies, and regional stakeholders. Training, drills, and public education programs will ensure that residents, staff, and emergency responders are familiar with the Plan's provisions and that evacuation procedures can be executed safely, efficiently, and in coordination with neighboring jurisdictions.

Record of Revision

Table 1. Record of Revisions

Date	Changed By	Summary of Changes
05/29/2026	City of Malibu/CONSTANT	City of Malibu Mass Evacuation Plan developed.

Record of Distribution

Table 2. Record of Plan Distribution

Organization / Agency	Distribution Method	Date Distributed	Notes

Acronyms

Table 3 provides a list of acronyms used throughout the City of Malibu Mass Evacuation Plan. These acronyms are included to support clarity and consistency, ensuring readers can easily understand terminology referenced across operational, planning, and coordination sections of the Plan.

Table 3. Acronyms Table

Acronym	Definition
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
ARC	American Red Cross
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCBB	Critical Care Battery Back-up
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CHP	California Highway Patrol
DACC	Department of Animal Care and Control (LA County)
DCRC	Disability Community Resource Center
DOC	Department Operations Center
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HVAC	Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
ID	Identification
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System

Acronym	Definition
LACoFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LAC OEM	Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management
LA Metro	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
LAPD	Los Angeles Police Department
LASD	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
MBL	Medical Baseline
MJHMP	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NWS	National Weather Service
OA	Operational Area
PCMS	Portable Changeable Message Sign
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoff
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SMPD	Santa Monica Police Department
SMMUSD	Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TMC	Traffic Management Center (Caltrans)
UC	Unified Command
UCP	Unified Command Post
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VOP	Volunteers on Patrol
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alerts

Introduction

The City of Malibu Mass Evacuation Plan establishes a coordinated framework for planning, coordinating, and implementing evacuation operations to protect life safety during emergencies that threaten the community. The Plan is intended to guide City leadership, emergency responders, City departments, and partner agencies in preparing for and carrying out evacuation operations under complex and rapidly evolving conditions.

Malibu's evacuation environment presents unique challenges due to its geographic setting, transportation constraints, and exposure to high-risk hazards. The City's linear coastal configuration, steep canyon terrain, limited roadway redundancy, and reliance on regional transportation and utility infrastructure significantly constrain evacuation options and increase sensitivity to timing, route availability, and public compliance. These conditions require evacuation planning that is proactive, flexible, and closely coordinated with Los Angeles County and regional partners.

This Mass Evacuation Plan functions as a supporting component of the City of Malibu's EOP and is intended to be used in conjunction with other City, County, and regional emergency management plans. The Plan aligns with applicable State and Federal requirements, including the California Emergency Services Act, SEMS, and NIMS.

Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this Plan is to provide a structured and coordinated approach to safely evacuate people, animals, and essential personnel from areas threatened by disaster, while maintaining accessibility for emergency responders and minimizing congestion. The objectives of this Plan are to:

- Protect life safety during emergencies that may require evacuation by prioritizing timely protective actions, early decision-making, and coordinated implementation of evacuation warnings and orders to reduce exposure to life-threatening hazards.
- Support early, informed, and coordinated evacuation decision-making by providing decision-makers with a common operational framework informed by hazard conditions, transportation constraints, and clearance time considerations.
- Define roles and responsibilities for City departments and partner agencies involved in evacuation operations by clarifying coordination expectations among City, County, State, and non-governmental partners operating under SEMS and ICS.
- Establish a consistent framework for evacuation warnings and evacuation orders by aligning with standardized State evacuation terminology and County Operational Area practices to promote public understanding and compliance.
- Coordinate evacuation zones, routes, traffic management, and access control by supporting phased evacuation strategies, when appropriate, that reduce congestion and improve evacuation effectiveness under constrained conditions.

- Consider contingency evacuation support options, including coordination with regional transportation and aviation partners during severe or access-constrained incidents.
- Support individuals with disabilities and others with Access and Functional Needs (AFN) by recognizing the additional time, resources, and coordination required to support individuals who may need evacuation assistance.
- Integrate animal evacuation and sheltering considerations by addressing household pets, service animals, and large animals as part of evacuation planning and coordination.
- Promote clear, timely, and coordinated public communication by supporting consistent messaging across City and County platforms before, during, and after evacuation operations.
- Support phased re-entry and transition to recovery by providing a framework for safe and orderly re-entry following evacuation operations.

This Plan is not intended to replace agency-specific procedures or authorities. Rather, it provides an overarching framework to support coordinated evacuation operations across multiple agencies and jurisdictions.

Scope

This Plan applies to all evacuation operations within the City of Malibu, regardless of the hazard type. It may be implemented in response to wildfire, tsunami, flooding, landslide, hazardous materials incidents, or other threats. It also includes provisions for partial or phased evacuations and re-entry coordination. Evacuation operations addressed involve people, animals, or both, depending on incident conditions and community needs.

Specifically, this Plan addresses the following:

- **Evacuation Warnings and Evacuation Orders:** Guidance for the issuance, communication, and implementation of evacuation warnings and orders, including coordination with authorized law enforcement agencies and consistency with State evacuation terminology.
- **Partial, Phased, and Full Evacuations:** Strategies for evacuations that may affect limited areas, multiple zones, or the entire City, including phased approaches to reduce congestion and improve evacuation effectiveness for residents, visitors, workers, and their animals.
- **Evacuation Implementation:** Operational considerations related to evacuation zones, routes, traffic management, access control, and coordination among responding agencies, including considerations for household pets, service animals, livestock, and other animals requiring evacuation support.
- **Mass Care and Sheltering:** Coordination with Los Angeles County and partner organizations to support sheltering, mass care, and basic needs for displaced populations, human shelters and animal sheltering, co-location, or alternative animal care arrangements as appropriate.
- **Phased Re-entry and Recovery:** Guidance for phased re-entry, access control, and coordination during the transition from evacuation operations to recovery, including considerations related to animal reunification, access to animal care, and safe return of livestock and pets.

This Plan considers the needs of residents, visitors, workers, and other populations present in the City of Malibu at the time of an incident, including individuals with disabilities and access or functional needs, as well as those with household pets, service animals, or livestock. It recognizes that evacuation clearance times may exceed available warning time during fast-moving incidents and emphasizes early decision-making and public communication.

Implementation may occur for incidents originating within the City, affecting adjacent jurisdictions, or requiring coordination with Los Angeles County or regional partners. The Plan is scalable and flexible and is intended to be adapted based on incident conditions, available resources, and real-time information.

Planning Assumptions

Evacuations in Malibu are inherently complex and time sensitive. The development and implementation of this Plan are based on the following planning assumptions:

Hazard and Incident Conditions

- Emergencies requiring evacuation may occur with little or no warning.
- Evacuation clearance times may exceed available warning time during fast-moving incidents, particularly when evacuation activities involve animals and/or adverse weather conditions.
- Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS) and other infrastructure disruptions could affect evacuation operations.

Transportation and Infrastructure Constraints

- Evacuation routes may be limited, congested, or compromised by hazard conditions, and may not be suitable for all vehicle types, including large animal trailers.
- Traffic control measures may be required to maintain safety, manage congestion, and prevent bottlenecks associated with evacuation activities.

Population Behavior and Movement

- Most evacuees will self-evacuate using personal vehicles, often accompanied by household pets, service animals, or other animals, while some will require assistance.
- Some individuals may delay or decline evacuation despite official warnings or orders.
- Visitors and non-residents may be unfamiliar with local evacuation routes and procedures and may be unprepared to evacuate.

Animal Evacuation Considerations

- Animal evacuation activities may increase vehicle loading times, slow evacuation movement, and contribute to congestion on evacuation routes.
- Livestock and large animal evacuation may require specialized equipment such as trailers, multiple trips, or staged movement, which may affect evacuation sequencing and traffic flow.

- Owners of livestock and large animals may seek earlier or prioritized re-entry to evacuated areas to assess animal welfare, provide care, or relocate animals, which may create operational, safety, and access control challenges.

Access and Functional Needs Considerations

- Individuals with disabilities and others with access or functional needs may require additional considerations during evacuation operations, including:
    - Additional time to receive, understand, and prepare for evacuation notifications.
    - Assistance with evacuation involving durable medical equipment, consumable medical supplies, medications, and service animals.
    - Access to transportation resources that can accommodate mobility, sensory, communication, or medical needs.

Operational Coordination and Decision-Making

- The decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place will be made by field command (SEMS field-level) and in accordance with existing plans and protocols.
- Sheltering capacity within the City is limited, requiring reliance on County-led sheltering operations for both people and animals.
- Evacuation operations will require close coordination with Los Angeles County and regional partners.

These assumptions are intended to guide evacuation planning and preparedness efforts and may not reflect actual conditions during a specific incident.

Legal Authorities

This Plan is grounded in established legal and policy authorities and reflects recognized emergency management guidance in alignment with federal and state standards. Key sources include:

- Legal and policy authorities that enable evacuation operations (e.g., California Emergency Services Act, Malibu Municipal Code, Los Angeles County agreements). These authorities provide the basis for issuing evacuation warnings and orders, restricting access to hazardous areas, directing protective actions, and coordinating emergency response and recovery activities.
- Relevant guidance and references (e.g., FEMA CPG 101, Cal OES Evacuation Guidelines, LA County Operational Area EOP). These references inform the structure, coordination concepts, and operational approach of this Plan and promote consistency with State and County evacuation practices.

Community and Hazard Overview

This section provides an overview of the community, which includes the City of Malibu's physical setting, demographics, transportation network, and major hazards as established in the 2024 MJHMP. Collectively these characteristics influence evacuation planning, decision making and operational execution. Understanding these conditions supports evacuation strategies that are realistic, coordinated, and responsive to local conditions.

Whole Community Principles

The City of Malibu applies a Whole Community approach to evacuation planning and operations. This approach recognizes that effective evacuation planning requires engagement with the entire community, particularly individuals with access and functional needs, seniors, and individuals without vehicles, in evacuation preparedness. Partnerships with groups such as the Malibu CERT, and neighboring jurisdictions through the Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of Governments (COG), are integral to the City's regional coordination and mutual aid framework.

Whole Community principles emphasize:

- Inclusion of all populations, including individuals with disabilities and other access and functional needs.
- Engagement with residents, visitors, and businesses.
- Coordination with non-governmental organizations and service providers.
- Recognition of individual and community preparedness as a critical component of evacuation success.

Evacuation planning and implementation in Malibu considers the diverse needs, capabilities, and circumstances of the community and promotes shared responsibility for preparedness and response.

Demographic Profile

Demographic characteristics of the City of Malibu inform evacuation planning, public communication, evacuation clearance times, and the level of assistance that may be required during evacuation operations. Demographic data used in this Plan are drawn from the U.S. Census Bureau, including the Decennial Census and the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, and reflect population characteristics relevant to emergency evacuation planning.

Malibu's permanent population is relatively small but experiences significant daily, seasonal, and event-driven fluctuations associated with tourism, beach access, recreational activity, and second-home occupancy. These population dynamics can affect evacuation demand, timing, and communication and are considered alongside base population estimates.

The tables below provides a consolidated snapshot of key demographic indicators, including population characteristics, household composition, commuting patterns, and AFN considerations. This data is intended to support evacuation planning assumptions and operational considerations presented elsewhere in this Plan and does not represent a comprehensive demographic analysis.

Table 4. Demographic Summary Table (U.S. Census Bureau)

Indicator	Summary Description	Evacuation Relevance
Total Population	Small permanent residential population relative to surrounding jurisdictions (U.S. Census Bureau, 2020)	Clearance times influenced by population surges rather than base population
Median Age	Higher median age than Los Angeles County average (ACS 2018-2022)	Increased need for early warnings and evacuation assistance
Older Adult Population	Elevated proportion of residents age 65+ (ACS 2018-2022)	Mobility, medical, and caregiver considerations
Household Composition	Mix of family households, non-family households, and individuals living alone (ACS 2018-2022)	Potential gaps in informal evacuation support
Housing Type	Predominantly single-family housing, including hillside and canyon locations (ACS 2018-2022)	Access constraints and higher hazard exposure
Workforce Commuting	Significant in-commuting and out-commuting workforce (ACS 2018-2022)	Presence of non-residents during evacuations
Disability Indicators	Presence of individuals with disabilities (ACS 2018-2022)	AFN planning and accessible evacuation support
Language Considerations	Households with limited English proficiency present (ACS 2018-2022)	Need for multilingual and accessible communications

Table 5. Malibu Demographic Summary

Indicator	City of Malibu Statistic	Date(s)
Total Population (est)	~10,300	2024
Population Change	Decline since 2010	2010-2024
Median Age	~50.7 years	2019-2023
Persons 65+	~28.5%	2019-2023
Population Under 18	~18.8%	2019-2023
Number of Households	~4,300	2019-2023
Average Household Size	~2.4 persons	2019-2023
Housing Type	Predominantly single-family	2019-2023
Workforce Commuting	Significant in/out commuting	2019-2023
Disability Indicators	Presence of persons with disabilities	2019-2023
Language Proficiency	Limited English proficiency present	2019-2023

Demographic statistics are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau 2020 Decennial Census, 2024 population estimates[1], and the 2019–2023 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates[2]. ACS data represent multi-year estimates and may not reflect short-term population fluctuations associated with tourism, special events, or seasonal occupancy.

[1] U.S. Census Bureau, Malibu City California, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/malibucitycalifornia/PST045224
[2] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Data, https://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/acs-5year.html

Geographic Profile

The City of Malibu is located along the Pacific coastline in western Los Angeles County and is characterized by a narrow, linear development pattern constrained between the Pacific Ocean and the Santa Monica Mountains. The City's geographic setting significantly influences evacuation planning, route availability, hazard exposure, and operational decision-making during emergencies.



Figure 1. City of Malibu Overview Map

Malibu's development pattern extends primarily east-west along the coast, with residential neighborhoods, commercial areas, beaches, and public facilities distributed along a limited coastal corridor. Inland areas are defined by steep canyon terrain and mountainous landscapes. This geography creates limited ingress and egress routes and exposes residential areas to wildfire, debris flow, and landslide hazards, a condition that is fundamental to evacuation planning in the City.

Many residential areas are located within canyons or on hillside slopes, where narrow roadways, limited turnarounds, constrained visibility, and steep grades can impede evacuation movement and emergency response. These geographic conditions increase reliance on a small number of arterial roadways and reduce the availability of alternative evacuation routes when primary routes are compromised.

The City's geographic isolation further complicates evacuation operations. Malibu relies on a limited number of east-west and north-south corridors to connect residents, visitors, and responders to inland and regional destinations. Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) serves as the primary east-west transportation corridor and evacuation route for much of the City, while north-south access is limited to a small number of canyon roads connecting to U.S. 101. These routes are vulnerable to closure due to wildfire activity, debris flows, landslides, flooding, traffic collisions, seismic impacts, or power outages affecting traffic control infrastructure.

Under severe or access-constrained emergency conditions, contingency evacuation support options may include coordination with regional aviation partners and potential helicopter airlift operations, subject to incident conditions, operational feasibility, and Unified Command approval.

Coastal geography introduces additional evacuation challenges. Portions of the City are subject to coastal flooding, high surf, erosion, and tsunami risk, which may necessitate rapid evacuation with

limited warning. In some scenarios, coastal hazards may occur concurrently with inland hazards such as wildfire or post-fire debris flows, creating complex and dynamic evacuation conditions.

Topographic variability across the City can result in uneven hazard impacts and evacuation conditions. Weather patterns, wind behavior, and slope characteristics may cause wildfire spread or debris flow impacts to differ significantly across short distances, affecting the timing and feasibility of evacuations in different areas. As a result, evacuation planning must account for localized impacts and rapidly changing conditions.

Malibu's geographic constraints also limit options for staging, sheltering, and emergency operations within City boundaries. Flat, accessible areas suitable for large-scale staging or sheltering are limited, increasing reliance on County and regional resources located outside the City. These constraints reinforce the importance of early evacuation decision-making, phased evacuation strategies, and close coordination with Los Angeles County and regional partners.

Overall, Malibu's geographic profile (defined by its linear coastal development, steep and constrained terrain, limited ingress and egress routes, and exposure to wildfire, debris flow, and landslide hazards) creates evacuation challenges that are significantly more complex than those faced by many jurisdictions. These geographic conditions are a foundational consideration throughout this plan and directly inform evacuation zones, route selection, traffic management strategies, clearance time assumptions, and public communication approaches.

Transportation Infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure within the City of Malibu is a critical factor in evacuation planning and operations. The City's roadway network is limited in size, lacks redundancy, and is highly susceptible to disruption from natural hazards and infrastructure failures. These conditions directly affect evacuation feasibility, clearance times, and the timing of evacuation decisions and provide essential context for the traffic management strategies described later in this Plan. Caltrans estimates planning-level roadway capacity on State Highway System facilities in Malibu at approximately 1,000–1,100 vehicles per hour per lane, noting that evacuation conditions can significantly reduce effective throughput due to congestion, traffic controls, and incident-related disruptions.

Malibu relies on a small number of primary corridors to support both daily travel and evacuation movement. PCH serves as the principal east–west arterial and primary evacuation route, carrying local, regional, and evacuation traffic simultaneously. North–south access is limited to a small number of canyon roads, primarily Malibu Canyon Road, Kanan Dume Road, and Topanga Canyon, with additional very limited access through Decker Canyon Road, Las Flores Canyon Road, Encinal Canyon Road, and Latigo Canyon Road, which connect the City to U.S. 101 and inland areas. This constrained network creates inherent bottlenecks and significantly limits evacuation capacity during emergencies.

Building on these network constraints, several locations within Malibu function as evacuation chokepoints. As shown in Figure 2, these are concentrated where canyon roads intersect with PCH, funneling north–south traffic onto the City's primary east–west corridor. Key chokepoints include Topanga Canyon Boulevard, Malibu Canyon Road, Kanan Dume Road, Las Flores Canyon Road, Encinal

Canyon Road, Decker Canyon Road, and Latigo Canyon Road. At these locations, limited turning capacity, signal control, merging behavior, and conflicts between evacuation traffic and inbound emergency response vehicles can reduce throughput and contribute to queue formation. Because PCH operates as a single continuous corridor with few parallel alternatives, disruptions at one location can quickly affect other segments of the network. These chokepoints reinforce the need for early decision-making, coordinated traffic control, and active management of canyon-to-coast intersections during evacuations.



Figure 2. Transportation Network and Key Chokepoints, City of Malibu

The City's transportation infrastructure is vulnerable to disruption from wildfire, debris flow, landslide, flooding, coastal hazards, traffic collisions, and seismic activity. These events may result in partial or full roadway closures with limited warning, particularly along canyon roads and coastal segments. Post-fire storm events have historically caused debris flows and roadway damage that further restrict access and complicate evacuation operations.

Traffic operations may also be degraded by PSPS or other power outages that disable traffic signals along evacuation routes. While manual traffic control and generator deployment may partially mitigate these impacts, such measures are resource-intensive and may not be feasible at all locations simultaneously.

Transit-assisted evacuation options within Malibu are limited, and most evacuees are expected to rely on personal vehicles. As a result, evacuation clearance times are highly sensitive to traffic volume, route availability, and the timing of evacuation warnings and orders.

Given these constraints, evacuation planning emphasizes early decision-making, phased evacuations, and traffic management strategies intended to maximize available roadway capacity and maintain directional flow away from hazard areas. In extreme conditions, extraordinary traffic measures, including lane reconfiguration or contraflow, may be considered but are dependent on roadway feasibility, staffing, and interagency coordination. These considerations inform the evacuation zones, routing, traffic control plans, and public messaging presented throughout this Plan.

Risk Profile

The City of Malibu's evacuation risk profile is informed by the hazard identification, analysis, and prioritization documented in the 2024 MJHMP, which evaluates hazards based on probability, severity, and potential impacts to life safety, infrastructure, access, and identifies those hazards most likely to necessitate evacuation.

Malibu's evacuation risk is driven not by a single hazard, but by the interaction of high-priority hazards, cascading post-event risks, geographic constraints, limited transportation capacity, and dependence on external lifelines. These factors influence warning time, evacuation clearance times, route availability, and re-entry conditions, and often compound during fast-moving or sequential incidents.

The table below summarizes the primary risk drivers affecting evacuation operations in Malibu, the hazards associated with each risk, and the resulting planning implications. This risk profile provides the foundation for the evacuation concepts, planning assumptions, and operational strategies presented throughout this Plan.

Table 6. Malibu Evacuation Risk Summary

Risk Driver	Primary Hazards	How it Could Affect Evacuation	Evacuation Category / Approach	Planning Implications
High-Probability, High-Severity Hazards	Wildfire	Rapid onset, extreme fire behavior, direct life-safety threat	Immediate / Phased Evacuation (Progressive Zones)	Early warnings, conservative evacuation thresholds, pre-designated evacuation zones, coordination with fire behavior modeling
Cascading / Post-Event Hazards	Post-fire debris, landslide, flooding	Limited warning, route blockages, delayed re-entry	Phased Evacuation and Controlled Re-entry	Extended evacuation timelines, re-entry checkpoints, coordination with Public Works and geotechnical assessments
Geographic Constraints	Steep terrain, linear coastal layout	Limited ingress/egress, congestion risk, isolated neighborhoods	Zone-Based Evacuation	Pre-defined zone-based evacuations, traffic control points, law enforcement-led access control
Transportation Vulnerability	Roadway damage, closures	Reduced evacuation capacity, clearance time challenges	Route-Specific / Conditional Evacuation	Pre-identified primary and secondary routes, contingency routing, real-time route status monitoring

Risk Driver	Primary Hazards	How it Could Affect Evacuation	Evacuation Category / Approach	Planning Implications
Coastal Hazards	Tsunami, coastal flooding	Rapid evacuation of low-lying areas	Immediate Evacuation / Vertical Evacuation (where applicable)	Rapid notification protocols, tsunami evacuation maps, public education on vertical evacuation options
Seismic Risk	Earthquake	Road damage, landslides, utility disruption	Shelter-in-Place with possible Targeted Evacuation	Post-event damage assessments, clearance of routes prior to evacuation orders, coordination with utilities
Lifeline Dependencies	Power, telecom, water	Signal failure, communication loss	Managed / Assisted Evacuation	Redundant alerting methods, manual traffic control, door-to-door notification capability
Compound Events	Concurrent or sequential hazards	Increased operational complexity	Adaptive / Scenario-Based Evacuation	Strong coordination with County / Regional Partners, unified command, flexible evacuation decision-making

Hazard Profile

Hazard identification and characterization for evacuation planning in Malibu are informed by the 2024 MJHMP and supplemented by operational experience from recent incidents, including the 2018 Woolsey Fire and subsequent post-fire debris flow and storm events. While the MJHMP provides a comprehensive assessment of hazard probability and severity, evacuation planning in Malibu requires an operational understanding of how hazards typically present and evolve during incidents.

Evacuation impacts in Malibu are influenced not only by hazard type, but by the City's steep terrain, limited transportation network, high visitor population, and reliance on regional lifelines for power, communications, and water. Past incidents have shown that evacuation feasibility and clearance times can change rapidly as conditions deteriorate or infrastructure is disrupted, often requiring decisions to be made under compressed timelines.

The hazard profiles summarized in the table below highlight the characteristics of each major hazard, the evacuation conditions they commonly produce, and approximate clearance times based on planning assumptions and historical experience. This information is intended to support early, conservative, and

adaptable evacuation decision-making and does not guarantee evacuation completion before hazard impact.

Table 7. Malibu Hazard Characteristics and Evacuation Considerations

Hazard	Hazard Characteristics	Evacuation Implications	Estimated Clearance Times
Wildfire	Wind-driven fires in steep WUI terrain; heavy fuel loading; rapid spread influenced by topography and Santa Ana winds	• Time-compressed evacuations • Limited ability to phase once fire behavior escalates • Potential loss of canyon roads and PCH • PSPS-related signal and communications outages • Public hesitation or refusal to evacuate	Localized: approx. 2–4 hours Multi-zone / Citywide: approx. 6–12+ hours
Coastal Flooding / Tsunami	Narrow inundation zones affecting PCH, beaches, and low-lying coastal areas; tsunami risk tied to offshore seismic activity	• Short-notice, time-critical evacuations • Limited ability to phase evacuations • Emphasis on rapid inland movement or vertical evacuation	Local-source tsunami: minutes to approx. 1 hour Distant-source tsunami: several hours
Landslide / Debris Flow	Post-fire slope instability during moderate to heavy rainfall; potential for sudden road blockage and isolation	• Localized or preemptive evacuations • Rapidly changing access conditions • Reduced feasibility once debris movement begins	Highly variable: dependent on route condition and timing
Earthquake	No warning; ground shaking, slope failure, infrastructure and utility damage, secondary brush and structure fires, chemical releases	• Post-impact evacuations due to unsafe structures, roads or secondary hazards • Adaptive routing required	Indeterminate; dependent on damage extent and route availability

Hazard	Hazard Characteristics	Evacuation Implications	Estimated Clearance Times
Energy Disruption	Planned or emergency power shutoffs during high fire-risk conditions; degraded communications and fuel access	• Does not typically trigger evacuation alone but significantly degrades evacuation operations • Increased reliance on manual traffic control	Not applicable as a standalone evacuation trigger
Cascading / Compound Hazards	Sequential or overlapping events (e.g., wildfire followed by debris flow; earthquake triggering fires)	• Repeated or extended evacuations; delayed re-entry • Increased coordination demands	Variable and incident-specific

Evacuation Zones and Routes

Evacuation Zones

To improve coordination and reduce congestion during evacuations, the City of Malibu is divided into four (4) primary evacuation zones. These zones provide a common operational and public communication framework for issuing evacuation warnings and orders, sequencing evacuations, and coordinating with Los Angeles County and regional partners.

Evacuation zones may be activated individually or in combination depending on the location, severity, and progression of the incident. Zone activation does not imply that all areas within a zone are subject to identical conditions; rather, zones support efficient communication and operational coordination.

The City of Malibu's evacuation zones are aligned with the Los Angeles County "Know Your Zone" framework, which establishes standardized evacuation zone boundaries to support consistent public messaging and coordinated evacuation operations across the county. Los Angeles County public safety agencies maintain and activate these zones, which are publicly displayed through County emergency management tools, including the Genasys Protect Map.

To ensure the zones are usable by different audiences, they are presented in multiple formats and naming conventions depending on the user and purpose. For operational use, including incident management, situational awareness, and interagency communications, evacuations zones are identified using standardized alphanumeric designations. For example, MAL-C111 is the operational identifier used by emergency management, law enforcement, fire agencies, and other personnel directly involved in evacuation operations.

For public awareness and broader understanding, these same zones are also associated with clear, location-based names (e.g., Eastern Malibu) in City of Malibu communications that are easier for residents, visitors, and non-operational staff to recognize and understand. These public-facing designations support effective risk communication, public information, and community outreach during emergencies.

The County's evacuation zones are also hosted on the Genasys Protect platform (formerly Zonehaven Aware), which allows residents to identify their assigned evacuation zone and view real-time evacuation orders and warnings. By using both operational identifiers and public-friendly zone names, the City ensures alignment with County systems, supports interoperability among response agencies, and provides clear, accessible evacuation information for all audiences.



Figure 3. Malibu Evacuation Zones

The primary evacuation zones are:

- **Zone MAL-C111: Eastern Malibu**
- **Zone MAL-C112: Central Malibu**
- **Zone MAL-C113: Western Malibu**
- **Zone MAL-C114: Far Western Malibu**

These zones reflect Malibu's linear geography along the Pacific Coast and provide a scalable framework for phased evacuation, buffer zone establishment, and coordination with adjacent jurisdictions.

Detailed evacuation zone maps are provided below and in Appendix A.

Primary Route: These are major through arteries (e.g. PCH), which provide access beyond the zone boundaries.

Secondary Route: These are through arteries (e.g. Latigo Canyon Road), which provide access beyond the zone boundaries.

All other roads are local roads, which DO NOT provide through access beyond the zone boundaries.

Zone MAL-C111: Eastern Malibu[3]



Figure 4. MAL-C111 Eastern Malibu Evacuation Zones

Table 8. Evacuation Zone MAL-C111 Overview

Zone MAL-C111 Boundaries:	**Zone MAL-C111 Neighborhoods:**
• East – City of Malibu boundary • West – East of Carbon Beach Terrace • North – City of Malibu boundary • South – Pacific Ocean	• Big Rock • Las Flores Mesa • La Costa Beach • Carbon Canyon
Zone MAL-C111 Points of Interest :	**Zone MAL-C111 Major Roads:**
• Las Flores Creek Park • Topanga State Beach Safe Refuge Area (East of the MAL-C111 zone boundary)	• Pacific Coast Highway (primary route) • Tuna Canyon Road (one-way southbound traffic only) • Big Rock Drive (not a through route) • Las Flores Canyon Road (secondary route) • Rambla Pacifico Street (gated with no public access) • Carbon Canyon Road (not a through route)

[3] Evacuation Zone MAL-C111 was previously Zone 11 in the City of Malibu 2020 Evacuation Plan.

Zone MAL-C112: Central Malibu[4]



Figure 5. MAL-C112 Central Malibu Evacuation Zones

Table 9. Evacuation Zone MAL-C112 Overview

Zone MAL-C112 Boundaries: • East – East of Carbon Beach Terrace • West – Intersection of PCH and western end of Malibu Road • North – City of Malibu boundary • South – Pacific Ocean	**Zone MAL-C112 Neighborhoods:** • Civic Center Area • Malibu Colony • Malibu Road • Sweetwater Mesa • Serra Retreat • Puerco Canyon • Carbon Beach
Zone MAL-C112 Points of Interest : • Malibu Pier and Malibu Lagoon • Malibu City Hall • Central Malibu Shopping Centers • Malibu Bluffs Park	**Zone MAL-C112 Major Roads:** • Pacific Coast Highway (primary route) • Carbon Beach Terrace (not a through route) • Sweetwater Mesa Road (not a through route) • Serra Road (not a through route) • Cross Creek Road (not a through route) • Malibu Canyon Road (primary route) • Malibu Road • Puerco Canyon Road (not a through route)

[4] Evacuation Zone MAL-C112 was previously Zone 12 in the City of Malibu 2020 Evacuation Plan.

Zone MAL-C113: Western Malibu[5]

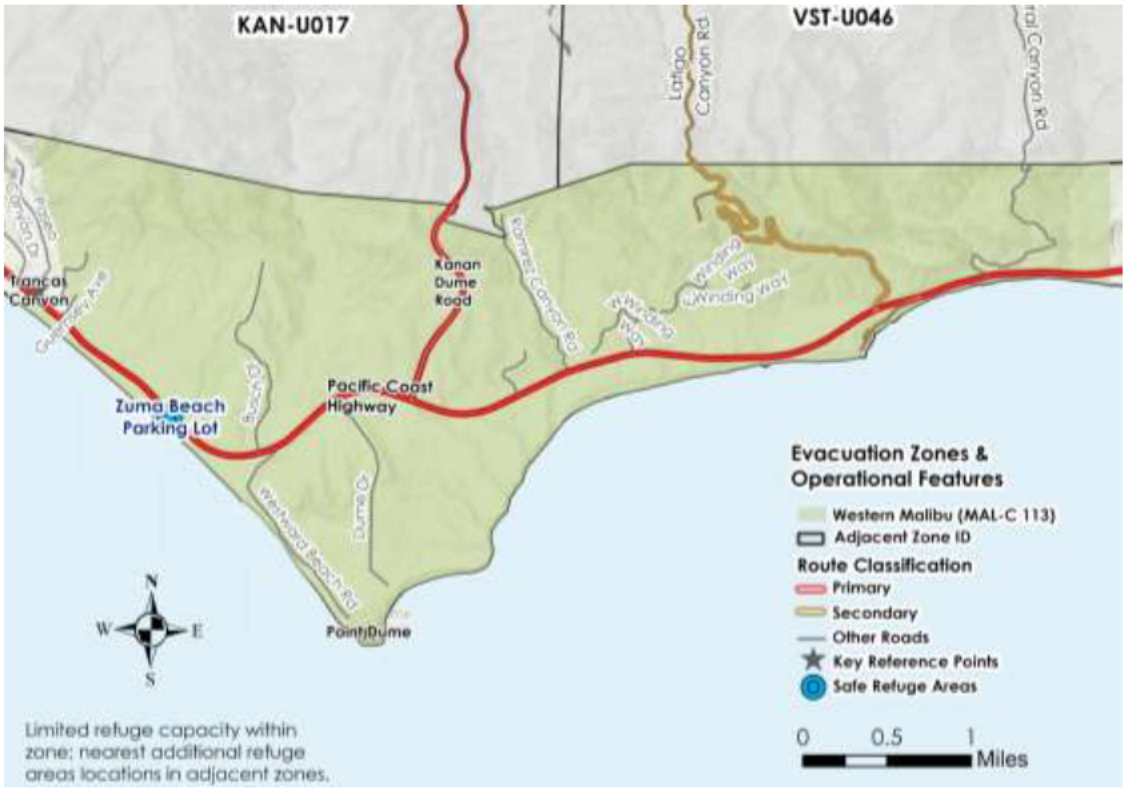


Figure 6. MAL-C113 Western Malibu Evacuation Zones

Table 10. Evacuation Zone MAL-C113 Overview

Zone MAL-C113 Boundaries:	**Zone MAL-C113 Neighborhoods:**
• East – Intersection of PCH and western end of Malibu Road • West – West of Guernsey Road, east of Trancas Canyon Road • North – City of Malibu boundary • South – Pacific Ocean	• Sycamore Park • Paradise Cove • Winding Way • Ramirez Canyon • Point Dume • Malibu Park
Zone MAL-C113 Points of Interest :	**Zone MAL-C113 Major Roads:**
• Paradise Cove Beach • Point Dume State Beach and Natural Preserve • Point Dume Shopping Center • Zuma Beach • Zuma Beach Parking Lot Safe Refuge Area	• Pacific Coast Highway (primary route) • Corral Canyon Road (not a through route) • Latigo Canyon Road (secondary route) • Zumirez Drive • Kanan Dume Road (primary route) • Heathercliff Road • Westward Beach Road

[5] Evacuation Zone MAL-C113 was previously Zone 13 in the City of Malibu 2020 Evacuation Plan.

Zone MAL-C114: Far Western Malibu[6]

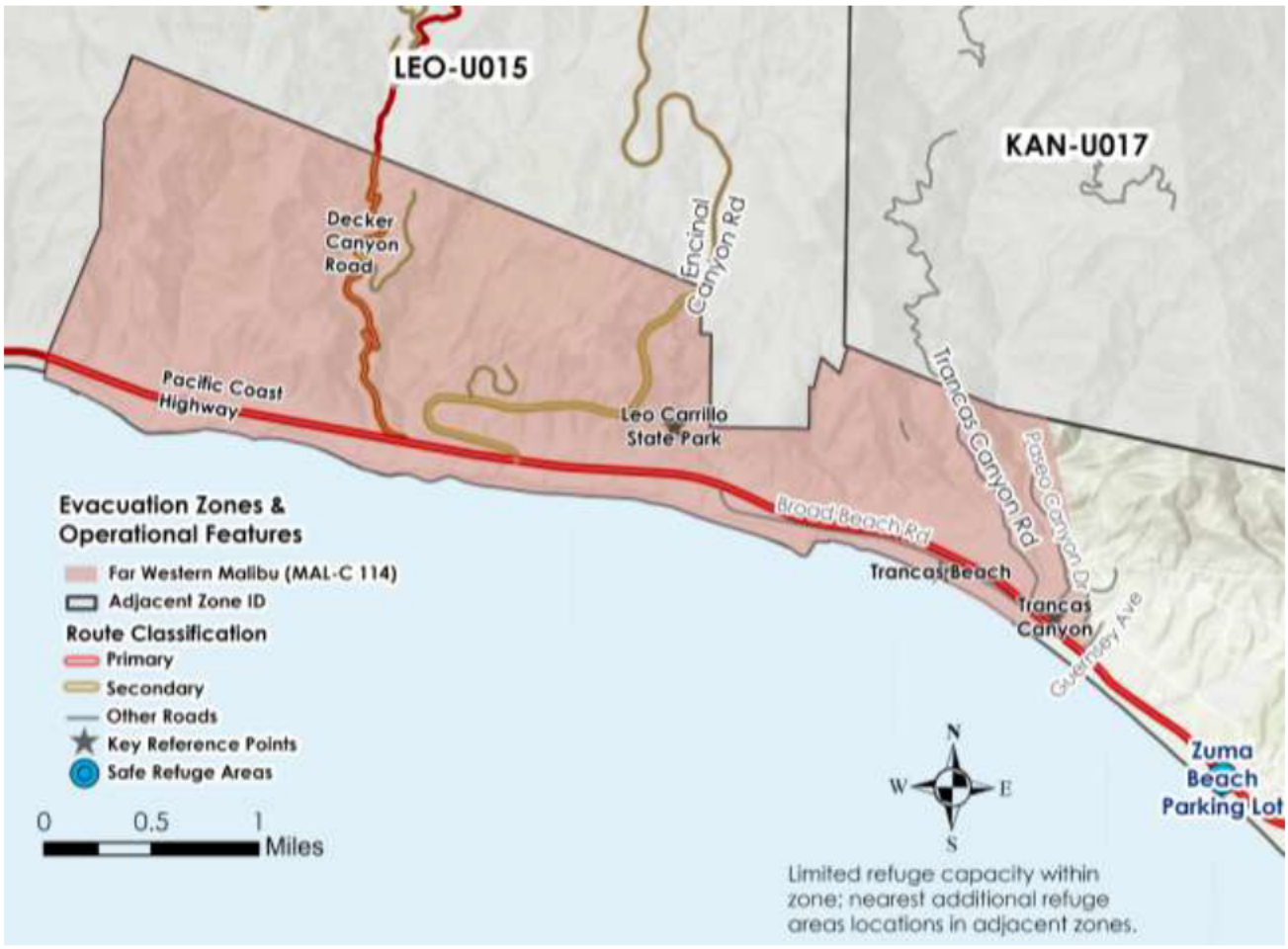


Figure 7. MAL-C114 Far Western Malibu Evacuation Zones

Table 11. Evacuation Zone MAL-C114 Overview

Zone MAL-C114 Boundaries: • East – West of Guernsey Road and east of Trancas Canyon Road • West – City of Malibu boundary • North – City of Malibu boundary • South – Pacific Ocean	**Zone MAL-C114 Neighborhoods:** • Malibu West • Trancas Canyon • Broad Beach • Residential areas near PCH
Zone MAL-C114 Points of Interest : • Trancas Shopping Center • Trancas Canyon Park • El Matador State Beach • Nicholas Canyon Beach	**Zone MAL-C114 Major Roads:** • Pacific Coast Highway (primary route) • Trancas Canyon Road (not a through route) • Broad Beach Road • Encinal Canyon Road (secondary route)

[6] Evacuation Zone MAL-C114 was previously Zone 14 in the City of Malibu 2020 Evacuation Plan.

Evacuation Routes and Traffic Management

Evacuation routes within the City of Malibu are limited and may be compromised during emergency incidents. The City relies on a small number of primary roadways to support evacuation movement, and the availability and capacity of these routes may be affected by hazard conditions, infrastructure damage, traffic congestion, or operational constraints. As a result, evacuation routing and traffic management must remain flexible and responsive to real-time conditions.

Real-Time Traffic Monitoring

Real-time traffic conditions along primary evacuation routes are monitored through a combination of field reports, agency coordination, and Caltrans traffic monitoring tools. Live traffic camera feeds provide situational awareness of roadway congestion, incidents, weather impacts, and route availability, particularly along PCH between Topanga and Malibu Canyon Road and key inland connectors.

City staff, emergency responders, and the public may view live traffic conditions through the Caltrans traffic camera system at: https://cwwp2.dot.ca.gov/vm/iframemap.htm

During evacuation operations, traffic camera information may be used to support operational decision-making, public messaging regarding route conditions, and coordination with Caltrans, the California Highway Patrol (CHP), and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD).

Primary Evacuation Route

Pacific Coast Highway (PCH)

PCH serves as the primary evacuation route for the City of Malibu and functions as a critical regional transportation corridor connecting Malibu to Ventura County, Santa Monica, and the greater Los Angeles region. During evacuation operations, PCH may simultaneously carry local evacuation traffic, regional through traffic, and emergency response vehicles.

PCH capacity and availability may be affected by wildfire activity, debris flows, flooding, traffic collisions, coastal hazards, signal power disruptions, or infrastructure damage. Because of its central role in evacuation operations, conditions along PCH are a primary determinant of evacuation clearance times and overall evacuation feasibility. Traffic control strategies, including signal timing modifications, manual traffic control, access restrictions, and selective lane management, may be implemented in coordination with Caltrans, CHP, and LASD, as conditions allow.

Malibu Canyon Road

Malibu Canyon Road serves as a primary north–south evacuation route connecting the City of Malibu to the U.S. 101 corridor and inland Los Angeles County. It provides a critical evacuation pathway for residents seeking to move away from coastal hazard zones toward inland destinations during tsunami, or other life-safety emergencies.

During evacuation operations, Malibu Canyon Road may experience significant congestion due to its limited capacity, steep terrain, and reliance on signalized intersections at key junctions. The route is particularly vulnerable to wildfire impacts, falling debris, rockslides, roadway damage, and power disruptions affecting traffic signals. In addition, traffic demand may be compounded by evacuees from adjacent jurisdictions using the corridor simultaneously.

Malibu Canyon Road serves as a primary inland egress route, and its availability is a key factor in evacuation timing and route selection. Traffic management strategies may include access controls, signal timing adjustments, manual traffic control, and coordination with Caltrans, CHP, and the LASD. If the route becomes compromised, evacuation operations may need to shift to alternate corridors or phased evacuation strategies.

Kanan Dume Road

Kanan Dume Road functions as a primary evacuation route connecting Malibu to inland areas of Los Angeles County and Ventura County via U.S. 101. It serves residents in western Malibu and surrounding hillside communities and is a critical alternative to Malibu Canyon Road during evacuation events.

Evacuation operations along Kanan Dume Road may be affected by wildfire behavior, limited roadway width in certain segments, steep grades, and congestion at freeway interchanges. The route is also susceptible to debris flows, flooding, and traffic incidents that may reduce capacity or temporarily restrict access. Power outages affecting traffic signals may further complicate evacuation traffic flow.

Kanan Dume Road is designated as a Restricted Red Route. Restricted Red Routes are roadway segments subject to vehicle restrictions due to geometric, safety, and operational constraints. On Restricted Red Routes, oversized vehicles, trailers, and certain large or heavy vehicles are not permitted under normal operating conditions due to lane width, curvature, grades, and limited maneuvering space. During evacuation operations, these restrictions may affect the feasibility of Kanan Dume Road for residents evacuating with large animal trailers, recreational trailers, or other oversized vehicles. Evacuees using restricted vehicles may be directed to alternate evacuation routes better suited to accommodate larger vehicle types. Given its importance as an inland evacuation corridor, Kanan Dume Road conditions are to be closely monitored during emergencies. Traffic control measures may include signal timing modifications, manual control at key intersections, access restrictions, and coordination with Caltrans, CHP, and LASD. If capacity constraints or hazards limit usability, evacuation strategies may require phased evacuations, zone prioritization, or redirection to alternate routes. Any temporary modification or lifting of Restricted Red Route vehicle limitations during emergency operations will be determined and authorized by the appropriate law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the roadway in coordination with Incident Command.

Secondary Evacuation Routes

Secondary evacuation routes consist of north–south canyon roads that provide connections between inland areas, U.S. 101, and PCH. These routes support evacuation movement from specific neighborhoods and fire zones but are generally constrained by roadway geometry, grade, lane width,

and susceptibility to hazard-related closures. Secondary evacuation routes include, but are not limited to:

- **Encinal Canyon Road**
- **Latigo Canyon Road**
- **Las Flores Canyon Road**
- **Decker Canyon Road**
- **S. Topanga Canyon Boulevard** (outside City limits but regionally influential)

These routes may experience significant congestion during evacuation events and may be subject to closure due to wildfire encroachment, landslides, debris flows, or traffic incidents. Secondary routes are not assumed to support large-scale, sustained evacuation movement under all conditions and must be continuously evaluated for availability and safety during incidents

Evacuation Route Operational Characteristics

The table below summarizes key operational considerations for primary and secondary evacuation routes, including general capacity considerations, expected performance differences between daytime and nighttime conditions, responsible agencies, and the potential for contraflow or lane management strategies. These characteristics are intended for planning purposes and do not guarantee route availability during a specific incident.

Table 12. Malibu Evacuation Route Operational Summary

Route	Role in Evacuation	Capacity Considerations	Daytime vs. Nighttime	Responsible Agency	Contraflow / Lane Management
Pacific Coast Highway (PCH)	Primary evacuation route	Highest capacity corridor; shared with regional traffic	Daytime congestion typically higher due to commuter and visitor traffic; nighttime conditions may allow improved flow but reduced visibility	Caltrans, CHP, LASD	Limited; potential for selective lane control or signal timing adjustments subject to Caltrans approval
Malibu Canyon Road	Primary evacuation route (north–south)	Moderate capacity; signalized intersection with PCH	Peak congestion during commuter periods; nighttime evacuations may face visibility and debris hazards	City of Malibu, LASD, LA County Public Works	Generally not suitable for contraflow
Kanan Dume Road	Primary Evacuation Route (north–south)	Moderate capacity; key access to U.S. 101	Congestion likely during peak periods; nighttime movement constrained by geometry	City of Malibu, LASD, LA County Public Works	Generally not suitable for contraflow; RESTRICTED RED ROUTE
Encinal Canyon Road	Secondary (north–south)	Limited capacity; stop-controlled at PCH	Controlled at PCH; slower evacuation speeds; nighttime movement may be restricted	City of Malibu, LASD, LA County Public Works	Not suitable for contraflow

Route	Role in Evacuation	Capacity Considerations	Daytime vs. Nighttime	Responsible Agency	Contraflow / Lane Management
Latigo Canyon Road	Secondary (north–south)	Limited capacity; narrow roadway	Highly sensitive to congestion and closures; nighttime use limited	City of Malibu, LASD, LA County Public Works	Not suitable for contraflow
Las Flores Canyon Road	Secondary (north–south)	Limited capacity; residential areas	Lower speeds; nighttime evacuation complicated by grade and curvature	City of Malibu, LASD, LA County Public Works	Not suitable for contraflow
Decker Canyon Road	Secondary (north–south)	Limited capacity; rural roadway	Vulnerable to closures; nighttime evacuation constrained	Caltrans, LASD, CHP	Not suitable for contraflow

Evacuation Traffic Management Plans

Traffic management during evacuation operations may be implemented using a series of predefined traffic management concepts, identified as Plan A through Plan E. These plans are intended to provide scalable options based on incident conditions, route availability, and resource capacity. The use of any traffic management plan is dependent on real-time conditions and coordination among responding agencies.

- **Plan A – Standard Power Operations:** Normal traffic signal function with extended green cycles on PCH and major outbound roads. Under Plan A, evacuation traffic operations rely on fully functional signalized intersections, with signal timing adjustments used to prioritize outbound evacuation movement while maintaining baseline traffic control.
- **Plan B – PSPS (Power Outage):** Deployment of portable generators is coordinated between Caltrans and City Public Works at critical intersections to maintain signal control. Plan B is only implemented during extreme fire or emergency evacuation situations, and when commercial power is unavailable due to long duration PSPS events or other outages and focuses on sustaining traffic signal operations at key evacuation intersections to support continued outbound flow.
- **Plan C – High Congestion / Delayed Egress:** Field traffic officers manage intersections manually; parking restrictions may be enforced to clear shoulders. Under Plan C, law enforcement personnel provide direct traffic control at critical locations to manage congestion, improve throughput, and reduce conflicts. Temporary enforcement of parking restrictions may be used to increase usable roadway width and maintain evacuation movement.
- **Plan D – Partial Route Closure:** One-way operations on selected segments; inland routes prioritized for emergency vehicle ingress. Plan D may be implemented when hazard conditions or infrastructure damage require partial closure of evacuation routes. Traffic operations may be modified to support outbound evacuation while preserving designated inland access routes for emergency response and operations. Implementation may involve multiple agencies depending on the location and extent of the closure.
- **Plan E – Full-Scale Contraflow (Last Resort):** Temporary one-way westbound configuration on PCH coordinated through CHP, Caltrans District 7, LASD, and Ventura County Sheriff to maximize outbound traffic flow. Plan E represents an extraordinary traffic management measure implemented only under extreme conditions. Feasibility is dependent on real-time conditions, staffing, roadway geometry, and interagency coordination, and is not assumed as a standard evacuation strategy.

Detailed traffic control layouts, intersection-specific measures, and supporting assumptions for each plan are provided in Appendix D (Traffic Control Plans) and the City of Malibu Transportation Plan. This section is intended to provide a planning-level overview, and readers should refer to those documents for maps, diagrams, and operational detail. Plans A through E are conceptual frameworks intended to support decision-making and coordination. They do not guarantee route availability or evacuation success and are subject to approval and implementation by authorized agencies.

Traffic Control Authority and Limitations

Traffic management during evacuation operations is conducted under the authority of law enforcement agencies in coordination with transportation partners, including LASD, CHP, Caltrans, Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), Santa Monica Police Department (SMPD), and Ventura County Sheriff's Department. The City of Malibu supports traffic management efforts through coordination, situational awareness, and deployment of available County resources in coordination with Caltrans, including remote traffic signal monitoring and control capabilities. In addition to field-based traffic control measures, traffic signal timing along the PCH may be adjusted remotely by Caltrans through its Traffic Management Center (TMC), subject to operational conditions and interagency coordination.

The City of Malibu Public Works Department also maintains portable emergency generators that may be deployed to support traffic signal operations when commercial power is unavailable. Traffic signal operations and roadway functionality may be affected by PSPS or other power outages. Loss of signalized intersections can significantly degrade evacuation traffic flow. While manual traffic control and generator deployment may mitigate some impacts, these measures are resource-intensive and may not be feasible at all locations simultaneously.

Context for Later Traffic Management and Contraflow Planning

Evacuation routing and traffic management in Malibu are inherently dynamic functions that depend on incident conditions, roadway availability, and interagency coordination. Because the City relies on a limited roadway network with few alternate routes, the ability to manage traffic flow effectively is a critical determinant of evacuation success. Under severe or access-constrained emergency conditions, Unified Command may evaluate contingency transportation support options, including coordination with regional aviation partners or helicopter airlift resources, as operationally feasible. Traffic conditions may change rapidly during an incident as hazards evolve, routes become obstructed, or infrastructure systems are disrupted.

The traffic management plans described in this section (Plan A through Plan E) establish a scalable framework for managing evacuation traffic under increasing levels of congestion, route disruption, or infrastructure failure. These plans are intended to provide shared reference points that support situational awareness, coordinated decision making and consistent communication coordination among City departments, law enforcement agencies, transportation partners, and County and regional Emergency Operations Centers (EOC).

Implementation of these traffic management plans, including field deployment of personnel, establishment of traffic control points, signal management, and coordination with partner agencies, is dependent on real-time incident conditions, available resources, and roadway feasibility. Under severe or extreme conditions, advanced traffic management measures such as temporary lane reconfiguration or full-scale contraflow operations may be implemented as described in Plan E, subject to interagency coordination and operational constraints. These measures are intended to maximize outbound evacuation flow while maintaining access for emergency response and are evaluated continuously throughout evacuation operations.

Safe Refuge Areas

Safe Refuge Areas are designated for temporary protective relocation when immediate full evacuation traffic moving out of the danger area is proceeding too slowly, or evacuation routes are compromised or deemed no longer safe. Activation of these areas provides an interim life safety measure that reduces exposure to immediate hazard impacts while allowing time for evacuation routes to stabilize or additional protective actions to be implemented. Use of Safe Refuge Areas is incident-specific and condition-dependent. Factors influencing activation include hazard type and behavior, smoke conditions, traffic congestion, route closures, and the availability of law enforcement and fire resources to support safe movement to and operation of the refuge locations. Continuous situational assessment is required to confirm that a Safe Refuge Area remains suitable and accessible.

These locations provide open-space refuge capacity, primarily intended for short-duration occupancy. They are not equipped to provide extended sheltering, medical care, food service, or overnight accommodations. When safe and feasible, evacuees staged at Safe Refuge Areas will be directed onward to County-operated shelter facilities or permitted to continue evacuation out of the hazard area. Because Malibu's geographic isolation and limited roadway network can restrict immediate evacuation under rapidly evolving incidents, particularly wildfire and post-fire debris flow events, Safe Refuge Areas play an important role in supporting phased evacuation strategies and preventing entrapment when travel through active hazard zones is unsafe.

Activation and public messaging regarding Safe Refuge Areas are coordinated through the City's EOC in conjunction with Los Angeles County, California State Parks, and law enforcement agencies. Additional detail regarding Safe Refuge Area locations, access considerations, and aerial imagery is provided in Appendix A. Public notification is disseminated through official City and County communication platforms, and on-scene personnel may provide direct guidance to affected individuals.

Table 13. Malibu Safe Refuge Areas

Location Name	Address	Capacity
Zuma Beach Parking Lot	30000 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, CA 90265	Large
Topanga State Beach Parking Lot	18700 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, CA 90265	Medium
Will Rogers State Beach Parking Lot	17000 Pacific Coast Highway, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272	Large
Santa Monica Beach Parking Lots (2)	Pacific Coast Highway, Santa Monica, CA 90401	Large



Figure 8. Malibu Safe Refuge Areas

Roles and Responsibilities

In the table below, assignment of clear ownership for each evacuation function is provided to avoid duplication or gaps during evacuation operations. Responsibilities are carried out in accordance with SEMS, NIMS, and the City of Malibu's EOP. The following table outlines evacuation roles and responsibilities of:

- City EOC and City departments (Public Safety, Public Works, Communications)
- Los Angeles County Fire, Sheriff's Department, Caltrans, and the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (LAC OEM)
- Community-based partners
- Private sector and volunteer organizations
- Additional agencies or organizations as determined by incident needs

Table 14. Lead Agency Evacuation Roles and Responsibilities

Lead Agency/Organization	Roles and Responsibilities
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD)	Serve as lead agency for evacuation operations; implement evacuation orders; manage traffic control points; enforce access restrictions; coordinate with other law enforcement agencies and CHP on evacuation traffic operations.
Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD)	Serve as lead agency for fire suppression and hazard assessment; recommend evacuation zones and timing based on fire behavior and hazard conditions; coordinate field incident command; provide situational intelligence to City and County EOCs.

Table 15. Supporting Agency Evacuation Roles and Responsibilities

Supporting Agency/Organization	Roles and Responsibilities
City of Malibu Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Activate and support Citywide evacuation operations; maintain situational awareness across all operational areas; coordinate with LAC OEM; support decision-making related to evacuation warnings and orders in coordination with Unified Command; coordinate and track resource requests and mutual aid; support field operations through policy direction and logistical coordination; manage City-level public information and coordination; and support transition to re-entry and recovery operations as conditions allow.
City of Malibu Public Works	For city-maintained roadways, assess roadway conditions; support debris clearance, implement traffic control measures including, but not limited to, barricades, portable changeable message signs (PCMS), and signage; Deploy resources to address city roadway concerns with heavy equipment and labor; Coordinate with Caltrans and LA County Public Works Roads Department regarding state/county owned and maintained roadways to verify roadway conditions, debris removals, and traffic control measures are being implemented; Maintain ongoing communication for any potential hazards and changes to roadway conditions; Coordinate with all utility providers to provide status and updates on critical infrastructure and operations; Coordinate and maintain ongoing communication with other local agencies and emergency responders.
City of Malibu Communications / Public Information	Disseminate evacuation information through City alerting systems, website, and social media platforms; coordinate messaging with LAC OEM and County PIOs; provide ongoing public updates during evacuation operations.
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	Coordinate traffic management on State highways; implement lane closures or lane reconfigurations; support contraflow operations under Plan E; coordinate with Caltrans and LASD.
Caltrans District 7	Provide operational control and status reporting for PCH and State Route 27; deploy traffic control devices; support signal timing modifications; coordinate roadway closures, reopening, and recovery activities.
Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (LAC OEM)	Coordinate Countywide evacuation support; activate County EOC; support interagency coordination; coordinate County support for sheltering operations; coordinate County support for public information and alerting systems.

Supporting Agency/Organization	Roles and Responsibilities
LA County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) and American Red Cross	Coordinate shelter operations (including activation/management when assigned); coordinate sheltering support with City Care & Shelter Branch and LA County DPSS; support reunification and mass care coordination as applicable.
LA County Department of Animal Care and Control (DACC)	Coordinate animal evacuation and sheltering operations; manage intake, care, and sheltering of household pets displaced by evacuations; provide guidance on animal evacuation procedures; coordinate with the City of Malibu, LAC OEM, American Red Cross, and volunteer animal welfare organizations to support co-located or nearby animal sheltering where feasible; support reunification of animals with owners during re-entry and recovery.
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	Provide public health and environmental health guidance, medical/behavioral health coordination and support at shelters/reception, as requested.
Santa Monica – Malibu Unified School District (SMMUSD)	Responsibility for school evacuation coordination, student/staff transportation; Facilities may function as shelters.
California State Parks	Coordinate use and operational status of State Beach parking lots designated as Safe Refuge Areas; support access control and safety at refuge sites.
Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	Support outreach to vulnerable populations; provide translation services, disability support, and community liaison functions; assist with dissemination of evacuation information.
Private Sector Partners (utilities, telecommunications)	Provide status updates on power, water, and telecommunications infrastructure; support restoration priorities affecting evacuation operations; coordinate PSPS impacts.
Volunteer Organizations (CERT, faith-based groups)	Support staffing of refuge areas and shelters; provide basic services and information assistance; support logistics, family reunification, and recovery support services as requested.

Concept of Operations



Figure 9. Phased Evacuation Approach

The Concept of Operations presents an overall framework for coordinating evacuation operations and establishes a phased approach to evacuation planning and execution, as illustrated above. The graphic depicts seven sequential phases of evacuation operations: (1) Incident Detection and Notification, (2) Assessment and Decision, (3) Public Warning, (4) Resource Mobilization, (5) Evacuation Implementation, (6) Mass Care and Sheltering, and (7) Re-entry and Recovery.

This phased construct is consistent with SEMS and intended to support a shared operational understanding among the Incident Commander, Law Enforcement, and supporting departments/agencies by aligning key decisions, actions, and coordination requirements across the evacuation lifecycle. While the phases are presented in a linear format for planning purposes, evacuation operations are inherently dynamic, and activities may occur concurrently or require revisiting earlier phases as conditions evolve.

Phase 1: Incident Detection and Notification



Figure 10. Phased Evacuation Approach - Phase 1

The initial phase of an evacuation involves the detection and confirmation of an incident. Incidents may be identified through various reports from emergency responders, City personnel, or other official sources such as dispatch centers, partner agencies or monitoring systems. Upon identification of an incident, the appropriate emergency response entity assumes the role of Incident Commander (which typically is represented by LASD or LACoFD) and conducts an initial assessment of the situation. In accordance with SEMS, the Incident Commander or a designated City representative notifies City leadership through established communication channels.

If the incident requires additional coordination or resources, the City of Malibu may activate its EOC to support field operations, policy coordination, and interagency communication. As conditions escalate, the City of Malibu, in coordination with Los Angeles County and partner agencies, may establish a Unified Command Post (UCP) in accordance with SEMS and ICS to manage the response and support evacuation operations as necessary.

The City of Malibu's incident detection and notification phase includes three sub-phases of interagency communication: preplanning phase, initial phase of an incident, and during the incident.

Preplanning Phase

When conditions indicate an increased potential for incidents that may require evacuation, LACoFD and/or LASD, as appropriate based on incident type, will notify the City of Malibu Public Safety Director and the City Public Works Director via email or phone regarding anticipated conditions and any planned operational posture changes or augmented staffing. As needed, a coordination conference call may be conducted to share critical situational information with affected jurisdictions.

Initial Phase of an Incident

Upon the onset of an emergency incident within the City of Malibu, the City Manager will be notified by phone call or text message by the Incident Commander, or by a designated liaison from LACoFD or LASD. For incidents impacting multiple jurisdictions, an initial group notification may be issued by the lead response agency to advise affected cities of the incident and initial conditions.

During the Incident

As the incident progresses, updated information will be communicated to the City by the Incident Commander or designated liaison from LACoFD or LASD via text message or direct cellular contact. Information shared through these channels will be verified through the Incident Command structure and considered accurate at the time of dissemination, subject to change as conditions evolve.

Phase 2: Assessment and Decision



Figure 11. Phased Evacuation Approach - Phase 2

The LACoFD or LASD assess and determine the need for evacuation orders through coordinated evaluation by emergency response agencies operating under the UCP. When an incident occurs, emergency responders such as fire, law enforcement, or other authorized agencies assess real-time conditions such as:

- Threat type and location
- Event source and/or cause
- Incident magnitude and scope of impacts
- Geography and terrain involved
- Property, infrastructure, and populations impacted and at risk
- Available resources to manage incident and/or mitigate effects
- Anticipated control timeline and event duration

Based on this assessment, officials determine whether conditions warrant an Evacuation Warning, indicating a potential threat and advising residents to prepare to leave, or an Evacuation Order, which is issued when there is an immediate threat to life safety and requires mandatory evacuation. These determinations are communicated through established command and coordination channels. The City of Malibu works with Los Angeles County and partner agencies to notify the public, identify affected evacuation zones, and support evacuation operations as necessary.

Under California Penal Code Section 409.5, law enforcement agencies, such as the LASD, have the legal authority to close areas and order evacuations during emergency incidents. However, this authority does not authorize law enforcement to use force to remove persons who choose to remain on private property within the evacuation zone. Law enforcement is advised to state clearly that failure to evacuate could result in serious injury or even death, loss of future evacuation opportunities, and unavailable rescue resources. Hazard assessments are conducted collaboratively by responding agencies, including the LACoFD, LASD, and, when applicable, public health officials. Based on this assessment, the Incident Commander determines whether Evacuation Orders or Warnings are necessary. That determination is then communicated to the City of Malibu and Los Angeles County partner agencies for coordination and public notification.

Phase 3: Public Warning



Figure 12. Phased Evacuation Approach - Phase 3

The initial evacuation determination is made at the Unified Command Post based on conditions posing a threat to property and life safety. Once an Evacuation Warning or Evacuation Order is established, the Incident Commander notifies the City of Malibu and other coordinating agencies through established command and communication channels.

For incidents with the potential to generate significant evacuation traffic in any direction, neighboring jurisdictions shall be notified and incorporated into coordination efforts. This includes, at a minimum, the City of Los Angeles (eastbound and northbound), the City of Santa Monica (eastbound), and Ventura County jurisdictions, including the City of Oxnard and the City of Ventura (westbound). Early notification

supports regional traffic management, resource coordination, and coordinated public messaging to address downstream impacts associated with evacuation movements across jurisdictional boundaries.

Public evacuation notifications are issued through city-level, county-level and operational-area alerting systems in coordination with the City of Malibu's PIO and notification platforms. These include Everbridge Disaster Notification System, Alert LA County, social media channels, Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), and Emergency Alert System (EAS), National Weather Service (NWS), ensuring timely and coordinated dissemination of evacuation instructions to affected populations. Law enforcement and partner agencies may also conduct in-field notifications, including door-to-door or public address announcements, to ensure affected populations receive timely evacuation information. In these notifications, the public may receive information on available evacuation routes, available safe refuge areas, available shelter locations outside of the evacuation area, and available large animal shelters outside of the evacuation area.

Public evacuation messaging will emphasize the importance of timely evacuation and clearly communicate the consequences of delaying or refusing to evacuate. Individuals who do not comply with evacuation orders may face life-threatening conditions, including limited or no access to emergency services, blocked or unsafe evacuation routes, exposure to hazardous conditions, and potential loss of communication. Messaging will reinforce that evacuation orders are issued to protect life safety and that early evacuation significantly improves safety outcomes for both residents and responders. Depending on the severity of the incident, one of the following terminologies will be distributed to the affected populations:

Table 16. Malibu Evacuation and Road Closure Terminology

Terminology	Definition
Evacuation Order	Immediate threat to life. This is a lawful order to leave now. The area is lawfully closed to public access.
Evacuation Warning	Potential threat to life and/or property. Those who require additional time to evacuate and those with pets and livestock should leave now.
Shelter in Place	Go indoors. Shut and lock doors and windows. Turn off HVAC systems if the incident warrants. Prepare to self-sustain until further notice and/or contacted by emergency personnel for additional direction.
Evacuation Order(s) Lifted	The formal announcement of lifting evacuations in an area currently under evacuation.
Hard Closure	Closed to all traffic except fire and law enforcement.
Soft Closure	Closed to all traffic except fire, law enforcement and critical incident resources (i.e. Caltrans, city/county roads etc. or those needed to repair or restore infrastructure).
Resident Only Closure	Soft closure with the additional allowance of residents and local government agencies assisting with response and recovery.

Emergency Information Stations

Emergency Information Stations are designated, temporary locations established by the City of Malibu during evacuation operations to provide the public with verified incident information, evacuation instructions, and situational updates when conditions permit. These stations may be staffed by City personnel, CERT, or additionally trained volunteers and are intended to support individuals who may not have access to digital communications or who require in-person assistance.

Emergency Information Stations do not function as shelters or evacuation pick-up points. Their purpose is to support public understanding of evacuation orders, routes, safe refuge options, available resources, and to reinforce official messaging disseminated through other alert and notification systems. Locations, staffing, and duration of operation are determined based on incident conditions, safety considerations, and resource availability.

Alerting Policy

The Alerting Policy applies during both business hours and off-hours. If a qualifying incident occurs after hours, the City Manager, Assistant City Manager, or Public Safety Director will send a group text to the personal cell phones of staff trained to issue alerts. If no one can be reached, the City Manager, Assistant City Manager, or Public Safety Director will decide whether to request an alert be sent by the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management Duty Officer. They may also escalate the situation to an EOC activation, allowing additional or different staff to be mobilized to respond.

The four goals the City of Malibu holds for Emergency Alerts and Warnings are:

- Avoid desensitizing the community to City messaging.
- Increase the effectiveness of emergency messaging when it is sent.
- Create a policy that is consistent regardless of the day and time.
- Provide guidance on when and what types of alerting to use in various situations.

WEAs are sent through cell towers, which means messages reach anyone within range of the targeted tower. Because of this, WEAs should be used sparingly and only when there is imminent danger to life or property for residents and visitors. The decision to issue a WEA is based on factors such as whether the alert needs to target visitors, commuters, or employees (rather than residents), or whether the County is sending an alert for a regional incident. The City must follow federal WEA guidance, including rules on message length, timing, type, and incident characterization. For this reason, only the City Manager, Assistant City Manager, or Public Safety Director may authorize a WEA, and only trained personnel may issue one.

In addition to internal criteria, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) recommends the following when deciding to send a WEA:

- Is immediate public action needed to protect life or property?
- Is there a high probability the situation will occur, requiring rapid warning?
- Is there a missing or endangered person the public should be aware of?

- Does the public need notification of a public safety issue, such as a 911 outage, boil water advisory, ongoing response, or important recovery resource?
- Does the event require immediate notification, or can it wait?
- Will the alert's distinctive audible tone unnecessarily disturb recipients? (WEAs are intentionally disruptive to get attention and may alarm people.)

Below are examples of incidents for which alerts may be distributed:

Table 17. Incident Alerts

Type of Incident	Extenuating Circumstances	Platform to Use	Evacuation Alerts / Protective Action Messaging	When
Wildfire in Malibu	Very small, Fire on scene, extinguished immediately, and no threat to life or property	No alert	None	n/a
Wildfire in Malibu	No current threat to life and property, staff is monitoring	CivicPlus Emergency Alert	Situational awareness only; no evacuation messaging	Working hours only
Wildfire in Malibu	Potential threat to life and property	Everbridge for immediately impacted area; CivicPlus Emergency Alert for rest of City	Evacuation Warning / Advisory messaging for affected zones	All days and hours
Wildfire in Malibu	Immediate threat to life and property, evacuations issued	Everbridge for area to be evacuated; Everbridge for neighborhoods that could become threatened; CivicPlus Emergency Alert for rest of City; Possibly a WEA	Evacuation Order and Evacuation Warning messaging	All days and hours
Wildfire outside of Malibu	Potential threat to Malibu	CivicPlus Emergency Alert	Evacuation Preparedness / Standby messaging if escalation is likely	All days and hours
Wildfire outside of Malibu	No threat to Malibu	No alert	None	n/a
Other Emergencies	Threat to life safety, property and environment such as oil spill, active shooter, civil unrest, tsunami	Everbridge for immediately impacted area; CivicPlus Emergency Alert for rest of City; Possibly a WEA	Targeted evacuation or shelter-in-place messaging; as applicable	All days and hours

Type of Incident	Extenuating Circumstances	Platform to Use	Evacuation Alerts / Protective Action Messaging	When
Fire – Structure	No threat to spread	No alert (If fire spreads, then treat like other fire - CivicPlus Emergency Alert)	None unless escalation requires evacuation	n/a
Fire – Vehicle or machinery	No threat to spread	No alert (if fire spreads, then treat like other fire - CivicPlus Emergency Alert)	None unless escalation required evacuation	n/a
Road closures	Full road closure of: • PCH between Ventura County line and Santa Monica • Malibu Canyon Road south of Mullholland • Kanan Dume Road • Topanga Canyon (south of Old Topanga Canyon Road)	CivicPlus Traffic Alert	Evacuation routing and detour information if closures affect evacuation routes	Working hours only
Road closures	Known closures for road work or other type of work	CivicPlus Traffic Alert (may be scheduled for the weekend)	None	Working hours only
Partial Road closures		No alert	None	n/a
Extreme Weather	Rain greater than 0.5" per hour; Red Flag; Lightning	CivicPlus Weather Alert (may be scheduled for the weekend)	Evacuation preparedness or advisory messaging for flood/fire-prone areas	Working hours only
Utility	Known outages for repair or construction	CivicPlus Utility Alert (may be scheduled for the weekend)	None	Working hours only

Type of Incident	Extenuating Circumstances	Platform to Use	Evacuation Alerts / Protective Action Messaging	When
Utility – PSPS	Notification received from SCE that they have Malibu circuit(s) on watch list for PSPS	CivicPlus Utility Alert (may be scheduled for the weekend); CivicPlus Emergency Alert (may be scheduled for the weekend)	Evacuation preparedness messaging for high fire-risk areas	Working hours only
Beach Closure	Bacteria, chemical spill, beach flooding, erosion, dangerous surf	CivicPlus Beach Alert (may be scheduled for the weekend)	Localized evacuation / access restriction messaging if required	Working hours only
Health Advisory	Possible threat to life and well being	CivicPlus Health Alert (may be scheduled for the weekend)	Protective action messaging (evacuation or shelter-in-place if applicable)	Working hours only

Notification from the City of Malibu

Once an evacuation is officially ordered by the LACoFD or LASD, the City and County will begin sharing information using all available communication methods. The City will only release incident updates that have been approved by the agency in charge, but will share emergency information that falls under the City's responsibility. Information will be updated and shared as new details become available.

Areas under a mandatory evacuation order will receive direct alerts through the City's Disaster Notification System (Everbridge). This system sends messages to specific locations shown on a map and can reach landlines, mobile phones, and email addresses. If needed, the system can also send WEAs to a larger area.

Evacuation information will also be shared through the City's other communication channels, including:

- Everbridge
- CivicPlus
- Website – Newsflash
- Social Media: X, Facebook, and Instagram (General City and Public Safety accounts)
- Nextdoor

Notification from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Fire Department

Once the Incident PIO is on scene, the PIO will provide ongoing incident updates. All public information will be prepared by the PIO, reviewed and approved by the Incident Commander, and then shared with the City for distribution to the public.

LACoFD will also share incident information directly with the public through its official communication channels, including social media platforms such as X, Facebook, Instagram, and other local media outlets.

For incidents affecting cities within the area, regular updates will be posted on the LA County Division VII Fire and Lost Hills Sheriff's Department official X and Facebook accounts. All updates will be issued from official PIO accounts and approved through the Incident Command process.

Notification through Regional Coordination

During any emergency, the City will coordinate with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Fire Department, County Public Works, Caltrans, utility providers, and any other agencies involved in the response.

During a regional emergency declared by the County, State, or Federal government, the City will work with the County Office of Emergency Management to ensure consistent and coordinated public messaging. To support unified messaging, the City will only share incident information that has been approved by the agency with jurisdiction over the incident. The City may continue to share emergency information that falls directly under the City's responsibility.

Notification during Public Safety Power Shutoff

PSPS procedures for the City of Malibu are governed by the City's PSPS Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The PSPS SOP establishes phased operational actions, coordination protocols, and department-specific responsibilities for preparedness, notification, response, evacuation support, and re-energization during PSPS events.

This Plan aligns with the PSPS SOP and references it for detailed procedures related to traffic signal power, generator deployment, interagency coordination, public messaging, and EOC activation when PSPS conditions coincide with evacuation operations. Operational details are not duplicated in this Plan.

When the NWS forecasts critical fire weather conditions (e.g., high winds or Santa Ana events, high temperatures, low humidity, etc.), SCE may proactively shut down power in certain at-risk areas to reduce the threat of wildfires.

The City of Malibu is served by eight (8) SCE electrical circuits and is broken down into smaller segments. During a PSPS event, electrical service may be temporarily de-energized to all customers within one or more circuits identified as at risk for wildfire. Power remains off until weather conditions improve and SCE determines it is safe to restore service[7].

PSPS Phases of Operational Activity

In a PSPS event, the City of Malibu's operational activities generally occur across three interrelated phases:

[7] City of Malibu. SCE Circuit Maps. https://www.malibucity.org/973/SCE-Circuit-Maps

Notification Phase (approximately 72 to 24 hours prior to a PSPS event):
This phase includes notification from SCE to the City of Malibu regarding the potential for a PSPS event; dissemination of information received from LAC OEM and Cal OES to City departments, partner agencies, and stakeholders; activation of the City's EOC, either physically or virtually, as warranted; ongoing situation monitoring and development of shared situational awareness; and coordination with County, State, and utility partners to support consistent public information and media messaging related to PSPS conditions.

Response Phase (approximately 24 hours prior to de-energization through the period immediately preceding re-energization):
This phase includes continued City EOC operations as needed; consideration of a local emergency proclamation if de-energization impacts life safety or critical services; conducting status and impact assessments; prioritizing protection of critical infrastructure and vulnerable populations; coordinating response actions to address life safety and public safety concerns; maintaining information-sharing with City departments, Los Angeles County, and regional partners; requesting mutual aid or additional resources through established County and Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) processes as needed; and supporting SCE and County partners in providing timely, accurate information to the public regarding PSPS status, estimated restoration timelines, and available community resources.

Re-Energization and Short-Term Recovery Phase (from re-energization through approximately one week following restoration):
This phase includes coordination with SCE during the re-energization of affected electrical infrastructure; continued public information support related to restoration status and available services; facilitating access and logistical support for utility crews operating within the City, as appropriate; restoration of City services and operations; transition from response to recovery activities; formal declaration of the end of the PSPS operational period; and deactivation of the City's EOC.

Notification for a PSPS Event

Notification is a critical component of PSPS preparedness for the City of Malibu. SCE provides advance notification to the City regarding potential PSPS events that may impact Malibu.
Upon receipt of a PSPS notification, the City monitors conditions, assesses potential impacts, and initiates internal coordination actions to support life safety, continuity of operations, and public information needs.

During the Notification Phase, the City of Malibu may:

Establish and maintain coordination with SCE and other relevant partners regarding scope, timing, and restoration estimates.
Evaluate the need for activation of the City EOC, either virtually or in person, to support evacuation decision-making and interagency coordination.
Evaluate the need for SCE to open a Community Resource Center.

Assess how loss of power may affect evacuation routes, traffic signals, roadway lighting, fuel availability, and communication systems.
Identify populations and facilities that may require early or assisted evacuation, or sheltering support due to power-dependent needs (e.g., medical devices, cooling needs, elevators).
Disseminate PSPS-related information to City departments, leadership, and partner agencies, including potential evacuation implications.
Coordinate public information and warning efforts to provide evacuation preparedness messaging, including guidance on evacuation readiness, backup power, and transportation options.
Notify City departments to assess staffing, operational readiness, and continuity of operations requirements, including staffing for traffic control points and evacuation support.
Identify anticipated resource needs (e.g., generators, traffic control equipment, transportation assets) and prepare requests through established mutual aid or regional processes, as needed.
SCE provides advance notice regarding the anticipated scope, timing, and duration of PSPS events to support City planning and preparedness actions. SCE is responsible for direct communication with customers in accordance with California Public Utilities Commission requirements, including estimated start time, anticipated duration, and restoration timeframes[8].

In coordination with SCE notifications, the City may issue evacuation preparedness, advisory, or warning messages, using CivicPlus Emergency Alerts and, if conditions escalate, Everbridge, when PSPS conditions coincide with elevated fire weather, limited evacuation routes, or other factors that increase life-safety risk.
Customers are directed to **www.sce.com/psps** for information on Community Resource Centers, outage status, and available resources.

Public Information Distribution

To ensure continued information sharing during power outages and potential disruptions to cellular or internet service, the City of Malibu utilizes multiple redundant methods to distribute PSPS-related information.

Public information distribution strategies may include:

- Printed materials to distribute to the Emergency Information Stations or SCE Community Resource Center
- Phone hotline messaging
- Radio Public Service Announcement for Radio Malibu (99.1 KBU)
- Flyers and posters for in-person distribution
- Press releases to local and regional media
- Loudspeakers from emergency services vehicles

[8] Southern California Edison (no date) PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFF DECISION-MAKING FACTORS, SCE.com. https://download.newsroom.edison.com/create_memory_file/?f_id=5dfab5ff2cfac26533ac6f3d&content_verified=True.

The City will deploy Information Stations (A-Frames) to post information when other means of communication are impaired. While the location of the Stations will depend on the situation and where they are needed, pre-identified locations include:

- The entrance to Zuma Beach (near Westward)
- Bluff's Park
- Las Flores Park
- Equestrian Center parking lot

In addition, LACoFD is prepared to place "Trapline" board (similar to A-Frames) at key safe refuge locations to provide general information to the public. These postings may be updated every two to three hours or as conditions warrant. Pre-identified locations are addressed in Phase 5: Evacuation Implementation.

Accessible Public Messaging

The City of Malibu is committed to issuing public messages and alerts that are accessible to the whole community, including individuals with disabilities and individuals with access and functional needs, such as those with limited English proficiency.

Accessibility of alerts and warnings refers to the ability of individuals to receive, understand, and act upon the information provided. When distributing alerts, notifications, and public information related to PSPS events, the City of Malibu will, as far as reasonably possible given time constraints and available resources, do the following:

- Use plain language that is clear, concise, and free of unnecessary technical jargon, acronyms, or abbreviations.
- Provide text descriptions and audio explanations for images, maps, or graphics to ensure information is accessible to individuals who are blind or have low vision.
- Disseminate public messages in English and Spanish as well as additional languages as feasible based on community needs and available resources.
- Validate automated translations of emergency messages, when time permits, to reduce errors and prevent confusion.
- Implement notification strategies designed to reach individuals with access and functional needs, which may include targeted outreach and, when necessary, in-person notifications in coordination with public safety partners.

Public information delivered through press briefings, televised announcements, social media, and other communication platforms will be designed to be effective, accurate, and understandable to the whole community. The City will incorporate accessibility considerations into all public messaging, including:

- Use of sign language interpreters for individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, when feasible.
- Use of plain language and avoidance of complex terminology.

- Provision of information in multiple languages.
- Compliance with applicable accessibility standards, including Section 508 requirements.
- Use of accessible digital and graphic design practices, including alternative text for images, appropriate color contrast, logical reading order, and clear headings.
- Clear, concise, and actionable information to support public understanding and decision-making.

Additional Resources and Support for AFN Populations

The City will make every effort to assist individuals with access and functional needs before, during, and after emergencies, including incidents that may require evacuation. City staff will coordinate with CERT members, the DCRC, the American Red Cross, Meals on Wheels, VOPs, and other community organizations to conduct wellness checks, and assist with evacuation and sheltering needs.

The City will also coordinate with senior centers and caregiver networks and service providers to ensure older adults and individuals with AFN receive emergency notifications, evacuation guidance, and assistance with transportation, medical needs, and continuity of care.

Evacuation-Related AFN Resources and Support

During incidents requiring evacuation or evacuation readiness, such as wildfires, PSPS events, or extreme weather, the City may leverage the following resources to support AFN populations:

Disaster Community Resource Center (DCRC)

DCRC may support AFN individuals through case management, referrals, coordination of services, and post-evacuation recovery assistance. DCRC may also assist with identifying unmet needs related to evacuation, temporary housing, medical equipment replacement, and access to benefits.

Transportation and Assisted Evacuation Support

In coordination with partner agencies and service providers, the City may help identify residents who require assisted evacuation due to mobility limitations, medical dependencies, or lack of transportation, and coordinate appropriate transportation resources when feasible.

Sheltering and Care Coordination

The City will coordinate with the American Red Cross (ARC) and partner organizations to support access to shelters that can accommodate AFN needs, including functional needs support services, durable medical equipment, service animals, and caregiver support.

SCE Programs Supporting Evacuation Readiness

SCE administers several programs that are particularly relevant to evacuation planning and decision-making for power-dependent and vulnerable populations:

Critical Care Battery Back-up (CCBB) Program

The Critical Care Battery Back-up (CCBB) program provides a right-sized, fully subsidized portable back-up battery to customers identified as Critical Care, enrolled in SCE's CARE/FERA program, and residing in a high fire risk area. Critical Care customers are those that rely on medical equipment to sustain life for at least two hours.

This program can help support short-duration outages but does not eliminate the potential for early or assisted evacuation during extended PSPS events or emergencies.

Medical Baseline Program

The Medical Baseline (MBL) Program is an assistance program for residential customers who have extra energy needs due to qualifying conditions. The MBL Program is NOT an income eligibility program. Customers enrolled in the MBL program receive an additional allotment of electricity and/or gas every month at the lowest price available on their rate. Customers must be a full-time resident in the home. Enrollment in the MBL program lets the utility know that someone in the home relies on medical equipment and may be vulnerable during power outages.

Enrollment in the MBL program supports evacuation planning and prioritization, as these households may require advance notification, evacuation assistance, or access to power-dependent shelters during extended outages or evacuation events.

For more information check the following website: https://www.sce.com/residential/assistance/medical-baseline

Income Qualified Programs: California Alternate Rates for Energy Program (CARE) and FERA

SCE provides income-qualifying households discounted rates on their electric bill. The CARE program provides qualifying customers a discount of about 30 percent and FERA provides a discount of 18 percent on the monthly bill.

While these programs do not directly provide evacuation services, enrollment may improve overall household resilience and preparedness, particularly for populations disproportionately impacted by extended evacuations or outages.

For more information on the program visit: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/consumer-support/financial-assistance-savings-and-discounts/california-alternate-rates-for-energy

Phase 4: Resource Mobilization



Figure 13. Phased Evacuation Approach - Phase 4

Once an evacuation decision has been made, resource mobilization begins to support implementation of evacuation operations, including traffic management, public communication, access control, and coordination with County and regional partners. Resource mobilization occurs across multiple levels of SEMS and is scaled based on incident complexity, geographic scope, and anticipated duration. Coordination of resources is dynamic and may occur concurrently with ongoing evacuation operations, with activities managed in accordance with SEMS and ICS.

Field Level

At the field level, law enforcement and fire agencies mobilize personnel and equipment necessary to implement evacuation orders, conduct traffic control, and support life safety operations. LASD, as the lead law enforcement agency for evacuation operations in Malibu, coordinates the deployment of sworn personnel and specialized resources through the LASD Department Operations Center (DOC), consistent with County protocols.

City Level

At the City level, the City of Malibu may activate its EOC to support evacuation operations through coordination, situational awareness, and resource support. The City EOC serves as the primary coordination point for City departments and provides a structured mechanism to:

- Coordinate City staffing and mutual aid requests.
- Support traffic management and infrastructure operations in coordination with Public Works and transportation partners.
- Manage and synchronize public information and warning activities with County agencies.

- Facilitate information sharing between field command, City leadership, and County partners.
- Track resource requests, constraints, and operational priorities affecting City services.

City departments, including Public Safety, Public Works, Community Services, Administration, and Communications, mobilize resources through the City EOC in accordance with established procedures and available staffing. Where applicable, the City EOC coordinates with the Los Angeles County Operational Area to request additional resources, technical support, or situational awareness beyond City capabilities.

County Level

At the County level, Los Angeles County agencies support evacuation operations through their respective departmental coordination structures and the Operational Area framework. This includes law enforcement support through the LASD DOC, transportation coordination with Caltrans and CHP, sheltering and mass care coordination through County departments and partner organizations, and regional information sharing.

Phase 5: Evacuation Implementation

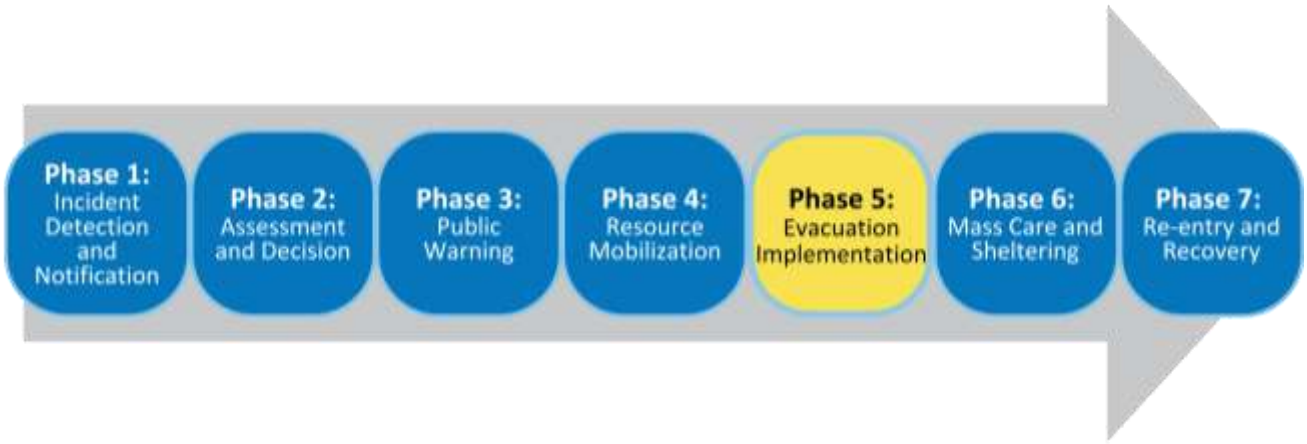


Figure 14. Phased Evacuation Approach - Phase 5

Phase 5 begins with the execution of Evacuation Warnings or Evacuation Orders and focuses on the coordinated movement of people and animals away from threatened areas while maintaining access for emergency responders. Evacuation implementation is conducted under field command authority and supported by City, County, and regional coordination structures established in earlier phases.

Evacuation implementation may occur as a partial, phased, or full evacuation, depending on incident location, hazard behavior, route availability, and available warning time. Phased evacuations may be used to reduce congestion, prioritize areas at greatest risk, and improve overall evacuation effectiveness, however fast-moving incidents may limit the ability to implement phased approaches. Evacuation

implementation may involve the evacuation of one or more zones, sequential activation of multiple zones, or evacuation of the entire City, depending on incident conditions and operational needs.

Evacuation Zones and Routing

Evacuation implementation is organized by predefined evacuation zones to support orderly movement and traffic management. Evacuation routing decisions are made by the Incident Commander in coordination with transportation partners and are informed by real-time conditions, including hazard impacts, roadway status, traffic demand, and available traffic control measures.

Primary evacuation routes, secondary connectors, and contingency routes may be activated or restricted as conditions evolve. Evacuation routing may be modified during operations to respond to changing hazard conditions, congestion, or infrastructure impacts. Residents and visitors are directed to follow official evacuation instructions and real-time messaging rather than relying on pre-identified routes alone.

Under severe or access-constrained conditions, Unified Command may also evaluate contingency evacuation support options involving regional aviation partners or helicopter airlift resources, subject to operational feasibility and incident conditions.

Additional detail regarding evacuation zone boundaries, primary and secondary evacuation routes, and designated safe refuge locations are provided in the Evacuation Zones and Routes section of this Plan.

Traffic Management and Access Control

Traffic management measures are implemented to support outbound evacuation movement, maintain responder access, and prevent or reduce congestion within evacuation areas. These measures may include signal timing adjustments, manual traffic control at key intersections, parking restrictions, lane reconfiguration, or other actions consistent with the Traffic Control Plans described in Appendix D.

Access control points may be established to restrict entry into evacuated or hazardous areas and to support the safe and efficient flow of evacuation traffic. Access control is coordinated by law enforcement agencies in collaboration with transportation partners and may be adjusted throughout the evacuation period based on operational needs.

Evacuation of Individuals with Access and Functional Needs

The City of Malibu recognizes that individuals with access and functional needs require specific consideration during evacuation planning, evacuation implementation, transportation coordination, and sheltering operations. Evacuation implementation accounts for individuals with disabilities and others with access or functional needs who may require additional preparation time, assistance, or specialized transportation. Engagement with access and functional needs representatives is essential to ensuring evacuation strategies are inclusive, accessible, and responsive to community needs.

Access and functional needs representatives support the City's evacuation planning and preparedness efforts by contributing expertise and community insight that help identify gaps, improve accessibility,

and inform operational decision-making. These representatives may participate in City-led planning and coordination activities, including:

Serving on planning committees and participating in workshops and stakeholder meetings.
Supporting community needs assessments to identify populations that may require additional assistance during evacuations.
Reviewing and advising on evacuation-related policies, procedures, and resource allocation decisions.
Recommending strategies to improve accessibility across evacuation routes, transportation options, shelters, and information delivery systems.
Evacuation messaging emphasizes early action for individuals who may need additional preparation time, including those with medical dependencies, mobility limitations, service animals, or other functional needs. Coordination with caregivers, service providers, and partner agencies may be required to support safe and timely evacuation of these populations. Additional guidance related to the evacuation of household pets, service animals, and large animals is provided in Appendix E: Animal Evacuation.

Through ongoing collaboration with access and functional needs representatives and CBO's, the City of Malibu seeks to enhance equitable evacuation outcomes and reduce barriers for individuals with disabilities and other functional limitations.

For additional guidance on inclusive evacuation planning, the City of Malibu references the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services' *Integrated Evacuation Planning for Jurisdictions and Individuals with Access and Functional Needs*.[9]

Evacuation Accountability and Resident Tracking

During door-to-door implementation of evacuation orders, law enforcement personnel may document locations where individuals decline evacuation. This process is conducted as part of field operations to support situational awareness and life-safety prioritization. Law enforcement officers utilize department-approved applications or tracking tools to record locations where occupants are confirmed to be remaining in evacuation zones after being directed to leave.

In support of these efforts, trained personnel such as VOPs assisting with door-to-door notifications may document occupant status at the time of contact. Because these personnel may not have access to law enforcement tracking systems, information is recorded manually and relayed to law enforcement officers for verification and entry into official tracking applications.

Information collected through this process is used to identify locations where individuals may remain in evacuation zones and to support prioritization of potential rescue or evacuation assistance efforts, subject to incident conditions and responder safety.

[9] California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. n.d. Cal OES Integrated Evacuation Planning Guide. California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/AFN/Documents/AFN-Library/Cal-OES-Integrated-Evacuation-Planning-Guide.pdf.

Documentation of individuals who remain in evacuation zones does not guarantee rescue or continued access to those locations. As incident conditions deteriorate, emergency responders may be unable to safely return to assist individuals who have not evacuated.

Ongoing Coordination and Adjustment

Evacuation implementation is a dynamic process that requires continuous assessment, coordination and adjustment. Field command, the City EOC, and County coordination elements maintain ongoing information sharing to monitor evacuation progress, identify emerging issues, and adapt strategies as conditions evolve. This coordination supports timely decision making related to evacuation routes, transportation needs, public messaging, resource deployment, and support for community members.

Situational awareness is informed by field reports, traffic and transportation data, public inquiries, and partner agency input. As conditions change, evacuation strategies may be modified to address evolving hazards, operational constraints, or community needs.

Evacuation operations continue until evacuation objectives are met, life safety threats are reduced, and conditions allow for a transition to mass care, sheltering, re-entry planning, or recovery operations. Transition decisions are coordinated in collaboration with the City EOC, field command, partner agencies and are informed by safety assessments, infrastructure status, and resource availability.

Phase 6: Mass Care and Sheltering



Figure 15. Phased Evacuation Approach - Phase 6

Phase 6 addresses the provision of mass care services for evacuees displaced by an evacuation, including sheltering, feeding, and basic support services. Shelter activation, management, and demobilization are typically coordinated by the ARC in partnership with Los Angeles County and other mass care providers, consistent with established agreements and Operational Area procedures.

When an ARC representative is present in the EOC, coordination for the establishment of shelters shall occur through that representative. In the absence of an ARC representative in the City EOC, the City EOC

Operations Director shall contact the ARC 24/7 Disaster Hotline at [redacted] to coordinate with the local ARC Duty Officer. Shelter locations will be identified based on the nature, location, and severity of the incident.

Malibu High School is identified as the primary facility for use as a shelter within City boundaries. Webster Elementary School and Malibu Elementary School may also be used as shelter facilities, however, these sites do not have shower facilities and may be more suitable for short-term or limited sheltering operations. In addition, ARC has evaluated and pre-identified shelter locations outside city limits that meet operational requirements and are covered under mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions.

If an animal shelter is needed within the City, the City of Malibu EOC is responsible for coordinating with LA County Department of Animal Care and Control (DACC) or other related animal service providers to identify and establish suitable locations for animal sheltering.

The City of Malibu supports mass care and sheltering operations through coordination and information sharing rather than direct shelter management. When the City EOC is activated, the City may support mass care operations by:

- Sharing situational awareness and evacuation status with County partners.
- Coordinating public information and shelter messaging approved by the lead sheltering agency.
- Supporting access and functional needs coordination in collaboration with County and nonprofit partners.
- Facilitating communication between field operations, City leadership, and mass care providers.

Shelter availability and location information is communicated to the public through official notification systems and coordinated messaging channels. Shelter operations may evolve as incident conditions change, and evacuees may be relocated or consolidated as necessary. Additional details regarding shelter operations, mass care responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms are addressed in County and ARC plans and are not duplicated in this document.

Phase 7: Re-entry and Recovery



Figure 16. Phased Evacuation Approach - Phase 7

Phase 7 begins when life-safety threats have been reduced and conditions allow for consideration of re-entry into evacuated areas. Re-entry and recovery activities are conducted in a coordinated manner to ensure public safety, support community stabilization, and facilitate a transition toward longer-term recovery. The decision to authorize re-entry is made by the Incident Commander, in coordination with Unified Command and agency partners, and is based on ongoing assessments of safety, infrastructure status, and hazard conditions. Re-entry may occur in phases or by zone, depending on the extent of impacts and restoration progress. Prior to re-entry, coordination activities may include:

- Damage and safety assessments of impacted areas.
- Evaluation of roadway conditions and access limitations.
- Restoration or stabilization of critical infrastructure and utilities.
- Establishment of access control points to manage reentry movement.
- Development of public messaging regarding reentry timing, conditions, and restrictions.

When activated, the City EOC supports re-entry and recovery coordination by facilitating information sharing between field command, City departments, County agencies, and utility providers. City departments may support re-entry operations through inspections, debris coordination, infrastructure assessment, and public communication, consistent with available resources and authority. Public information related to re-entry is communicated through coordinated messaging and may include instructions on access procedures, safety considerations, utility status, and ongoing restrictions. Re-entry operations continue until evacuated areas are reopened or transitioned to longer-term recovery management. Recovery activities extend beyond re-entry and may include debris removal, restoration of public services, coordination with assistance programs, and community outreach. Long-term recovery planning and implementation are addressed through separate recovery frameworks and are not detailed within this Plan.

Training, Exercises, and Maintenance

This section outlines how the City of Malibu trains personnel, tests evacuation procedures through exercises, and maintains this Plan to ensure it remains accurate, functional, and aligned with City, County, and State emergency management frameworks.

Training

Training supports consistent understanding of evacuation concepts, roles, and coordination requirements across City departments and partner agencies. Given Malibu's limited evacuation routes and reliance on interagency coordination, training emphasizes decision-making, communication, and coordination rather than prescriptive tactics.

The City's Public Safety Department coordinates evacuation-related training for City staff and officials, with participation from partner agencies as appropriate. Training may occur following plan updates, organizational changes, or in advance of periods of elevated risk.

Training topics may include:

Evacuation zones, routes, and traffic management concepts.
City EOC roles and coordination with field command and County partners.
Public warning and evacuation messaging coordination.
Integration of evacuation considerations into broader emergency response activities.

Exercises

Exercises are used to test coordination, validate assumptions, and identify gaps related to evacuation planning and implementation. Due to the safety, traffic, and logistical challenges associated with full-scale evacuation exercises, the City prioritizes discussion-based and coordination-focused exercises, including tabletop and functional exercises.

Exercises may be conducted as standalone evacuation activities or integrated into broader hazard-specific or multi-hazard exercises. After-Action Reviews or Reports are used to document observations and identify opportunities for improvement.

Table 18. Example Training and Exercise Activities

Activity Type	Purpose	Typical Participants
Plan Briefing / Orientation	Familiarize staff and leadership with evacuation concepts and roles	City staff, City leadership
Tabletop Exercise (TTX)	Test decision-making, coordination, and zone-based evacuation strategies	City, LASD, LACoFD, County partners

Activity Type	Purpose	Typical Participants
Functional Exercise	Validate EOC coordination, communications, and information flow	City EOC staff, County coordination elements
After-Action Review / Hotwash	Capture lessons learned and improvement actions	Exercise or incident participants

Lessons learned from exercises, real-world evacuations, or related incidents are documented and used to inform future training priorities, plan updates, and procedural refinements.

Plan Maintenance

The City of Malibu's Public Safety Department is responsible for maintaining this Plan and coordinating updates in collaboration with Los Angeles County and other partner agencies, as appropriate. The Plan will be reviewed periodically to ensure continued alignment with operational practices, infrastructure conditions, community needs, and applicable local, State, and Federal policies and guidance.

Plan updates may be initiated following significant incidents, exercises, or operational changes, or when lessons learned from training, exercises, or real-world events indicate the need for immediate modification. The City of Malibu will identify and implement an appropriate course of action to review, update, and incorporate necessary changes, including coordination with relevant departments and partners as needed. The City will maintain a record of all amendments and revisions to support transparency and institutional knowledge. At a minimum, a comprehensive review of the Plan will be conducted at least once every three (3) years, or more frequently as conditions warrant.

Public and Partner Engagement

The City of Malibu actively engages City staff, partner agencies, and the community to promote awareness of evacuation concepts, roles, and preparedness actions before, during, and after emergency incidents. The engagement activities are intended to reinforce understanding of evacuation zones, routes, and expectations, while emphasizing the importance of following official alerts and real-time instructions by authorized agencies during an incident.

Public and partner engagement activities support readiness by fostering coordination across agencies, strengthening community trust, and improving the public's ability to make informed decisions under rapidly changing conditions. These efforts emphasize inclusive outreach to ensure information reaches residents, businesses, visitors, and individuals with access and functional needs.

Engagement efforts may include, but are not limited to:

- Interagency coordination meetings and planning workshops with local, County, State, and utility partners.

- Training, exercises, and briefings for City staff and response partners to reinforce evacuation roles and procedures.
- Public outreach activities, including community meetings, preparedness workshops, and educational campaigns.
- Participation in community preparedness events and neighborhood-based initiatives.
- Collaboration with community-based organizations, homeowner associations, schools, faith-based groups, and volunteer organizations to expand outreach and messaging.
- Distribution of evacuation related materials through digital platforms, printed resources, and in-person engagement.

Through ongoing public and partner engagement, the City of Malibu seeks to enhance evacuation readiness, strengthen coordination across stakeholders, and support timely, orderly, and safe evacuations when required.

Appendix A: Malibu Evacuation Zone Maps

Map of All Evacuation Zones in the City of Malibu

Below is a visual of the four evacuation zones identified within the City of Malibu: Eastern Malibu (MAL-C111), Central Malibu (MAL-C112), Western Malibu (MAL-C113), and Far Western Malibu (MAL-C114).



Figure 17. Map of Malibu Evacuation Zones

Evacuation Zone MAL-C111 – Eastern Malibu Map

Below is a visual representation of Zone MAL-C111 (previously designated as Zone 11).



Figure 18. Map of Zone MAL-C111

Evacuation Zone Mal-C112 – Central Malibu Map

Below is a visual representation of Zone MAL-C112 (previously designated as Zone 12).

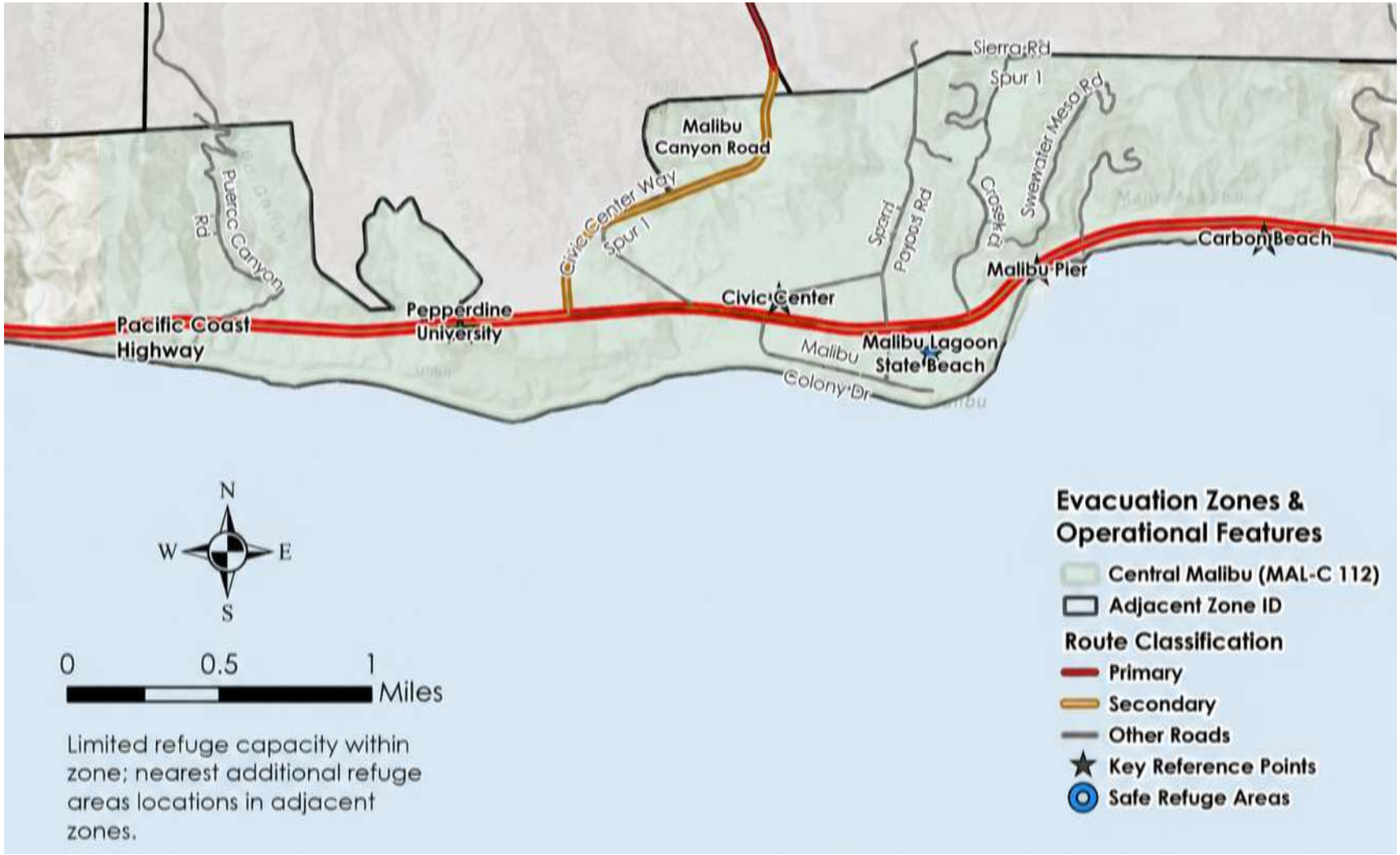


Figure 19. Map of Zone MAL-C112

Evacuation Zone MAL-C113 – Western Malibu Map

Below is a visual representation of Zone MAL-C113 (previously designated as Zone 13).

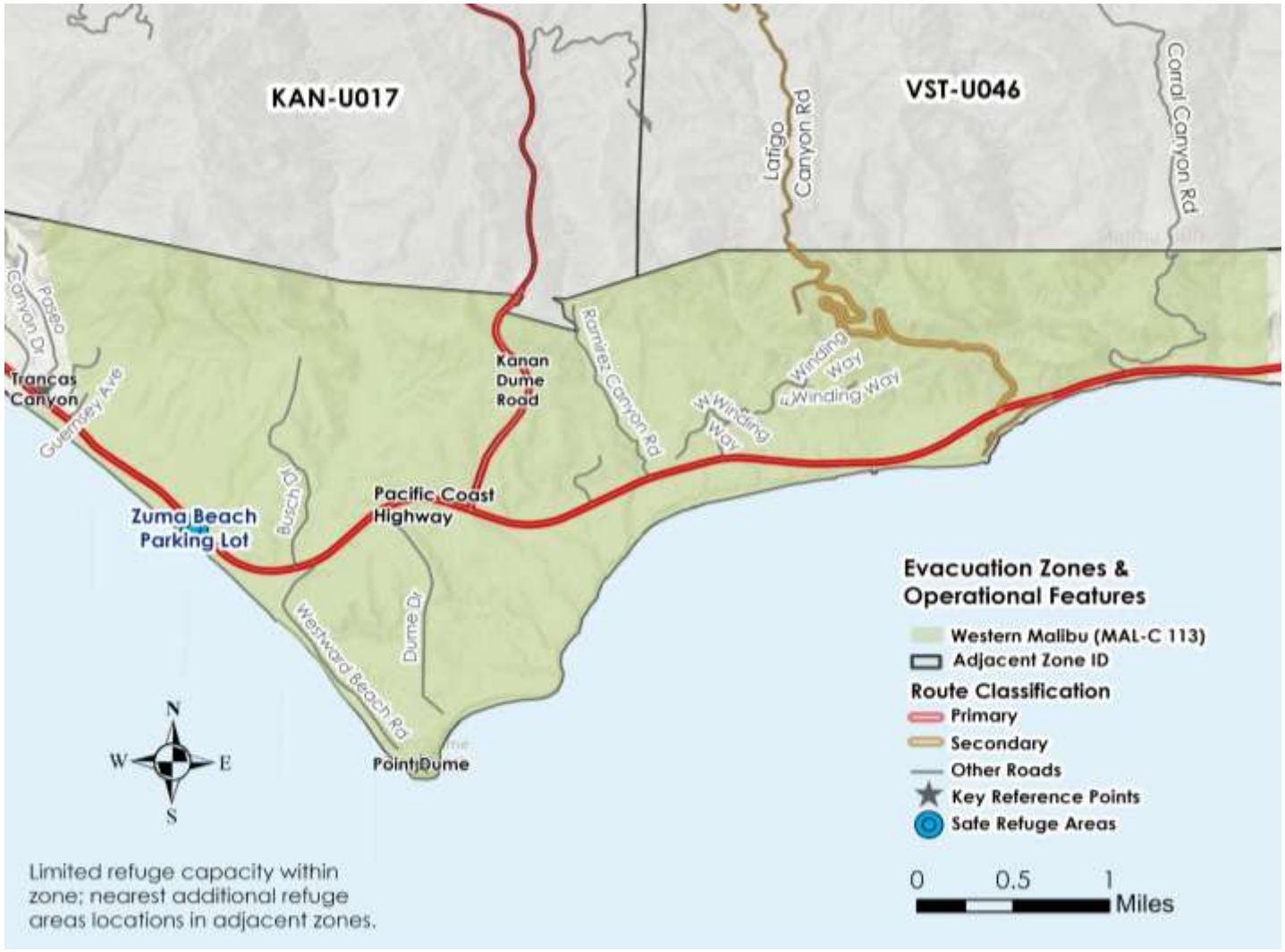


Figure 20. Map of Zone MAL-C113

Evacuation Zone MAL-C114 – Far Western Malibu Map

Below is a visual representation of Zone MAL-C114 (previously designated as Zone 14).

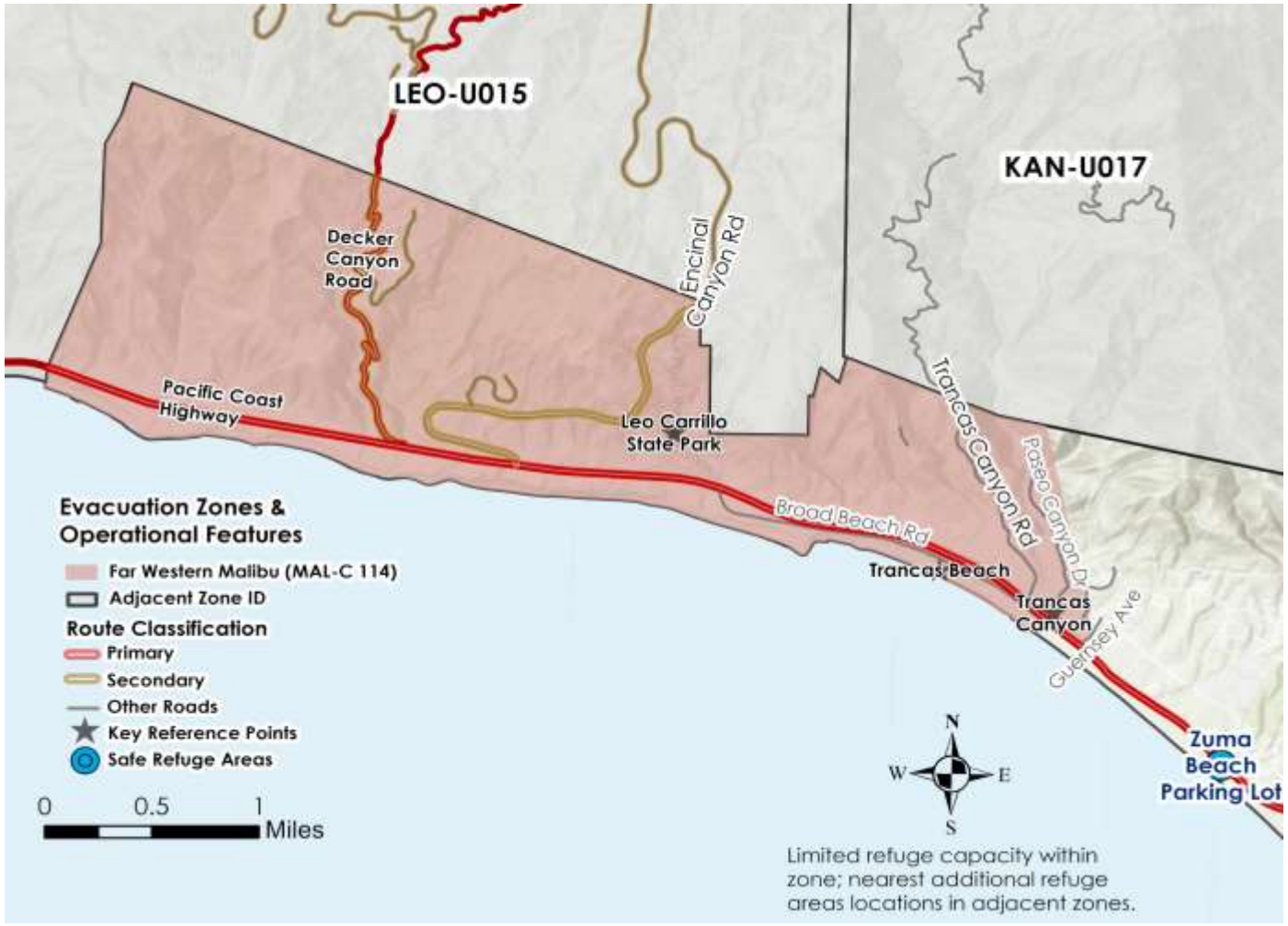


Figure 21. Map of Zone MAL-C114

Appendix B: Safe Refuge Areas

Zuma Beach Parking Lot

30000 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, CA 90265 | Capacity: Large

Located adjacent to PCH near Kanan Dume Road, the Zuma Beach Parking Lot provides one of the largest contiguous paved refuge and staging areas within the City of Malibu. The site supports rapid coastal access, accommodates high vehicle volumes, and benefits from multiple ingress and egress points along the western Malibu corridor. Its location outside of steep canyon terrain reduces immediate exposure to many localized wildfire and debris flow impacts that may affect inland neighborhoods and canyon routes. Due to its size, accessibility, and operational flexibility, the location may support temporary refuge, traffic stabilization, responder staging, or transition movements during large-scale evacuation operations.



Figure 22: Zuma Beach Safe Refuge Area - Aerial View 1

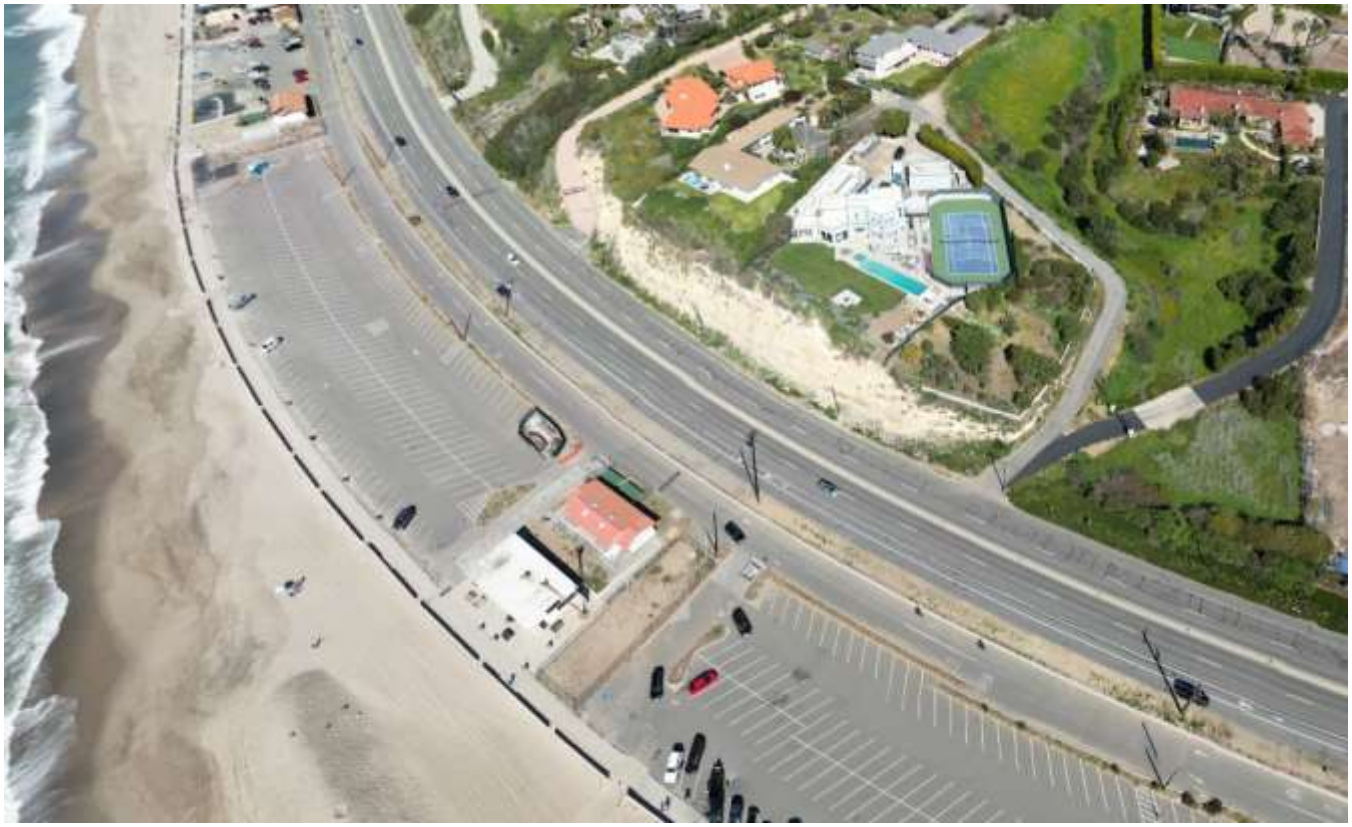


Figure 23: Zuma Beach Safe Refuge Area - Aerial View 2

Topanga State Beach Parking Lot

18700 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, CA 90265 | Capacity: Medium

The Topanga State Beach Parking Lot functions as an eastern coastal refuge location positioned near the Malibu–Pacific Palisades interface and the regional connection between PCH and Topanga Canyon Boulevard. The site provides temporary refuge capacity for evacuees moving eastward from Malibu or descending from canyon communities during rapidly evolving incidents. While smaller than Zuma Beach, the location provides direct highway access and supports continued evacuation movement toward Santa Monica and the greater Los Angeles transportation network.



Figure 24: Topanga State Beach Safe Refuge Area - Aerial View 1



Figure 25: Topanga State Beach Safe Refuge Area - Aerial View 2

Will Rogers State Beach Parking Lot

17000 Pacific Coast Highway, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272 | Capacity: Large

Located east of Malibu within Pacific Palisades, the Will Rogers State Beach Parking Lot provides substantial downstream refuge and staging capacity outside the City's immediate evacuation constraints. The site's large, paved footprint, regional roadway connectivity, and proximity to Santa Monica make it operationally significant during extended or large-scale coastal evacuation incidents. The location may support temporary refuge, traffic redistribution, transition to shelter operations, or coordination with regional evacuation traffic management measures affecting eastern Malibu and adjacent jurisdictions.

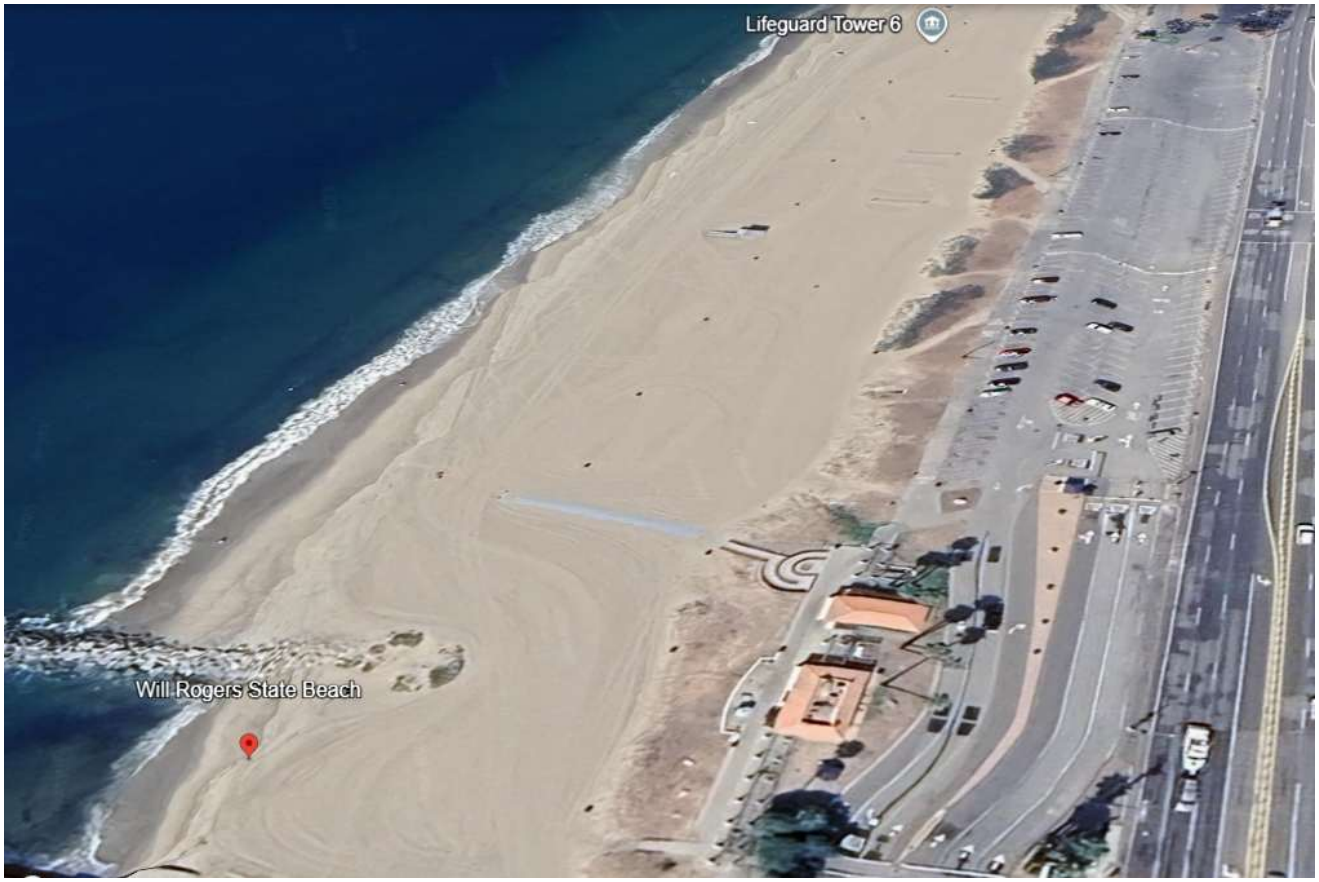


Figure 26: Will Rogers State Beach Safe Refuge Area - Aerial View 1



Figure 27: Will Rogers State Beach Safe Refuge Area - Aerial View 2

Santa Monica Beach Parking Lots

Pacific Coast Highway, Santa Monica, CA 90401 | Capacity: Large

The Santa Monica Beach parking facilities provide additional refuge and overflow evacuation capacity east of Malibu along the regional coastal corridor. Their operational value derives less from a single site and more from the concentration of distributed parking, transportation connectivity, and access to regional sheltering, transit, and support services within Santa Monica. These facilities may support continued evacuation dispersal, temporary refuge, or downstream traffic redistribution during prolonged or regionally significant evacuation incidents.



Figure 28: Santa Monica Beach Safe Refuge Area - Aerial View 1

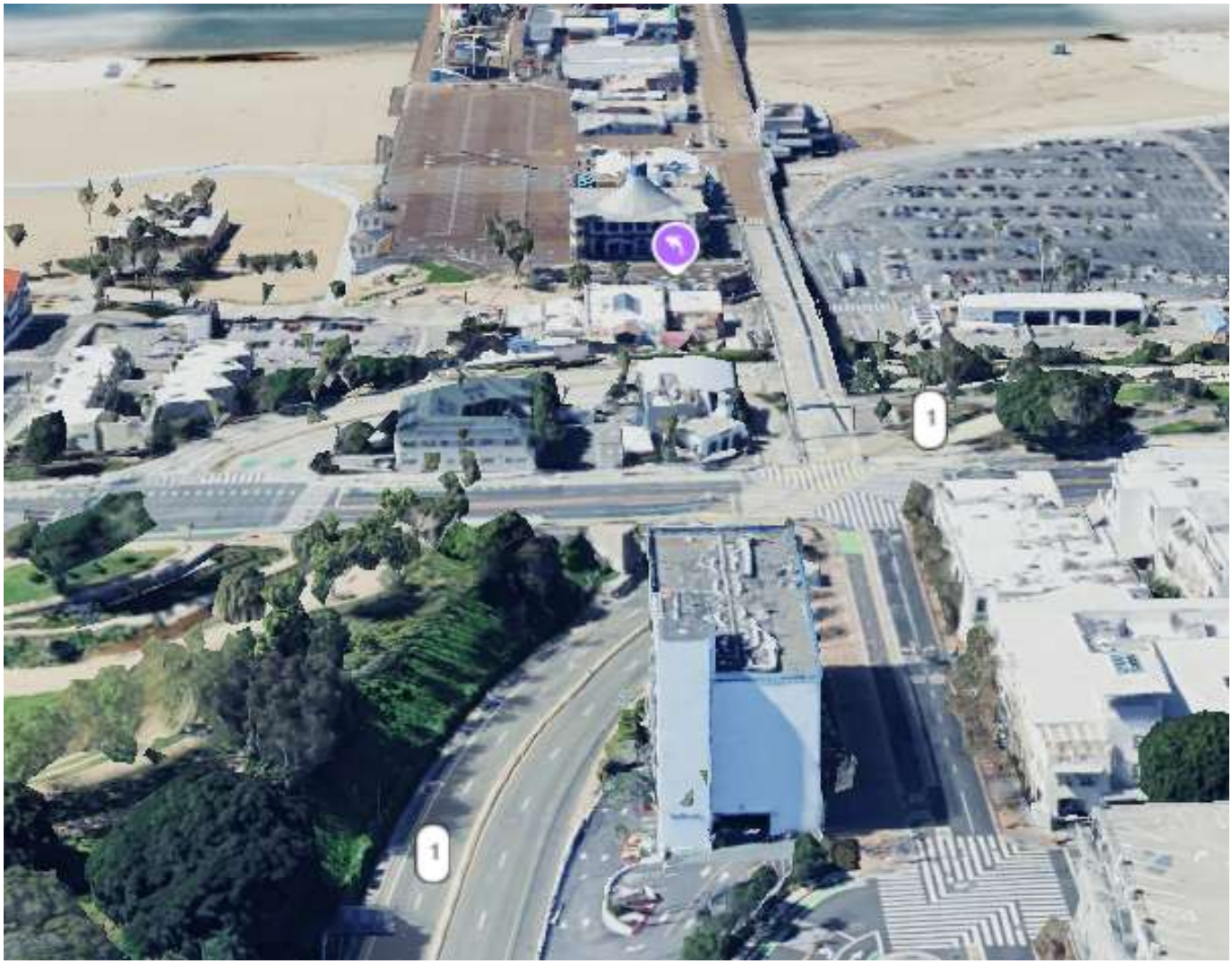


Figure 29: Santa Monica Beach Safe Refuge Area - Aerial View 2

Appendix C: Contact List

This appendix provides key contact information to support rapid notification and coordination with City staff and partner agencies. The contact details included are general office or watch desk numbers. Specific personnel contact information (e.g., cell phone numbers) is maintained separately by the City's EOC to ensure operational flexibility, protect confidentiality, and minimize the need for frequent updates due to staffing changes.

Table 19. Appendix B Contact List

Department / Agency Name	Phone Number(s)
American Red Cross (ARC)	[redacted]
Cal Trans	[redacted]
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	[redacted]
California Highway Patrol (CHP) – West Valley	[redacted]
California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) – California State Warning Center	[redacted]
City of Malibu, Public Works	[redacted]
City of Santa Monica, Office of Emergency Management	[redacted]
LA County Department of Public Works	[redacted]
Disability Community Resource Center (DCRC)	[redacted]
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	[redacted]
Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (LAC OEM)	[redacted]
Los Angeles County Sheriffs Department (LASD) - Department Operations Center	[redacted]
LASD – Lost Hills Station	[redacted]
Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) - West LA	[redacted]
Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District	[redacted]
Santa Monica Police Department (SMPD)	[redacted]
Ventura County Sheriff's Department	[redacted]
Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority (LA Metro)	[redacted]

Appendix D: Public Messaging Guidance

This appendix provides guidance, best practices, and sample language to support the development of clear, accurate, and actionable public messaging during evacuation incidents. Effective communication is critical to ensuring the public understands risks, takes appropriate protective actions, and maintains trust in emergency response operations. The following guidance aligns with national best practices, including FEMA's Public Information and Warning doctrine.

Best Practices for Evacuation Public Messaging

Effective evacuation messaging should be clear, consistent, accessible, and actionable. The following best practices are informed by guidance from FEMA, NIMS, and risk communication principles.

1. Be Clear, Concise, and Action-Oriented
    a. Use plain language; avoid technical jargon and acronyms.
    b. Clearly state what is happening, who is affected, and what actions to take.
    c. Use directive language (e.g., "Evacuate now," "Prepare to leave," "Avoid the area").
2. Prioritize Life Safety Information
    a. Lead with the most critical information: Evacuation Orders vs. Warnings, locations (zones, landmarks, boundaries), and immediate protective actions.
    b. Do not bury urgent instructions within long messages.
3. Use Consistent Terminology
    a. Standardize terms such as: Evacuation Order (leave immediately), Evacuation Warning (prepare to leave), and Shelter-in-Place.
    b. Align messaging across agencies to avoid confusion.
4. Provide Specific Geographic Information
    a. Clearly define impacted areas using: evacuation zones (e.g., MAL-C111) and major roads, landmarks, or boundaries.
    b. When possible, include links to official maps or tools (e.g., Genasys Protect).
5. Include "What to Do Next" Guidance
    a. Tell people exactly what actions to take: what to bring (medications, pets, documents), where to go (shelters, evacuation routes), and what to avoid (closed roads, hazard areas).
6. Address Access and Functional Needs
    a. Include considerations for: individuals with disabilities or medical needs, older adults, people with limited transportation, and large animal/livestock owners.

   b. Encourage early evacuation for those needing additional time.

7. Reinforce Preparedness and Situational Awareness
   a. Encourage the public to: monitor official sources (radio, websites, alerts), sign up for emergency notifications, and check on neighbors and vulnerable populations.
8. Maintain Message Consistency Across Platforms
   a. Ensure alignment across: alert systems (e.g., mass notification tools), social media, websites, and media briefings.
   b. Messages should not conflict between agencies.
9. Use Multiple Communication Channels
   a. Disseminate messages through: wireless alerts / notification systems, social media platforms, local news and radio (especially for power outages), and agency websites.
   b. Redundancy ensures broader reach during outages or disruptions.
10. Be Timely and Provide Updates
   a. Issue messages as early as possible, even if information is evolving.
   b. Provide regular updates to maintain public trust.
   c. Clearly indicate when information is preliminary.
11. Acknowledge Uncertainty When Necessary
   a. If details are still developing, state: “Information is evolving; updates will be provided as available.”
   b. Avoid speculation or unverified information.
12. Coordinate Through Joint Information Systems (JIS)
   a. Messages should be coordinated through established communication structures (e.g., Joint Information Center (JIC)).
   b. Ensure a unified voice across jurisdictions and partner agencies.

Recommended Message Structure

1. Headline / Alert Type
2. What is happening
3. Who is affected (location)
4. What to do (clear action)
5. Key safety information
6. Where to get updates

Previously Used Example PSPS Message

SCE has informed the City of Malibu that they might implement a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) on multiple circuits across much of Malibu starting Fri, Oct. 18, 6AM due to hazardous fire weather conditions (gusty Santa Ana wind and low humidity) forecasted for LA County Fri, Oct. 18 through Sat, Oct. 20. SCE is notifying all customers in the affected areas directly.

See circuit maps in Malibu: https://malibucity.org/973/SCE-Circuit-Maps.

For information on SCE PSPS, including potential and current outages, and power restoration times, visit www.sce.com/psps.

While fire conditions in Malibu will be less severe than surrounding areas, large fires that start and spread from those areas could reach Malibu. Residents should be prepared for potential power outages, fires, evacuations, traffic signal outages, downed trees and hazardous road conditions. Come to a complete stop at any intersection with a malfunctioning traffic signal, under CA law.

Make sure phones, tablets and laptops are charged, plan for refrigerated medications. Make sure you know how to open electric gates and garage doors when the power is out - see tips: https://www.safetyactioncenter.pge.com/articles/25-do-know-manually-open-garage-door-power. See LA County power outage preparedness guide: https://ready.lacounty.gov/power-outage.

Closely monitor weather conditions and emergency information on local news, especially AM / FM radio which will function with hand crank, battery, solar and car radios if the power is out. Make sure you are signed up for emergency alerts from City of Malibu, at www.malibucity.org/alerts, and LA County, at https://ready.lacounty.gov/alerts.

Previously Used Example Red Flag Warning Message

Red Flag Warning for the Santa Monica Mountains including Malibu Thurs afternoon, Sept. 5 through 10PM Sat, Sept. 7 due to Santa Ana Winds, high heat and low humidity. Be prepared for potential fire, evacuations, power & traffic signal outages.

Red Flag Warning for the Santa Monica Mountains including Malibu Thurs, Sept. 5 afternoon through Sat, Sept. 7, 10PM due to Santa Ana Winds, high heat and low humidity. Be prepared for potential fire, evacuations, power & traffic signal outages.

LA County Fire Dept (LACOFD) will have augmented staffing in place. The City is coordinating with LACOFD, LA County Sheriff's Dept (LASD) and other agencies. The Public Safety Team is coordinating with LASD and Malibu Homeless Outreach Team to engage with unhoused people in Malibu about fire prevention and potential evacuations. The Public Works Team will be patrolling the roads monitoring for road hazards and downed power lines. The City and Malibu CERT Team are coordinating.

People with disabilities and those who rely on medical devices, and horse/large animal owners should consider leaving the area early to ensure they can safely and quickly evacuate.

BE PREPARED

Malibu residents should prepare for possible fires, evacuations, power and traffic signal outages, downed trees or powerlines, and hazardous driving conditions.
At intersections with malfunctioning traffic lights, come to a complete stop as required by CA law.
Get preparedness info: ready.lacounty.gov.
CHECK PLANS AND SUPPLIES

Review your emergency plans and evacuation routes, including reunification locations.
Check supplies for expired food, batteries, and medications (including for pets).
Keep your gas tank full and know how to manually open your garage door.
Check on elderly or disabled neighbors.
Power outage preparedness info: ready.lacounty.gov/power-outage.
Review the City's Evacuation Plan, zones, and terminology at malibucity.org/evac.
STAY INFORMED

Monitor local AM/FM radio (99.1 FM KBUU) for emergency updates.
The City will issue alerts and post updates at MalibuCity.org and MalibuCity.org/alerts and social media.
Sign up for City alerts at MalibuCity.org/news (scroll to Alert Center, and choose Weather, Emergency & Utility).
Sign up for County alerts at lacounty.gov/emergency/alert-la.
Monitor evacuation information & emergency updates at Genasys Protect https://protect.genasys.com/search and Watch Duty https://www.watchduty.org.

Previously Used Example Evacuation Warning - Storm

Weather alert 2/15

2/15 - Evacuation Warning for Palisades Fire burn area starting 2/15, 9PM due to forecasted heavy rain, potential for mudslides & debris flows.

MALIBU STORM UPDATE: 2/15 – Evacuation Warning for the Palisades Fire burn area starting Sun, 2/15, 9PM due to potential mud & debris flows from forecasted rain starting late night Sun. Heaviest rain Monday afternoon through the night.

Residents in the burn scar area should GET SET for possible evacuations. Prepare loved ones, pets, and essential supplies. Those needing extra time to evacuate should consider leaving early.

This is for Evacuation Zone MAL-C111, from Topanga Beach Dr westward to Carbon Beach Terrace).

Topanga Canyon Blvd will be closed from PCH to Grand View Dr starting Sunday, Feb. 15, 10PM.

TAKE ACTION

Be prepared for mudslides, debris flows, rocks, and water on all roads, downed trees. Stay off the roads if possible. Be prepared for power and traffic signal outages. Under CA law, come to a complete stop at any malfunctioning traffic signal. Watch for crews and work vehicles. Check on vulnerable neighbors. Never approach downed powerlines - call 911.

Dangerous beach and ocean conditions – hazards include beach erosion, heavy surf, rip currents, storm debris in the water.

SANDBAGS

All LA County Fire Stations have sandbags (some have sand)
Camp 13, 1252 Encinal Cyn Rd – sand & bags
Fire Station 70, 3970 Carbon Cyn Rd – sand & bags
Zuma Beach Main Entrance, 3000 PCH – sand & bags
Malibu Library, 23519 Civic Center Way – filled sandbags through Apr 15 (staff will load your vehicle 9AM – 4PM before/during storms)
Do not remove sand from beaches.
NWS Weather Info...

LA County Sandbag Locator Website...
Genasys Protect Evacuation Maps & Info...
Sign Up for Alerts from LA County...

Previously Used Example PSPS Warning

In anticipation of an upcoming Santa Ana wind event and potential Red Flag fire conditions, Southern California Edison has provided the City of Malibu with a 48-hour notice that a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) may be implemented, potentially affecting parts of Malibu on Thursday, _____ through _____.

The City is coordinating with partner agencies to prepare for possible power outages and will issue additional alerts as information becomes available. Residents are encouraged to prepare for potential outages. If a PSPS is implemented, restoration may take 24 to 72 hours after hazardous conditions pass, as SCE must inspect power lines before re-energizing circuits.

The City and the Los Angeles County Fire Department will continue to monitor conditions and provide updates via the City website (www.MalibuCity.org), social media and Nextdoor.

Residents should ensure they know how to manually open garage doors and operate gates during a power outage to maintain access for emergency responders.

Residents should monitor local news for emergency updates on local news on AM/FM radio, including KBUU FM 99.1, using handheld or car radios, which will work when the power is out.

‘Power outage preparedness tips include keeping battery- or solar-powered lights on hand, fully charging cellphones and backup batteries, having emergency cash available, keeping vehicle gas tanks full, and minimizing refrigerator and freezer openings. Food safety guidance should be followed, and medications requiring refrigeration may need to be discarded if outages exceed one day. Never use gas or propane appliances to heat your home.

For more information, visit sce.com/PSPS. Additional resources include Ready LA County and the City of Malibu Emergency Preparedness webpage.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

SCE - Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS)
Ready LA County - Power Outages
City of Malibu Emergency Preparedness
Sign up for Disaster Mass Notifications
Subscribe for the City's e-notifications and alerts

Previously Used Example Earthquake Notification

A 4.2 earthquake struck about 10 miles off the coast of Malibu Wed, Jan 25, 2AM followed by aftershocks. No damage reported. City is coordinating with County agencies on damage assessments. Roads are open. Beware of falling rocks in canyon roads.

A 4.2 magnitude earthquake struck about 10 miles off the coast of Malibu Wednesday, January 25, 2:00 AM, followed by a 3.6 aftershock at 2:03 AM and several smaller aftershocks.

Aftershocks are possible – if you feel shaking, drop, cover and hold on. Get under a desk or table.

Please check on vulnerable neighbors.

In case of power outage, monitor local news on AM/FM radio for emergency information using handheld or car radios, which will work when the power is out.

The City is coordinating with Los Angeles County partner agencies.

The LA County Office of Emergency Management notified the City that no Tsunami was generated, and requested damage assessments from the City.

The City's Building Safety Department is currently working on damage assessments. City Public Works crews are patrolling roads in Malibu, monitoring roads, hillsides and critical facilities and infrastructure for any damage or instability, especially on canyons where recent storms caused rock and landslides.

Malibu-Lost Hills Sheriff Station has not reported any damage. LA County Fire Department is conducting "windshield surveys" (patrolling roads and visually inspecting houses, structures and infrastructure).

All roads and PCH in Malibu are open and all traffic signals are functioning. Motorists should proceed with extreme caution on Malibu Canyon Road, Kanan Dume Road and other canyons as loose rocks from the recent storms may continue to fall. The City will continue to send out alerts as needed. Residents should monitor local news for emergency information, road closures and other updates.

See the US Geological Survey map showing location and intensity of all recent earthquakes and aftershocks: https://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eventpage/ci40161279/executive.

For guidance on earthquake preparedness, review the LA County guide: https://ready.lacounty.gov/earthquakes/.

Sign up for City emergency and traffic alerts via text or email at www.MalibuCity.org/News (scroll to Alert Center)

Sign up for emergency alerts from LA County (including Fire and Sheriff Departments): https://ready.lacounty.gov/alerts.

Previously Used Example Hazmat Incident Notification

An Evacuation Order / Warning has been issued by Los Angeles County for (area of Malibu) in effect (date and time). Pack food, water, clothing, medication, essential documents, and pets, and leave immediately. (Warning - Be ready to evacuate if an order is given. Those who need extra time to evacuate, or have horses or large animals, should consider leaving early)

On (((Monday, January 30, at approximately 7:00 AM))), the City received report of a hazardous materials spill on (((Malibu Canyon about 1 mile north of Pacific Coast Highway (PCH))) in the City of Malibu due to a collision involving a chemical tanker truck.

A shelter in place order is in effect for (((Malibu Knolls Rd, Harbor Vista, and Malibu Crest))). Stay indoors, keep doors and windows closed, turn off AC, block vents.

The spilled material is (((chlorine, which can cause burns to the skin, eyes, and mouth, and the gas released can cause respiratory distress, which could causse serious injury or death if untreated.))) Anyone experiencing symptoms should call 911 immediately, and if possible, get to a hospital or urgent care immediately.

(((Malibu Canyon is closed both directions from PCH 2 miles north to the tunnel, and Malibu Knolls Rd, Harbor Vista, and Malibu Crest are closed))). Avoid the area, use alternate routes.

The City is coordinating with LA County Fire, Sheriff's and Public Works Department, Caltrans, CALEPA and other partner agencies on the response.

LA County is establishing a field hospital located at PCH and Civic Center Way to treat people in the immediate area.

Monitor local news for emergency information and updates.

For official incident information, follow the (((OFFICIAL HASHTAG))) #MalibuPowerOutage on social media; and follow the Malibu Lost Hills Sheriff's Station on Twitter (X) at https://twitter.com/LHSLASD. The City will post all emergency information on the website at www.malibucity.org and on social media www.Facebook.com/cityofmalibu, www.Twitter.com/cityofmalibu and www.Instagram.com/cityofmalibu and on 99.1 FM KBUU radio station.

Appendix E: Traffic Control Plans

During an evacuation, the City of Malibu may implement the following traffic control plans based on roadway conditions, power availability, and traffic demand. These plans are designed to be implemented progressively as conditions worsen. This section provides a high-level summary of traffic control operations; additional operational detail, maps, and deployment guidance are contained in the full City of Malibu Traffic Control Plan.

Traffic Control Plan A – Signal Power Backup

Traffic Control Plan A provides temporary power to traffic signals along PCH during power outages. Portable generators are deployed and secured in lockable cages near signalized intersections to maintain normal signal operations.

Responsible Agencies: City of Malibu and Caltrans

Activation Trigger: PSPS or other events that may cause loss of commercial power.

Traffic Control Plan B – Generator Connection and Messaging

Traffic Control Plan B includes connecting the portable generators to the signal controllers and updating changeable message signs to provide evacuation instructions to the public.

Responsible Agencies: City of Malibu and Caltrans

Activation Trigger: Loss of power at key intersections and increasing traffic congestion.

Traffic Control Plan C – Signal Timing Modification and Manual Control

Traffic Control Plan C modifies traffic signal timing to provide extended green time for evacuation routes, particularly along PCH. Authorized law enforcement personnel may use a secured manual override switch within the signal cabinet to control signal phases while remaining out of the roadway. Officers remain on scene to ensure compliance.

Responsible Agencies: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD), California Highway Patrol (CHP), Santa Monica Police Department, and Ventura County Sheriff's Office (VSO)

Activation Trigger: Traffic congestion on PCH causing evacuation delays.

Traffic Control Plan D – Intersection and Lane Control

Traffic Control Plan D involves field traffic control at key intersections to allow vehicles from canyon roads and side streets to access PCH using dedicated lanes, such as two-way left-turn lanes. Officers temporarily stop traffic on PCH as needed to allow safe merging. Pre-planned intersection layouts and staged traffic control devices support rapid deployment.

Responsible Agencies: LASD, CHP, Santa Monica Police Department, and VSO

Activation Trigger: Traffic backing up on canyon roads or side streets.

Traffic Control Plan E – Contraflow Operations

Traffic Control Plan E increases outbound capacity on PCH by converting lanes to one-way traffic in the evacuation direction (contraflow). This option is resource-intensive and implemented only when all other traffic control measures are insufficient.

Responsible Agencies: LASD, CHP, Santa Monica Police Department, and VSO

Activation Trigger: Severe congestion requiring maximum roadway capacity for evacuation.

Appendix F: Animal Evacuation

This appendix provides guidance for the evacuation and sheltering of household pets, service animals, livestock, and large animals during evacuations within the City of Malibu. It supplements the Mass Evacuation Plan by describing how animal evacuation considerations are integrated into City-supported evacuation operations. Animal evacuation activities are coordinated through Unified Command with Los Angeles County agencies and supporting partners. This appendix does not replace Los Angeles County DACC procedures, but outlines how animal-related considerations are incorporated into City operations.

Generally, small household pets are anticipated to be sheltered at County-designated animal shelter facilities, which typically include locations in the Agoura Hills area. Large animals and livestock are generally anticipated to be sheltered at facilities such as Pierce College or other County-designated large animal sheltering sites, as conditions and capacity allow. Final animal sheltering locations are determined by Los Angeles County DACC. ARC may allow limited small pet sheltering at specific, pre-approved human shelter facilities; however, pet sheltering availability varies by site and should not be assumed.

This appendix should be used in conjunction with:

- Appendix D: Traffic Control Plans
- City of Malibu EOP
- Los Angeles County DACC guidance
- ARC Sheltering Plans and guidance
- Incident Action Plans developed by Unified Command

Household Pets and Service Animals

Residents are encouraged to evacuate with household pets and service animals whenever possible. Key guidance includes:

- Keeping pets secured in carriers or leashed prior to evacuation.
- Transporting animals in the same vehicle as owners when feasible.
- Bringing essential supplies (food, medications, identification, vaccination records).

Service animals accompanying individuals with disabilities are permitted to accompany their handlers during evacuation and sheltering in accordance with applicable laws and shelter policies.

Livestock and Large Animal Evacuation

Livestock and large animal evacuation presents unique operational challenges due to vehicle size, loading time, and route limitations. Considerations include:

- Early evacuation is strongly encouraged for residents with livestock or large animals.
- Use of trailers and suitable vehicles designed for animal transport.
- Identification of appropriate destination facilities outside evacuation zones.

- Avoidance of narrow or congested routes not suitable for trailers.

Residents are encouraged to pre-identify evacuation destinations and transportation resources prior to incidents.

Integration with Traffic Control Operations

Animal evacuation activities are directly affected by traffic management conditions and must be coordinated with established traffic control operations.

Traffic operations during evacuations are governed by the Traffic Control Plans described in Appendix D: Traffic Control Plans, which address varying conditions such as congestion levels, power availability, and route closures. Animal evacuation considerations within traffic control operations include:

- Managing extended loading times at residences with animals.
- Preventing trailer loading or animal staging within active travel lanes.
- Restricting stopping or parking on evacuation routes where it may impede traffic flow.
- Coordinating field personnel to maintain safe movement of both animal transport vehicles and general evacuation traffic.

Under high congestion or constrained conditions, field traffic control officers may direct animal transport vehicles to alternative routes or staging locations consistent with the applicable Traffic Control Plan.

Public Messaging and Information Sharing

Public information related to animal evacuation is coordinated through the Joint Information System and disseminated using official City and County communication channels. Messaging priorities include:

- Encouraging early evacuation for residents with animals.
- Reinforcing that animals should not be released or left unsecured.
- Sharing traffic conditions and route suitability for trailers.
- Directing residents to County animal services resources for additional guidance.

Animal evacuation messaging should be issued concurrently with evacuation notices whenever feasible.

Safety Considerations

Animal evacuation must prioritize:

- Life safety of residents, responders, and animals.
- Prevention of traffic incidents involving trailers or loose animals.
- Avoidance of unauthorized stopping or unloading along evacuation routes.
- Clear coordination between field traffic control personnel and animal owners.

Responders should not place themselves at risk to rescue animals without proper training or equipment.