
Wildfire Evacuation Plan

Green Hills Ranch II

DECEMBER 2023

Prepared for:

*Dana Goodman
Green Hills Ranch II*

Prepared by:

DUDEK

605 Third Street
Encinitas, California 92024
Contact: Michael Huff

Table of Contents

| SECTION | PAGE NO. |
|--|----------|
| Acronyms and Abbreviations..... | iv |
| Quick Reference - Wildfire Preparedness | 1 |
| Nearest Medical Facilities | 1 |
| Register to Receive Emergency Alerts | 9 |
| Get Involved in Community Readiness | 9 |
| Evacuation Plan Purpose and Limitations..... | 11 |
| 1 Introduction | 13 |
| 1.1 Project Description | 13 |
| 1.2.1 Federal..... | 14 |
| 1.2.2 State | 14 |
| 1.2.3 Local | 16 |
| 2 Background | 20 |
| 3 San Diego County Evacuation Planning..... | 22 |
| 3.1 Evacuation Objectives..... | 23 |
| 3.2 Evacuation Coordination Process..... | 24 |
| 3.3 Evacuation Response Operations | 25 |
| 3.3.1 Evacuation Points and Shelters | 26 |
| 3.3.2 Pet Evacuations | 26 |
| 3.3.3 Shelter-in-Place (County EOP Discussion) | 27 |
| 3.4 P.A.C.E. Evacuation Planning..... | 27 |
| 4 Project Evacuation | 30 |
| 5 Green Hills Ranch II Wildfire/Evacuation Awareness | 34 |
| 6 Green Hills Ranch II Evacuation Procedures | 36 |
| 6.1 Relocation/Evacuation..... | 36 |
| 6.2 Green Hills Ranch II Project Evacuation Baseline | 37 |
| 6.3 Civilian and Firefighter Evacuation Contingency | 37 |
| 6.3.1 Safety Zones | 38 |
| 6.3.2 Temporary Firefighter Refuge Areas..... | 39 |
| 6.4 Social Aspects of Wildfire Evacuation | 40 |
| 6.4.1 Evacuation of Special Populations..... | 41 |
| 6.4.2 Animal Evacuations | 41 |
| 6.4.3 Re-entry Procedures | 41 |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|----|
| 7 | Implementing Conditions..... | 43 |
| 8 | Limitations..... | 45 |
| 9 | References | 50 |

TABLES

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 1. P.A.C.E Evacuation Plan for the Bella Vista Project..... | 29 |
|---|----|

FIGURES

| | | |
|----------|---|----|
| Figure 1 | Evacuation Routes | 3 |
| Figure 2 | Project Location..... | 5 |
| Figure 3 | Project Site Plan | 7 |
| Figure 4 | Incident Command System Local Government EOC Functional Interactions..... | 22 |

APPENDICES

| | |
|-------|--|
| A1–A5 | San Diego County Emergency Preparedness Resources, Firewise Wildfire Preparation, and “Ready, Set, Go!” Wildland Fire Action Guide |
| B1–B4 | Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide |

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Acronyms and Abbreviations

| Acronym/Abbreviation | Definition |
|----------------------|---|
| CAL FIRE | California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection |
| Caltrans | California Department of Transportation |
| CBC | California Building Code |
| CCR | California Code of Regulations |
| CERT | Community Emergency Response Team |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CHP | California Highway Patrol |
| County | County of San Diego |
| DAS | Department of Animal Services |
| EAS | Emergency Alert System |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| EOP | Emergency Operations Plan |
| FHSV | Fire Hazard Severity Zone |
| HOA | Homeowner's Association |
| IC | Incident Command |
| IFTSA | International Fire Service Training Association |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| LRA | Local Responsibility Area |
| LFPD | Lakeside Fire Protection District |
| NIMS | National Incident Management System |
| NWFCG | National Wildland Fire Coordinating Groups |
| OA | Operational Area |
| OES | Office of Emergency Services |
| Project | Green Hills Ranch II Project |
| SDCFA | San Diego County Fire Authority |
| SDCSD | San Diego County Sheriff's Department |
| SEMS | State Emergency Management System |
| SRA | State Responsibility Area |
| TEP | temporary evacuation point |
| TRA | Temporary Refuge Area |
| VoIP | Voice over Internet Protocol |
| VHFHSZ | Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone |
| WEP | Wildfire Evacuation Plan |
| WUI | Wildland-Urban Interface |

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Quick Reference - Wildfire Preparedness

The Quick Reference Guide provides helpful tips and educational resources, so occupants are prepared in the event of a wildland fire evacuation.

Evacuation routes for Green Hills Ranch II Project occupants are detailed in Section 4 and illustrated in Figure 1. Figure 2 displays the Project's vicinity location, and Figure 3 is the Project's site plan. Occupants should know available routes, stay informed, and follow directions provided by law enforcement or fire agencies, news media, and other credible sources, and should not rely on navigation apps that may inadvertently lead persons toward the approaching wildfire.

Nearest Medical Facilities

Hospitals:

Sharp Grossmont Hospital

5555 Grossmont Center Drive
La Mesa, California 91942

Head south on Adlai Road
Turn left on East Lakeview Road
Turn right onto Highway 8 Business
Turn left on Los Coches Road
Turn right to merge onto I-8 West
Take exit 14A for La Mesa Boulevard toward
Grossmont Center Drive
Turn right onto Grossmont Center Drive.
Turn right onto Healthcare Drive.
Turn left onto Health Center Circle. Turn right onto
Loop Road
Hospital on right

Alvarado Hospital Medical Center

6655 Alvarado Road
San Diego, California 92120

Head south on Adlai Road
Turn left on East Lakeview Road
Turn right onto Highway 8 Business
Turn left on Los Coches Road
Turn right to merge onto I-8 West
Take exit 11 toward 70th Street / Lake Murray
Boulevard
Turn left on Parkway Drive
Turn left onto Lake Murray Boulevard
Turn right on Alvarado Road
Hospital on left

Urgent Care Facilities:

East County Urgent Care

1625 E Main St #100, El Cajon, CA
92021

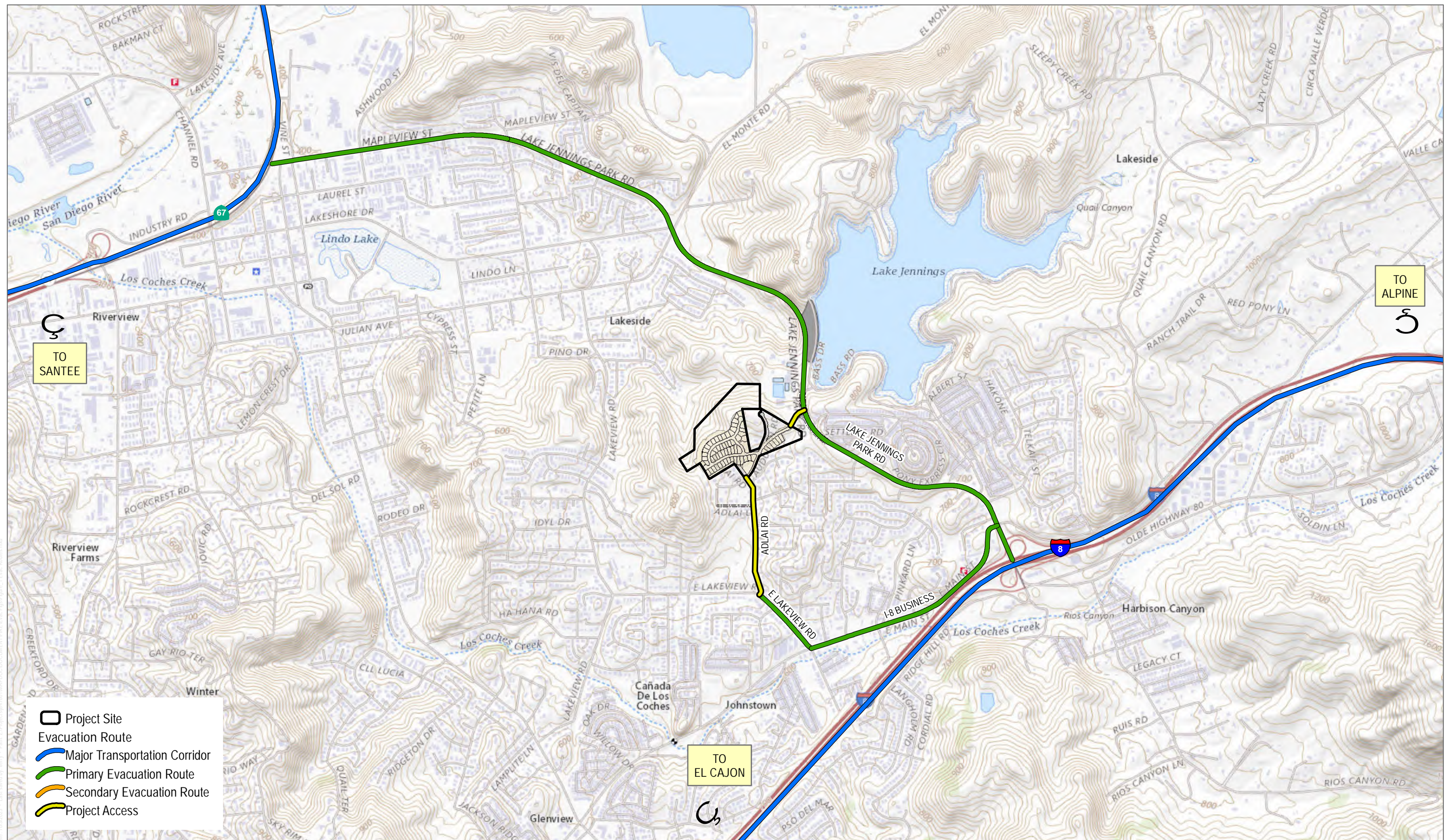
AFC Urgent Care Santee

10538 Mission Gorge Road #100
Santee, CA 92071

Sharp Rees-Stealy Urgent Care

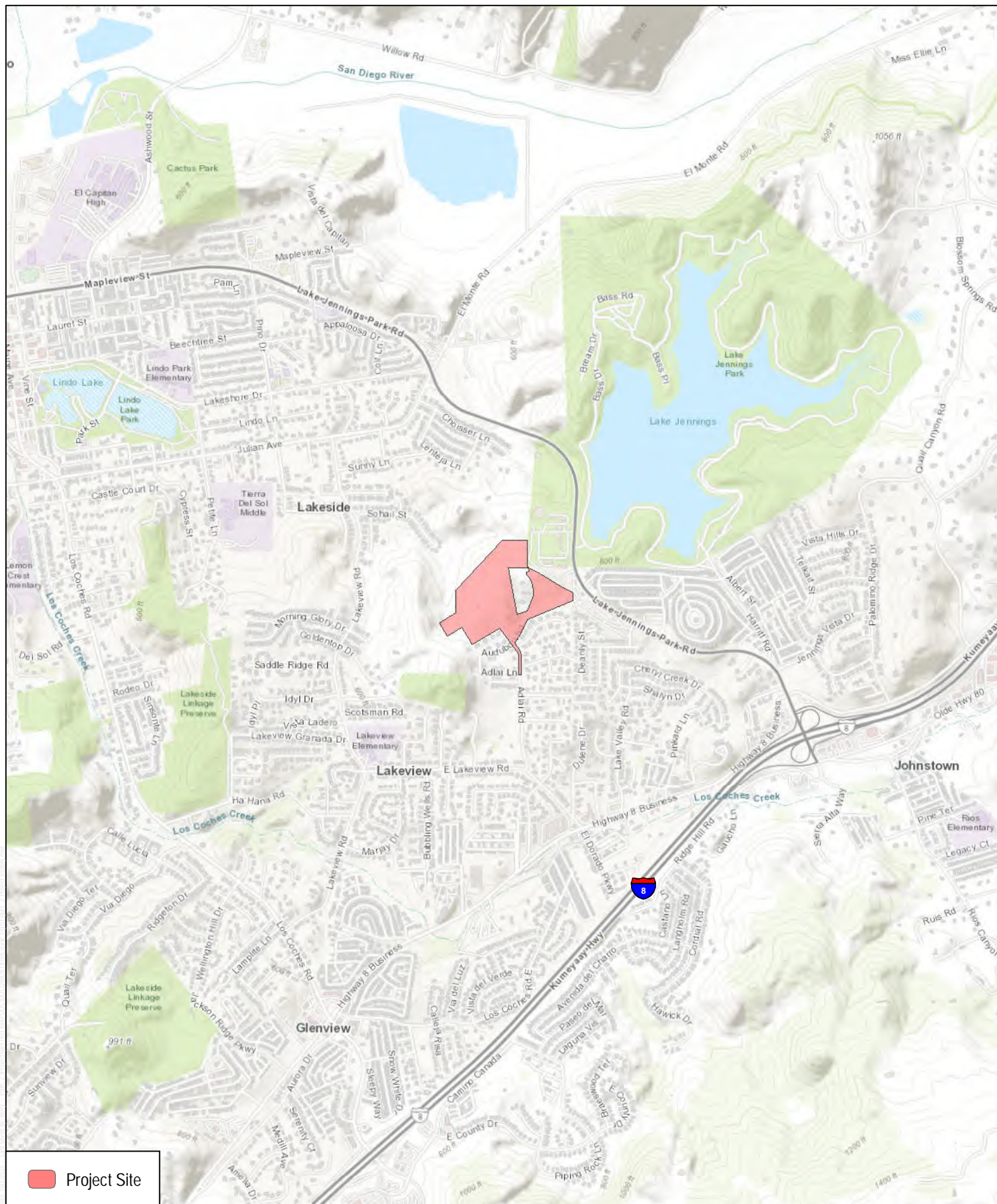
8701 Cuyama Street
Santee, CA 92071

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: BACKGROUND- ESRI MAPPING SERVICE

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

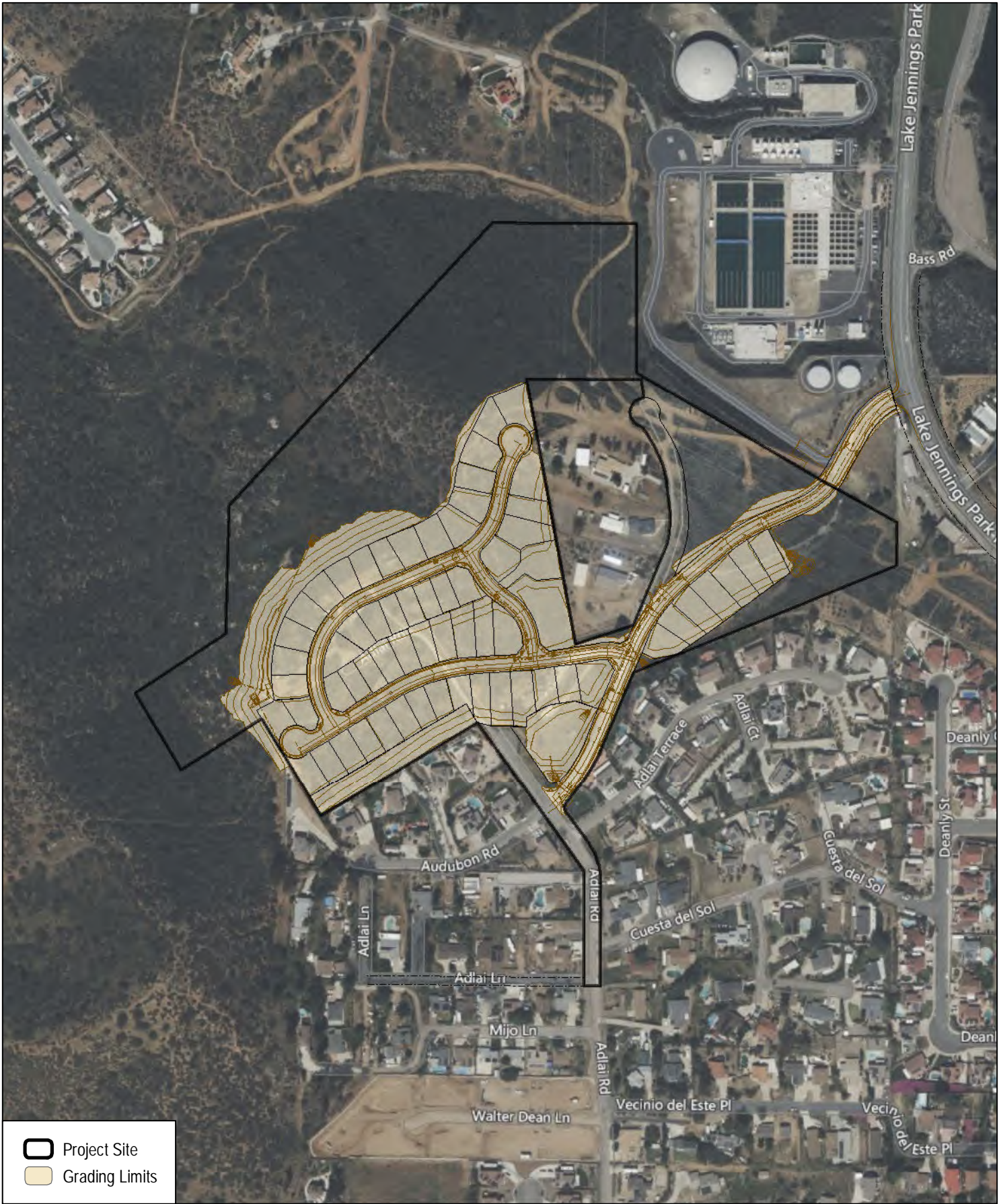


SOURCE: SOURCE- ESRI IMAGERY SERVICE 2023

FIGURE 2

Project Vicinity

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



SOURCE: SOURCE - BING IMAGERY SERVICE 2022; DEVELOPMENT-REC CONSULTANTS 2023

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Register to Receive Emergency Alerts

The County of San Diego (County) utilizes Alert San Diego for its Community Emergency Notification System. Alert San Diego is a countywide standard system that is managed as a regional asset by the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services. In the event of a wildfire within the county limits, the Incident Command (IC) will contact the San Diego County Sheriff's Department (SDCSD). The SDCSD has the ability to activate the Alert San Diego system and release an emergency notification to affected populations (County of San Diego 2022). Therefore, occupants of the Green Hills Ranch II Project are strongly advised to register their land lines, mobile phone numbers and email addresses with Alert San Diego, the County's Reverse 911 system (<https://www.readysandiego.org/content/oesready/en-us/alertsandiego.html>), in order to receive emergency evacuation instructions. The occupants of Green Hills Ranch II are part of the greater San Diego media market, and the media outlets will also be a good source of information via television and radio on overall emergency situations and how occupants should respond. In addition, the San Diego Emergency Alert System (EAS) is county-wide and broadcasts emergency information via two radio stations: KOGO AM 600 and KLSD AM 1360. Television outlets include Channel 24 or 85 – Spectrum (formerly Time Warner Cable.)

Social media provides another outlet for news:

Lakeside Fire Protection district

- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/LakesideFireDistrict>
- Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/lakesidefiredist/>
- Twitter: <https://twitter.com/LakesideFire>

San Diego County

- Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/sandiegocounty/>
- Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/countyofsandiego/>
- Twitter: <https://twitter.com/SanDiegoCounty>

San Diego County Sheriff

- Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/sdsheriff/>
- Twitter: <https://twitter.com/sdsheriff>

In addition to phone, television, radio, and social media reporting, the County of San Diego has SD Emergency, an application for mobile devices that provides preparedness information and emergency incident notifications. SD Emergency is available on the Apple Store and Google Play, additional information is available at <https://www.readysandiego.org/SDEmergencyApp/>.

Get Involved in Community Readiness

Occupants of the Green Hills Ranch II Project are encouraged to participate in local Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training through the Lakeside Fire Protection District (<https://lakesidefire.org/cert/>). The

Green Hills Ranch II HOA will organize annual evacuation education for occupants of the community, which should include engaging directly with organizations such as the Fire Safe Council of San Diego County, as well as maintaining a fire safe page on the HOA's website or social media page, as possible, including this Wildfire Evacuation Plan (WEP) and links to important citizen preparedness information.

This WEP is prepared specifically for the Green Hills Ranch II Project and focuses on wildland fire evacuations, although many of the concepts and protocols will be applicable to other emergency situations. Ultimately, this WEP should be used by occupants for awareness of evacuation approaches during wildfires and other similar emergencies. It is important for the occupants to understand the importance of being prepared, so that they will be able to calmly implement their personal evacuation plan if/when the time comes where evacuation is necessary. Some actions the community occupants can do in advance include:

- Follow the “Ready, Set, Go!” model developed for wildfire evacuations.
- Create an escape plan from the residence (i.e., “Know Two Ways Out”), as well as an escape route once outside of the home.
- Know your available routes, stay informed and follow directions provided by credible sources.
- Do not rely on navigation apps that may inadvertently lead you toward an approaching fire.
- Create a car emergency kit, including cell phone charger, flashlight, jumper cables, water, and food.
- Gather important paperwork, including birth and marriage certificates, account documents, passports, Social Security cards, and any other important family photos or irreplaceable items and documents.
- As time allows, make sure to secure your home by locking all doors and windows, and unplugging electrical equipment, such as appliances and electronics.

Sample emergency preparedness resources available to the Green Hills Ranch II occupants are provided in Appendices A1 through A5 (San Diego County Emergency Preparedness Resources, Firewise Wildfire Preparation, and “Ready, Set, Go!” Wildland Fire Action Plan) and Appendices B1 through B4 (Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide), and occupants are encouraged to become familiar with the concepts detailed at the following websites:

1. “Ready, Set, Go!” Personal Action plan:
https://www.readysandiego.org/content/dam/oesready/en/Resources/wildfire_preparedness_guide.pdf
2. Red Cross Emergency Planning:
<http://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies/make-a-plan>
3. Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness:
<https://www.ready.gov/hazardous-materials-incidents>
4. Building a disaster kit:
<http://www.redcross.org/get-help/prepare-for-emergencies/be-red-cross-ready/get-a-kit>

5. Making a Plan Checklist:

<https://www.ready.gov/make-a-plan>

6. Family Communication Plan:

<https://www.ready.gov/collection/family-communication-plan>

Evacuation Plan Purpose and Limitations

Wildfire and other emergencies are often dynamic events, and the need for evacuations are typically determined by on-scene first responders or by a collaboration between first responders and designated emergency response teams—including Office of Emergency Services and the IC established for larger emergency events. As such, and consistent with all emergency evacuation plans, this WEP is to be considered a tool that supports existing pre-plans and provides for occupants who are familiar with the evacuation protocol but is subservient to emergency event-specific directives provided by agencies managing the event.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

1 Introduction

This Wildfire Evacuation Plan (WEP) was prepared based on guidance from the County of San Diego Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) including Annex Q- Evacuation (County of San Diego 2022). The format and content of this report is consistent with the recommendations of the Evacuation Annex . A complete copy of the County EOP can be downloaded at:

https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/oes/emergency_management/oes_jl_oparea.html.

Evacuation is a process by which people are moved from a place where there is immediate or anticipated danger, to a place of safety, and offered appropriate temporary shelter facilities. When the threat to safety is gone, evacuees are able to return to their normal activities, or to make suitable alternative arrangements. The overarching goal of evacuation planning in the San Diego County Operational Area (OA) is to maximize the preservation of life while reducing the number of people that must evacuate and the distance they must travel to seek safe refuge (County of San Diego 2022).

This WEP will outline strategies, procedures, recommendations, and organizational structures that can be used to implement a coordinated evacuation effort in the case of a wildfire emergency effecting the Green Hills Ranch II Project. In the onset of a wildfire or other emergency, occupants and visitors will be faced with decisions that need to be made quickly and determined by on-scene first responders or by a collaboration between first responders and designated emergency response teams. Therefore, this WEP is to be considered a tool that supports existing pre-plans and provides for occupants who are familiar with the evacuation protocol but is subservient to emergency event-specific directives provided by agencies managing the event.

1.1 Project Description

Located in the unincorporated community of Lakeside, the Project area is approximately 59.2 acres and includes a total of 63 new single-family family residential lots, brush management, a private street system, horse/hiking trail, and dedication of biological open space. The homes would be clustered into an approximately 23.3-acre area in the southeast corner of the Project site (Figure 3, Project Site Plan). Access to the site would be provided by extending Adlai Road and from a new road off of Lake Jennings Park Road. The Project is located in the eastern portion of the County, situated at the northern terminus of Adlai Road, west of Lake Jennings Park Road, and east of Lakeview Road. The Project is intended to be a gated community. To ensure availability of its evacuation routes, each gate would be fitted with Knox key switches along with strobe sensors to the approval of LFPD. The primary and secondary egress shall also be equipped with appropriate roadway sensors to allow for automatic gate opening from the egress side on a vehicle's approach.

1.2 Applicable Regulations, Standards, and Planning Tools

1.2.1 Federal

1.2.1.1 Disaster Mitigation Act

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that a state mitigation plan, as a condition of disaster assistance, add incentives for increased coordination and integration of mitigation activities at the state level through the establishment of requirements for two different levels of state plans: “Standard” and “Enhanced.” States that develop an approved Enhanced State Plan can increase the amount of funding available through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. The Disaster Mitigation Act also established a new requirement for local mitigation plans.

1.2.1.2 National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) guides all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from incidents. NIMS provides community members with a shared vocabulary, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System. The National Preparedness System is a Presidential Policy Directive establishing a common goal to create a secure and resilient nation associated with prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery to address the greatest risks to the nation. One core area is fire management and suppression.

NIMS defines operational systems that guide how personnel work together during incidents.

1.2.1.3 Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 amends the Stafford Act, and requires evacuation plans to take into account the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals, prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency.

1.2.2 State

1.2.2.1 Fire Hazard Severity Zones

To assist each fire agency in addressing its responsibility area, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) uses a severity classification system to identify areas or zones of severity for fire hazards within the state. CAL FIRE is required to map these fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) for State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) and identify Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ) for Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs). The Project area is designated as a VHFHSZ located within a LRA.

1.2.2.2 California Wildland-Urban Interface Code

On September 20, 2005, the California Building Standards Commission approved the Office of the State Fire Marshal’s emergency regulations amending the California Building Code (CBC) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 24, Part 2). Section 701A of the CBC includes regulations addressing materials and construction

methods for exterior wildfire exposure and applies to new buildings located in State Responsibility Areas or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Local Response Areas.

1.2.2.3 California Fire Code

The 2022 California Fire Code (CCR Title 24, Part 9) establishes regulations to safeguard against the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises. The Fire Code also establishes requirements intended to provide safety for and assistance to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. The provisions of the Fire Code apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure throughout California. The Fire Code includes regulations regarding fire-resistance-rated construction, fire protection systems such as alarm and sprinkler systems, fire services features such as fire apparatus access roads, means of egress, fire safety during construction and demolition, and wildland-urban interface areas. The County has adopted the 2022 California Fire Code with amendments in Title 9, Division 6, Chapter 1 of the San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances.

1.2.2.4 California Emergency Services Act

The California Emergency Services Act (California Government Code Section 8550, et seq., provides for the creation of an Office of Emergency Services, assign and coordinate functions and duties to be performed during an emergency, facilitate mutual aid, and assign resources (including manpower and facilities) throughout the state for dealing with any emergency that may occur.

1.2.2.5 California Office of Emergency Services

The California Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for the coordination of overall state agency response to disasters. Assuring the state's readiness to respond to, recover from all hazards and assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

1.2.2.5.1 Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) is the cornerstone of California's emergency response system and the fundamental structure for the response phase of emergency management. The system unifies all elements of California's emergency management community into a single integrated system and standardizes key elements. SEMS incorporates:

- Incident Command System (ICS) - A field-level emergency response system based on management by objectives.
- Multi/ Inter-agency coordination - Affected agencies working together to coordinate allocations of resources and emergency response activities.
- Mutual Aid - A system for obtaining additional emergency resources from non-affected jurisdictions.
- Operational Area Concept - County and its sub-divisions to coordinate damage information, resource requests and emergency response.

1.2.2.6 California Attorney General Best Practices/Guidance Documents

The California Office of the Attorney General issued (October 2022) guidance (Guidance) outlining best practices for analyzing and mitigating wildfire impacts of development projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Guidance is intended to help local governments' evaluation and approval considerations for development projects in fire-prone areas, and to help project design in a way that minimizes wildfire ignition and incorporates emergency access and evacuation measures. Importantly, the Guidance does not impose additional legal requirements on local governments, nor does it alter any applicable laws or regulations.

The Guidance states that evacuation modeling and planning should be required for all projects located in HFHSZ/VHFHSZ that present an increased risk of ignition and/or evacuation impacts. It further states that local jurisdictions should require evacuation modeling and planning to be developed prior to project approval to provide maximum flexibility in design modifications necessary to address wildfire risks and impacts. The Project is in an area designated as a VHFHSZ within a LRA and is adjacent to open space areas, which is why this Wildfire Evacuation Plan was prepared for the Project.

The AG Guidance encourages local jurisdictions to develop thresholds of significance for evacuation times based on community-wide standards. Any conclusion that an increase in evacuation times is a less than significant impact should be based on a threshold of significance that reflects community-wide goals and standards. Thresholds should also consider consistency with an adopted emergency operations or evacuation plan, a safety element updated to integrate wildfire and evacuation concerns, or recommendations developed by CAL FIRE relating to safety of subdivisions. The Project also has the potential to minimize on-road traffic when it is considered necessary and/or safer by temporarily providing refuge on site in protected structures, which offers a contingency not available to all communities/developments and assists in providing flexibility and options for emergency managers.

At the time this WEP was prepared, there are no established thresholds for evacuation times for this community or any California community to the knowledge of the authors. This is primarily because every location and fire scenario are unique. While it may take one community 20 minutes to evacuate safely, it is not a valid assumption to consider a 3-hour evacuation for another community as unsafe. The 3-hour evacuation can be very safe while the 20-minute evacuation may be unsafe due to the conditions and exposures along the evacuation routes.

1.2.3 Local

1.2.3.1 San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

The purpose of the County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (County of San Diego 2023) is to identify the County's hazards, review and assess past disaster occurrences, estimate the probability of future occurrences, and set goals to mitigate potential risks to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural and human-made hazards. An important San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan component is the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), which educates community members about disaster preparedness and trains them in basic response skills, including fire safety.

1.2.3.2 San Diego County Emergency Operations Plan

The 2022 San Diego County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) describes a comprehensive emergency management system that provides for a planned response to disaster situations associated with natural disasters, technological

incidents, terrorism, and nuclear-related incidents. It delineates operational concepts relating to various emergency situations, identifies components of the Emergency Management Organization, and describes the overall responsibilities for protecting life and property and providing for the overall well-being of the population. The plan also identifies the sources of outside support that might be provided (through mutual aid and specific statutory authorities) by other jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and the private sector.

1.2.3.3 Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization and County of San Diego Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan – Evacuation Annex

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

1.2.3.4 County of San Diego Resilience Review Report: Wildland Fires

Prepared by the Chief Administrative Officer's Resilience Review Working Group, the Resilience Review Report: Wildland Fires provides recommendations for achieving community goals related to actively reducing risk of wildfire and improving efforts to respond and recover from wildfire events. The Working Group recommends 16 principal objectives divided among three focus areas: pre-fire, response, and recovery.

1. Pre-Wildfire: Focus on fire preparedness at the neighborhood-level. Specific community recommendations include:
 - Implementing a cohesive County pre-fire strategy
 - Enhancing pre-fire vegetation management
 - Improving pre-fire emergency planning
 - Strengthening fire safety measures in new construction
 - Reducing loss from wildfires in existing structures
2. Response: Improve fire suppression capabilities and on the ground safety measures including:
 - Increase County Fire's firefighting capabilities
 - Enhancement of accessible transportation services to include the evacuation of at-risk populations and large animals
 - Improved operational communications among response personnel
 - More rapid and efficient restoration of essential services and systems
 - Improved delivery of coordinated, timely, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community during a wildfire
3. Recovery: Enhance fire recovery effort including:
 - The ongoing development of a County Debris Removal Framework
 - Developing administrative tools and processes that improve the speed and efficiency in providing emergency interim housing options to victims of a wildfire

- Improvements in health and social services capabilities
- Increased County capacity to coordinate large-scale recovery operations

1.2.3.6 County of San Diego Fire Code

The County has adopted the 2022 California Fire Code with amendments in Title 9, Division 6, Chapter 1 of the San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances.

However, California Health and Safety Code section 13869.7 provides that a fire protection district may adopt the California Fire Code by reference as the district's code and make such changes or modifications that the governing body finds are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions. The 2023 Consolidated Fire Code for the County of San Diego allows the Board of Directors for the 12 fire protection districts in unincorporated San Diego County to adopt the 2022 California Fire Code portion of the CBSC (including the appendix to Chapter 4 and appendices B, C, D, H, I & O), the 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) and the National Fire Protection Association Standards 13, 13-R & 13-D (as referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC), and the [fire protection district's] own amendments. Collectively, these will be referred to as the 2023 Consolidated Fire Code for the [fire protection district], also referred to as the [fire protection district] Fire Code (County of San Diego, 2023a.)

1.2.3.7 County of San Diego Building Regulations

The County's Building Regulations (San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances, Title 9, Division 2, Chapter 1) are intended to regulate the construction of applicable facilities and encompasses (and formally adopts) associated elements of the CBC. Specifically, this includes regulating the "erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, conversion, demolition, equipment use and maintenance of buildings and structures, including their inspection and provides penalties for violation of this chapter. This chapter shall apply to all new construction and to any alterations, repairs, or reconstruction, except as provided for otherwise in this chapter" (County of San Diego, 2023b.)

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

2 Background

This Green Hills Ranch II Wildfire Evacuation Plan was prepared based on the County of San Diego Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) including Annex Q- Evacuation (County of San Diego 2022).

To establish a framework for implementing well-coordinated evacuations, the County, like most California emergency operations agencies, has adopted evacuation procedures in accordance with the State of California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Command System (NIMS). Large-scale evacuations are complex, multi-jurisdictional efforts that require coordination between many agencies and organizations. Emergency services and other public safety organizations play key roles in ensuring that an evacuation is effective, efficient, and safe.

Evacuation is a process by which people are moved from a place where there is immediate or anticipated danger, to a safer place, and offered temporary shelter facilities. When the threat passes, evacuees are able to return to their normal activities, or to make suitable alternative arrangements.

Evacuation during a wildfire is not necessarily directed by the fire agency, except in specific areas where fire personnel may enact evacuations on-scene. San Diego County Sheriff's Department has primary responsibility for emergency evacuations and may share responsibilities with others under the IC system for larger events. These agencies work closely within the Unified IC System and with the County OES. To that end, San Diego County Sheriff's Department (SDCSD), Public Works, Planning, Emergency Services Departments, and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), amongst others, have worked as part of a Pre-Fire Mitigation Task Force to address wildland fire evacuation planning for the County of San Diego.

Every evacuation scenario will include some level of unique challenges, constraints, and fluid conditions that require interpretation, fast decision making, and alternatives. For example, one roadway incident that results in blockage of evacuating vehicles may require short-term or long-term changes to the evacuation process. Risk is considered high when evacuees are evacuating late, and fire encroachment is imminent. This hypothetical scenario highlights the importance of continuing to train responding agencies, model various scenarios, educate the public, provide contingency plans, and take a very conservative approach to evacuation decision timelines.

Equally as important, the evacuation procedures should be regularly updated with lessons learned from actual evacuation events—as they were following the 2003, 2007, 2014, and 2017 San Diego County fires. The authors of this Wildfire Evacuation Plan recommend that occasional updates to this plan are provided, especially following lessons learned from actual incidents, as new technologies become available that would aid in the evacuation process, and as changing landscapes and development patterns occur within and adjacent to the Project Area that may impact how evacuation is accomplished. At the time of this WEP's preparation, there is no encompassing emergency evacuation plan available for the San Diego region. This Wildfire Evacuation Plan is consistent with the County evacuation planning standards and can be integrated into a regional evacuation plan and other pre-plans when and if the area officials and stakeholders (CAL FIRE, SDFRD, OES, SDCSD, SDCFA, and others) complete one.

As demonstrated during large and localized evacuations occurring throughout San Diego County over the last 15 years, an important component to successful evacuation is early assessment of the situation and early notification via managed evacuation declarations. The County utilizes early warning and informational programs to help meet these important factors. Among the methods available to citizens for emergency information are radio, television,

social media/internet, neighborhood patrol car, aerial public address notifications, and Reverse 911 or Alert San Diego. The County, in partnership with Blackboard Connect Inc., instituted Alert San Diego, which is a regional notification system that sends telephone notifications to occupants and businesses within San Diego County impacted by, or in danger of being impacted by, an emergency or disaster. Alert San Diego is used by emergency response personnel to notify at risk occupants and businesses with information on the event and/or actions (such as evacuation, shelter-in-place, gas leak, missing person, etc.) they are advised to implement. The system utilizes the region's 911 database, provided by the local telephone company(ies), and thus is able to contact landline telephones whether listed or unlisted. It is TTY/TDD capable.

Also consider that the major fire events that have occurred in San Diego County in the past 20 years (including the 2003 Cedar Fire and 2007 Witch Fire) have resulted in substantial change in the individual and united approaches between City, County and State agencies, as well as substantial investment in fire-fighting resources. For example, San Diego County Fire Agencies and related partners have developed a robust ability to rationally predict wildfire movement. This is accomplished through pre-fire planning and fire behavior modeling, working with UCSD's WIFIRE lab advanced wildfire behavior projection technology, and SDG&E's nationally renowned weather system network. In addition, more than 500 million dollars has been invested to enhance the County's fire prevention, detection, response, suppression, and recovery capabilities since the 2003 Cedar Fire. These efforts have proven effective in managing and responding to wildfire events, such as was accomplished during the successfully managed 2017 Lilac Fire.

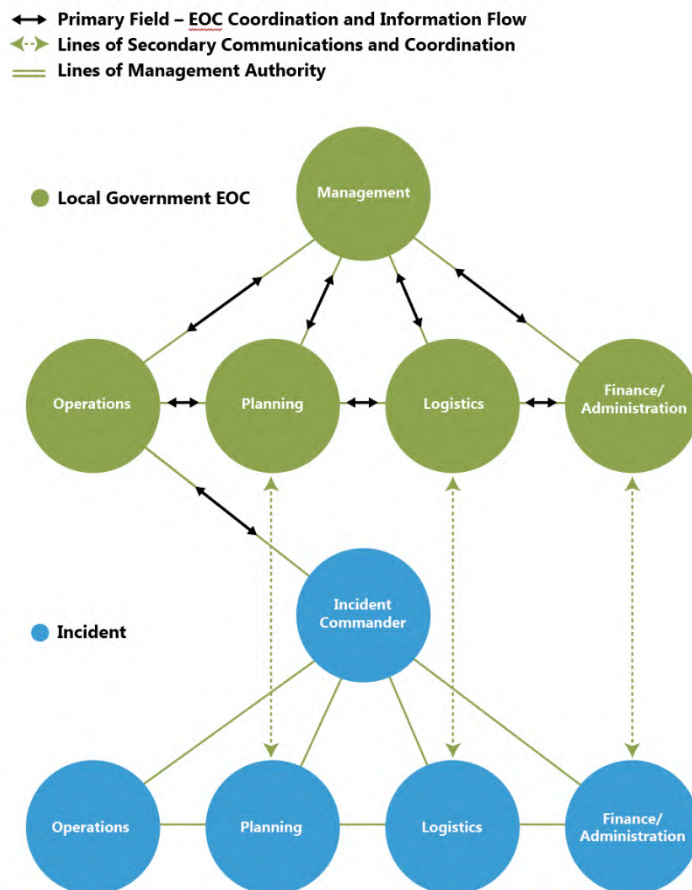
Because the system uses the 911 database, only landline numbers are in the system. If you have a Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) or cellular telephone and would like to be notified over that device, or if you would like an email notification, you must register those telephone numbers and/or email address for use by the system to receive voice, text, and email messages.

3 San Diego County Evacuation Planning

This Wildfire Evacuation Plan incorporates concepts and protocols practiced throughout San Diego County. The County's Operational Area (OA) EOP and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement set forth basic protocols which dictate who is responsible for an evacuation effort and how regional resources will be requested and coordinated. The following overview contains information from the San Diego County Evacuation Annex and is consistent with the County's EOP. First responders are responsible for determining initial protective actions before Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and emergency management personnel have an opportunity to convene and gain situational awareness. Initial protective actions are shared/communicated to local EOCs and necessary support agencies as soon as possible to ensure an effective, coordinated evacuation. Figure 4 summarizes the functional interactions of local government EOCs under the Incident Command System.

Figure 4 Incident Command System Local Government EOC Functional Interactions

Incident Command System-Local Government EOC Function Interactions



During an evacuation effort, the SDCSD will declare an evacuation and be assisted by other law enforcement and support agencies. Law enforcement agencies, highway/road/street departments, and public and private transportation providers will conduct evacuation operations. Procurement, regulation, and allocation of resources will be accomplished by those designated. Evacuation operations will be conducted by the following agencies:

- San Diego County Sheriff's Department
- American Red Cross
- San Diego Humane Society
- San Diego County Department of Animal Services
- County Department of Planning and Development Services
- County Department of Public Works
- County Department of Environmental Services
- Other City, County, and state agencies, as needed

3.1 Evacuation Objectives

The overall objectives of emergency evacuation operations and notifications for the County of San Diego are to:

- Expedite the movement of persons from hazardous areas
- Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated, or partially vacated areas
- Coordinate evacuation to appropriate transportation points, which may include temporary evacuation points (TEP), temporary safe refuge areas (TSRA), and/or shelters
- Coordinate adequate means of transportation for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, which includes, but is not limited to, older adults, children, and individuals who are transportation disadvantaged
- Coordinate the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other agreements
- Coordinate with affected law and enforcement agencies to control evacuation traffic and road closures
- Account for the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency
- Provide initial notification, ongoing, and repopulation communications to the public through the Joint Information Center (JIC)
- Coordinate the safe repopulation of the evacuated persons

The SDCSD is the lead agency for conducting evacuations of the unincorporated areas of San Diego County and jurisdictions which contract SDCSD to provide law enforcement services. The lead agency for evacuating the Green Hills Ranch II Project area is SDCSD. Unified Command will assess and evaluate the need for evacuations with cooperating agencies, and SDCSD or local law enforcement will order and conduct evacuations according to established procedures, which are outlined in the County EOP Evacuation annex. Additionally, as part of the Unified Command, the SDCSD or local law enforcement will identify available and appropriate evacuation routes and coordinate evacuation traffic management with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the California Highway Patrol (CHP), other supporting agencies, and jurisdictions.

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

3.2 Evacuation Coordination Process

- a. If the emergency only impacts a single local jurisdiction, the decision to evacuate will be made at the local jurisdiction level. Regional coordination is required for any evacuation impacting multiple jurisdictions.
- b. Based on the information gathered, local jurisdictions will generally make the determination on whether to evacuate communities as the need arises, on a case-by-case basis.
- c. The decision to evacuate will depend entirely upon the nature, scope, and severity of the emergency; the number of people affected; and what actions are necessary to protect the public.
- d. Local jurisdictions may activate their EOC and conduct evacuations according to procedures outlined in their EOP.
- e. All evacuations from, through, or into a local jurisdiction will be coordinated with that jurisdiction's public safety partners.
- f. The OA EOC may make recommendations on whether a jurisdiction should evacuate and may help coordinate the evacuation effort, if requested by the jurisdiction.
- g. The Evacuation Annex is automatically activated when an incident occurs requiring an evacuation effort that impacts two or more jurisdictions within the OA or when there is an evacuation in the unincorporated area necessitating response from the County.
- h. If the emergency impacts multiple jurisdictions within the OA:
 - i. All impacted jurisdictions may activate their EOCs
 - ii. The OA EOC may be activated, including the OA EOC JIC
 - iii. The OA EOC will begin obtaining situational awareness, understanding the severity of the incident
 - iv. Unified Command, which may consist of fire, law enforcement, public health, and other relevant support agencies, will communicate with the OA EOC as to what protective actions have been

implemented. The OA EOC will coordinate with jurisdictional emergency management personnel and other public safety personnel.

- v. The Director of Emergency Services or designee or the Policy Group if it is established will coordinate with City Managers and other leaders within the OA to identify strategic decisions that will:
 - Gain regional situational awareness
 - Evaluate public information needs
 - Establish a schedule for internal and external updates
 - Consider a local Emergency Proclamation
 - Evaluate health and welfare of affected occupants
 - Consider additional protective actions
 - Determine next steps
- vi. The OA EOC JIC will coordinate emergency public information to the public in accordance with procedures established in Annex L Emergency Public Information of the OA EOP
- vii. The OA EOC may support the evacuation response according to the OA EOP and:
 - Coordinate transportation for those who need assistance through the activation of emergency transportation services agreements.
 - Coordinate support for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs during the evacuation process, which may include, but is not limited to, the provision of assistance with wayfinding, supervision, and language interpretation.
 - Coordinate and communicate with non-governmental organizations including but not limited to the private sector, community-based organizations, and faith-based organizations to utilize services and resources available to support the response.
 - Coordinate the provision of accessible care and shelter services.

3.3 Evacuation Response Operations

An evacuation of any area requires significant coordination among numerous public, private, and community/non-governmental organizations. Wildfire evacuations will typically allow time for responders to conduct evacuation notification in advance of an immediate threat to life safety; giving occupants time to gather belongings and make arrangements for evacuation. On the other hand, other threats, including wildfires igniting nearby, may occur with little or no notice and certain evacuation response operations will not be feasible (for example, establishing contra flow requires between 24 to 72 hours to be implemented; a no-notice event will not allow for contra flow to be

established). Every attempt will be made to assist people with safe evacuation, and risk to first responders is an additional important consideration. People are encouraged to evacuate early and to help their neighbors, friends, and family evacuate if doing so will not cause danger to themselves or others.

3.3.1 Evacuation Points and Shelters

When SDCSD implements an evacuation order, they will coordinate with the Incident Commander and local EOC to decide on a location to use as a Temporary Evacuation Point (TEP). American Red Cross representatives located in the OA EOC and/or ICP, along with the OA EOC Care & Shelter Branch will coordinate the locations to be used as emergency shelters if necessary. The OA EOC staff may assist, as requested, in the coordination of an evacuation in an incorporated city. The SDCSD Dispatch Center in conjunction with the OA EOC and JIC will utilize the Alert San Diego system, social media, radio, television, IPAWS, etc. to direct evacuees to the established TEP or shelter. Local jurisdictions all have access to the same alert and warning tools as the OA and should follow their internal protocols for sharing information with the public. Temporary evacuation points will serve as temporary safe zones for evacuees, but they generally do not provide any services, such as food, water, restrooms, etc. Emergency shelters are opened when at least one overnight stay is necessary. Basic services are provided at emergency shelters, which includes meals, accessible shower facilities, dormitory management, health, and behavioral health services. Some temporary evacuation points may be suitable to be converted into an emergency shelter location, if necessary and available. Possible shelters and assembly areas that can provide at least short-term refuge and that would be designated by emergency managers during an evacuation include:

- Lakeview Elementary School
- Rios Elementary Computer Science Magnet School
- Tierra Del Sol Middle School
- Lindo Park Elementary School

Other refuge sites are available within urbanized areas surrounding the Project site. If there are occupants unable to evacuate or in need of transportation assistance to get to a TEP or shelter, the SDCSD may establish transportation points to collect and transport people without transportation resources to evacuation points. These transportation points should be large, well-known sites such as shopping centers, libraries, and schools. Transportation should be accessible to all populations, including people with disabilities and other access and functional needs.

3.3.2 Pet Evacuations

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 amends the Stafford Act and requires evacuation plans to consider the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency.

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

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

3.3.3 Shelter-in-Place (County EOP Discussion)

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

The decision on whether to evacuate or shelter-in-place is carefully considered with the timing and nature of the incident (County of San Diego 2022). Sheltering-in-place is the preferred method of protection for people that are not directly impacted or in the direct path of a hazard. This will reduce congestion and transportation demand on the major transportation routes for those that have been directed to evacuate by police or fire personnel. The communities adjacent to the proposed Green Hills Ranch II Project includes homes built in the 1970s and from 1990-2020 and are in varying states of ignition resistance. Unlike most new master planned communities that incorporate newer construction practices, responding fire and law enforcement personnel may not be able to direct existing occupants to temporarily refuge in their homes; however, it would be possible for occupants of Green Hills Ranch II. Homes that are not built to the ignition-resistant standards can be retrofitted to increase their ability to withstand wildfire and ember storms by focusing on roofs, windows, walls, vents, appendages, and defensible space. Attention to these components of a home's fire protection system is recommended for existing homeowners within the Project area.

Options when evacuation is not considered feasible that may be available to responding fire and law enforcement personnel include temporary refuge/sheltering on site where occupants are instructed to remain in their homes while firefighters perform their structure protection function if it is considered unsafe to evacuate. This approach is consistent with San Diego County's (2022) evacuation approach that states:

The concept of shelter-in-place is an available option in those instances where physical evacuation is impractical. This procedure may be effective for residential dwellings in the immediately impacted areas, or for large facilities that house a high percentage of non-ambulatory persons (i.e., hospitals and convalescent homes). Sheltering-in-place attempts to provide a haven within the impacted area.

The surrounding communities do not currently include attributes that would allow a community-wide sheltering in place option, due primarily to the older construction methods and codes that guided construction at the time the homes were built. The proposed homes in the Green Hills Ranch II community would be built with ignition-resistant materials (e.g., Class A roofs, stucco exterior, interior sprinklers and defensible), which enables sheltering in place as a contingency option when it is considered safer than evacuation.

3.4 P.A.C.E. Evacuation Planning

P.A.C.E. evacuation planning is based on a military concept focused on mitigating risk by developing a strong primary evacuation plan along with three back up plans. If the Primary plan is compromised, the Alternate plan would be

triggered. If the Alternate is considered not functional or not safe, the Contingency Plan is implemented. If that does not mitigate the risk, then the evacuation reverts to the Emergency plan. P.A.C.E. Planning is a simple and effective tool used to accomplish evacuations with flexibility and redundant contingencies.

Emergency plan. The P.A.C.E. Evacuation Plan must be maintained, reviewed, and updated at least every 2 years. The plan provides the following:

1. Based on and includes a documented, facility-based and community-based risk assessment, utilizing hazard analysis approach.
2. Include strategies for addressing emergency events identified by the risk assessment.
3. Address participant population, including (but not limited to) the type of services the P.A.C.E. organization has the ability to provide in an emergency and continuity of operations—including delegations of authority.
4. Include a process for cooperation and collaboration with emergency preparedness officials' efforts to maintain an integrated response during a disaster or emergency situation.

Primary: This is the overall preferred plan of action to use based on the most likely and most damaging scenario resulting from hazard analysis.

Alternate: The Alternate plan should be as viable as your Primary plan. That isn't always the case, but that should be the goal whenever possible. Alternate plans are needed because unforeseen circumstances arise during emergency evacuations.

Developing the Alternate plan includes analyzing the most likely problems that could cause your primary plan to fail and then come up with a plan that fits with your situation that won't be affected by those problems. Whenever possible, come up with a few to several vulnerabilities in your primary plan and find an alternate that's just as good but covers all those bases.

Contingency: The contingency evacuation plan is the action that will be implemented if you cannot implement either the Primary or the Contingency action due to compromised safety. The contingency isn't always (or isn't usually) as preferred as the others but is a viable option that doesn't rely on the same actions as the Primary and Alternate.

Emergency: This is the action that is implemented if all three of the previous actions fail. In some respects, it is a last resort that is the least preferred option, but is a viable and safe option, nonetheless. The goal is to utilize an Emergency plan that's independent from reliance on the types of actions in the first three options, is a flexible plan, has the highest probability of succeeding, and offers a reliable option with little potential for compromise.

An emergency plan may not be the most convenient or preferred plan and may include components that are uncomfortable to visitors, but it should be as foolproof as possible.

Table 1. P.A.C.E Evacuation Plan for the Green Hills Ranch II Project

| |
|---|
| Primary: Project will evacuate via its internal evacuation plan using the primary evacuation route(s) early after receiving evacuation notice utilizing the primary evacuation route(s) as directed by law enforcement/emergency managers. |
| Alternate: Project will follow evacuation instructions that may include an alternate plan to utilize secondary routes or to relocate to nearby urban areas based on congested traffic conditions. Notifications that this alternate plan is being implemented will be provided via the notification systems or on-site emergency personnel, media, and social media. |
| Contingency: Due to primary and alternate options being compromised or undesirable, the contingency plan of evacuating the smaller and the highest vulnerability populations will be implemented. For the Project, this includes moving potentially exposed or vulnerable populations in the northwestern portion of the Project site (nearest to preserved unmaintained off-site fuels) to nearby areas that may serve as Safe Refuge Areas during a wildland fire. Remaining populations will be instructed to remain in their homes. Depending on the nature of the emergency, the contingency option may not be available or safe. |
| Emergency: When the wildfire or other emergency dictates that off-site evacuation is not advised by the primary or alternate evacuation routes, and conditions are such that open air exposure would be unhealthy or unsafe, the Green Hills Ranch II population will be directed to shelter-in-place in their homes. Sheltering in place is possible due to the construction materials (e.g., Class A roof, stucco walls) and irrigated landscape that creates a fire hardened development, as well as the fuel modification zones (FMZs). Sheltering in place may also be the preferred option for other emergencies (e.g., active shooter, earthquake.) Persons sheltering in place are advised to remain aware of the situation and move out of the building to a designated safe zone if directed to do so or otherwise necessitated. |

4 Project Evacuation

As evidenced by mass evacuations during the 2003 Cedar Fire and the 2007 Witch Fire along with other San Diego County evacuations, even with roadways that are designed to the code requirements, it may not be possible, or even the best response, to move large numbers of persons at the same time as part of a mass-evacuation. Instead, informed, phased evacuations enable more streamlined evacuations where those at highest risk are moved first. Road infrastructure throughout the United States, and including San Diego County, is not designed to accommodate a short-notice, mass evacuation without some level of congestion (FEMA 2008). The need for evacuation plans, pre-planning, and tiered or targeted and staggered evacuations becomes very important for improving evacuation effectiveness. Among the most important factors for successful evacuations in urban settings is control of intersections downstream of the evacuation area. If intersections are controlled by law enforcement, barricades, signal control, and other means, potential backups and slowed evacuations can be minimized. Multiple evacuation points enable more evacuees the ability to evacuate with less impact on roadways.

Wildfire risk for the Project site is believed to be from short-duration ember production from a wildfire burning in open spaces within the Project's vicinity. An early evacuation of Green Hills Ranch II may occur if a wildfire burns closely in the open spaces to the west or north of the Project. However, the surrounding terrain does not support aggressive runs at the community, which is separated from the open space by developed areas and wildfires during typical weather conditions are less aggressive and more manageable, rarely resulting in large evacuations. As conducted in past wildfires, an early evacuation of the area may occur several or more hours prior to actual threatening conditions at Green Hills Ranch II, depending on conditions and fire spread projections.

The Project is located within an area that is designated as a VHFHSZ in a LRA. However, based on the residential uses surrounding the Project site, the wildfire potential within the Project structures' direct sphere of influence is considered minimal and direct exposure to unmaintained fuels is limited. The Project would be required to provide 100 feet of fuel modification between unmaintained fuels and Project structures, as well as enhanced construction features as required by the 2022 CFC and 2022 CBC, which reduce fire risk onsite. These same features also reduce risk of fire spreading off-site. This reduced fire behavior would be expected to facilitate evacuations as well as potential on-site sheltering for properly constructed residences, if considered safer than a short-notice evacuation.

This approach is consistent with San Diego County's evacuation approach that states (County of San Diego 2022):

The concept of shelter-in-place is an available option in those instances where physical evacuation is impractical. This procedure may be effective for residential dwellings in the immediately impacted areas, or for large facilities that house a high percentage of non-ambulatory persons (e.g., hospitals and convalescent homes). Sheltering-in-place attempts to provide a haven within the impacted area.

Although not a designated shelter-in-place community, the proposed homes at Green Hills Ranch II would include fire resistant construction materials (e.g., Class A roofs, stucco walls) and landscape maintenance, are defensible against the short duration wildfire exposure anticipated, and would require less resources for protection, which enables these contingency options that may not be available to other nearby communities.

Among the most important factors for successful evacuations at the Project site is control of intersections downstream of the evacuation area. If intersections are controlled by law enforcement, barricades, signal control, firefighters or other means, potential backups and slowed evacuations can be minimized. Another important aspect of successful evacuation is a managed and phased evacuation declaration. Evacuating in phases, based on vulnerability, location, or other factors, enables the subsequent traffic surges on major roadway to be smoothed over a longer time frame and can be planned to result in traffic levels that flow better than when mass evacuations include large evacuation areas at the same time. This plan defers to Law Enforcement and OES to appropriately phase evacuations and to consider the vulnerability of communities when making decisions. For example, newer development in the area, including the proposed homes at Green Hills Ranch II, will offer a higher level of fire safety on site than homes in nearby communities, most of which were built prior to 2000.

Evacuation Impacts

There are currently no significant standards for evacuation travel time for the Project area or CEQA. Public safety, not time, is generally the guiding consideration for evaluating impacts related to emergency evacuation. The County considers a Project's impact on evacuation significant if the Project will significantly impair or physically interfere with implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan; or if the Project will expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

Safely undertaking large-scale evacuations may take several hours or more and require moving people long distances to designated areas. Further, evacuations are fluid and timeframes may vary widely depending on numerous factors, including, among other things, the number of vehicles evacuating, the road capacity to accommodate those vehicles, occupants' awareness and preparedness, evacuation messaging and direction, and on-site law enforcement control.

Notwithstanding evacuation challenges and variables, the success rate in the County of San Diego in safely managing both mass and targeted evacuations is very high. For example, there were no fire-caused deaths during the evacuation of the Poinsettia Fire in 2014 and losses of life in virtually every large wildfire were related to persons who ignored initial evacuation warnings, many of whom were located in rural areas with long, exposed evacuation routes. Technological advancements and improved evacuation strategies learned from prior wildfire evacuation events have resulted in a system that is many times more capable of managing evacuations. With the technology in use today in the County, evacuations are more strategic and surgical than in the past, evacuating smaller areas at highest risk and phasing evacuation traffic so that it flows more evenly and minimizes the surges that may slow an evacuation. Mass evacuation scenarios where large populations are all directed to leave simultaneously, resulting in traffic delays, are thereby avoided, and those populations most at risk safely evacuate.

As discussed above, the Project would provide emergency managers the alternative option of recommending occupants to temporarily seek refuge on site in fire-resistant buildings or within the wide, converted landscapes and hardscapes that would not readily facilitate wildfire spread. This would provide emergency managers with a safer alternative to risking a late evacuation. By contrast, the examples of Southern California evacuations that have included loss of life have been the result of occupants who did not evacuate when directed, and then attempted a late evacuation with travel through long distances of exposed travel ways as wildfire were overtaking the area. These examples occurred in fire environments that were more aggressive and included less maintenance than would occur at the Project area. Additionally, the Project would not cut off or otherwise modify existing evacuation routes.

This information will be provided to emergency managers for use in pre-planning scenarios to better inform in-the-field decisions made pursuant to adopted Emergency Operations Plans. Emergency personnel who issue an evacuation order may take into account these time estimates in determining when and where to issue evacuation orders. In a real evacuation scenario, emergency managers may use alternative actions/options to further expedite evacuation. Such actions may include providing additional lead time in issuing evacuation orders, providing alternative signal control at downstream intersections, utilizing additional off-site routes or directing traffic to roadways with additional capacity, implementing contra-flow lanes, issuing shelter-in-place orders when determined to be safer than evacuation, or considering the possibility of a delayed evacuation where parts of the population could be directed to remain on site until the fire burns out in the sparse fuels around the evacuation route. These options require in-the-field determinations of when evacuations are needed and how they are phased to maximize efficiency.

The Project proposes to construct 63 single family homes, assuming each home averaged two vehicles, the total number of evacuating vehicles would be approximately 126. Additionally, the Project is in an area that is largely developed and would be considered infill development; therefore, the addition of approximately 126 vehicles to the area's evacuation routes would not significantly increase evacuation times for the existing land uses. Additionally, structures on the Project site would include ignition resistant construction and a large fuel break would be constructed between unmaintained fuels and Project structures to reduce fire spread onsite and afford emergency managers the option to have Project occupants shelter onsite, eliminating the additional traffic to the evacuation network that could result from the Project. Therefore, the Project would not be expected to significantly impact evacuation of existing land uses based on the typical road capacity like those found in and around the Project area that can support between 1,500 and 1,900 vehicles per hour (Federal Highway Administration Highway Safety Manual 2023) during an evacuation event. The addition of 126 vehicles to an evacuation could increase times between 5 and 8 minutes if all traffic was utilizing the same evacuation routes. However, the Project would have two potential evacuation routes, one of which avoids use of Adlai Road, resulting in no measurable impact on existing residential area evacuation times. Further, evacuations are typically managed in a sequential or phased manner to avoid large area notices that result in congested roadways. Under this approach, traffic movement is prioritized through targeted evacuation notices and intersection control to move populations at higher risk as the priority. Therefore, if the project site and the neighboring residential areas were considered priority areas, they would be evacuated via all available evacuation routes with support from technological tools and in-the-field officers. The inclusion of the new road providing connection with Jennings Lake Park Road not only provides additional evacuation capacity for the Project, but would also be available to existing area residents during an evacuation. Although the road would be gated, it would include the necessary automatic opening features upon vehicle approach as well as Knox Key Switches and/or Knox Boxes that enable any fire and law enforcement personnel to open the gate. Further, during a power outage, the gate would default to open using the battery back up feature. The gated roadways are not anticipated to represent an impediment to evacuations. In fact, they will provide greater road connectivity and additional options for the Project's residents as well as area residents.

Evacuation Alternatives

Fires occurring on typical (non-extreme) fire weather days, when humidity is higher and winds are not as high or gusty, have been very successfully controlled at small sizes within minutes of ignition and would not typically trigger a need to evacuate the Green Hills Ranch II community. Partial evacuation of some dwellings could be an option, particularly those homes that are on the eastern perimeter of the Project site.

If a wildfire ignited closer to the Green Hills Ranch II community during weather that facilitates fire spread, where multiple hours are not available for evacuation and placing occupants on the roads could expose them to wildfire, an alternative evacuation approach would need to be explored. It is preferred to evacuate long before a wildfire is near; in fact, history indicates that most human fatalities from wildfires are due to late evacuations when they are overtaken on roads. Therefore, it is prudent to consider a contingency option of temporary on-site refuge. For example, if a wildfire is anticipated to encroach upon the community or Quail Gardens Drive/Quail Hollow Drive, Saxony Road, or Leucadia Boulevard in a time frame that is shorter than would be required to evacuate all occupants, then evacuations could be significantly impacted and the ability to temporarily shelter occupants in their homes is a prudent contingency.

5 Green Hills Ranch II Wildfire/ Evacuation Awareness

The Green Hills Ranch II HOA should be active in its outreach to its occupants regarding fire safety and general evacuation procedures. There are aspects of fire safety and evacuation that require a significant level of awareness by the occupants and emergency services to reduce and/or avoid problems with an effective evacuation. Mitigating potential impediments to successful evacuations requires focused and repeated information through a strong educational outreach program. The Green Hills Ranch II HOA should engage occupants and coordinate with local fire agencies for fire safety awareness through a variety of methods.

This WEP will be accessible on the HOA's website. Annual reminder notices will be provided to each homeowner encouraging them to review this WEP and be familiar with community evacuation protocols. The HOA will coordinate with local fire agencies to hold an annual fire safety and evacuation preparedness informational meeting. The meeting will be attended by representatives of appropriate fire agencies and important fire and evacuation information will be reviewed. One focus of these meetings and of the HOA's annual message will be on the importance of each resident to prepare and be familiar with their own "Ready, Set, Go!" Action Plan. The "Ready, Set, Go!" program is defined at <https://www.readyforwildfire.org/>, and information about preparing a personalized Action Plan is provided in Appendix A of this document.

The focus of the "Ready, Set, Go!" program is on public awareness and preparedness, especially for those living in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas. The program is designed to incorporate the local fire protection agency as part of the training and education process in order to ensure that evacuation preparedness information is disseminated to those subject to the potential impact from a wildfire. There are three components to the program:

- **"READY" – Preparing for the Fire Threat:** Take personal responsibility and prepare long before the threat of a wildfire so you and your home are ready when a wildfire occurs. Create defensible space by planting and maintaining ignition-resistant vegetation near your home. Use only fire-resistant landscaping and maintain the ignition resistance of your home. Assemble emergency supplies and belongings in a safe spot. Confirm you are registered for Reverse 911, Alert San Diego, and Community alert system. Make sure all occupants residing within the home understand the plan, procedures, and escape routes.
- **"SET" – Situational Awareness When a Fire Starts:** If a wildfire occurs and there is potential for it to threaten Green Hills Ranch II and surrounding communities, pack your vehicle with your emergency items. Stay aware of the latest news from local media and your local fire department for updated information on the fire. If you are uncomfortable, leave the area.
- **"GO!" – Leave Early!** Following your Action Plan provides you with knowledge of the situation and how you will approach evacuation. Leaving early, well before a wildfire is threatening your community, provides you with the least delay and results in a situation where, if a majority of neighbors also leave early, firefighters are now able to better maneuver, protect and defend structures, evacuate other occupants who couldn't leave early, and focus on citizen safety.

"READY SET GO!" is predicated on the fact that being unprepared and attempting to flee an impending fire late (such as when the fire is physically close to your community) is dangerous and exacerbates an already confusing

situation. This Green Hills Ranch II Wildfire Evacuation Plan provides key information that can be integrated into the individual evacuation plans, including the best available routes to use in the event of an emergency evacuation.

Situational awareness requires a reliable information source. One of the most effective public notification methods is Reverse 911. The San Diego OES operates the Reverse 911 notification system that provides a recorded message over land line telephone systems relating to evacuation notices. In addition, OES operates a program known as “Alert San Diego” that has the capability to send emergency notifications over both land lines as well as to cell phones and via text messages. It is up to individual occupants to register their cell phones for “Alert San Diego.” The registration of cell phones can be done online at www.ReadySanDiego.com. In addition, the San Diego Emergency Alert System (EAS) is county-wide and broadcasts emergency information via two radio stations: KOGO AM 600 and KLSD AM 1360. Lastly, the most recent addition to the line-up of notification means is SD Emergency, an application for your mobile device that provides preparedness information and emergency incident notifications.

Although not relying on this for safe and effective evacuations, as part of the Green Hills Ranch II resident fire awareness and evacuation readiness program, information will be delivered in a variety of methods (e.g., website, mailers, in-person meetings). The HOA will be responsible for providing access to this Wildfire Evacuation Plan, including materials from the “Ready, Set, Go!” Program.

The HOA, through its covenants, conditions, and restrictions, will actively participate as a partner with the Lakeside Fire Protection District to assist with the coordination and distribution of fire safety and evacuation information to Project occupants.

6 Green Hills Ranch II Evacuation Procedures

6.1 Relocation/Evacuation

It is estimated that the minimum amount of time needed to move the Green Hills Ranch II population to urbanized and/or designated evacuation areas may require up to approximately 29 minutes under varying constraints that may occur during an evacuation. This does not include additional allowances for the time needed to detect and report a fire, for fire response and on-site intelligence, for phone, patrols, and aerial based notifications, and for notifying special needs citizens. To ensure availability of its evacuation routes, any Project gates would be fitted with Knox key switches along with strobe sensors to the approval of LFPD. The primary and secondary egress shall also be equipped with appropriate roadway sensors to allow for automatic gate opening from the egress side on a vehicle's approach. With the addition of these gate features, evacuations would proceed with minimal to no delays as the gates would open automatically when an evacuation event was implemented as the first vehicle left the community.

Wolshon and Marchive (2007) simulated traffic flow conditions in a computer derived WUI under a range of evacuation notice lead times and housing densities. To safely evacuate more people, they recommended that emergency managers (1) provide more lead time to evacuees and (2) control traffic levels during evacuations so that fewer vehicles are trying to exit at the same time.

Wildfire emergency response procedures will vary depending on the type of wildfire and the available time in which decision makers (IC, CAL FIRE, SDCSD, and/or County Office of Emergency Management) can assess the situation and determine the best course of action. Based on the Green Hills Ranch II Project and surrounding communities, its road network, and the related fire environment, the first and primary type of evacuation envisioned is an orderly, pre-planned evacuation process where people are evacuated to more urban areas further from an encroaching wildfire (likely to urban areas north and west) well before fire threatens. This type of evacuation must include a conservative approach to evacuating (i.e., when ignitions occur and weather is such that fires may spread rapidly, evacuations should be triggered on a conservative threshold that includes time allowances for unforeseen, but possible, events that would slow the evacuation process).

The second type of evacuation is considered by many to offer the highest level of life protection to the public, but it can result in evacuees being placed in harm's way if the time available for evacuation is insufficient (Cova et al. 2011). An example of this type of evacuation, which is highly undesirable from a public safety perspective, is an evacuation that occurs when fire ignites close to vulnerable communities. This type of situation is inherently dangerous because there is generally a higher threat to persons who are in a vehicle on a road when fire is burning in the immediate area than in a well-defended, ignition-resistant home. Conditions may become so poor that the vehicle drives off the road or crashes into another vehicle, and flames and heat overcome the occupants. A vehicle offers little shelter from a wildfire if the vehicle is situated near burning vegetation or catches fire itself. This type of evacuation must be considered a very undesirable situation by law and fire officials in all but the rarest situations where late evacuation may be safer than seeking temporary refuge in a structure (such as when there are no nearby structures, the structure[s] is/are already on fire, or when there is no other form of refuge). Temporary refuge would

be possible within the Green Hills Ranch II homes, but structures within surrounding communities, as previously discussed, are less desirable for sheltering in place due to their higher vulnerability to ignition.

The third potential type of evacuation is a hybrid of the first two. In cases where evacuation is in process and changing conditions result in a situation that is considered unsafe to continue evacuation, it may be advisable to direct evacuees to pre-planned temporary refuge locations, including their own home if it is ignition-resistant and defensible. As with the second type of evacuation discussed above, this situation is considered highly undesirable, but the evacuation pre-planning must consider these potential scenarios and prepare decision makers at the IC level and at the field level for enacting a contingency to evacuation when conditions dictate.

Indications from past fires and related evacuations, in San Diego County and throughout Southern California, which have experienced increasingly more frequent and larger fires, are that evacuations are largely successful—even with a generally unprepared populace. It then stands to reason that an informed and prepared populace would minimize the potential evacuation issues and related risk to levels considered acceptable from a community perspective.

Evacuation orders or notifications are often triggered based on established and pre-determined model buffers, which are based on topography, fuel, moisture content of the fuels, and wind direction. Evacuations are initiated when a wildfire reaches or crosses one of these pre-determined buffers. Evacuations can also be very fluid. The IC, law enforcement, and OES would jointly enact evacuations based on fire behavior.

6.2 Green Hills Ranch II Project Evacuation Baseline

For purposes of this Wildfire Evacuation Plan, the first and most logical choice for all the occupants within the boundaries of the Green Hills Ranch II Project is to adhere to the principles and practices of the “Ready, Set, Go!” Program previously mentioned in this document. As part of this program, it is important that each household develop a plan that is clearly understood by all family members and participates in the educational and training programs sponsored by the Green Hills Ranch II HOA and the Lakeside Fire Protection District. In addition, it is imperative that the “Ready, Set, Go!” program information be reviewed on a routine basis along with the accompanying maps illustrating evacuation routes, temporary evacuation points and pre-identified evacuation points. It must be kept in mind that conditions may arise that will dictate a different evacuation route than the normal roads used on a daily basis.

Residents are urged to evacuate as soon as they are notified to do so or earlier if they feel uncomfortable. Directions on evacuation routes will be provided in most cases, but when not provided, residents of the Project will proceed according to known available routes away from the encroaching fire as detailed in Quick Reference section of this report. Residents are cautioned not to rely on navigation aid apps, which may inadvertently lead them toward an oncoming fire. Depending on the type of emergency and the resulting evacuation, it could take up to approximately 29 minutes or more to complete a community-wide evacuation of the Project and surrounding communities, based on road capacities and competing use of the roads by residents from other areas.

6.3 Civilian and Firefighter Evacuation Contingency

As of this document’s preparation, no community in California has been directed to shelter-in-place during a wildland fire. Even the communities in Rancho Santa Fe, California, which are designed and touted as shelter-in-

place communities, were evacuated during the 2007 Witch Creek Fire. This is not to say that people have not successfully sheltered-in-place during wildfire, where there are numerous examples of people sheltering in their homes, in hardened structures, in community buildings, in swimming pools, and in cleared or ignition-resistant landscape open air areas. The preference will always be early evacuation following the “Ready, Set, Go!” model, but there exists the potential for unforeseen civilian evacuation issues, and having a contingency plan will provide direction in these situations that may result in saved lives.

Potential problems during wildfire evacuation from the Green Hills Ranch II community include:

- Inadequate time to safely evacuate
- Fire evacuations during rush hour traffic or when large events are occurring
- Blocked traffic due to accidents or fallen tree(s) or power pole(s)
- The need to move individuals who are unable to evacuate

It is recommended that local law enforcement and fire agencies conduct concerted pre-planning efforts focusing on evacuation contingency planning for civilian populations when it is considered safer to temporarily seek a safer refuge than evacuation. Green Hills Ranch II homes would allow for the possibility of temporary sheltering while structures in surrounding communities would not typically be considered ignition-resistant and, therefore, not appropriate for temporary refuge.

6.3.1 Safety Zones

The International Fire Service Training Association (IFTSA; Fundamentals of Wildland Fire Fighting, 3rd Edition) defines “safety zones” as areas mostly devoid of fuel, which are large enough to assure that flames and/or dangerous levels of radiant heat will not reach the personnel occupying them. Areas of bare ground, burned over areas, paved areas, and bodies of water can all be used as safety zones. The size of the area needed for a safety zone is determined by fuel types, its location on slopes and its relation to topographic features (chutes and saddles) as well as observed fire behavior. Safety zones should never be located in topographic saddles, chutes or gullies. High winds, steep slopes, or heavy fuel loads may increase the area needed for a safety zone.

The National Wildland Fire Coordinating Groups (NWFCG), Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology provides the following definitions for safety zones:

Safety Zone. An area cleared of flammable materials used for escape in the event the line is outflanked or in case a spot fire causes fuels outside the control line to render the line unsafe. In firing operations, crews progress so as to maintain a safety zone close at hand allowing the fuels inside the control line to be consumed before going ahead. Safety zones may also be constructed as integral parts of fuel breaks; they are greatly enlarged areas, which can be used with relative safety by firefighters and their equipment in the event of blowup in the vicinity.

According to NWFCG, safety zone(s):

- Must be survivable without a fire shelter
- Can include moving back into a clean burn

- May take advantage of natural features (rock areas, water, meadows)
- Can include constructed sites (clear-cuts, roads, helistops)
- Are scouted for size and hazards
- Consider the topographic location (larger if upslope)
- Should be larger if downwind
- Should not include heavy fuels
- May need to be adjusted based on site-specific fire behavior

The definition for a safety zone includes provisions for separation distance between the firefighter and the flames of at least four times the maximum continuous flame height. Distance separation is the radius from the center of the safety zone to the nearest fuels. The Project is considered infill development with some conserved open space to the west of the Project site, it would be possible to navigate to roadways and structures on the southern portion of the Project site.

Safety zones are available within the Green Hills Ranch II community, but Lakeview Elementary School, southwest of the community, offers the best possibility for a safety zone for firefighter use. The Green Hills Ranch II community will include the ability for firefighters to seek safety zones within the western portion of the Project site, but identification of other potential safety zones will require additional focused study by Lakeside Fire Protection District and other fire and law enforcement agencies.

6.3.2 Temporary Firefighter Refuge Areas

Firescope California (Firefighting Resources of Southern California Organized for Potential Emergencies) was formed by legislative action to form a partnership between all facets of local, rural, and metropolitan fire departments, CAL FIRE and federal fire agencies. Firescope defines a contingency plan when it is not possible to retreat to a safety zone. This contingency includes establishment of firefighter temporary refuge areas (TRAs), which are defined as:

A preplanned area where firefighters can immediately take refuge for temporary shelter and short-term relief without using a fire shelter in the event that emergency egress to an established safety zone is compromised.

Examples of a TRA may include the lee side of a structure, inside of a structure, large lawn or parking areas, or cab of a fire engine, amongst others. Differences between a TRA and a Safety Zone is that TRAs are closer to the immediate firefighting area, are considered a contingency to being able to get to a safety zone, do not include a requirement for a large area set back four times the flame lengths of adjacent fuels, and cannot be feasibly pre-planned until firefighters arrive on-scene and size up the situation.

Firescope appropriately notes that although safety zones and viable escape routes shall always be identified in the WUI environment, they may not be immediately available should the fire behavior increase unexpectedly. Often a TRA is more accessible in the WUI environment. A TRA will provide temporary shelter and short-term relief from an approaching fire without the use of a fire shelter and allow the responders to develop an alternate plan to safely survive the increase in fire behavior.

The major difference between a TRA and a safety zone is that a TRA requires another planned tactical action (i.e., TRAs cannot be considered the final action, but must include self-defense and a move out of the area when the fire threat subsides). A TRA should be available and identified on site at a defended structure. TRAs are NOT a substitute for a safety zone. TRA pre-planning is difficult, at best because they are very site- and fire behavior-specific. For the Green Hills Ranch II community, TRAs would likely include navigating into the densely developed areas where firefighters would be separated from the unmaintained wildland fuels by wide areas including site-wide maintained landscapes, ignition-resistant residences, and wide roads that offer numerous opportunities for TRA.

The entire developed portion of Green Hills Ranch II development, but especially the interior dwellings, are considered TRAs. This is an important concept because it offers last-resort, temporary refuge of firefighters, and in a worst-case condition, occupants. This approach would be consistent with Firescope California (2013), which indicates that firefighters must determine if a safe evacuation is appropriate and if not, to identify safe refuge for those who cannot be evacuated, including civilians.

Each of the Project's residences that can be considered for TRA include the following features:

- Ignition-resistant construction materials (e.g., Class A roofs, stucco exterior)
- Wide roadways with fire hydrants
- Interior fire sprinklers

Because there is the possibility that evacuation of the Project and surrounding communities may be less safe than temporarily refuging on site, such as during a fast-moving, wind-driven fire that ignites nearby, including temporary refuge within some properly designed, constructed, and maintained residences on site is considered a contingency plan for the Green Hills Ranch II Project. This concept is considered a component of the "Ready, Set, Go!" model as it provides a broader level of "readiness" should the ability to execute an early evacuation be negated by fire, road congestion, or other unforeseen issues.

Note: This approach would be considered a last-resort contingency during wildfire with the primary focus being on early evacuation. The decision for evacuation or temporarily refuging on site will be made by responding law enforcement and/or fire personnel.

6.4 Social Aspects of Wildfire Evacuation

Orderly movement of people is the result of planning, training, education, and awareness, all of which are promoted in San Diego. Evacuation has been the standard term used for emergency movement of people and implies imminent or threatening danger. The term in this Wildfire Evacuation Plan, and under the "Ready, Set, Go!" concept, indicates that there is a perceived threat to persons and movement out of the area is necessary, but will occur according to a pre-planned and practiced protocol, reducing the potential for panic.

Citizen reactions may vary during an evacuation event, although several studies indicate that orderly movement during wildfire and other emergencies is not typically unmanageable. Evacuation can be made even less problematic through diligent public education and emergency personnel training and familiarity. Social science research literature indicates that reactions to warnings follow certain behavior patterns that are defined by people's perceptions (Aguirre 1994; Drabek 1991; Fitzpatrick and Mileti 1994; Gordon 2006; Collins 2004) and are not unpredictable. In summary, warnings received from credible sources by people who are aware (or have been made

aware) of the potential risk, have the effect of an orderly decision process that typically results in successful evacuation. This success is heightened when evacuations are not foreign to occupants (Quarantelli and Dynes 1977; Lindell and Perry 2004) as will occur within the Project area. Further, in all but the rarest circumstances, evacuees will be receiving information from credible sources during an evacuation. It would be anticipated that law enforcement and/or fire personnel would be on site to help direct traffic and would be viewed by evacuees as knowledgeable and credible. The importance of training these personnel cannot be overstated and annual education and training regarding fire safety and evacuation events will be essential for successful future evacuations.

6.4.1 Evacuation of Special Populations

Vogt (1990, 1991) defines special populations as those groups of people who, because of their special situations or needs, require different planning strategies from those of the general population. Special needs populations include those in institutions or special facilities, those with disabilities in homes, those who need care, children, and others who cannot provide for their own evacuation if necessitated. The special needs population is concentrated in facilities but is also widespread in terms of facility locations and those who live in residences. Special needs populations in Green Hills Ranch II include people with disabilities, the hearing or visually impaired, senior citizens, foreign speaking, visitors passing through the area, temporary visitors such as day workers, and the non-ambulatory confined to residences either temporarily or permanently.

6.4.2 Animal Evacuations

Animal evacuations present a host of challenges that may affect the overall successful movement of people and their possessions out of harm's way. For example, livestock owners do not always have the means to load and trailer their livestock out of the area. Further, most wildfire evacuation relief shelters or commercial lodging facilities do not allow people to bring in pets or other animals. Sorensen and Vogt (2006) indicate that an issue receiving increasing attention is what evacuees do with pets or other animals such as livestock when they leave their homes and whether having pets or animals impacts their decision to evacuate.

The Green Hills Ranch II Project would not accommodate livestock on site. However, household pets are a common occurrence.

6.4.3 Re-entry Procedures

An important component of evacuations is the citizen re-entry process. Guidance and procedures to ensure a coordinated, safe, and orderly re-entry into impacted communities following an incident is provided in the County of San Diego Re-Entry Protocol.

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

Repopulation will be initiated by the Incident Commander/Unified Command of the Incident Management Team, with the support of the Director of Emergency Services, the OA EOC Director, and the Operations Section Chief at the OA EOC. In most cases the OA EOC will remain activated until full repopulation is complete. In the event that the

OA EOC has been deactivated, the Incident Commander or the Liaison Officer of the Incident Management Team will initiate repopulation procedures.

The Incident Commander will designate staff to the Evacuation/Repopulation Branch and the Operations Section Chief of the OA EOC will coordinate with and support the Evacuation/Repopulation Branch Coordinator. The Evacuation/Repopulation Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the repopulation procedures with all involved agencies and ensuring effective communication.

The public will be notified of repopulation through various notification measures previously mentioned in this WEP, which may include Alert San Diego, the SD Emergency App for smart phones, emergency broadcast radio, television, press releases, informational phone lines such as 211, community briefings, and informational updates at shelters.

7 Implementing Conditions

1. The Green Hills Ranch II HOA will include a proactive wildfire education program utilizing a multi-pronged approach to fire safety following the “**Ready, Set, Go!**” approach to wildfire evacuation, to include, but not limited to:
 - i. Annual wildfire and evacuation safety awareness meeting in coordination with local fire agencies.
 - ii. Annual reminder notices will be provided to each employee encouraging them to review this WEP and be familiar with evacuation protocols.
 - iii. The development’s website will host a webpage dedicated to wildfire and evacuation education and awareness, which should include a copy of this Wildfire Evacuation Plan and the resources provided herein.
2. The Green Hills Ranch II HOA will designate a Fire Safety Coordinator(s) to oversee implementation of the wildfire education program. The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will:
 - a. Prepare and distribute the annual reminder notice that shall be provided to each occupant encouraging them to review this WEP and be familiar with community evacuation protocols.
 - b. Coordinate with local fire agencies to hold an annual fire safety and evacuation preparedness informational meeting for occupants. The meeting should be attended by representatives of appropriate fire agencies and important fire and evacuation information should be reviewed.
 - c. Maintaining fire safety information on the development’s website, including the WEP and materials from the “Ready, Set, Go!” Program.
3. The Project includes a contingency plan for the rare occurrence that evacuation is not safe that includes occupants sheltering in place within on-site structures.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

8 Limitations

This Emergency Wildfire Evacuation Plan incorporates concepts and protocols consistent with industry standards and has been developed based on San Diego County wildfire and evacuation standards per the County's EOP documents and is specifically intended as a guide for evacuations for the Green Hills Ranch II Project. This Emergency Wildfire Evacuation Plan provides basic evacuation information that will familiarize occupants of the Project with the evacuation route options that may be available to them during an emergency. However, because emergencies requiring evacuation have many variables and must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, real-time law enforcement and fire personnel/agencies' decision-making and direction during an emergency requiring evacuation would supersede this WEP.

This WEP analyzes the existing community's evacuation times currently and with the proposed Green Hills Ranch II Project. The estimated evacuation times are based on several assumptions as detailed in this WEP. However, actual evacuation times may be faster or slower than the estimates, depending on the type of emergency, the extent of the evacuation, the time of day, and other factors. A collective community-wide evacuation of existing populations and the proposed population from the Project would include congested roads in its existing condition that are improved, but still congested, with the Green Hills Ranch II Project. Congested roads are normal in any urban setting when a large evacuation is declared unless it is managed and evacuation areas are staggered to reduce the potential traffic surges that can significantly impact evacuations. Therefore, there would likely still be congestion and delays.

This Wildfire Evacuation Plan promotes the "Ready, Set, Go!" model, adopted by San Diego County, CAL FIRE, and many fire agencies statewide. The goal is to raise agency and citizen awareness of potential evacuation issues and get a majority of the public "Ready" by taking a proactive stance on preparedness, and evacuation planning efforts. The Green Hills Ranch II Project populace will be "Set" by closely monitoring the situation whenever fire weather occurs and/or when wildland fire occurs and elevating pre-planned protocol activities and situation awareness. Lastly, officials will implement the plan and mandate that populations "Go" by executing pre-planned evacuation procedures in a conservative manner (i.e., evacuation will occur based on conservative decision points, as proposed in this evacuation plan or when directed by fire and law enforcement personnel, whichever is more conservative). The preferred alternative will always be early evacuation. However, there may be instances when evacuation is not possible, is not considered safe, or is not an option based on changing conditions. For example, should a fire occur and make evacuation from the Project area ill advised, a contingency plan for occupants should be available. This contingency would include moving people to pre-designated TRAs until it is safe to evacuate, or the threat has been mitigated.

Ultimately, it is the intent of this Wildfire Evacuation Plan to guide the implementation of evacuation procedures such that the process of evacuating people from the Green Hills Ranch II Project is facilitated in an efficient manner and according to a pre-defined evacuation protocol as well as providing a contingency option of temporarily refuging on site if evacuation is considered less safe. The Project's occupants should be aware of this Wildfire Evacuation Plan and components of it shall be posted on the HOA's website. It is also recommended that the HOA provide reminders to occupants on at least an annual basis. This educational outreach will result in a populace that understands the potential for evacuations and the routes and options that may be presented to them.

During extreme fire weather conditions, there are no guarantees that a given structure will not burn or that evacuations will be successful all the time. Wildfires may occur in the area that could damage property or harm

persons. However, successful implementation of the procedures outlined in this Wildfire Evacuation Plan will provide for an informed populace regarding evacuations.

This WEP does not provide a guarantee that all persons will be safe at all times because of the procedures discussed. There are many variables that may influence overall safety. This WEP provides a summary for implementation of standard evacuation protocols and public outreach, which should result in reduced wildfire related risk and hazard. Even then, fire can compromise the procedures through various, unpredictable ways. The goal is to reduce the likelihood that the system is compromised through implementation of the elements of this WEP and regular occurring program maintenance and updates.

It is recommended that the evacuation process is carried out with a conservative approach to fire safety. This approach must include embracing a “Ready, Set, Go!” stance on evacuation. Accordingly, evacuation of the wildfire areas should occur as soon as they receive notice to evacuate, which may vary depending on many environmental and other factors. Fire is a dynamic and somewhat unpredictable occurrence, and it is important for anyone living at the wildland-urban interface to educate themselves on practices that will improve safety.

Limitations

The underlying planning principle for fire preparedness, given the dynamic nature of a fire, is to demonstrate the availability of multiple route alternatives and response strategies to permit emergency professionals to manage their response according to the specific circumstances. The Study Area provides ample route and response alternatives. Emergency responders will coordinate the safest possible evacuation based on the dynamic circumstances of the actual event, including the appropriate phasing of the evacuation, and utilization of the most appropriate ingress and egress routes for area occupants and emergency responders.

The breadth of route alternatives and response strategies available to emergency professionals to manage a potential fire in this region cannot and should not be evaluated using the CR Associates’ Evacuation Analysis – Technical Memorandum alone. A comprehensive view of Project fire safety is gained by understanding this memo, the Project’s Wildfire Evacuation Plan, along with the standard protocols and “in-the-field” decision making of emergency responders.

This Wildfire Evacuation Plan presents a reasonable vehicle travel time estimate based on professional judgments made by CR Associates with input from Dudek. Changing any number of these assumptions can lengthen or shorten the average vehicle travel time.

For instance, a situation could arise in which professionals *may* choose to utilize additional roadways for evacuation not utilized in the Dudek/CR Associates analysis and *may also* choose to send more vehicle trips to certain evacuation routes and *may also* choose to guide vehicle trips to more or different route permutations relative to what has been modeled in this the Dudek/CR Associates analysis.

The net result of changing the variables selected could yield an average evacuation travel time shorter or longer than the results detailed in the Dudek/CR Associates analysis. Many factors can shorten or lengthen the vehicle time from the results shown herein. For example:

1. Changing the possible evacuation routes selected would affect the results. For instance, utilizing roads for ingress and/or egress that are not utilized in this analysis could shorten vehicle travel times relative to the results shown herein.

2. Increasing or decreasing the number of path permutations and percentage of the population utilizing each route that leads out of the immediate area could shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.
3. Emergency professionals electing to reserve certain road lanes for emergency vehicle ingress for portions of time could affect the travel time relative to the results shown herein.
4. Assuming evacuees utilize fewer or more vehicles to evacuate from the Project or surrounding communities relative to the Vehicle Utilization Rate selected in the analysis would shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.
5. Changing the mix of vehicle trips allocated to each evacuation route could shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.
6. Assuming a different road capacity, adjustment factors could shorten or lengthen the vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.
7. Assuming fewer people are at home when the evacuation notice is given would reduce the number of vehicle trips and shorten vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein. For instance, an evacuation during daytime hours would typically result in fewer outbound trips than assumed in this analysis.
8. Assuming some portion of vehicle trips are made in advance of the evacuation notice would reduce the number of vehicle trips relative to the results shown herein.
9. Assuming some homeowners and their families are not in the Study Area when evacuation notice is given (most likely in a daytime evacuation event), could reduce the number for vehicle trips relative to the results shown herein.

The evacuation time analysis is necessarily limited in scope given the numerous variables inherent in a wildfire and evacuation event. However, as discussed above, it is not anticipated that the Project will significantly impact evacuation of the proposed or existing surrounding communities based on evacuation times and other qualitative considerations.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

9 References

- Aguirre, D.B. 1994. Planning warning evacuation, and search and rescue: A review of the social science research literature. College Station, TX. Texas A&M University, Hazard Reduction Recovery Center.
- Collins, S.L. 2004. Evaluation of Evacuation Planning in Wildland-Urban Interface Environments: Executive Analysis of Fire Service Operations in Emergency Management. Applied Research project submitted to the National Fire Academy as part of the Executive Fire Officer Program. 44 pp.
- County of San Diego. 2022. *Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan*. Accessed September 2023. https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/oes/emergency_management/oes_jl_oparea.html.
- County of San Diego. 2023. *County of San Diego 2023 Consolidated Fire Code*. Accessed October 03, 2023. <https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/pds/docs/cosd-fire-code.pdf>
- County of San Diego. 2023. *San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances*. Accessed September 28, 2023. <https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/bldg/ord10651.pdf>
- Cova, T.J., P.E. Dennison, and F.A. Drews. 2011. "Modeling evacuate versus shelter-in-place decisions in wildfires." *Sustainability* 3(10): 1662–1687. <http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/3/10/1662/>.
- Department of Homeland Security. 2019. "[Planning Considerations: Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place - Guidance for State, Local, Tribal and Territorial Partners \(fema.gov\)](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/planning-considerations-evacuation-and-shelter-in-place.pdf)." Accessed 10/02/2023. <https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/planning-considerations-evacuation-and-shelter-in-place.pdf>
- Drabek, T.E. 1991. "Anticipating organizational evacuations: disaster planning by managers of tourist-oriented private firms." *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 9 (2): 219–245.
- Fitzpatrick, C., and D.S. Mileti. 1994. "Public Risk Communication." In *Disasters, Collective Behavior, and Social Organization*. Dynes R. R. and Tierney, K.J. (eds). Newark University of Delaware Press, 71–98.
- Gordon, R. 2006. "Acute Responses to Emergencies: findings and observations of 20 years in the field." *The Australian Journal of Emergency Management* 21(1): February 2006. 23 pp.
- FEMA. 2008. Mass Evacuation Incident Annex. Federal Emergency Management Agency. 20 pp.
- Firescope. 2013. International Fire Chiefs Association. "Ready, Set, Go!" <http://wildlandfirersg.org/>.
- Lindell, M.K., and R.W. Perry. 2004. Communicating Environmental Risk in Multiethnic Communities. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.

- Quarantelli, E.L., and R.R. Dynnes. 1977. "Response to social crisis and disasters." *Annual Review of Sociology* 3:23–49.
- Sorensen, J., and B. Vogt. 2006. Interactive Emergency Evacuation Guidebook. Prepared for the Protective Action IPT – Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program.
- Vogt, B. 1990. Evacuation of Institutionalized and Specialized Populations, ORNL/SUB-7685/1 & T23. Oak Ridge, Tennessee: Oak Ridge National Laboratory.
- Vogt, B. 1991. "Issues in nursing home evacuations." *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 9:247–265.
- Wolshon, B., and E. Marchive. 2007. "Planning in the Urban Wildland Interface: Moving Residential Subdivision Traffic During Wildfires." *ASCE J. Urban Plann. Dev. – Special Emergency Transportation Issue* 133(1): 73–81.

Appendix A1-A4

San Diego County Emergency Preparedness Resources,
Firewise Wildfire Preparation,
and "Ready, Set, Go!" Wildland Fire Action Guide

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

PERSONAL DISASTER PLAN

FOR PEOPLE
WHO MAY NEED
ASSISTANCE



Introduction



This guide supports older adults, people with disabilities, caregivers, and others who may benefit from help when planning for disasters.



Emergencies can range from falls in the home to fires and earthquakes. Each person has unique abilities and needs during a disaster, and everyone can take steps to prepare.



This guide will help you evaluate your needs and make a personalized emergency plan so that you and your loved ones can be better prepared.





Steps to Prepare for any Emergency

GET CONNECTED

Preparedness is all about people.

Build your support network.



05

MAKE A PLAN

Know where to go, what to do, and who can help.

Share your plan with your support network.



13

GATHER SUPPLIES

Create a Go Kit with supplies you can easily take with you.

Assemble a Home Kit with supplies for sheltering in place.



37

STAY INFORMED

Get alerts and know your local resources.



45

An illustration featuring several stylized people in various poses. A man in a blue sweater is in the foreground, looking towards the right. A woman in a red shirt is on the left, holding a large tablet. Another woman in a green shirt is on the right, holding a blue folder. A man in a blue shirt is in the center, holding a white tablet. A woman in a red shirt is on the right, holding a yellow and white striped bag. A speech bubble with a hand icon is at the top right. A yellow envelope icon is in the center. A heart icon is in the center. The background is a mix of dark blue, green, and yellow.

Get Connected

The first step in disaster preparedness is building a support network of people who can help



Preparedness is all about People

Our social connections help us respond better to challenges during emergencies.

Social connections also provide physical and mental health benefits to improve your ability to react to disasters.

Think about the groups that you already belong to or could join:



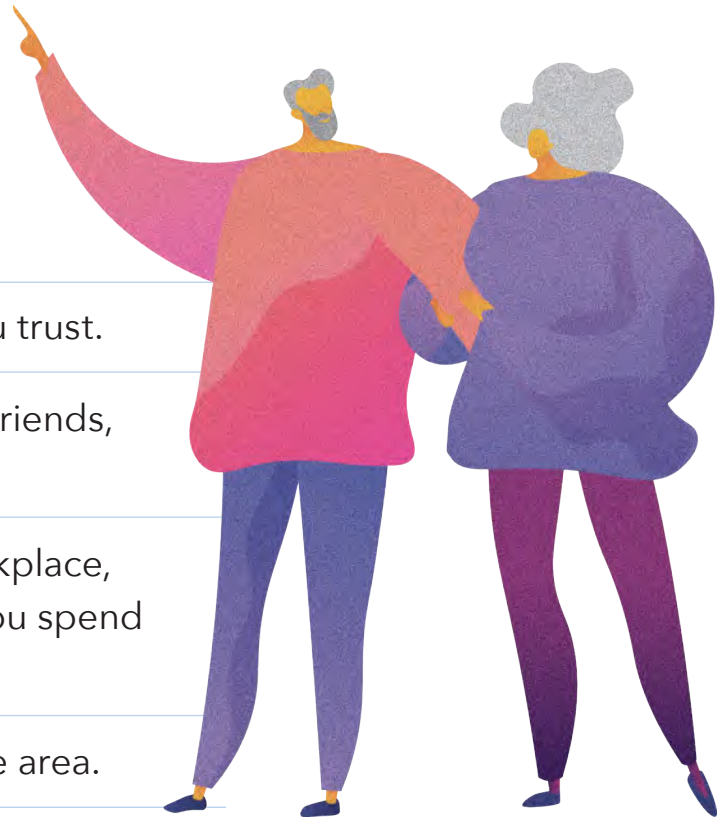
- ▶ Volunteer groups
- ▶ Faith-based groups
- ▶ Co-workers
- ▶ School-based groups
- ▶ Neighborhood groups
- ▶ Exercise groups
- ▶ Support groups

During an emergency or disaster, you and members of your community can come together to help each other.

Build your Support Network






Your support network can include anyone who can provide help during an emergency.






- ▶ Include a minimum of three people you trust.
- ▶ Consider family members, neighbors, friends, coworkers, and personal attendants.
- ▶ Organize networks for your home, workplace, volunteer sites, and any other places you spend a lot of time.
- ▶ Include one contact that lives out of the area.
- ▶ Network members should know your capabilities and limitations.
- ▶ Disasters can be stressful and overwhelming. Include people that are supportive when you are under stress.















CONTACTS






| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
|  | Name/Relationship | |
|  | Home Phone |  Cell Phone |
|  | Other Phone |  Email |

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
|  | Name/Relationship | |
|  | Home Phone |  Cell Phone |
|  | Other Phone |  Email |

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
|  | Name/Relationship | |
|  | Home Phone |  Cell Phone |
|  | Other Phone |  Email |

OUT-OF-AREA CONTACTS

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
|  | Name/Relationship | |
|  | Home Phone |  Cell Phone |
|  | Other Phone |  Email |

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
|  | Name/Relationship | |
|  | Home Phone |  Cell Phone |
|  | Other Phone |  Email |

Planning with your Support Network

Communicating with Your Network Members

- ▶ Share your disaster plan with your support network.
- ▶ Ask your network to notify you when an emergency arises.
- ▶ Agree on how you will contact each other during an emergency.
- ▶ When possible, text instead of calling during an emergency.
- ▶ Consider giving a trusted member of your network keys to your home and car.
- ▶ Choose an emergency meeting place where you can reunite.
- ▶ Show members of your network how to operate your medical equipment and assistive devices.
- ▶ If you have a service animal, make sure it knows and trusts the people in your network.





To learn more about the **NET** program or to connect with a **NET** member in your area.

 readysd@sdcounty.ca.gov

 **858-565-3490**



- ▶ Join a **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)**:
ReadySanDiego.org/get_involved



Connect with your Neighborhood Evacuation Team

The **Neighborhood Evacuation Team (NET)** pairs trained **Community Emergency Response Team** members with individuals who may have difficulty evacuating during an emergency.

Neighborhood Evacuation Team members can help you:

- ▶ Prepare and review your evacuation plan
- ▶ Identify emergency contacts
- ▶ Register for **AlertSanDiego** and learn about other emergency communication tools
- ▶ Connect you with other resources to help you better prepare for disasters

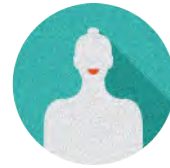


Call 2-1-1 to connect to resources

Free, 24 hour, confidential phone service in 200+ languages and a searchable online database. Trusted local, nonprofit organization providing access to 6000+ community, health, and disaster services such as:

- ▶ Food Assistance
- ▶ Housing & Utilities
- ▶ Disaster Relief & Prevention
- ▶ Financial & Legal Assistance
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Health, Nutrition & Primary Care
- ▶ Military & Veteran Services
- ▶ Enrollment Services

If you have limitations hearing or speaking, a specially-trained **California Relay Service Communications Assistant** can relay telephone conversations for all of your calls. Dial **7-1-1** and ask to be connected with **2-1-1** at **(858) 300-1211**.



TALK



LIVE CHAT



SEARCH



ENROLL



 **Facebook**
211sandiego

 **Twitter**
@211sd

 **Instagram**
211sd



Food Assistance



Housing & Utilities



**Disaster Relief
& Prevention**



**Financial &
Legal Assistance**



Transportation



**Health, Nutrition
& Primary Care**



**Military & Veteran
Services**



Enrollment Services

Make a Plan





If you smell gas, hear a hissing sound, or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and leave the area immediately. Do not light candles or strike matches. Only shut off the gas if you suspect a leak, because only the gas company can restore service.

Your Home

Emergency planning starts in your home

- ▶ Install smoke and carbon monoxide detectors on every level of your home and test regularly. If you are deaf or have hearing loss, install a system with flashing lights or vibrations. Call **2-1-1** if you need help installing smoke alarms.
- ▶ Know the location of utility valves and learn how to disconnect them during an emergency.

Write down the locations of utilities

Gas Valve: *

Water Valve:

Circuit Breaker:

Garage Door Manual Override:

Insurance Coverage

- ▶ Talk with your insurance agent to be sure that you have adequate insurance coverage. Typical homeowner's or renter's insurance may not provide full coverage for all hazards such as flooding, wildfires, or earthquakes.
- ▶ Inventory your possessions so you may claim reimbursement in case of loss or damage.

Evacuation Plan

- ▶ **Know your evacuation routes.** Find the location of all exits, including doors and windows in each room.
- ▶ **Evacuate early.** If you have medical or mobility concerns, or pets or service animals, prepare to leave when an Evacuation Warning is issued instead of waiting for a mandatory Evacuation Order.
- ▶ **Plan for unique needs.** Consider the ability of you and your loved ones to evacuate, use stairs, and access transportation. Arrange help from your support network or call **2-1-1** for assistance before an emergency.
- ▶ **Meeting places.** Know where you will meet your friends and family after an emergency. Pick two places to meet, one right outside your home and meeting place outside of your neighborhood.

Meeting place close to home:

Meeting place outside of your neighborhood:

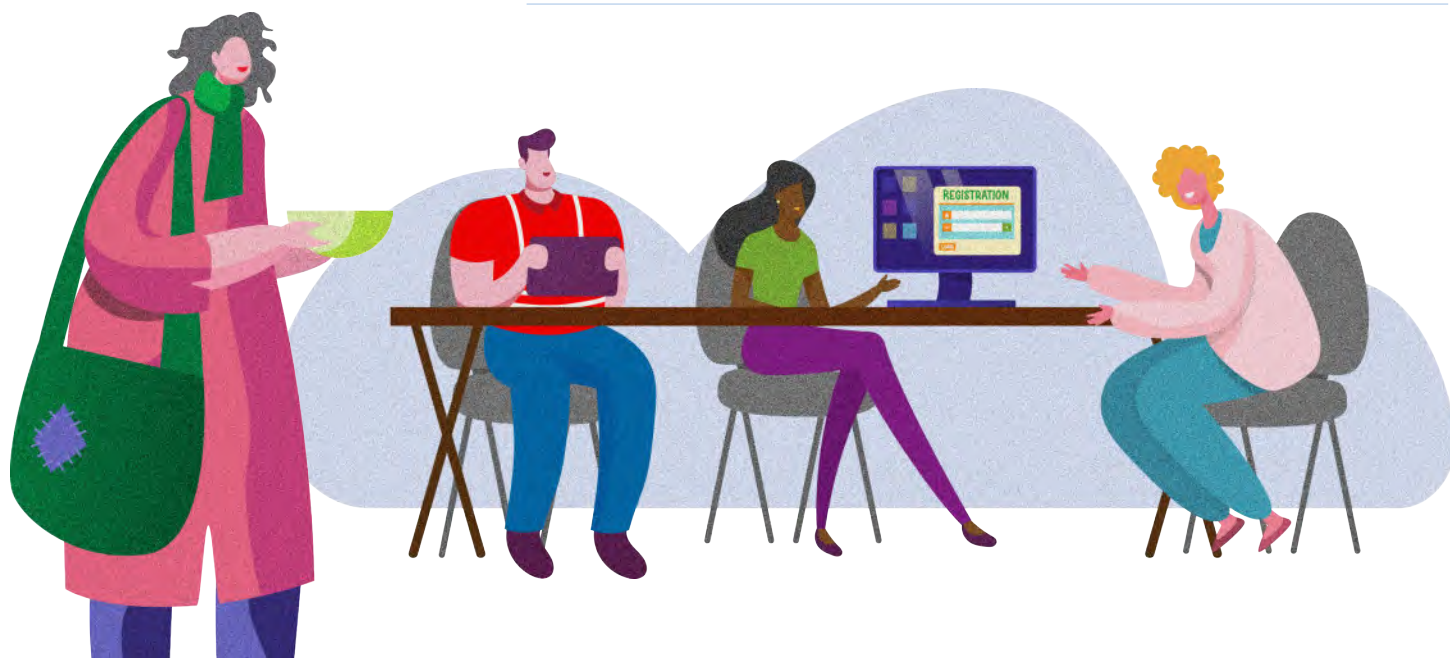


Emergency Shelters



If an emergency requires you to evacuate, consider going to a hotel, a friend or relative's home, or a shelter. Emergency shelters may be set up in schools, community buildings, and places of worship.

- ▶ Shelters provide food, water, and basic supplies.
- ▶ Bring items you need, including medical equipment.
- ▶ Shelters will be accessible and can meet needs of people with different abilities. Service animals are allowed.
- ▶ Shelters follow public health safety recommendations, such as social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ▶ Call **2-1-1** or visit **AlertSD.org** to find a shelter near you.

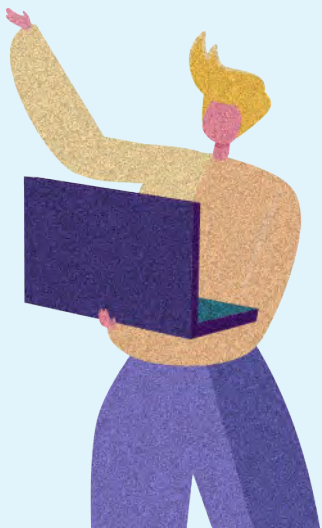


Planning for Your Medical Equipment

- ▶ Attach instruction cards on how to use and move each item in case of evacuation.
- ▶ Identify critical supplies (such as catheters, colostomy supplies, etc.) that must be taken.
- ▶ If you rely on electric medical equipment, ask your medical supply company about a back-up power source, and ask your utility company about programs you may be eligible for.
- ▶ If you depend on dialysis or other life-sustaining treatment, know the location of more than one treatment facility.



- ▶ To request a free **Vial of LIFE** kit, please call:
1-800-339-4661
- ▶ Fill out the medical information form included on the following pages or for a version with large print and different languages visit readysandiego.org/make-a-plan/
- ▶ Make copies and store in your wallet or purse. Share a copy with members of your support network.



Vial of LIFE

The **Vial of LIFE** program has saved countless lives by providing emergency responders with life-saving medical information. Store the **Vial of LIFE** envelope on your refrigerator.

Each **Vial of LIFE** kit includes:

- ▶ **A medical information form.** List your medical conditions, medications, emergency contacts, insurance, and hospital preference.
- ▶ **A vinyl envelope and magnet.** Place the completed medical form in the envelope and store it on the outside of your refrigerator. Add a copy of your power of attorney for health care and health care directive.
- ▶ **A Vial of LIFE sticker.** Place on the door jamb of your front door or a front window. This informs emergency responders that you completed a **Vial of LIFE**.

VIAL OF LIFE



Information & Assistance

1-800-339-4661

Updated On

____ / ____ / ____

Name _____

☐ Blind

☐ Deaf

☐ Alzheimer's Disease or Related Dementia

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Phone # _____ Male ☐ Female ☐ Date of Birth _____

Social Security Number (last four digits) _____

Medicare Number (last four digits) _____

Other Insurance _____ Policy Number _____

Do you have an Advance Health Care Directive? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, location _____ Agent _____ Phone # _____

Do you have a "Do Not Resuscitate Order" Yes ☐ No ☐

Registered with Sheriff's "Take Me Home"? Yes ☐ No ☐

Emergency Contacts

| Name | Relationship | Phone # and E-mail |
|------|--------------|--------------------|
|------|--------------|--------------------|

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ Name | _____ Relationship | _____ Phone # and E-mail |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ Caregiver | _____ Phone # and E-mail |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ Clergy | _____ Phone # and E-mail |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|

Pet's Information Name & Type _____

Veterinarian _____ Phone # _____

Medical Information

Primary Doctor _____ Phone # _____

Secondary Doctor _____ Phone # _____

Hospital _____ Phone # _____

Height _____ Weight _____ Blood Type _____

Normal Blood Pressure _____

Allergies to drugs or foods _____

Please list any medical conditions that apply (for example: cardiac, diabetes, hypertension, stroke) _____

Surgeries (type and date)

Do you?

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Wear dentures? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | Wear glasses? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Wear contacts? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | Use Oxygen? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Wear hearing aids? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | Wheelchair? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Other Important Emergency Information

Immunizations

Where do you keep your medications?

Medications
(Prescription, Over-the-counter Drugs, Vitamins, Herbal Supplelments)

| Name | Dose-Frequency | Purpose |
|-------|----------------|---------|
| <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Name | Dose-Frequency | Purpose |
| <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Name | Dose-Frequency | Purpose |
| <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Name | Dose-Frequency | Purpose |
| <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Name | Dose-Frequency | Purpose |
| <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Name | Dose-Frequency | Purpose |
| <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Name | Dose-Frequency | Purpose |
| <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Name | Dose-Frequency | Purpose |
| <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Planning for Different Circumstances

Disasters are challenging for everyone. We benefit from understanding our own needs and the unique needs of our friends, neighbors, and family members. Disaster preparedness is an individual and a community effort. Review the tips below to help prepare for a variety of circumstances.





People with Pets or Service Animals

- ▶ Get your pet an ID tag. Ask for a free or discounted microchip.
- ▶ Pack food, water, medicine, and proof of immunization.
- ▶ Dial **2-1-1** for local animal service resources.



Older Adults

- ▶ Clear your home of clutter to prevent falls.
- ▶ If you receive home care, ask about their plans for emergencies.
- ▶ If you live in a retirement community, learn about their emergency plan.
- ▶ Consider getting a medical alert system so you can call for help.



Rural Communities

- ▶ Share alerts through phone trees and ham radio networks.
- ▶ Meet with neighbors to discuss collaboration.
- ▶ Plan for evacuating large animals.

People with Developmental Disabilities

- ▶ Practice your disaster plan with your support network to help you feel safe.
- ▶ Ask emergency responders to repeat directions if you don't understand.
- ▶ Practice how you might quickly describe your disability to a rescuer.



People with Speech/Communication Disabilities

- ▶ Carry an instruction card on how to communicate with you.
- ▶ Carry communication devices, phrase cards, or picture boards, like on page 43 and 44.
- ▶ Know how to replace your assistive device if damaged.



People with Mobility or Other Physical Disabilities

- ▶ Identify paratransit or accessible transportation options.
- ▶ Plan for damaged ramps, rails, or elevators.
- ▶ Bring an extra wheelchair battery, tire repair kit, and seat cushion.



People who are Blind or who have Low Vision



- ▶ Mark emergency supplies with Braille or large print.
- ▶ Keep a Braille or deaf-blind communication device in your emergency supply kit.
- ▶ Keep Braille/text communication cards for two-way communication.

People with Dementia



- ▶ Move to a quieter place to avoid agitation. Limit stimulation.
- ▶ Redirect the person's attention if he or she becomes upset.
- ▶ Find outlets such as taking a walk or engaging in simple tasks.
- ▶ Avoid elaborate explanations. Use concrete terms.

Pregnant women and families with infants



- ▶ Find out where to get prenatal or well-baby checkups if your doctor's office closes.
- ▶ Include baby care supplies in your **Go Kit**.
- ▶ Tell shelter staff if you have a baby or have issues with your pregnancy.

Transportation Challenged

- ▶ Arrange for rides with neighbors if you must evacuate.
- ▶ Call **2-1-1** to identify transportation service providers in your area.
- ▶ Ask if public transit or ride share services may be free after a disaster.



People who speak Limited English

- ▶ Find trusted community sources to talk to about safety options.
- ▶ Call **2-1-1** for information in over 200 languages.
- ▶ Ask a bilingual person to share safety steps with you.
- ▶ Know which of your media sources provide emergency alerts.



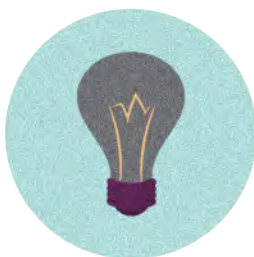
New Californians

- ▶ Learn emergency system basics, like dialing **2-1-1** for non-emergencies and **9-1-1** for emergencies.
- ▶ Ask your community how disasters here are different.
- ▶ Find trusted sources in emergencies beyond the government.



Planning for Different Emergencies

In this section you will find tips on what to do in different disaster situations.



Power Outages



Fires



Tsunamis



Floods



Heat Waves



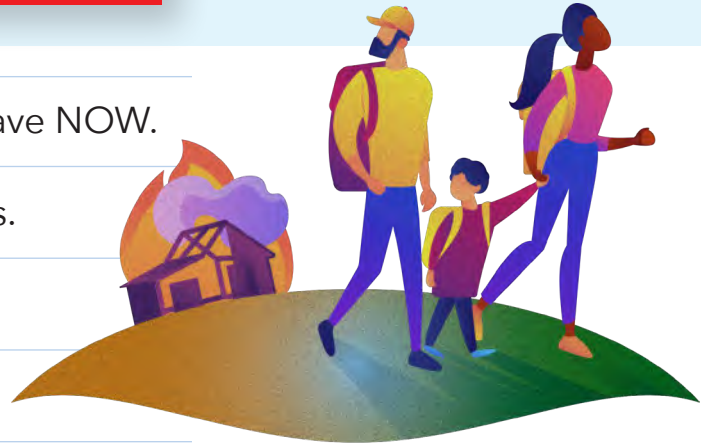
Earthquakes

Fires



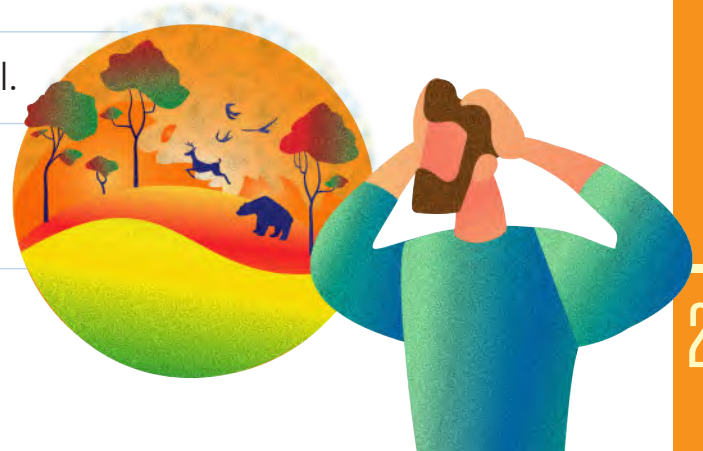
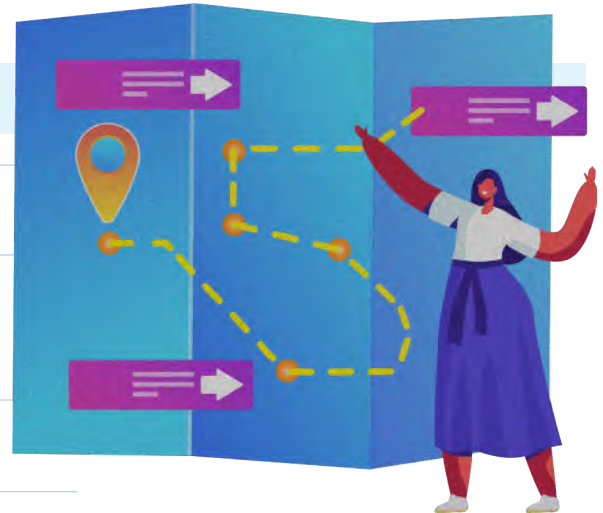
Before:

- ▶ Evacuation warning means prepare to leave NOW.
- ▶ Plan for no electricity. Do not use candles.
- ▶ Get a bandana or mask to protect lungs.
- ▶ Plan escape routes from each room.
- ▶ Clean gutters. Remove brush near home. Call **2-1-1** to see if local Fire Safe Councils can assist.



During:

- ▶ Evacuation order means you must leave NOW.
- ▶ Don't "wait and see." Leave immediately when ordered to evacuate.
- ▶ When a door feels hot, do not open it.
- ▶ If trapped, close doors and windows to keep smoke out.
- ▶ If your clothes are on fire, Stop, Drop and Roll.
- ▶ Leave smoky areas quickly. Stay low to the ground as smoke rises.



Earthquakes



Before:

- ▶ Secure furniture to walls.
- ▶ Identify safe spots in each room, like sturdy tables and desks.
- ▶ Identify dangerous spots near windows, mirrors, and hanging objects.
- ▶ Learn how to shut off gas, water, and electricity.



During:



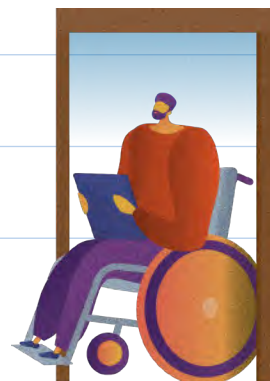
Drop!

Cover!

Hold on!



- ▶ Don't rush outside. Get under a desk or table.
- ▶ If outside, move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, or powerlines.
- ▶ If driving, pull over and stop away from buildings and trees.
- ▶ Using a wheelchair: Go into a doorway, lock wheels, cover head and neck.
- ▶ Be ready for aftershocks.
- ▶ Watch for tsunamis on the coast.



Flooding



Before:

- ▶ Keep storm pipes and drains clear.
- ▶ Move valuables to higher floors.
- ▶ Monitor TV and radio for flood watches or warnings.
- ▶ Learn best escape routes to higher ground.
- ▶ Use sandbags to divert water.



During:

- ▶ Don't "wait and see." Leave immediately when ordered to evacuate.
- ▶ Never walk, swim, or drive through moving water. Remember, Turn Around, Don't Drown.
- ▶ Watch for mudslides.
- ▶ Avoid downed powerlines.
- ▶ If instructed, turn off water and electricity and unplug appliances.



Power Outages



Before:

- ▶ Prepare flashlights – no candles.
- ▶ Keep an emergency backup phone charger.
- ▶ Buy food that won't spoil and doesn't need cooking.
- ▶ Keep car gas tank at least half full.

During:

- ▶ Unplug appliances/electronics to prevent damage.
- ▶ Leave one light plugged in.
- ▶ Keep your refrigerator and freezer door closed.
- ▶ Do not use your gas stove for heat.
- ▶ Use generators, camp stoves, and grills outdoors.



Be **prepared** for public safety power shutoff

San Diego Gas & Electric® (SDG&E®) sometimes turns power off in fire-prone areas during adverse weather conditions as a safety precaution. This is known as a **Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS)**. While these events are more likely to occur in high fire-risk areas, all San Diegans could be affected and should be prepared. **SDG&E** aims to send early notifications via phone calls, text alerts, emails and other means before turning off power.

Stay informed during PSPS

Update Your Contact Information and/or Sign Up for Outage Notifications

Visit sdge.com/notifications or call **1-800-411-7343** to update your contact information and/or sign up to receive voice, text and/or email notifications, even if you don't have an **SDG&E** account.

Community Resource Centers

SDG&E may open **Community Resource Centers** near affected communities during a PSPS event. Visitors can receive preparedness materials, ice, water, snacks,



Follow **SDG&E** on social media and the NewsCenter for updates during a PSPS



Facebook: facebook.com/SanDiegoGasandElectric



Twitter: twitter.com/SDGE



Instagram: instagram.com/sdge



Nextdoor:
[San Diego Gas & Electric](https://www.nextdoor.com/san-diego-gas-electric)

NewsCenter:
sdgenews.com



charging for mobile devices, small solar powered batteries, radios and up-to-date information about the shutoff event. Public health protocols may also be in place including social distancing measures, routine deep cleaning and drive through service. Learn more at sdge.com/resource-centers.

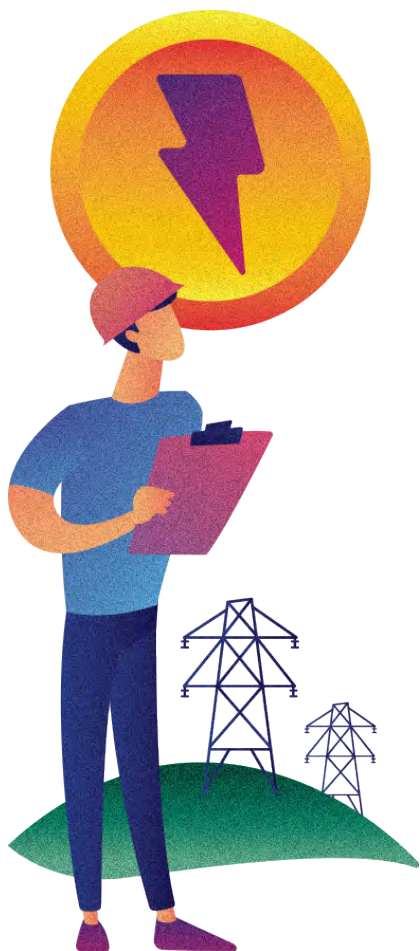
Event Duration/Backup Generation

A PSPS event will require power to remain out for as long as a threat to public safety and to the electric system continues. Before power can be restored, crews must inspect power lines and equipment and make any needed repairs.

You are encouraged to explore safe, alternative power sources to operate your critical equipment during PSPS events. For additional information on choosing a generator or an alternative back-up system, please consult a licensed electrician and **SDG&E**. Learn more at sdge.com/generator.

Medical Baseline Allowance program

If you or someone in your household has a qualifying medical condition or needs certain in-home medical equipment, you may be eligible for more electricity or natural gas at a lower rate. The person with the qualifying medical condition must live at the address on the application, and the medical equipment must be for home-use only. This program can also help by providing extra notifications in advance of a PSPS event. Learn more at sdge.com/medicalbaseline.



CARE and FERA programs

CARE and **FERA** are two **SDG&E** programs that can provide you with a monthly discount on your bill.

► **California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE)**

30% or more monthly bill discount.

► **Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA)**

18% monthly bill discount. **FERA** is only open to households with three or more people.

Learn more about qualifications, income guidelines, and apply to these programs at sdge.com/CARE.

Energy Savings Assistance program

Energy-efficient home improvements can make your home more comfortable, save you money now, and for years to come. You may be eligible to receive low- or no-cost products and installation. Learn more and apply at sdge.com/ESA.

Access & Functional Needs (AFN) Resources

SDG&E and **2-1-1** San Diego partner to support individuals with Access and Functional Needs. Information and services are provided to increase preparedness and self-resilience during PSPS events and emergencies. Services may include assisted transportation, backup power, preparedness items, food security, temporary shelter and welfare checks. Learn more at 211SanDiego.org or dial **2-1-1**.



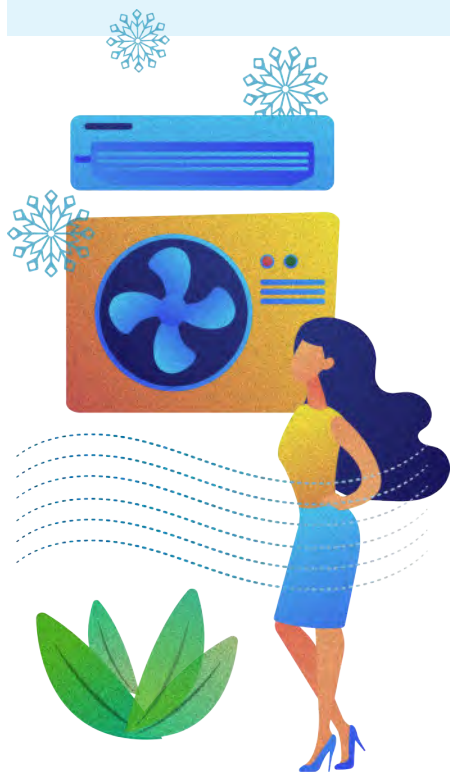
Tips for other Emergencies

Pandemics and Public Health Emergencies



- ▶ Store a two-week supply of water and food.
- ▶ Keep prescription drugs on hand.
- ▶ Wash hands frequently.
- ▶ Cover coughs or sneezes.
- ▶ Stay home if you are sick.

Extreme Heat



- ▶ Seek air conditioning or a fan.
- ▶ Go to libraries, shopping malls, or call **2-1-1** to find a designated cool zone or visit coolzones.org.
- ▶ Take a cool bath.
- ▶ Drink cool, non-alcoholic, non-caffeinated beverages.
- ▶ If you feel ill, call a doctor or **9-1-1** immediately.

Extreme Cold

- ▶ Stay indoors.
- ▶ Wear warm, comfortable, dry clothing.
- ▶ Watch for frostbite, hypothermia, or overexertion.
- ▶ Do not use a charcoal or gas grill for heat inside your home.



Tsunami

- ▶ Move to higher ground, inland and/or to a higher floor.
- ▶ Listen to your radio or TV for emergency instructions.
- ▶ Leave immediately if ordered to do so.
- ▶ Do not go sightseeing - stay away from the coast.
- ▶ Do not return to the hazard zone until local safety officials give the "all clear."





Terrorism

- ▶ Report suspicious activities to authorities.
- ▶ Do not accept packages from strangers.
- ▶ Follow instructions from emergency officials.
- ▶ Be ready for instructions to shelter in place or evacuate.
- ▶ Remain calm, patient, and contact someone in your personal support network.

- ▶ For more information on responding to specific emergencies, visit the County's preparedness website: [ReadySanDiego.org](https://www.ready.sandiego.gov/)

Evacuation Warning: The alerting of people in an affected area of potential threat to life and property. An Evacuation Warning considers the probability that an area will be affected in the near future and prepares people for a potential Evacuation Order. Vulnerable populations such as people with disabilities, with access or functional needs, and/or large animals should leave now.

Evacuation Order: Requires immediate movement out of an affected area due to an imminent threat to life.

Shelter in Place: Go inside. Shut and lock doors and windows. Prepare to self-sustain until further notice and/or contacted by emergency officials.



Gather Supplies



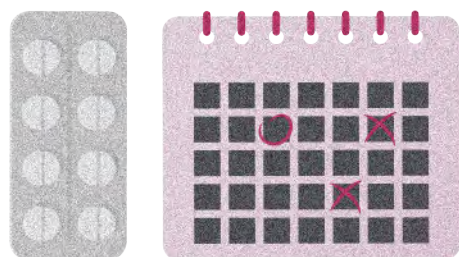
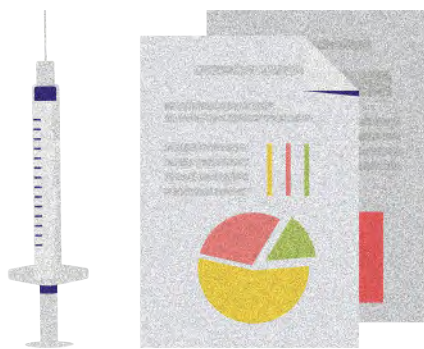


Go Kit

Most disasters are unexpected and happen fast. You might not have time to shop or pack. Pack a “Go Kit” for when you must leave in a hurry.

Check off items you have and add those you will need:

- ☐ Bottled water and nonperishable food, such as granola bars
- ☐ Copies and/or a USB flash drive of your important documents in a waterproof container (identification, insurance, photos of family and pets for identification)
- ☐ List of the medications you take, why you take them, and their dosages
- ☐ If any medication needs to be refrigerated, keep an extra ice pack in the freezer
- ☐ Contact information for your household and members of your support network
- ☐ Flashlight, hand-crank or battery-operated AM/FM radio, and extra batteries
- ☐ Cash, in small bills
- ☐ Notepad and pen
- ☐ Antibacterial wipes and hand sanitizer



Home Kit

In some emergencies, you may be safer staying at home. You may not have water to drink or be able to flush the toilet. You may not have electricity to keep your food cold, turn on the light, or charge your phone. Prepare a "Home Kit" to survive for at least three days without water or electricity.

Check off items you have and add those you will need:

- ☐ One gallon of drinking water, per person, per day
- ☐ Food that won't spoil, like ready-to-eat canned foods, and a manual can opener
- ☐ First-aid kit
- ☐ Medications, including a list of the medications you take, why you take them, and their dosages
- ☐ Flashlight or battery-powered lantern, battery-operated AM/FM radio, and extra batteries, or wind-up radios that do not require batteries
- ☐ Whistle or bell
- ☐ Back-up medical equipment, if possible (e.g., oxygen, medication, scooter battery, hearing aids, mobility aids, glasses, facemasks, gloves)
- ☐ Style and serial numbers of medical devices (such as pacemakers) and usage instructions

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

A vertical collage of various icons. At the top, there are two clear plastic containers: the top one contains a mix of red strawberries and blueberries, and the bottom one contains green grapes. To the right of these are three medicine bottles of different shapes and colors (blue, yellow, and blue with a pink label). Below the containers are a pair of black sunglasses and a large red location pin icon with a white bullseye. In the center is a tablet computer displaying a blue screen with diagonal lines. To the left of the tablet are two more medicine bottles, one orange with a white cap and one red with a blue cap. Below the orange bottle is a grey power adapter with a green lightning bolt and a cable. To the right of the power adapter is a white thermometer. Below the power adapter is a blue and green digital camera. To the right of the camera is a pinkish-brown jar containing a stack of papers, with a white label that says 'TRAVEL' in purple capital letters. Below the jar is a yellow folder with a photo of a man on the left and the text 'HOME DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS' in red and black capital letters on the right. To the right of the folder is a yellow pencil with a pink eraser. At the bottom left are three blue and white capsules, and at the bottom right is a red first aid kit with a large white cross on its front.

Communication Tools

I need a translator

Necesito un traductor

**Tôi cần một người
phiên dịch**

ةمچرتلا ىلا ةجاحب انا

**Kailangan ko ng
tagasalin**

我需要翻

During an emergency, your normal way of communicating may be impacted by changes in environment, noise, service disruptions, or confusion.

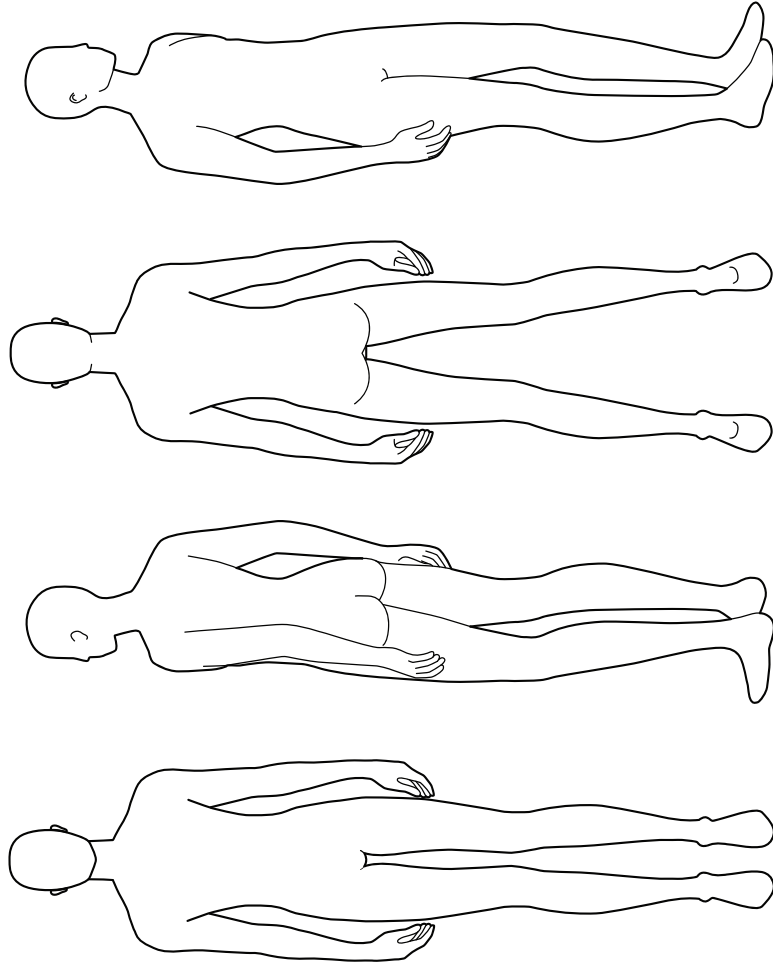
If you are blind or have low vision, practice explaining to others how to guide you.

If you are Deaf or hard of hearing, find alternate ways to communicate your needs, such as through gestures, note cards, or text messages. Keep communication cards in your emergency supply kits.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
| K | L | M | N | Ñ | O | P | Q | R | S |
| T | U | Ü | V | W | X | Y | Z | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| . | ' | , | ? | ! | + | - | SPACE | | |



PAIN CHART | LEVEL OF PAIN



Dull
 Sharp
 Radiating

I want pain medicine

 Shot
 One pill
 Two pills

Itches
 Stings
 Hurts/aches

Burns
 Can't move/numb

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| How am I doing? | What day/time? | What is happening? | When is tube coming out? |
| IV | Remove restraints | Exercise | Massage |
| leave me alone | Don't leave | Come back later | Prayer |
| Bathroom | Cool cloth | Pillow/blanket | Glasses/Socks |
| Wash face | Shampoo/Bath | Comb/Brush | Teeth brushed |

I AM

Short of breath

Hungry/Thirsty

Angry

In pain

Cold/Hot

Afraid

Choking

Tired

Frustrated

Feeling sick

Dizzy

Sad

I WANT TO SEE

Doctor

Nurse

Family

Chaplain

I WANT

To be suctioned

To sleep

Lights Off/On

To turn left

Lip moistened

TV/Video/DVD

To go home

To turn right

Water/Ice

Call light/Remote

To sit up

Head of bed up/down

To be comforted

It quiet

To lie down

Get out of bed

Yes

No

STOP

Pen/Paper

Thank you

I Love you

For infection control purposes, please do not reuse this board between patients.



SD County Emergency



ReadySanDiego

Plan, Prepare



Emergency

Disaster Info, Maps, Shelters



Recovery

Resources, Assistance

Disaster Info | Refreshed:
PT

Excessive Heat Warning Issued Today,
8/14/20, 12:00 p.m. through 8/15/20, 12:00 p.m.

Fri Aug 14, 2020 12:00 PM

Excessive Heat Warning Issued Today,
7/30/20, 11:00 a.m. through 8/02/20, 9:00 p.m.

Thu Jul 30, 2020 11:00 AM PDT ASL/Audio

Excessive Heat Warning Issued Today,
7/31/20, 11:00 a.m. through 8/03/20, 9:00 p.m.

Fri Jul 31, 2020 11:00 AM PDT ASL/Audio

**Stay
Informed**



Stay Informed



- ▶ County's preparedness website: ReadySanDiego.org



- ▶ Register your cell phone number, VoIP phone number and email at ReadySanDiego.org/AlertSanDiego. This is the County's emergency mass notification system used by first responders to send evacuation instructions and other disaster information through calls, text, and email.



- ▶ Download the free **SD Emergency App**, available in English and Spanish for iOS and Android mobile devices. Visit ReadySanDiego.org/SDEmergencyApp.



Twitter.com/ReadySanDiego

- ▶ During an emergency, visit AlertSD.org or the **SD Emergency App** for incident updates, shelter locations, evacuation areas, hazard perimeters, official social media feeds, and more.



Facebook.com/ReadySanDiego

- ▶ The main **Emergency Alert System** radio stations for San Diego County are **KOGO AM 600** and **KLSD AM 1360**.
- ▶ For recovery information, visit RecoverSD.org.
- ▶ For non-emergency questions and updated disaster information, call **2-1-1**.
- ▶ If you are experiencing a life-threatening emergency, call **9-1-1**.

Getting Support

Disasters can be stressful and overwhelming. You may feel irritable, sad, or angry. You may experience headaches or not be able to sleep.

Talk to someone about your feelings, even though it might be difficult.

Look to your support network or seek help from a professional.

San Diego Access and Crisis Line

If you need support, experienced counselors are available 7 days a week/24 hours a day to provide you with a referral to meet your needs and help determine eligibility for mental health or substance use services.

- Call **(888) 724-7240**
or visit our web site:
www.sandiegocounty.gov/hhsa/programs/bhs

National Alliance on Mental Health (NAMI) San Diego

You can connect with a trained crisis counselor to receive free crisis support 24 hours a day.

- Text **NAMI** to **741-741**
or call **(888) 523-5933**

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and Veterans Crisis Line

We can all help prevent suicide. The Lifeline provides 24/7, free and confidential support for people in distress, prevention and crisis resources for you or your loved ones, and best practices for professionals.

- Call **(800) 273-8255**
or call **9-8-8**



This document was prepared under a grant from Listos California, a program anchored at the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of Listos California or the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

San Diego County Office of Emergency Services

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide



Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

I. PREPARATION

Family Meetings

At least once a year, have a meeting with your family to discuss and update your disaster plan. Determine what additional training, equipment, and supplies are needed to meet your family's needs. Don't forget to practice! Occasional drills can improve reaction time and help to avoid panic in an actual emergency.

A. Know how and where to shut off utilities.

Location of Main Water Valve: _____

Location of Gas Valve*: _____

Location of Wrench: _____

Location of Garage Door Manual Override: _____

Location of Other Utilities: _____

* Do not shut off gas unless you suspect a leak exists.

B. On a separate sheet of paper, draw a floor plan of your home showing the location of exit doors and windows, utility shutoffs, first aid kit, and emergency supplies. Ensure EVERYONE in your household is familiar with it. Show it to babysitters and house guests when you're going away.

C. Reunion locations: Establish two places where you and your family can meet following an emergency. One immediately outside of your home, e.g. a neighbor's mailbox, or community park **AND** another site outside of your immediate community in case you are unable to return home.

Home Location: _____

Away-from-Home Location: _____

D. Out-of-State Contact: Name and telephone number of a person outside of the state for family members to call and report their location and condition. Everyone should memorize this number!

Name: _____

Location: _____ Phone: (____) _____

E. What is your children's school disaster policy?

Are medical consent forms for your children complete and current? _____

Where are they located? _____

F. Assemble a Home Emergency Supply Kit. Store it in a convenient and accessible location. See Section VII for details on what to put inside your Home Emergency Supply Kit.

Location of Home Emergency Supply Kit: _____

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

II. TRAINING

- A. Learn how to protect yourself from falling objects, smoke, fire, toxic fumes, etc.
- B. Learn First Aid/CPR

Person(s) Trained:

Name: _____ Date Training Expires: _____

Name: _____ Date Training Expires: _____

III. BEFORE A DISASTER

There are many different kinds of disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, airplane crashes, chemical spills, and explosions, which seldom give warning and can be equally devastating to their victims. Although this guide is primarily about earthquake preparation, the steps you take will help your family prepare for any type of disaster that could strike in your community. For additional information on local disaster preparedness for your home, school, and business visit www.ReadySanDiego.org.

- A. Register your cell phone, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) phone, and email address with AlertSanDiego*. **Listed and unlisted landlines are already registered. Registering makes it more likely that you will receive an emergency notification. Registration is quick and simple.**
**Also available in accessible formats such as American Sign Language.*
- B. Download the **SD Emergency App** for Android and iOS devices.
- C. Inspect your home. Identify potential hazards and evacuation routes.
- D. Secure water heater and tall or heavy furniture to wall studs.
- E. Move heavy items to lower shelves in bookcases.
- F. Install clips, latches and other locking devices on cabinet doors.
- G. Provide strong support and flexible connections on gas appliances.
- H. Remove or isolate and secure flammable materials.
- I. Review and practice this plan.



IV. DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

- A. If you are indoors **STAY THERE**. Move away from windows, bookcases, and high/overhanging shelves. Get under a sturdy table or desk and hold onto it. Be prepared to move with it and **HOLD** that position until the shaking stops and it is safe to relocate. If there is no desk or table to get under, brace yourself in an interior corner. Watch for falling, flying and sliding objects, and be especially careful around windows, as they can shatter during an earthquake.

NOTE: *If you are in a mobile home which is resting on A-Frame supports, get on top of the bed or sofa and cover your head and face. If a mobile home slips off the supports they may penetrate the flooring and cause injuries.*
- B. If you are outdoors, move to an open area away from buildings, trees, power poles, brick or block walls and other objects that could fall.
- C. If you are in an automobile, stop and stay in it until the shaking ends. Avoid stopping near trees and power lines or on or under overpasses or bridges.
- D. If you are in a multi-level building, get under a desk and hold on, or crouch next to an interior wall until the shaking stops. **DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR TO EVACUATE.** Use the stairs.
- E. If you are in a store, get under a table or any sturdy object. Avoid stopping under anything that could fall. **DO NOT RUN FOR THE EXIT.** After the shaking has stopped, choose your exit carefully.

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

V. IF YOU EVACUATE

A. Take with you:

- Medicines and first aid kit
- Flashlight, radio and batteries
- Important documents and cash
- Blankets and extra clothes
- Personal sanitary items
- Any additional items you feel are necessary (e.g. photos, heirlooms, jewelry, etc.)

B. Make arrangements for pets. Don't forget food, medications, vaccination records, and other important items.

VI. AFTER A DISASTER

A. Put on heavy shoes immediately to avoid injury from stepping on glass.

B. Locate a light source, such as a flashlight, if necessary.

C. Check for injuries and administer first aid.

D. Check for fires and fire hazards.

- Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the hot water heater. If you smell gas, hear a hissing sound or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open the windows and carefully leave the house. **DO NOT TURN LIGHTS ON OR OFF. DO NOT STRIKE MATCHES.**

NOTE: Do not shut off the gas unless you suspect a leak exists. Only the gas company can restore service.

- If necessary, turn off the electrical system at the main circuit breaker or fuse box.

E. Check on your neighbors.

F. Visit www.SDCountyEmergency.com or the **SD Emergency App** for updates, shelter locations, interactive mapping information (e.g. evacuation areas and hazard perimeters), official social media feeds, and other critical information.

G. Listen for advisories using a battery powered radio. The primary Emergency Alert System station for San Diego County is KOGO AM 600. The secondary station is KLSD AM 1360.

H. Do not use the phone except in emergencies. Only call 9-1-1 for life threatening emergencies. Have a plug-in analog phone in case the power is out, but phone lines are still working.

I. For general and updated disaster information or volunteer opportunities, call 2-1-1.

J. Do not touch downed power lines or objects touching downed wires. Do not stand in water near downed lines.

K. Remove fallen debris that may cause personal injury.

L. Assess house, roof, and chimney for damages.

M. Be prepared for aftershocks.

N. Open closets and cupboards carefully because items may have fallen or become rearranged.

O. Cooperate with public safety officials.

P. Be prepared to evacuate when/if necessary.

Q. DO NOT GO SIGHTSEEING!



Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

VII. HOME EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

This list contains items usually available in your home. It is recommended that they be organized and located together for easy access during an emergency. Your emergency supplies should be sufficient to sustain you, your family and pets for a **minimum of 72 hours**. A two (2) week supply of prescription and necessary over-the-counter medications is recommended.

Basic Supplies

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water* – minimum of 1 gallon per person per day | <input type="checkbox"/> Blankets or sleeping bags for each member of the family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Perishable Foods* | <input type="checkbox"/> Radio – portable, with spare batteries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Aid Kit and Manual | <input type="checkbox"/> Prescription and over-the-counter medications* |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Can opener – non-electric | <input type="checkbox"/> Additional equipment – glasses, dentures, hearing aids |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Watch or clock – non-electric | <input type="checkbox"/> Flashlight – spare batteries and light bulb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plug-in analog telephone | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire extinguisher – multipurpose labeled “ABC” |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cash | <input type="checkbox"/> Whistle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Important documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Dust mask |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Activity items for adults (e.g. deck of cards) and kids (e.g. coloring books with crayons) | |

*Rotate food, water, and medications as necessary. Remember to consider household members with unique needs: infants, elderly, disabled, allergies. Avoid salty foods, as they will make you thirsty.

Water Tips

The best option is to store drinking water prior to a disaster, in appropriate containers. If purified water is not available, water should be boiled for 1 full minute, keeping in mind that some water will evaporate. Let the water completely cool before use.

Sanitation Supplies

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Large plastic trash bags for waste, sanitation, and protection | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-moistened towelettes | <input type="checkbox"/> Feminine supplies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hand soap and liquid detergent | <input type="checkbox"/> Infant supplies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shampoo | <input type="checkbox"/> Toilet paper and paper towels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toothpaste & toothbrush | <input type="checkbox"/> Deodorant |

Cooking Supplies

- ☐ Plastic bags – various sizes, sealable
- ☐ Paper plates, plastic utensils, paper towels
- ☐ Pots (cooking) – at least two
- ☐ Barbecue or gas grill; charcoal and lighter or propane (**for outdoor use only**); Sterno® stove

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

VII. HOME EMERGENCY SUPPLIES (CONTINUED)

Safety Supplies

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Knife, razor blade, and multipurpose tool | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy gloves for each adult |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clothes – complete change for each family member (Preferably long pants and long sleeves for protection) | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy shoes for each family member |

Pet Supplies

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carrier | <input type="checkbox"/> Collar with ID tag and harness or leash |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food | <input type="checkbox"/> Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medications | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation items – Litter and litter box if appropriate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Important documents such as vaccination records and license information | |

Car Survival Kit

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-perishable food | <input type="checkbox"/> Sealable plastic bags |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flares | <input type="checkbox"/> Flashlight with batteries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled water | <input type="checkbox"/> Tools and rubber hose |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Aid Kit and Manual | <input type="checkbox"/> Critical medications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire extinguisher | <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-moistened towelettes and tissues |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blanket | <input type="checkbox"/> Extra clothing |

VIII. IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

USE "9-1-1" FOR LIFE THREATENING EMERGENCIES ONLY

NON-EMERGENCY FIRE DEPARTMENT: _____

NON-EMERGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY: _____

PRIMARY DOCTOR: _____

GAS COMPANY: _____

ELECTRIC COMPANY: _____

WATER COMPANY: _____

OUT-OF-STATE CONTACT: _____

POISON CONTROL: 1-800-222-1222

OTHER: _____

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

IX. PRACTICE YOUR PLAN AS A FAMILY

- A.** Practice helps people feel less disoriented and better organized in case of a disaster – even in the middle of the night.
- B.** Make sure your family knows where to locate fire extinguishers, gas and water valves, and the main circuit breaker.
- C.** Update your Family Disaster Plan every year.
- Verify the telephone numbers and personal information of everyone listed in the plan.
 - Print updated copies for all the members of your family.
- D.** In case of emergency, you should know the school's disaster plan.
- Determine what is required to release your child to your representatives if you cannot get there yourself.
 - Ensure that the school knows your current contact information and those people authorized to pick up your child.
- E.** Check the contents of your emergency kits.
- Change the batteries in your flashlights and portable radio; replace spare batteries.
 - Replenish your emergency kits. Replace bottled water; ensure that all food is still safe to eat and that medications have not expired.

Every family member should carry a copy of this important information:

| EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION |
|--|
| Out-of-State Contact |
| Name: _____ |
| Telephone: _____ |
| Neighborhood Meeting Place: _____ |
| Out-of-Area Meeting Place: _____ |
| Call 2-1-1 for disaster information such as shelters, road closures, affected areas, and recovery and relief programs. |

| EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION |
|--|
| Out-of-State Contact |
| Name: _____ |
| Telephone: _____ |
| Neighborhood Meeting Place: _____ |
| Out-of-Area Meeting Place: _____ |
| Call 2-1-1 for disaster information such as shelters, road closures, affected areas, and recovery and relief programs. |

| EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION |
|--|
| Out-of-State Contact |
| Name: _____ |
| Telephone: _____ |
| Neighborhood Meeting Place: _____ |
| Out-of-Area Meeting Place: _____ |
| Call 2-1-1 for disaster information such as shelters, road closures, affected areas, and recovery and relief programs. |

| EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION |
|--|
| Out-of-State Contact |
| Name: _____ |
| Telephone: _____ |
| Neighborhood Meeting Place: _____ |
| Out-of-Area Meeting Place: _____ |
| Call 2-1-1 for disaster information such as shelters, road closures, affected areas, and recovery and relief programs. |

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

NOTICE:

The information presented in this brochure is believed to be accurate and of practical value in preparing for a disaster, however, no guarantee can be given that the guidance presented will provide protection.

The County of San Diego, the San Diego County Office of Emergency Services, the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization, the Unified Disaster Council and each organization's officers, employees, and agents, assume no legal liability for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, product, or process disclosed herein, or for any injuries or damages arising from any disaster or occurrence giving rise to the use or application of the information, products or processes described or disclosed herein.



County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services

Phone: (858) 565-3490

Website: www.ReadySanDiego.org

San Diego County Board of Supervisors

Greg Cox
District 1

Dianne Jacob
District 2

Kristin Gaspar
District 3

Ron Roberts
District 4

Bill Horn
District 5

Background cover-photos provided by Robert A. Eplett/Cal-EMA

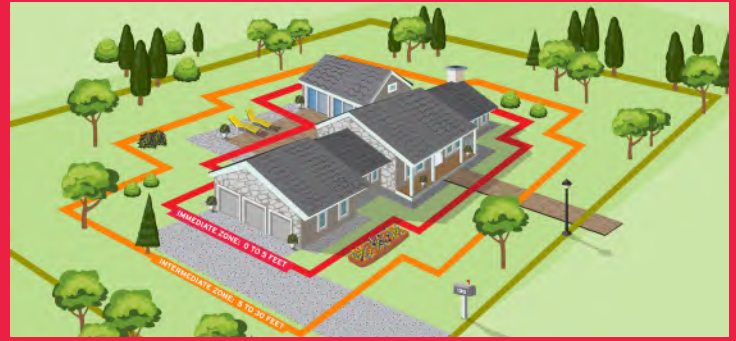
This document was prepared under a grant from FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate or the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

PREPAREDNESS STARTS WITH YOU!



HOW TO PREPARE YOUR HOME FOR WILDFIRES

WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION STEPS THAT CAN MAKE YOUR HOME SAFER DURING A WILDFIRE



■ VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

1. HOME IGNITION ZONES

To increase your home's chance of surviving a wildfire, choose fire-resistant building materials and limit the amount of flammable vegetation in the three home ignition zones. The zones include the **Immediate Zone**: (0 to 5 feet around the house), the **Intermediate Zone** (5 to 30 feet), and the **Extended Zone** (30 to 100 feet).

2. LANDSCAPING AND MAINTENANCE

To reduce ember ignitions and fire spread, trim branches that overhang the home, porch, and deck and prune branches of large trees up to 6 to 10 feet (depending on their height) from the ground. Remove plants containing resins, oils, and waxes. Use crushed stone or gravel instead of flammable mulches in the **Immediate Zone** (0 to 5 feet around the house). Keep your landscape in good condition.

■ FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION

3. ROOFING AND VENTS

Class A fire-rated roofing products, such as composite shingles, metal, concrete, and clay tiles, offer the best protection. Inspect shingles or roof tiles and replace or repair those that are loose or missing to prevent ember penetration. Box in eaves, but provide ventilation to prevent condensation and mildew. Roof and attic vents should be screened to prevent ember entry.

4. DECKS AND PORCHES

Never store flammable materials underneath decks or porches. Remove dead vegetation and debris from under decks and porches and between deck board joints.

5. SIDING AND WINDOWS

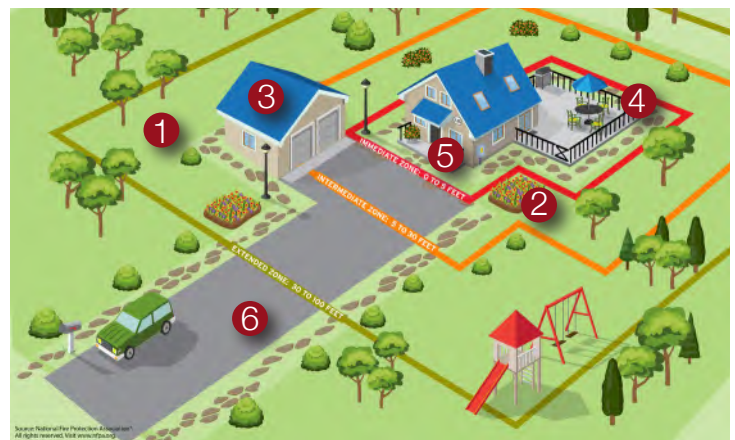
Embers can collect in small nooks and crannies and ignite combustible materials; radiant heat from flames can crack windows. Use fire-resistant siding such as brick, fiber-cement, plaster, or stucco, and use dual-pane tempered glass windows.

■ BE PREPARED

6. EMERGENCY RESPONDER ACCESS

Ensure your home and neighborhood have legible and clearly marked street names and numbers. Driveways should be at least 12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 15 feet for emergency vehicle access.

- Develop, discuss, and practice an emergency action plan with everyone in your home. Include details for handling pets, large animals, and livestock.
- Know two ways out of your neighborhood and have a predesignated meeting place.
- Always evacuate if you feel it's unsafe to stay—don't wait to receive an emergency notification if you feel threatened from the fire.
- Conduct an annual insurance policy checkup to adjust for local building costs, codes, and new renovations.
- Create or update a home inventory to help settle claims faster.



**TALK TO YOUR LOCAL FORESTRY AGENCY
OR FIRE DEPARTMENT TO LEARN MORE
ABOUT THE SPECIFIC WILDFIRE RISK
WHERE YOU LIVE.**



FIREWISE USA®
RESIDENTS REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS

VISIT [FIREWISE.ORG](https://www.firewise.org) FOR MORE DETAILS

Firewise® is a program of the National Fire Protection Association. This publication was produced in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service, US Department of the Interior, and the National Association of State Foresters. NFPA is an equal opportunity provider. Firewise® and Firewise USA® are registered trademarks of the National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02169.

Order a Reducing Wildfire Risks in the Home Ignition Zone checklist/poster at [Firewise.org](https://www.firewise.org)

**WILDFIRE IS COMING.
ARE YOU READY?**

WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN



BE PREPARED

Wildfires are a fact of life in California. It's not a question of if they will occur, but when. Catastrophic wildfires are increasing in our state, encroaching further into populated areas. It is extremely important that Californians be prepared when wildfire strikes.

By preparing your home and property for wildfire, and knowing what to do if evacuation is necessary, you can dramatically increase your safety and the survivability of your home. It is your responsibility to prepare yourself, your family, and your home for when wildfire strikes.

This guide illustrates the importance of creating and maintaining Defensible Space and hardening your home by retrofitting it with ignition-resistant or noncombustible materials to protect against the threat of flying embers, direct flame contact, and radiant heat exposure. It also provides information about the preparations and precautions to make in order to evacuate early and safely.

If you need more information about preparing for wildfire or any other disaster, contact your nearest fire station or visit us at ReadyforWildfire.org.



These counties receive funding from the state to provide fire protection and prevention services to State Responsibility Area lands within their boundaries.





CONTENTS

GET READY

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Hardening Your Home | 4 |
| Defensible Space | 6 |
| Fire Smart Landscaping | 9 |

GET SET

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Create a Wildfire Action Plan | 12 |
| The Six Ps | 13 |
| Emergency Supply Kit | 14 |
| Be Prepared for Power Outages | 15 |
| Family Communication Plan | 16 |
| Insurance Preparedness | 17 |

GO!

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Pre-Evacuation Steps | 20 |
| Evacuation Steps | 21 |
| When to Evacuate | 21 |
| Animal Evacuation | 22 |
| What to Do if Trapped | 23 |
| Returning Home After a Wildfire | 24 |



GET
REAL

There are three ways your home can be exposed to wildfire: through flying embers, direct flame contact, and radiant heat exposure.

Embers are the main cause of homes igniting during a wildfire. Wind can blow embers up to a mile ahead of a wildfire. These flying embers can directly ignite materials on, or attached to, a home. They can also ignite vegetation or combustible materials near the home, resulting in a subsequent fire that spreads to the home through direct flame contact or radiant heat.

Direct flame contact to the home can be the result of nearby vegetation or combustible materials catching on fire due to embers, or from the wildfire burning unchecked directly to the building.

Radiant heat exposure occurs when there are materials, vegetation, or other combustibles, that are burning close to the home—for a long enough period of time—and generate enough heat to directly ignite a combustible component of the home.

Getting ready for wildfire begins with two very important efforts: **Home Hardening** and **Defensible Space**. Hardening your home is retrofitting it with fire-resistant materials. Defensible Space is creating and maintaining a buffer between buildings and vegetation to slow wildfire. While not a guarantee that your home will survive a wildfire, these efforts give it the best chance.

HARDENING YOUR HOME

Now is the time to retrofit your home—before a wildfire strikes. California Building Code Chapter 7A requires specific construction materials and methods for the building of new homes in wildfire-prone areas. These same materials and methods are also the minimum standards recommended when retrofitting a home. Retrofitting prepares your home for the exposure it will experience during a wildfire. Here's what you can do to harden your home:

ROOF

Your roof is the most vulnerable part of your home. Homes with wood shake or shingle roofs are at high risk of being destroyed in a wildfire.

- Replace wood shake or shingle roofs with a Class A fire-rated roof, using materials such as composition, metal, or tile.
- Inspect your roof and maintain it by removing debris and plugging gaps.

VENTS

Vents on homes create openings for flying embers.

- Avoid storing combustible items near attic or crawl space vents.
- Inspect vents to ensure they are in good condition with no tears or large openings.
- Cover all vent openings with 1/16 inch to 1/8 inch corrosion-resistant metal mesh screen.
- Consider replacing screened vents with ember and flame-resistant vents.

EAVES AND SOFFITS

Eaves and soffits are a point of entry for flying embers from fires up to a mile away or flames from nearby vegetation or other material burning.

- Plug or caulk gaps greater than 1/8 inch in size with durable caulk.
- Enclose eaves with ignition-resistant or noncombustible materials if possible.

WINDOWS

Heat from a wildfire can cause windows to break before the home ignites, allowing embers to enter and start fires inside. Single-paned and large windows are particularly at risk.

- Install dual or multi-paned windows with at least one pane being tempered glass.
- Consider limiting the size and number of windows that face large areas of vegetation.
- Install metal mesh screens on openable windows to increase ember resistance and reduce radiant heat exposure.

DECKS

Surfaces within 10 feet of the building should be built with ignition-resistant, noncombustible, or other approved materials.

- Remove all combustible items from underneath deck.
- Limit combustible items on top of deck. Bring these items inside the home or move them away from the home when wildfire threatens.

EXTERIOR WALLS

Wood products such as boards, panels, or shingles are common siding materials. However, they are combustible and not good choices for wildfire prone areas.

- Use noncombustible materials such as stucco, metal, or fiber cement, or use ignition-resistant siding.
- Be sure to extend materials from the foundation to the roof.
- Plug or caulk gaps and joints with openings greater than 1/8 inch.

RAIN GUTTERS

Screen or enclose rain gutters with noncombustible corrosion-resistant materials to prevent accumulation of plant debris.

PATIO COVERS

Consider using noncombustible material within eight feet of buildings.

CHIMNEYS

Cover chimney or stovepipe outlet with a noncombustible corrosion-resistant metal mesh screen with openings between 3/8 inch and 1/2 inch in size. Close the fireplace flue during fire season when the fireplace is not in use.

FENCES

Construct fences using noncombustible materials within eight feet of your home.

GARAGES

Install weather stripping to eliminate gaps around garage doors. Add a battery back-up to automatic garage door openers so the garage can easily be opened if the power is out.

DRIVEWAYS

Ensure that access to your home complies with local fire codes.

WATER SUPPLY

Have multiple garden hoses long enough to reach all areas of your house.

ADDITIONAL HOME FIRE SAFETY RESOURCES



HOME HARDENING INFORMATION GUIDE

ReadyforWildfire.org



CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE CHAPTER 7A

codes.iccsafe.org



WILDFIRE HOME RETROFIT GUIDE

ReadyforWildfire.org



BUILDING MATERIALS LISTING

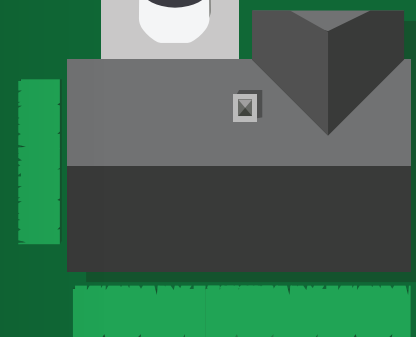
osfm.fire.ca.gov

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Creating and maintaining Defensible Space is essential to reducing the impact of wildfire on your home and property. Defensible Space is the buffer created between a building on your property and the plants, brush, trees, or other combustible items in the near vicinity. This buffer helps to keep wildfire away from your home by reducing the fire's intensity and slowing or halting the spread of wildfire. The less there is to burn near your home, the less exposure your home will have to wildfire. Creating this space also provides protection for the firefighters defending your home.

CREATING AND MAINTAINING YOUR DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Within the 100-foot perimeter of a home, there is a need for more intense reduction of wildfire fuels. Start at the home and work your way out 100 feet or to your property line, whichever is closer.



KNOW THE LAW - BE FIRE SMART

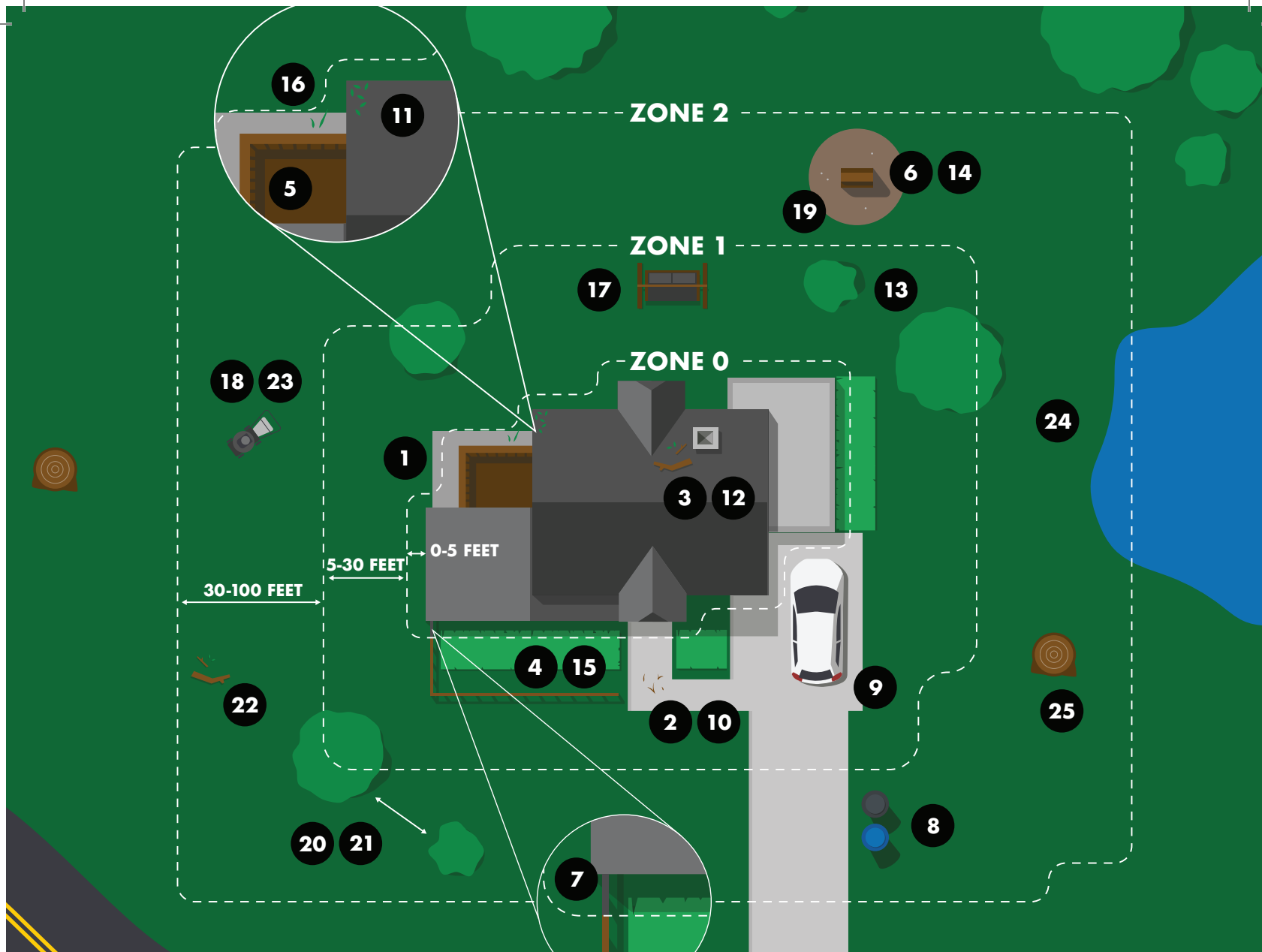
One hundred feet of Defensible Space is required under the Public Resources Code (PRC) 4291. Zones 1 and 2 currently make up the 100 feet of Defensible Space required by law. Assembly Bill 3074, passed into law in 2020, requires an ignition-resistant Zone 0 for Defensible Space.

Many local government agencies have ordinances for Defensible Space. These local ordinances will often be more stringent than the state of California's minimum requirement in PRC 4291. Check with your local fire department or fire protection district for any additional Defensible Space requirements. [fire.ca.gov/dspace](https://www.fire.ca.gov/dspace)



Zone 0 extends from zero to five feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

1. Use hardscape like gravel, pavers, concrete, and other noncombustible mulch materials. No combustible bark or mulch.
2. Remove all dead and dying weeds, grass, branches, and vegetative debris. Check your roofs, gutters, decks, porches, stairways, etc.
3. Remove all branches within 10 feet of any chimney or stovepipe outlet.
4. Limit plants in this area to low growing, nonwoody, properly watered, and maintained plants.
5. Limit combustible items (outdoor furniture, planters, etc.) on top of decks.
6. Relocate firewood and lumber to Zone 2.
7. Replace within Zone 0 combustible fencing, gates, and arbors attached to the home with noncombustible alternatives.



8. Relocate garbage and recycling containers outside this zone.

9. Relocate boats, RVs, vehicles, and other combustible items outside this zone.

Zone 1 extends five to 30 feet from buildings, decks, and other structures.

10. Remove all dead plants, grass, and weeds (vegetation).

11. Remove dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof, and rain gutters.

12. Remove branches that hang over your roof and keep dead branches 10 feet away from your chimney or stovepipe outlet.

13. Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.

14. Relocate exposed wood piles outside of Zone 1.

15. Remove or prune flammable plants and shrubs near windows.

16. Remove vegetation and items that could catch fire from around and under decks.

17. Create a separation between trees, shrubs, and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, wood piles, swing sets, etc.

Zone 2 extends from 30 feet to 100 feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

18. Cut or mow annual grasses to a maximum height of four inches.

19. All exposed wood piles must have a minimum of 10 feet clearance around them, down to bare mineral soil, in all directions.

20. Create horizontal space between shrubs and trees. (See diagram on page 11)

21. Create vertical space between grass, shrubs, and trees. (See diagram on page 11)

22. Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. However, they may be permitted to a depth of three inches.

All zones

23. Mow before 10 a.m., but never when it's windy or excessively dry.

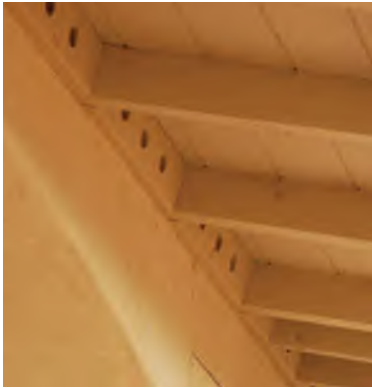
24. Protect water quality. Do not clear vegetation near waterways to bare soil. Vegetation removal can cause soil erosion—especially on steep slopes.

25. Logs or stumps embedded in the soil must be removed in Zone 0. In Zones 1 and 2 they need to be removed or isolated from other vegetation.

It takes the combination of both Defensible Space and Home Hardening to give your home and property the best chance of surviving a wildfire. Below are examples of low-risk and high-risk scenarios:

HIGH RISK

UNENCLOSED EAVES



UNSCREENED VENTS



DEFENSIBLE SPACE NONCOMPLIANT



LOW RISK

ENCLOSED EAVES



SCREENED VENTS



DEFENSIBLE SPACE COMPLIANT



FIRE SMART LANDSCAPING

While some plants are characterized as “fire-safe” or “fire-resistant,” all plants will burn under the right conditions, regardless of how they are classified. The environment the plant grows in, how it is maintained, and its placement and spacing near other vegetation and combustibles will generally have more influence on the flammability of the plant than how it is characterized. Taking these items into consideration is crucial to reduce the spread of wildfire to your home. Scan the QR code below for more information.

FIRE SMART LANDSCAPING

ReadyforWildfire.org/fire-smart-landscaping



MINIMUM VERTICAL SPACING BETWEEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Eliminate opportunities for a vertical “fire ladder”:

- Remove branches beneath large trees for a six-foot minimum clearance.
- Create proper vertical spacing between shrubs and the lowest branches of trees. See adjacent diagrams.

MINIMUM HORIZONTAL SPACING BETWEEN TREES AND SHRUBS

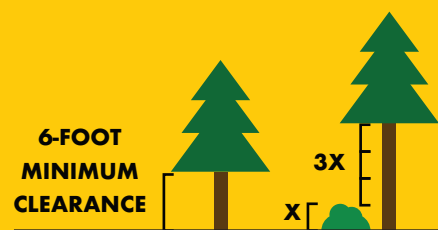
Horizontal spacing depends on the slope of the land and the height of the shrubs or trees. See adjacent diagrams.

DEAD TREE REMOVAL

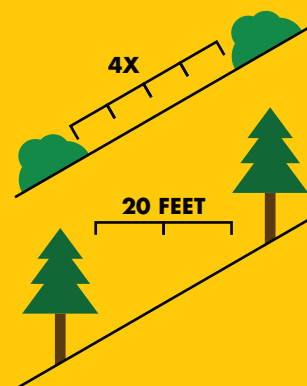
If you have dead or dying trees on your property, the entire tree needs to be removed to reduce wildfire risk. Scan the QR code below to learn about permit requirements.

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

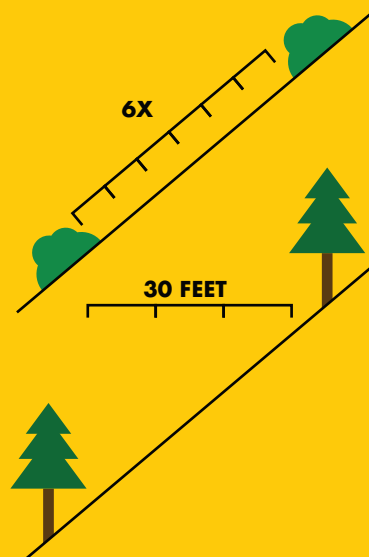
ReadyforWildfire.org/dead-tree-removal



Flat to mild slope (<20%)



Mild to moderate slope (20%–40%)



Moderate to steep slope (>40%)



It is important that you are prepared **before** wildfire strikes. In an emergency it is easy to become confused or panicked.

Getting Set requires three main preparation actions:

- Creating a Wildfire Action Plan
- Creating an Emergency Supply Kit
- Creating a Family Communication Plan

Preparing these items in advance will help keep you focused and able to act quickly when evacuation is anticipated or needed.

Use this guide to complete these actions to prepare in advance of wildfire.

READY FOR WILDFIRE INCIDENT APP

Scan the QR code below to access accurate updates about active wildfires near you with our web-based Ready for Wildfire Incident App.



CHECKLIST ACTION PLAN

CREATE A WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN

Your Wildfire Action Plan must be prepared and familiar to all members of your household well in advance of a wildfire. Use the checklist below to help create your plan. Each family's plan will be different, depending on a variety of issues, needs, and situations.

Create an evacuation plan that includes:

- A designated emergency meeting location outside the fire or hazard area. This is critical to determine who has safely evacuated from the affected area.
- Identification of several different escape routes from your home and community. Practice these routes often so everyone in your family is familiar with them in case of emergency. Go to page 18 to write down your evacuation routes.
- An evacuation plan for pets and large animals such as horses and other livestock.
- A Family Communication Plan that designates an out-of-area friend or relative as a point of contact to act as a single source of communication among family members in case of separation. It is easier to call or message one person than to try and call everyone when phone, cell, and internet systems can be overloaded or limited during a disaster and under a stressful situation. See page 18 for a Family Communication Plan form.



Be prepared:

- Have fire extinguishers on hand and make sure everyone in the family knows how to use them. Many fire extinguishers have expiration dates, so make sure to check yours.
- Ensure you and your family know where the home's gas, electric, and water main shut-off controls are located and how to safely shut them down in an emergency.
- Assemble an Emergency Supply Kit for each person, as recommended by the American Red Cross. See Emergency Supply Kit on page 16 for details.

- Maintain a list of emergency contact numbers in your cell phone, posted near your home phone, and in your Emergency Supply Kit.
- Keep an extra Emergency Supply Kit in your car in case you cannot get to your home because of fire or other emergency.
- Have a portable radio or scanner, or follow the Ready for Wildfire App so you can stay updated on wildfires. Follow local law enforcement notifications for any evacuation information. Visit [incidents.ReadyforWildfire.org](https://www.readyforwildfire.org) or scan QR code on page 13 to view the incident app.
- Tell your neighbors about Ready, Set, Go! and your Wildfire Action Plan.

THE SIX Ps

Remember the "Six Ps" and keep them ready in case immediate evacuation is required:

- People and pets
- Papers, phone numbers, and important documents
- Prescriptions, vitamins, and eyeglasses
- Pictures and irreplaceable memorabilia
- Personal computer, hard drive, and disks
- "Plastic" (credit cards, ATM cards) and cash



EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT

Put together your Emergency Supply Kit—also called a “go bag”—before a wildfire or other disaster occurs and keep it easily accessible so you can take it with you when you evacuate. Backpacks work great for storing these items (except food and water) and are quick to grab. Storing food and water in a tub or chest on wheels will make it easier to transport. Keep it light enough to be able to lift it into your car.

Emergency Supply Kit Contents:

- ☐ Face masks or coverings
- ☐ Three-day supply of non-perishable food and three gallons of water per person
- ☐ Map marked with at least two evacuation routes
- ☐ Prescriptions or special medications
- ☐ Change of clothing, including a cotton long-sleeved shirt and pants
- ☐ Extra eyeglasses or contact lenses
- ☐ An extra set of car keys, phone charger, credit cards, cash, or traveler's checks
- ☐ First aid kit
- ☐ Flashlight
- ☐ Battery-powered radio and extra batteries
- ☐ Sanitation supplies
- ☐ Copies of important documents (birth certificates, passports, insurance, etc.)
- ☐ Food, water, and medications for pets
- ☐ Can opener

Items to take if time allows:

- Easily carried valuables
- Family photos and other irreplaceable items
- Personal computer information on hard drives and disks
- Extra cell phone chargers, laptops, etc.

Always keep a sturdy pair of shoes and a flashlight near your bed handy in case of a sudden evacuation at night.

**OUR FAMILY'S
ADDITIONAL SUPPLY
KIT MUST HAVES ARE:**

BE PREPARED FOR POWER OUTAGES

Power outages may occur before and during the threat of a wildfire. It's important to be prepared and know what actions to take when leaving your home during a power outage.

- Learn how to manually open your automatic garage doors or gates—this is extremely important!
- Be familiar with your home's utility shutoffs (electricity, water, and gas).
- Keep a flashlight and shoes near your bed in case you need to evacuate during the night.
- Keep your Emergency Supply Kit easily accessible so you can find it in the dark if you have to evacuate.
- Always keep at least a half tank of gas in your vehicles.
- If you have a power generator, be sure you know the safety guidelines of your model, including where to connect it, which electrical cords to use, and the electrical load rating. An improperly installed generator can electrocute you or an electric utility worker and can also be a fire hazard.
- Keep your cell phone charged.
- Keep a supply of bottled water.

DURING A POWER OUTAGE

If the power goes out, follow these steps:

- Keep your refrigerator and freezer doors closed.
- Shut off the gas and other combustibles such as propane tanks.
- If wildfire is within your area, keep informed with a battery-powered radio or your cell phone.
- Stay at least 10 feet away from both overhead power lines and electrical facilities, and never approach or touch overhead power lines or any person or object in contact with the lines.





SAVE THIS FAMILY COMMUNICATION PLAN

Fill out this form and place it in a location where it can easily be found by everyone in your household. Copy the form and keep it in your Emergency Supply Kit. This will allow all family members to have access to this key information in case you get separated.

WHEN WE HAVE TO EVACUATE, WE WILL MEET AT:

OUR OUT-OF-AREA EMERGENCY CONTACT PERSON IS:

Name: _____

Home Phone #: _____

Relationship: _____

E-mail: _____

Cell Phone #: _____

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS ARE:

Emergency 911: _____

Local Police: _____

Local Fire Department: _____

Other: _____

Other: _____

Other: _____

OUR TWO EVACUATION ROUTES ARE (DESCRIBE BELOW):

| | |
|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

INSURANCE PREPAREDNESS

A home is generally your largest asset. Protect it.

Insurance is the critical back-up plan enabling you to rebuild your home after a wildfire. Follow these tips as part of your Ready, Set, Go! Wildfire Action Plan:

Conduct an annual insurance checkup

- Call your agent or insurance company annually to discuss your policy limits and coverage. Make sure your policy reflects the correct square footage and features in your home. Consider purchasing building code upgrade coverage.

Know what your policy covers

- Know if you have a replacement-cost policy that pays to replace all of your items at current market price, or if you have an actual cash value policy that takes depreciation into account and pays less for aged items.

Update your policy to cover home improvements

- If you make home improvements, be sure to call your agent or company to update your coverage. Make sure your insurer knows about the changes, so that new countertops, floors, rooms, etc., are covered if you must rebuild.

Maintain insurance

- If your home is paid off, be sure to maintain homeowner insurance. Without insurance, costs to repair or replace a home or structure is the responsibility of a homeowner.

Get renters insurance

- Renters can lose everything in a fire and be left to start over. Many insurers bundle renters insurance coverage with an auto insurance policy at affordable prices.

Make a home inventory

- Document the contents of your home before a wildfire occurs. Use your cell phone to video your belongings or a camera to take photos. Store the inventory list and photos at a location away from the property and/or in a cloud internet server. Include the cost of items and note important or expensive items. If possible, keep receipts for major purchases.
- Don't forget to include items inside the home, inside the garage, and outside of the home.



GO

Give your household the best chance of surviving a wildfire by being ready to go and evacuating early.

Being ready to go means following pre-evacuation steps, knowing when to evacuate, preparing possible evacuation routes, and knowing what to do if you become trapped.

Be safe and don't wait until it's too late! Use these checklists to help prepare you and your family to be ready to evacuate if wildfire strikes.

It is also important to learn what to expect after a wildfire and what you should do before returning home. The danger is not over after the flames are put out.

KNOW THE LAW—BE READY TO EVACUATE

California law authorizes officers to restrict access to any area where a menace to public health or safety exists due to a calamity such as flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, or other disaster. Refusal to comply is a misdemeanor. (Penal Code 409.5)

PRE-EVACUATION STEPS

When evacuation is anticipated, follow these checklists (if time allows):

Outside

- Gather flammable items from the exterior of the house and bring them inside (patio furniture, children's toys, door mats, trash cans, etc.) or place them in your pool.
- Turn off propane tanks.
- Move propane BBQ appliances away from structures.
- Connect garden hoses to outside water valves or spigots for use by firefighters. Fill water buckets and place them around the house.
- Turn off sprinklers and running water; leaving them on can affect critical water pressure.
- Leave exterior lights on so your home is visible to firefighters in the smoke or darkness of night.
- Put your Emergency Supply Kit in your vehicle.
- Back your car into the driveway with vehicle loaded and all doors and windows closed. Carry your car keys with you.
- Have a ladder available and place it at the corner of the house for firefighters to quickly access your roof.

- Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut fire-resistant boards or commercial seals.
- Monitor your property and the fire situation. Don't wait for an evacuation order if you feel threatened and need to leave.
- Check on neighbors and make sure they are preparing to leave.

Inside the House

- Shut all windows and doors, leaving them unlocked.
- Remove flammable window shades and curtains. Close metal shutters.
- Move flammable furniture to the center of the room, away from windows and doors.
- Shut off gas at the meter or tank. Turn off pilot lights.
- Leave your lights on so firefighters can see your house under smoky conditions.
- Shut off the air conditioning or heater.

Animals

- Locate your pets and keep them nearby.
- Prepare livestock for transport and consider moving them to a safe location early.



EVACUATION STEPS

- Review your Evacuation Checklist.
- Ensure your Emergency Supply Kit is in your vehicle.
- Cover up to protect against heat and flying embers. Wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, heavy shoes/boots, cap/hat, a dry bandana for face cover, goggles, or glasses. Clothing made of 100% cotton is preferable.
- Locate your pets and take them with you.

WHEN TO EVACUATE

Leave when evacuation is recommended by fire officials to avoid being caught in fire, smoke, or road congestion. You don't need to wait to be ordered by authorities to evacuate. In an intense wildfire, emergency personnel may not have time to knock on every door. If you feel you are in danger, the best course of action is to evacuate. If you are advised to leave, don't hesitate!

Officials will determine the areas to be evacuated and escape routes to use depending upon the fire's location, behavior, winds, terrain, etc.

Law enforcement agencies are typically responsible for enforcing an evacuation order. Follow their directions promptly.

You will be advised of potential evacuations as early as possible. You must take the initiative to stay informed and aware. Listen to your radio/TV for announcements from law enforcement and emergency personnel.

You may be directed to temporary assembly areas to await transfer to a safe location.

The terms "Warning" and "Order" are used to describe evacuation orders. However, local jurisdictions may use other terminology such as "Precautionary" and "Immediate Threat."

These terms are used to alert you to the significance of the danger. All evacuation instructions provided by officials should be followed immediately for your safety.



ANIMAL EVACUATION

You've taken steps to help keep your family and home fire safe. Don't forget your pets and livestock. With some advanced planning, you can increase their chances of surviving a wildfire.

1. Clear Defensible Space around your barns, pastures, and property just as you do your home.
2. Contact your local fairgrounds, stockyards, equestrian centers, friends, etc. about their policies and ability to temporarily take livestock in an emergency.
3. Have vaccination/medical records, registration papers, and photographs of your animals (proof of ownership).
4. If you must leave your animals, leave them in a pre-selected, cleared area. If appropriate, leave enough hay for 48 to 72 hours.
 - Leave water for your animals. Do not rely on automatic watering systems, as a power outage could occur or the water system become compromised.
5. Arrange in advance for a neighbor to check on or transport your pets in case you are not home when disaster strikes.
 - Make sure your neighbors have your contact numbers (cell phone, work, home, etc.).
6. Make sure that each animal has its own pet carrier, as appropriate.
 - Birds, rodents, and reptiles should be transported in cages covered with a light sheet or cloth to minimize their fear.
7. Make sure your pets are always wearing properly fitted collars with personal identification, rabies and license tags.
8. Plan where you will take your pets and select an alternate prearranged location as well.
 - In the event of evacuation, pets may not be allowed inside human emergency shelters.
9. Prepare your livestock disaster preparedness kit.
10. Prepare your pet disaster preparedness kit.

Scan the QR code below to find what items to include in your livestock and pet disaster preparedness kit.

LIVESTOCK AND PET DISASTER PREPAREDNESS KIT INSTRUCTIONS

ReadyforWildfire.org/animal-evacuation





WHAT TO DO IF TRAPPED

WHILE IN YOUR VEHICLE:

- Stay calm.
- Park your vehicle in an area clear of vegetation.
- Close all vehicle windows and vents. If possible, cover inside of windows with a wool or cotton blanket to minimize radiant heat.
- Cover yourself with a wool or cotton blanket or jacket.
- Lie on vehicle floor.
- Use your cell phone to contact officials—
Call 911

WHILE ON FOOT:

- Stay calm.
- Go to an area clear of vegetation, a ditch, or depression on level ground, if possible.
- Lie face down and cover up your body.
- If near a body of water—pool, creek, pond, lake, etc.—seek safety in the water or use it to keep distance away from the fire. Be careful not to be swept away by moving water or get too deep.
- Use your cell phone to contact officials—
Call 911

WHILE IN YOUR HOME:

- Stay calm and keep your family together.
- **Call 911** and inform authorities of your location.
- Fill sinks and tubs with cold water.
- Keep doors and windows closed but unlocked.
- Stay inside your house.
- Stay away from outside walls and windows.
- Turn on lights so emergency officials know you are inside.

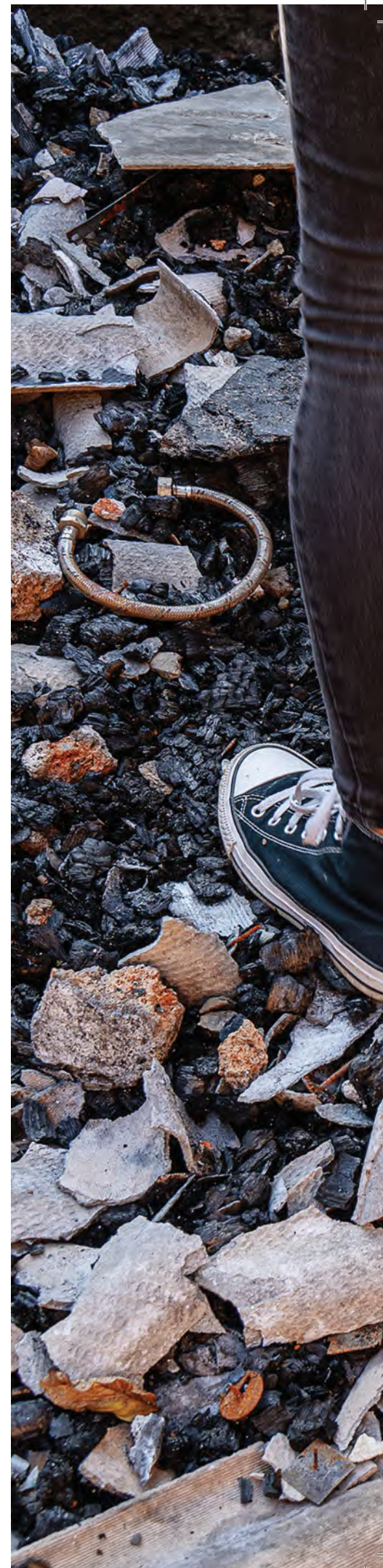
RETURNING HOME AFTER A WILDFIRE

ALWAYS check with officials before attempting to return to your home after a wildfire. Once home, check for the following:

- **Call 911** if any danger is perceived.
- Before inspecting your home, first check for the smell of gas. Turn off power until you've completed your inspection. Use a battery-powered flashlight to inspect a damaged home.
- Check grounds for hot spots, smoldering stumps, and vegetation.
- Check the roof and exterior areas for sparks or embers.
- Check the attic and throughout your house for any hidden burning sparks or embers.
- Check for fire damage to your home, turn off all appliances, and make sure the meter is not damaged before turning on the main circuit breaker.
- Check the well or pump house to ensure it is in working order.
- Do not drink or use water from the faucet until emergency officials say it is okay.
- Discard any food that has been exposed to heat, smoke, or soot.
- Consult local experts on the best way to restore and plant your land with fire smart landscaping.

Be aware of the following dangers that exist after a wildfire:

- Flash floods are a very real and potentially deadly hazard when rain occurs in heavily burned areas after a wildfire. Stay away from burned forests, storm channels, and natural drainages.
- Use extreme caution around trees, power poles, and other tall objects or structures that may have lost stability during the fire.





ReadyforWildfire.org



Appendix B1-B4

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide



Additional Items to Consider Adding to an Emergency Supply Kit:

- ☐ **Prescription medications and glasses**
- ☐ **Infant formula and diapers**
- ☐ **Pet food and extra water for your pet**
- ☐ **Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records in a waterproof, portable container**
- ☐ **Cash or traveler's checks and change**
- ☐ **Emergency reference material such as a first aid book or information from www.ready.gov**
- ☐ **Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person. Consider additional bedding if you live in a cold-weather climate.**
- ☐ **Complete change of clothing including a long sleeved shirt, long pants and sturdy shoes. Consider additional clothing if you live in a cold-weather climate.**
- ☐ **Household chlorine bleach and medicine dropper** – When diluted nine parts water to one part bleach, bleach can be used as a disinfectant. Or in an emergency, you can use it to treat water by using 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented, color safe or bleaches with added cleaners.
- ☐ **Fire Extinguisher**
- ☐ **Matches in a waterproof container**
- ☐ **Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items**
- ☐ **Mess kits, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils, paper towels**
- ☐ **Paper and pencil**
- ☐ **Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children**



Ready

Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.®



Emergency Supply List



FEMA

www.ready.gov



Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit:

- Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation**
- Food, at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food**
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both**
- Flashlight and extra batteries**
- First aid kit**
- Whistle to signal for help**
- Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place**
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation**
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities**
- Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food)**
- Local maps**

Through its **Ready Campaign**, the Federal Emergency Management Agency educates and empowers Americans to take some simple steps to prepare for and respond to potential emergencies, including natural disasters and terrorist attacks. **Ready** asks individuals to do three key things: get an emergency supply kit, make a family emergency plan, and be informed about the different types of emergencies that could occur and their appropriate responses.

All Americans should have some basic supplies on hand in order to survive for at least three days if an emergency occurs. Following is a listing of some basic items that every emergency supply kit should include. However, it is important that individuals review this list and consider where they live and the unique needs of their family in order to create an emergency supply kit that will meet these needs. Individuals should also consider having at least two emergency supply kits, one full kit at home and smaller portable kits in their workplace, vehicle or other places they spend time.



FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, DC 20472



BE SMART. TAKE PART. CREATE YOUR FAMILY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PLAN

**Join with others to prepare for emergencies and participate in
America's PrepareAthon! | ready.gov/prepare**

Creating your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* starts with one simple question: "What if?"

"What if something happens and I'm not with my family?" "Will I be able to reach them?" "How will I know they are safe?" "How can I let them know I'm OK?" During a disaster, you will need to send and receive information from your family.

Communication networks, such as mobile phones and computers, could be unreliable during disasters, and electricity could be disrupted. Planning in advance will help ensure that all the members of your household—including children and people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, as well as outside caregivers—know how to reach each other and where to meet up in an emergency. Planning starts with three easy steps:



1. COLLECT.

Create a paper copy of the contact information for your family and other important people/offices, such as medical facilities, doctors, schools, or service providers.



2. SHARE.

Make sure everyone carries a copy in his or her backpack, purse, or wallet. If you complete your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* online at ready.gov/make-a-plan, you can print it onto a wallet-sized card. You should also post a copy in a central location in your home, such as your refrigerator or family bulletin board.



3. PRACTICE.

Have regular household meetings to review and practice your plan.

**TEXT
IS
BEST!**

If you are using a mobile phone, a text message may get through when a phone call will not. This is because a text message requires far less bandwidth than a phone call. Text messages may also save and then send automatically as soon as capacity becomes available.

**The following sections will guide you through the process to create and practice your
*Family Emergency Communication Plan.***



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Write down phone numbers and email addresses for everyone in your household. Having this important information written down will help you reconnect with others in case you don't have your mobile device or computer with you or if the battery runs down. If you have a household member(s) who is Deaf or hard of hearing, or who has a speech disability and uses traditional or video relay service (VRS), include information on how to connect through relay services on a landline phone, mobile device, or computer.

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

Because a disaster can strike during school or work hours, you need to know their emergency response plans and how to stay informed. Discuss these plans with children, and let them know who could pick them up in an emergency. Make sure your household members with phones are signed up for alerts and warnings from their school, workplace, and/or local government. To find out more about how to sign up, see *Be Smart. Know Your Alerts and Warnings* at <http://1.usa.gov/1BDloze>. For children without mobile phones, make sure they know to follow instructions from a responsible adult, such as a teacher or principal.

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

It is also important to identify someone outside of your community or State who can act as a central point of contact to help your household reconnect. In a disaster, it may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than to call across town because local phone lines can be jammed.

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

Decide on safe, familiar places where your family can go for protection or to reunite. Make sure these locations are accessible for household members with disabilities or access and functional needs. If you have pets or service animals, think about animal-friendly locations. Identify the following places:

- ☐ *Indoor:* If you live in an area where tornadoes, hurricanes, or other high-wind storms can happen, make sure everyone knows where to go for protection. This could be a small, interior, windowless room, such as a closet or bathroom, on the lowest level of a sturdy building, or a tornado safe room or storm shelter.
- ☐ *In your neighborhood:* This is a place in your neighborhood where your household members will meet if there is a fire or other emergency and you need to leave your home. The meeting place could be a big tree, a mailbox at the end of the driveway, or a neighbor's house.
- ☐ *Outside of your neighborhood:* This is a place where your family will meet if a disaster happens when you're not at home and you can't get back to your home. This could be a library, community center, house of worship, or family friend's home.

- ☐ *Outside of your town or city:* Having an out-of-town meeting place can help you reunite if a disaster happens and:

- You cannot get home or to your out-of-neighborhood meeting place; or
- Your family is not together and your community is instructed to evacuate the area.

This meeting place could be the home of a relative or family friend. Make sure everyone knows the address of the meeting place and discuss ways you would get there.

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS AND INFORMATION

You should also write down phone numbers for emergency services, utilities, service providers, medical providers, veterinarians, insurance companies, and other services.



- ☐ Make copies of your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* for each member of the household to carry in his or her wallet, backpack, or purse. Post a copy in a central place at home. Regularly check to make sure your household members are carrying their plan with them.
- ☐ Enter household and emergency contact information into all household members' mobile phones or devices.
- ☐ Store at least one emergency contact under the name "In Case of Emergency" or "ICE" for all mobile phones and devices. This will help someone identify your emergency contact if needed. Inform your emergency contact of any medical issues or other requirements you may have.
- ☐ Create a group list on all mobile phones and devices of the people you would need to communicate with if there was an emergency or disaster.
- ☐ Make sure all household members and your out-of-town contact know how to text if they have a mobile phone or device, or know alternative ways to communicate if they are unable to text.
- ☐ Read *Be Smart. Know Your Alerts and Warnings* at <http://1.usa.gov/1BDloze> and sign up to receive emergency information.



Once you have completed your *Family Emergency Communication Plan*, made copies for all the members of your household, and discussed it, it's time to practice!

Here are some ideas for practicing your plan:

- ☐ Practice texting and calling. Have each person practice sending a text message or calling your out-of-town contact and sending a group text to your mobile phone group list.
- ☐ Discuss what information you should send by text. You will want to let others know you are safe and where you are. Short messages like "I'm OK. At library" are good.

- ☐ Talk about who will be the lead person to send out information about the designated meeting place for the household.
- ☐ Practice gathering all household members at your indoor and neighborhood emergency meeting places. Talk about how each person would get to the identified out-of-neighborhood and out-of-town meeting places. Discuss all modes of transportation, such as public transportation, rail, and para-transit for all family members, including people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
- ☐ Regularly have conversations with household members and friends about the plan, such as whom and how to text or call, and where to go.
- ☐ To show why it's important to keep phone numbers written down, challenge your household members to recite important phone numbers from memory—now ask them to think about doing this in the event of an emergency.
- ☐ Make sure everyone, including children, knows how and when to call 911 for help. You should only call 911 when there is a life-threatening emergency.
- ☐ Review, update, and practice your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* at least once a year, or whenever any of your information changes.

To help start the conversation or remind your family why you are taking steps to prepare and practice, you may want to watch the 4-minute video, *It Started Like Any Other Day*, about families who have experienced disaster, at www.youtube.com/watch?v=w_omgt3MEBs. Click on the closed captioning (CC) icon on the lower right to turn on the captioning.

After you practice, talk about how it went. What worked well? What can be improved? What information, if any, needs to be updated? If you make updates, remember to print new copies of the plan for everyone.

OTHER IMPORTANT TIPS FOR COMMUNICATING IN DISASTERS¹

- ☐ Text is best when using a mobile phone, but if you make a phone call, keep it brief and convey only vital information to emergency personnel and/or family or household members. This will minimize network congestion, free up space on the network for emergency communications, and conserve battery power. Wait 10 seconds before redialing a number. If you redial too quickly, the data from the handset to the cell sites do not have enough time to clear before you've re-sent the same data. This contributes to a clogged network.
- ☐ Conserve your mobile phone battery by reducing the brightness of your screen, placing your phone in airplane mode, and closing apps you do not need. Limit watching videos and playing video games to help reduce network congestion.
- ☐ Keep charged batteries, a car phone charger, and a solar charger available for backup power for your mobile phone, teletypewriters (TTYs), amplified phones, and caption phones. If you charge your phone in your car, be sure the car is in a well-ventilated area (e.g., not in a closed garage) to avoid life-threatening carbon monoxide poisoning.

¹ Federal Communications Commission, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau. (n.d.) *Tips for communicating in an emergency*. Retrieved from <http://transition.fcc.gov/pshs/emergency-information/tips.html>

- ☐ If driving, do not text, read texts, or make a call without a hands-free device.
- ☐ Maintain a household landline and analog phone (with battery backup if it has a cordless receiver) that can be used when mobile phone service is unavailable. Those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech disabilities and use devices and services that depend on digital technology (e.g., VRS, Internet Protocol [IP] Relay, or captioning) should have an analog phone (e.g., TTY, amplified phone, or caption phone) with battery backup in case Internet or mobile service is down.
- ☐ If you evacuate and have a call-forwarding feature on your home phone, forward your home phone number to your mobile phone number.
- ☐ Use the Internet to communicate by email, Twitter, Facebook, and other social media networks. These communication channels allow you to share information quickly with a widespread audience or to find out if loved ones are OK. The Internet can also be used for telephone calls through Voice over Internet Protocol. For those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech disabilities, you can make calls through your IP Relay provider.
- ☐ If you do not have a mobile phone, keep a prepaid phone card to use if needed during or after a disaster.
- ☐ Use a pay phone if available. It may have less congestion because these phones don't rely on electricity or mobile networks. In some public places, you may be able to find a TTY that can be used by those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, or who have speech disabilities.

America's PrepareAthon! is a grassroots campaign for action to get more people prepared for emergencies. Make your actions count at ready.gov/prepare.

The reader recognizes that the Federal Government provides links and informational data on various disaster preparedness resources and events and does not endorse any non-Federal events, entities, organizations, services, or products.



10 WAYS TO PARTICIPATE IN AMERICA'S *PrepareAthon!*



**Access Alerts
and Warnings**



**Test
Communication Plans**



**Assemble or
Update Supplies**



**Drill or Practice
Emergency Response**



**Participate in a Class,
Training, or Discussion**



**Plan with
Neighbors**



**Conduct an
Exercise**



**Make Property
Safer**



**Document and
Insure Property**



**Safeguard
Documents**

FAMILY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PLAN

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Home #:

Address:.....

Name: Mobile #:

Other # or social media:

Email:

Important medical or other information:

.....

Name: Mobile #:

Other # or social media:

Email:

Important medical or other information:

.....

Name: Mobile #:

Other # or social media:

Email:

Important medical or other information:

.....

Name: Mobile #:

Other # or social media:

Email:

Important medical or other information:

.....

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

Name:

Address:.....

Emergency/Hotline #:

Website:

Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:



Ready

America's PrepareAthon!

**SCHOOL,
CHILDCARE,
CAREGIVER, AND
WORKPLACE
EMERGENCY PLANS**

Name:
Address:.....
Emergency/Hotline #:
Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

Name:
Address:.....
Emergency/Hotline #:
Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

Name:
Address:.....
Emergency/Hotline #:
Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

**IN CASE OF
EMERGENCY
(ICE) CONTACT**

Name: Mobile #:
Home #: Email:
Address:

**OUT-OF-TOWN
CONTACT**

Name: Mobile #:
Home #: Email:
Address:

**EMERGENCY
MEETING PLACES**

Indoor:
Instructions:
Neighborhood:
Instructions:

Out-of-Neighborhood:
Address:.....
Instructions:

Out-of-Town:
Address:.....
Instructions:



**IMPORTANT
NUMBERS OR
INFORMATION**

Police: Dial 911 or #:
Fire: Dial 911 or #:
Poison Control: #:
Doctor: #:
Doctor: #:
Pediatrician: #:
Dentist: #:
Hospital/Clinic: #:
Pharmacy: #:
Medical Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Medical Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Homeowner/Rental Insurance:
#:
Policy #:
Flood Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Veterinarian: #:
Kennel: #:
Electric Company: #:
Gas Company: #:
Water Company: #:
Alternate/Accessible Transportation:
#:
Other: #:
Other: #:
Other: #:



Write your family's name above

Family Emergency Communication Plan

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Home #:
Address:
Name: Mobile #:
Other # or social media: Email:
Important medical or other information:
Name: Mobile #:
Other # or social media: Email:
Important medical or other information:

Name: Mobile #:
Other # or social media: Email:
Important medical or other information:

Name: Mobile #:
Other # or social media: Email:
Important medical or other information:

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

Name:
Address:
Emergency/Hotline #: Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

Name:
Address:
Emergency/Hotline #: Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

Name:
Address:
Emergency/Hotline #: Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

Name:
Address:
Emergency/Hotline #: Website:
Emergency Plan/Pick-Up:

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (ICE) CONTACT

Name: Mobile #:
Home #: Email:
Address:

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

Name: Mobile #:
Home #: Email:
Address:

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

Indoor:
Instructions:
Neighborhood:
Instructions:

Out-of-Neighborhood:
Address:
Instructions:
Out-of-Town:
Address:
Instructions:

IMPORTANT NUMBERS OR INFORMATION

Police: Dial 911 or #:
Fire: Dial 911 or #:
Poison Control: #:
Doctor: #:
Doctor: #:
Pediatrician: #:
Dentist: #:
Medical Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Medical Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Hospital/Clinic: #:

Pharmacy: #:
Homeowner/Rental Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Flood Insurance: #:
Policy #:
Veterinarian: #:
Kennel: #:
Electric Company: #:
Gas Company: #:
Water Company: #:
Alternate/Accessible Transportation: #:
Other:
Other:



Family Disaster Plan

Family Last Name(s) or Household Address:

Date:

Family Member/Household Contact Info (If needed, additional space is provided in #10 below):

Name

Home Phone

Cell Phone

Email:

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Pet(s) Info:

Name:

Type:

Color:

Registration #:

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Plan of Action

1. The disasters most likely to affect our household are:

| |
|-------|
| _____ |
| _____ |
| _____ |

2. What are the escape routes from our home?

| |
|-------|
| _____ |
| _____ |

3. If separated during an emergency, what is our meeting place near our home?

| |
|-------|
| _____ |
|-------|

4. If we cannot return home or are asked to evacuate, what is our meeting place outside of our neighborhood?

What is our route to get there and an alternate route, if the first route is impassible?

5. In the event our household is separated or unable to communicate with each other, our emergency contact outside of our immediate area is:

Name

Home Phone

Cell Phone

Email:

After a disaster, let your friends and family know you are okay by registering at "Safe and Well" at <https://safeandwell.communityos.org/cms//> or by calling 1-800-733-2767. You can also give them a call, send a quick text or update your status on social networking sites.

6. If at school/daycare, our child(ren) will be evacuated to:

Child's Name:

Evacuation Site (address and contact info):

7. Our plan for people in our household with a disability or special need is:

Person's Name:

Plan:

8. During certain emergencies local authorities may direct us to "shelter in place" in our home. An accessible, safe room where we can go, seal windows, vents and doors and listen to emergency broadcasts for instructions, is:

9. Family Member Responsibilities in the Event of a Disaster

| Task | Description | Family Member Responsible |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Disaster Kit* | Stock the disaster kit and take it if evacuation is necessary. Include items you might want to take to an evacuation shelter. Remember to include medications and eye glasses. | |
| Be informed | Maintain access to NOAA or local radio, TV, email or text alerts for important and current information about disasters. | |
| Family Medical Information | Make sure the household medical information is taken with us if evacuation is necessary. | |
| Financial Information | Obtain copies of bank statements and cash in the event ATMs and credit cards do not work due to power outages. Bring copies of utility bills as proof of residence in applying for assistance. | |
| Pet Information | Evacuate our pet(s), keep a phone list of pet-friendly motels and animal shelters, and assemble and take the pet disaster kit. | |
| Sharing and Maintaining the Plan | Share the completed plan with those who need to know. Meet with household members every 6 months or as needs change to update household plan. | |

*What supplies and records should go in your disaster kit? Visit www.redcross.org

10. Other information, if not able to be included above.

Congratulations on completing your family disaster plan! Please tell others: "We've made a family disaster plan and you can, too, with help from the American Red Cross."

Get the facts about what you should do if an emergency or disaster occurs at www.redcross.org