FALLBROOK/BONSALL/DE LUZ/RAINBOW

COMMUNITY PROTECTION & EVACUATION PLAN (CPEP)

The Fallbrook Fire Safe Council empowers communities to become Disaster Ready

American Red Cross
San Diego and Imperial Counties

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW
August 2006
Edited for Public Distribution on
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. OVERVIEW

Authority

On December 2, 2003, the Board of Supervisors directed the County of San Diego, through the Office of Emergency Services (OES), to ensure the creation of Community Protection and Evacuation Plans.

Objective

The Community Protection and Evacuation Plan (CPEP) is community based planning effort in which community members:

- Identify hazards
- Prioritize mitigation and preparedness efforts
- Investigate funding sources
- Ensure multi-agency cooperation

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000)

Federal legislation has historically provided funding for disaster relief, recovery, and some hazard mitigation planning. The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 is the latest legislation to improve this planning process (Public Law 106-390). DMA 2000 reinforces the importance of mitigation planning and emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. It establishes a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

Section 322 of DMA 2000 specifically addresses mitigation planning at the state and local levels. It identifies new requirements that allow HMGP funds to be used for planning activities, and increases the amount of HMGP funds available to states that have developed a comprehensive, enhanced mitigation plan prior to a disaster. States and communities must have an approved mitigation plan in place prior to receiving post-disaster HMGP funds. Local and tribal mitigation plans must demonstrate that their proposed mitigation measures are based on a sound planning process that accounts for the risk to and the capabilities of the individual communities.

Collaborating Agencies

	Fallbrook
Office of Emergency Services	CA Dept. of Forest & Fire Protection
Sheriff's Department	Fire Safe Council of San Diego County
Department of Public Works	Fallbrook Fire Safe Council
North County Fire Protection District	Volunteer Fire Departments
Animal Services	American Red Cross

B. COLLABORATION

A. Alliance

The Fallbrook Community has formed an alliance of community members, agencies and organizations committed to the establishment and maintenance of a Community Protection and Evacuation Plan (CPEP). Listed below are the organizations, businesses and state and county departments which make up this alliance.

- North County Fire Protection District (NCFPD)
- County of San Diego, Office of Emergency Services
- Fallbrook Fire Safe Council
- San Diego County Sheriff's Department
- California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CDF)
- San Diego State University (SDSU)

B. Planning Process

The San Diego County CPEP Committee was established as a result of the 2003 Wildfires. The Board of Supervisors directed the County of San Diego, through the Office of Emergency Services (OES), to ensure the creation of CPEP's for the unincorporated areas of San Diego County. OES is dedicated to assist communities in San Diego County to develop their Local Plans. Fallbrook has partnered with federal, state, and local resources to provide a planning guide to be used in case of declared event or major catastrophe.

The unincorporated area of Fallbrook is under the jurisdiction of the North County Fire Protection District (NCFPD) and CDF, which also serves the communities of Rainbow, Bonsall and Rainbow. The Fallbrook CWPP (located in Section T) contains Wildfire specific information. The information contained in the Fallbrook CWPP is used throughout this document.

C. CORE SIGNATURE PAGE

The signatures below represent the approval of the Fallbrook Community Protection & Evacuation Plan (CPEP). This plan should be updated at least once a year to ensure the information contained in it is current.

_____	_____
[NAME] [DATE]	[NAME] [DATE]
Bill Horn	Ronald Lane
San Diego County Board of Supervisors	County of San Diego, Office of Emergency Services
_____	_____
[NAME] [DATE]	[NAME] [DATE]
William Metcalf	Richard Bolton
North County Fire Protection District	California Department of Forestry
_____	_____
[NAME] [DATE]	[NAME] [DATE]
Marty Leavitt	Dorothy Roth
Fire Safe Council of San Diego County	Fallbrook Fire Safe Council
_____	_____
[NAME] [DATE]	[NAME] [DATE]
Lt. Grant Burnett	Michael Manchor
San Diego County Sheriff's Organization Fallbrook Station	De Luz Volunteer Fire Department
_____	_____
[NAME] [DATE]	[NAME] [DATE]
Bruce Fried	Fred Luevano
Rainbow Volunteer Fire Department	Fallbrook Fire Safe Council Project Manager

D. COMMUNITY HISTORY

A. Fallbrook History

The community of Fallbrook began in the area known today as Live Oak County Park. The first permanent recorded settlement was in 1869, when the Vital Reche family settled here. They named the new community Fall Brook after their former homestead in Pennsylvania.

The present town site was plotted in 1885. The original Fallbrook School, though closed as a school in 1939, still serves the community as the Reche Clubhouse. One of the community's churches was constructed in 1890 and is still in use today.

Indeed, Fallbrook's gift is a quiet, persistent allure to research and preserve its story. The result is a remarkable historical museum which attracts visitors to its pictures and stories. It serves to honor old-timers for their contributions while challenging newcomers to become part of the legacy.

Oak trees were the original primary trees in Fallbrook. Olives became a major crop by the 1920's and continued through World War II, but were eventually phased out in favor of the present avocado and floral industry.

Though the population continues to increase at a moderate pace, Fallbrook maintains an easy lifestyle and retains its "Friendly Village" atmosphere loved by residents and envied by visitors.

Favorable climate is one of the most valuable assets of our community. Ideal year-round, with pleasant summers and mild winters, Fallbrook stands at elevations between 500 and 1500 feet, with an average around 685 feet.

We enjoy an average year-round temperature of 61 degrees. Due to the prevailing ocean breezes, the humidity is relatively low and constant.

The average day time high in Fallbrook is 76 degrees, with the warmest summer temperatures seldom exceeding 90 degrees. Most of the area is frost-free; during the coldest periods the average night time temperature is about 42 degrees.

Annual rainfall is roughly 16 inches and comes mostly between November and April. The area is ideal for avocados, fruits, strawberries, tomatoes and many sub-tropical fruits, vegetables and flowers. We have over fifty wholesale and retail nurseries within the community.

Rural Setting

If what you are looking for is a peaceful, rural countryside with all the amenities nearby, Fallbrook might just be that place.

Our community of 43,000 is spread over 127 square miles. A drive around the area reveals active lifestyles. Four golf courses meander through rolling hills within a 10-mile radius of the town center. When tennis is the action, a missed back-hand shot is secondary to the magnificent panoramic views.

Sturdy white rail fences mark miles of equestrian trails, adjacent to avocado, lemon, cherimoya and macadamia nut groves, while floppy scarecrows and windmills watch over vegetable gardens in this relaxed, rural environment.

Growth

Fallbrook is just starting to experience the growth explosion of other parts of San Diego, Orange and Riverside counties. Fallbrook is a quiet, hidden gem nestled among the hills of Southern California.

We are tucked away in the northern-most corner of San Diego County. As the crow flies, we are 15 miles from the Pacific Ocean. As an unincorporated part of San Diego County, we are administered by the County Board of Supervisors.

We are bordered on the west by Fallbrook Pendleton Marine Corp Base. A short drive east to Interstate 15, provides easy access to Los Angeles, San Diego and Orange and Riverside counties. Interstate 5 in Oceanside, via Hwy. 76 and S13, is less than thirty minutes west of Fallbrook.

Fallbrook is "life in the country" with a feel which sets us apart and gives all who live here a special pride. It is as country as you want yet within a two-hour drive of the major west coast urban areas.

Commerce

Fallbrook's primary business is agriculture. Known as the Avocado Capital of the World, we have been a primary avocado growing area since the fruit was first planted locally in 1912. Annual revenues from avocados alone reach approximately $26 million, earned mostly on small groves of two to ten acres.

With nursery products and market flowers annually producing approximately $83 million and citrus crops adding another $1.3 million, agriculture accounts for just under a third of the area's personal income.

Add to that the agricultural support services and the picture of an agri-economy becomes clear. The area's groves also help maintain a circle of lush green, open spaces surrounding the town and verdant rolling hillsides.

We are committed to preserving the quality of life with a design review process and a county-sponsored Rural Future Task Force. Fallbrook boasts a healthy retail and service business base.

Main Street has preserved a turn-of-the-century charm with many of the commercial buildings dating to the late 1800's. Retail trade is supplemented by seven shopping centers in Fallbrook and in neighboring Bonsall.

Parks and Preserves

The historic Palomares House dates to 1874 when Rancho Monserate was being divided among the heirs of Ysidro Alvarado. Today the Palomares House and the surrounding gardens are available for meetings and other group activities.

Fallbrook's 26-acre Live Oak Park is open daily for visitors to enjoy the numerous facilities including playgrounds, baseball fields, wild flower gardens, picnic areas and open space. Live Oak Park is operated by the County of San Diego and the Live Oak Park Community Coalition for the enjoyment of groups and individuals alike.

Los Jilgueros Preserve is 46 acres of open space on the southern approach to Fallbrook. With its secluded pristine natural growth it is a special place to see native California flora and fauna and fire-resistant vegetation, while enjoying a walk along the trails or having a quiet picnic.

The Dinwiddie Preserve is located across Stage Coach Lane from the Palomares House. Its primary purpose is to enhance the meadowlands habitat while providing for the dual interests of public use and preservation.

The Los Jilgueros Preserve, Dinwiddie Preserve and Palomares House, illustrate the Fallbrook Land Conservancy's dedication to its mission of preserving open space and historical buildings within our community.

Main Street

Much of Main Street will remind you of where grandma and grandpa lived back East or in the Midwest. The wooden buildings, many of which are historical, with unique fronts, are but a small part of the charm of Fallbrook. Art, gifts, antiques, jewelry and hand-made items abound in the area.

Discover equally tempting shops off the beaten path. Browsing through one of the many antique shops may lead to treasured finds of bygone eras.

To experience the local art galleries is an opportunity to refresh the soul.

Protection Services

North County Fire Protection District

The District is located in the northern part of San Diego County and bordered by Vista, Oceanside, Fallbrook Pendleton and Riverside County. The North County Fire Protection District was formed in December 1986 as a result of the reorganization of the Fallbrook Fire Protection District and the Rainbow County Service area. The FALLBROOK FIREFIGHTERS ASSOC. was formed in 1951.

The district operates out of 7 fire stations (5 with career and reserve personnel and 2 with volunteer personnel). The district provides fire, rescue, advanced life support and basic ambulance services to a rapidly expanding population of more than 42,500 in an area covering 90 square miles and includes the communities of Fallbrook, Bonsall and Rainbow. The district is comprised of light to medium commercial/industrial, rural and urban residential, large multi-unit apartment and condominium projects, with expansive urban/wildland interface areas. In Fiscal Year 96/97 the district responded to more than 4,000 calls of which over 70 percent were medical related.

The San Diego County Sheriff's department, with a substation just off Main Street, is responsible for law enforcement.

The California Highway Patrol enforces traffic and parking laws.

B. Geography, Topography, Climate

Fallbrook, known as the avocado capital of the world, is situated approximately 50 miles north of downtown San Diego and 15 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. Fallbrook is bordered by Camp Pendleton Marine Corp Base to the west and the unincorporated community of Pala to the east. Interstate 15 passes through the far eastern portion of the community. The San Luis Rey River Valley, SR 76 and the community of Bonsall lies to the south. The border with Orange County delineates its northern boundary.

The topography of Fallbrook is typical of much of San Diego's North County, generally consisting of rolling foothills and meandering valleys with intermittent streams, yet in many areas the topography can be steep, rugged, and hard to access. Fallbrook's elevation ranges from 500 to 1500 feet, averaging 685 feet. It is located in the foothills of the Peninsular Mountain Range.

San Diego County is often characterized as having one of the most pleasant climates in the nation - mild, dry, and sunny. Fallbrook's greatest precipitation generally occurs in the winter months of January, February, and March with a total yearly average of 16 inches. In June, July, and August precipitation is minimal. Average high temperatures range from the upper 60's in the winter to the low 80's in the summer. Summer temperatures seldom exceed 90 degrees. During winter months and the coldest periods the average night time temperature is about 42 degrees. Fallbrook's average day time high is 76 degrees.

Fallbrook can have weather conditions during the late summer and fall which create numerous serious difficulties in the control of, and protection against, fires in the area. The hot, dry weather typical of the area in the summer and fall, coupled with Santa Ana winds that blows through the canyons toward the coastal areas, frequently results in wildfires, which threaten or could threaten the area.

C. Wildland and Vegetation

The vegetation of the Fallbrook area includes native chaparral and coastal sage, avocado and citrus groves, in addition to abandoned agricultural grass lands. Exotic or non-native trees and shrubs including eucalyptus, conifer, juniper, cypress and palm are also present along with golf course grasses and associated landscaping. The San Luis Rey River along the southern border of Fallbrook and the Santa Margarita River, which crosses the northern part of Fallbrook provide vegetative habitat that is critical to many plant and animal species.

D. Planning Area Boundary

The planning area boundary used for the preparation of this plan includes the communities of Fallbrook, Bonsall, Rainbow, and De Luz.

E. Disaster History

After Fallbrook's February 10, 2002 devastating "Gavillan" fire which was responsible for destroying a total of 47 homes and over 5,000 acres, and almost resulted in the deaths of 15 people, local community members established the Fallbrook Fire Safe Council (FFSC) to address fire awareness and preparedness through neighborhood fire prevention forums, sponsored community events and collaborative management projects. On October 26, 2003, wildfires fueled by Santa Ana winds, cause the single worst disaster in California's history, exceeding devastation of all previous fires, earthquakes and other natural disasters. By the end of the siege, 14 fires in 6 counties consumed over 750,000 acres of land and destroyed 3,600 residential structures, 33 commercial properties, 1,072 outbuildings, and tragically claimed the lives of 26 people. San Diego County sustained the most damage during these fires with over 2400 homes lost. If not for the 95 year old vegetation there would have been no fire. The financial damages faced by the insurance industry were in the Billions of Dollars.

Fallbrook is the second highest fire risk area in the state of California according to a recent "Hunt Research Corporation" report that was commissioned under the direction of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors. This report also resulted in the development of a plan for (NCFPD) North County Fire Protection District to establish a vegetation abatement program that encompasses 92 sq. miles which covers areas on both sides of the I-15 Freeway and from the San Diego County line to Vista. Fallbrook and its neighboring communities of De Luz, Rainbow, Bonsall, Fallbrook Pendleton and San Diego State University's Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve are rated as very high hazard severity zones (VHFHSZ). (Note: any generic reference to Fallbrook in this summary and grant request includes all neighboring communities as aforementioned.) The natural vegetation of this area is among the most highly flammable vegetation in the world. The vegetation is exemplified by chaparral, coastal sage, live oak woodlands, native and exotic grasslands, eucalyptus stands, avocado and citrus groves, and abandoned agricultural lands. The area normally experiences hot, dry weather with Santa Ana wind conditions and in recent years has also experienced severe drought conditions. The topography can be steep and rugged, with many homes situated at the top of overgrown hillsides. Additionally, the District with its close proximity to Fallbrook Pendleton and the San Onofre Nuclear Plant presents a suitable terrorist target.

A worse case scenario predicted by the Hunt Research Report is a wind driven fire moving from I-15 Temecula via the Santa Margarita Canyon drainage to downtown Fallbrook <u>in 7.46 minutes</u>. Obviously, such a fire would be divesting, causing massive destruction and potential loss of lives. Accordingly, the Fallbrook Fire Safe Council (FFSC) has established the need to adopt and fulfill a vegetation abatement plan for the area as soon as possible as one of its primary goals. To accomplish this goal the FFSC has been meeting with CDF, NCFPD, USFWS, California Department of Fish and Game, Fallbrook Pendleton, SDSU, Fallbrook Public Utility District, OES (Office of Emergency Services County of San Diego), representatives from the Pala and Pechanga Indian Reservations, and various representatives from our State, County, and Federal elected officials to establish such a plan.

On October 23rd, 2003 numerous vegetation abatement plans in San Diego County went up in smoke, as the Cedar and Paradise fires raged. Many of these plans had been under environmental review for 1-3 years. The October 2003 fire not only caused the loss of environmental life these studies sought to protect, but also tragically resulted in loss of human lives and significant property loss.

There is no question that major fires can be slowed down or stopped by the provision of adequate community fuel breaks. Fuel breaks both slow down a fire, and provides fire fighters with a staging area, thus saving lives and structures. Once a fuel break is established, ongoing and annual vegetation maintenance is critical to fire safety. North County Fire Protection District and CDF have identified the need to create a minimum 100 foot fire break for homeowners.

The Fallbrook Fire Safe Council (FFSC) in conjunction with California Department of Forestry (CDF) and North County Fire Prevention District (NCFPD) have been looking at ways to decrease the community's fire risk to protect people's lives and property. Fuel reduction is the first line of defense for the communities of Fallbrook, Rainbow, De Luz, Bonsall and the surrounding communities in San Diego's North County. The less vegetation near structures and roads, the safer the area becomes.

F. Fallbrook Fire History

Fallbrook's Fires

1890. The second block of Main Street burned to the ground.

1896. Located on Hill Street (which is now South Mission), one of the first schools in Fallbrook burned down. The Reche School (now Reche Club) was built in its place the same year.

1945. Stovall Fire - 48,000 acres of the Santa Margarita River Valley

1970. Mount Laguna Fire - 175,425 acres (382 homes)

2002. Gavlin Fire - 5000 acres (30 homes)

2003. Paradise Fire - 7350 acres (57 homes)

2003. Cedar Fire - 115,000 acres (150 homes)

A History of Fire

- From the beginning, fire has been a part of the Fallbrook way of life.
- Fire control was recognized as a *necessity* in Fallbrook.

In the Beginning

- The first fire control in Fallbrook was a bucket brigade formed in 1888.
- When the church bell rang, anyone within hearing distance would grab a bucket and head toward the fire.
- In 1890, the second block of Main Street burned to the ground.

Taking Charge

- In 1921, Mr. John Clark became the first California Division of Forestry Fire Warden assigned to the Fallbrook area.
- During an emergency Mr. Clark would collect volunteers and direct them to help fight fires.

Here Comes the Water

- In 1926, a hose cart was acquired and pulled (via manpower) to the fire and connected to the newly installed water system on Main Street.

Fire Trucks!

- In 1928, a Model "A" Ford fire truck was stationed in Fallbrook as part of the California Division of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF).
- Vic Westfall was Fallbrook's first volunteer fire chief.

Into the Modern Age

- In 1933, a 1930 Dodge fire truck replaced the Ford.
- Carl Palm was the volunteer fire chief at the time and William G. Thurber was the assistant chief.

CDF and Red Mountain

- In 1934, the CDF constructed a station on Red Mountain.
- In 1942, Fallbrook received a pump trailer, fire hose, ladders, and pump kit.

Setbacks

- In 1945, Assistant Chief Bill Thurber left for Army service and was gone for two years.
- During Mr. Thurber's absence, the volunteer fire department fell apart and the pump truck was sold.

The Return of Fire Safety

- In 1947, Mr. Thurber returned and re-organized the volunteer fire brigade.
- Thirteen members signed a certificate of voluntary service and it was recorded with the County of San Diego.

And, it's Official!

- In 1953, the Fallbrook Local Fire District was formed.
- On August 13, 1957, the first full-time paid fireman (Ralph Lash) was hired.
- In 1961, the Fallbrook Local Fire District was re-organized to form Fallbrook Fire Protection District.

Then Came the Stations

- In 1963, the headquarters on Ivy Street was constructed (Station 1). A sub-station on Winterwarm Drive was constructed that same year (Station 2).
- In 1976, Station 3 opened to serve the Olive Hill area.
- In 1979, Station 4 opened to serve the Pala Mesa area.
- In 1982, Station 5 opened to serve the Bonsall area.

Current Events

- In 1987, The Fallbrook Fire Protection District re-organized with the Rainbow Volunteer Fire Department to form the North County Fire Protection District.
- In January 2003, the Fallbrook Firesafe Council was formed - in response to the Gavilan Fire.

Key features of the Fallbrook area include the type of canyons described in the history, but also large flat areas of fuel loads that can result in rapid spread of fire. Winds are common with the dry strong north and east winds (Santa Anas) the most deadly in relation to fire. The usual wind is from the west and south that also can be a problem as they can be strong at times.

Although the area is not densely populated, there are four areas with fairly dense clusters of housing: Fallbrook, Bonsal, Rainbow, De Luz. These areas are all highly vulnerable to fires.

Besides the major water storage at Red Mountain, the area has many small lakes and ponds. This provides the area with a readily available water supply for firefighters, especially helicopters.

Road access to and from the greater Fallbrook area is limited to Highway 76 and the 15 Freeway system. Both roads can and have been blocked by natural problems of wildfires, accidents, construction, etc.

This area has not had a severe earthquake since about 1890. However, there are several known faults 50 to 100 miles east of here, such as the San Jacinto, Elsinore and the San Andreas, that could have significant effects in this area.

Also, there is the new danger posed by possible terrorist events in San Diego. A significant event could cause power outage, disease and a mass influx of people to this area in need of shelter and support.

The Camp Pendleton Military Base has historically been a source of many problems. Fires that start in location, depending on wind conditions, can easily spread.

The map in Figure 1 shows the general location of one of these major firestorms.

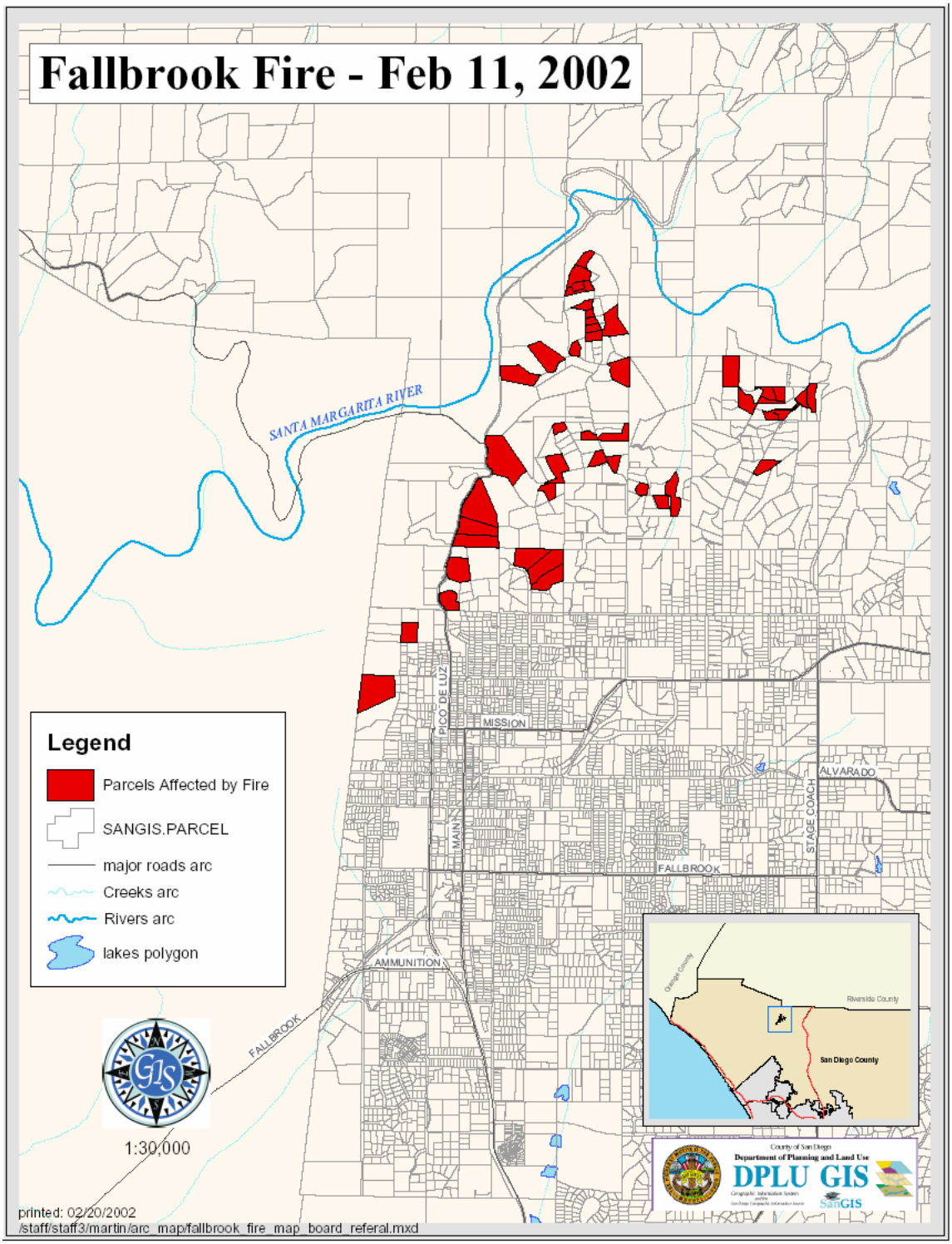
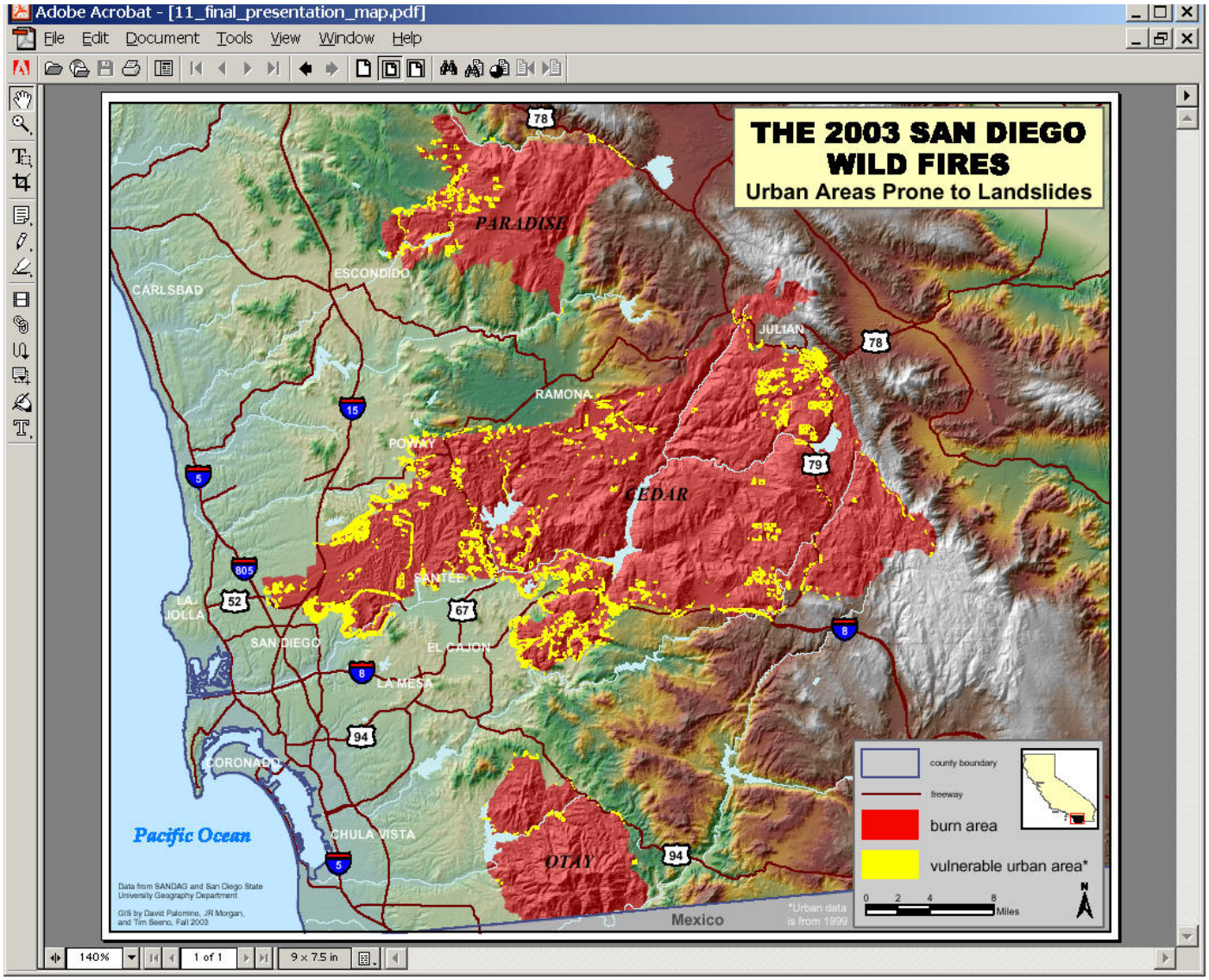


Figure 1

The Gavilan Fire of February 2002 was a three day event, which destroyed approximately 40 homes causing millions of dollars in damage throughout both Fallbrook and Bonsall. The fire advanced through the rolling hills and high grasses, reaching heights of 200 feet in some areas during high-wind Santa Ana conditions. The fire is believed to have started due to smoldering debris from earlier fires near Fallbrook. It extended westward into Camp Pendleton, burning over 5000 acres.

While not directly impacted by the Cedar or Paradise fires that ravaged parts of unincorporated San Diego County in Autumn 2003, the Fallbrook area remains at high risk for another potential catastrophic urban/wildland interface fire. Some consider the biggest danger area to be the area near the Santa Margarita River, which hasn't burned in 50 years.



G. Fire History and Behavior Map

Fire History in Southern California's Shrublands and Forests

Dr. Janet Franklin, Professor, Department of Biology,
Adjunct Professor, Department of Geography, San Diego State University

The available data suggest that the in the second half of the 20th century the frequency of small fires increased in southern, coastal California, while their average size decreased (Keeley et al. 1999, Moritz 2003). In San Diego County, this has resulted in an increased rate of burning (area burned per decade) in coastal shrublands (especially the coastal sage scrub formation), although no trend could be detected for the chaparral formation of the foothills and mountains, more distant from urban development (Wells et al. submitted). This pattern is consistent with a causal explanation of increased human-caused ignitions along the lower-elevation wildlands-urban interface (with suppression efforts keeping many of those fires small), contrasting with effective fire suppression in the upper-elevation montane forests (Keeley and Fotheringham 2003, Wells et al. submitted).

It has also been suggested that 20th century fire suppression has resulted in fewer, larger, high intensity fires in chaparral owing to fuel accumulation (Minnich and Dezzani 1991, Chou et al. 1993, Minnich 1995, Minnich 2001) but the evidence for this has been refuted (Keeley and Fotheringham 2001, Moritz 2003). For example, based on charcoal deposited in marine sediments in the Santa Barbara Channel, it appears that for at least 560 years (predating the Spanish period) large fire events in the region have been associated with extreme fire weather, and most of the land area burned is consumed in those large fires (Moritz 1997, Mensing et al. 1999). This suggests that modern fire suppression efforts have not increased the risk of large fires by allowing fuel to build up.

For example, data for over 600 fires in the San Diego Foothills and Mountains (Figure 1) from 1910-1999 show that the area burned per decade during the historical period of fire suppression does not show any increasing trend (Figure 2). Nor does fire size (Figure 3) – at least there does not appear to be an increase in the number of very large fires (>10,000 ha). More carefully analysis is required to determine if the trend towards increasing numbers of small fires found in other parts of southern California holds here. It may be because this study area excludes the low elevation, coastal areas and therefore much of the urban-wildland interface, that we do not see such a trend in these data. When fire history data from all of San Diego County is considered, a trend towards increasing area of low elevation coastal shrublands burned per decade is seen (Wells et al. in press). Data are from the California Department of Forestry Fire and Resource Assessment Program.

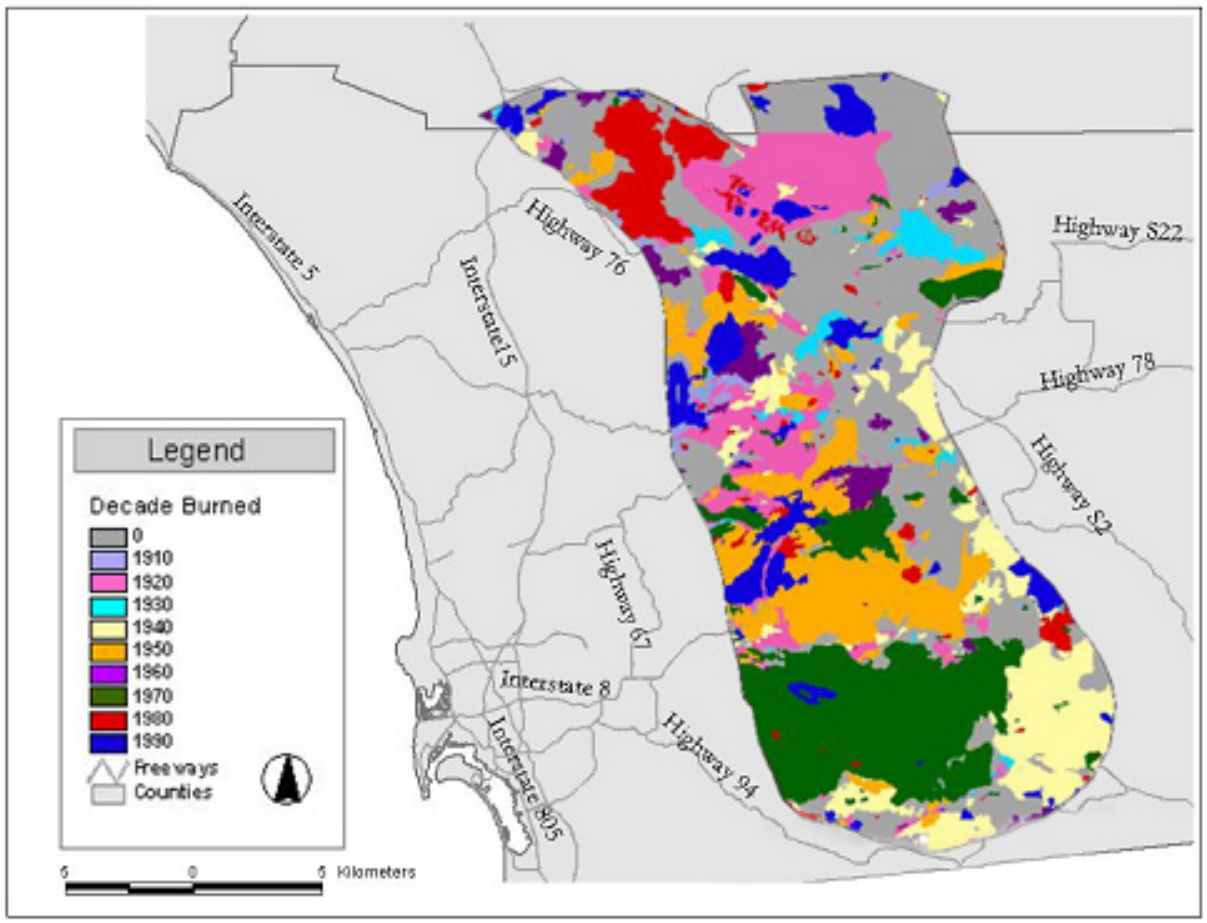


Figure 1 - The San Diego County portion of the Foothills and Mountains ecoregion (Stephenson and Calcarone 1999) showing the area burned by decade, 1910-1999.

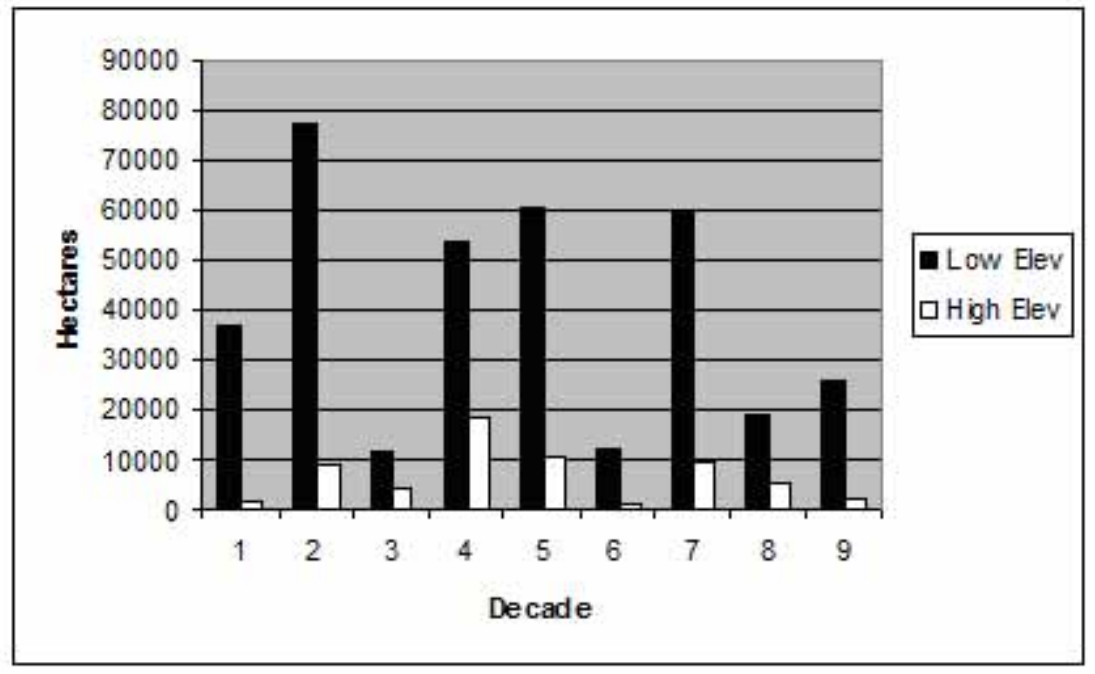


Figure 2 - Area burned in the San Diego Foothills (Low Elev ~1000-4500 ft) and Mountains (High Elev <4500 ft) per decade (1=1910s… 9=1990s).

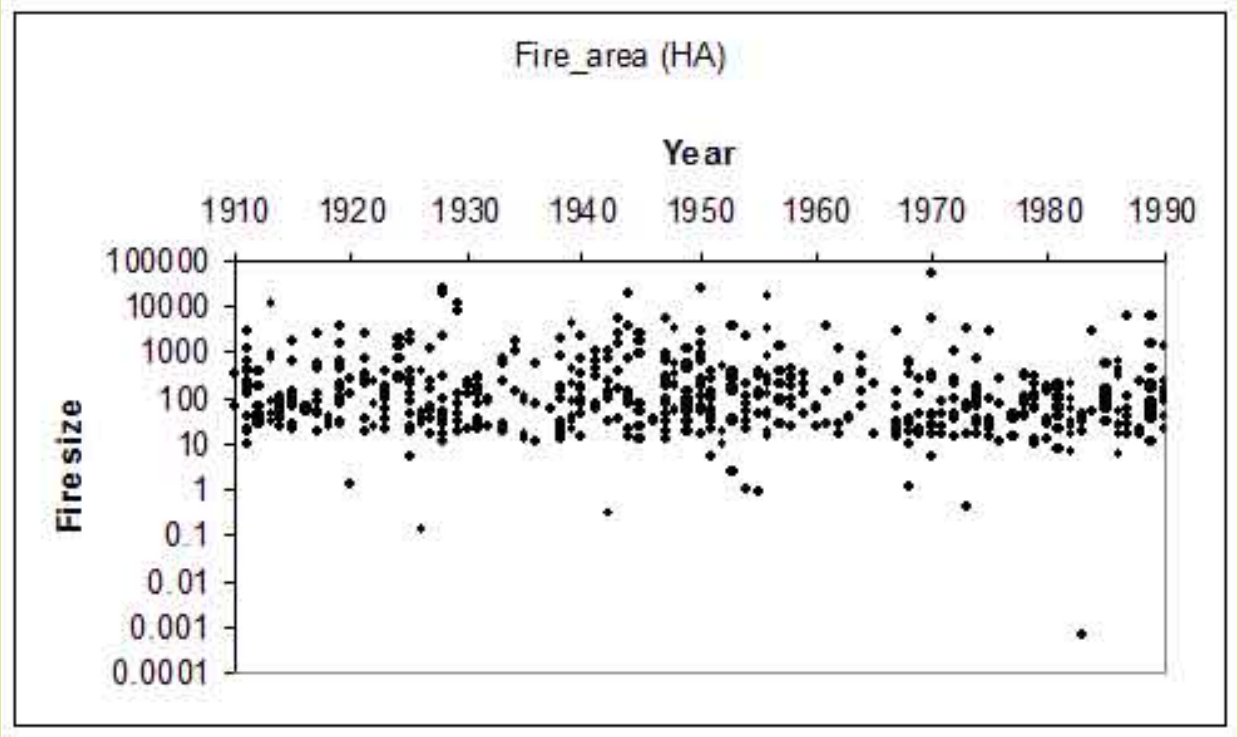


Figure 3 - Fire size (ha, Log scale) in the San Diego Foothills 1910-1999 (618 recorded fires).

E. REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

The plans and policies cited below are federal, state and local regulations to assist in combating potential future damage to the local community. The laws assist in identifying methods to protect the area near/around personal homes.

A. HFRA (Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003)

Applicable to Federal Land only.
http://www.healthyforests.gov/initiative/legislation.html

B. California State Public Resources Code Section 4291-4299

§ 4291. A person that owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining any mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or any land that is covered with flammable material, shall at all times do all of the following:
(a) Maintain around and adjacent to the building or structure a firebreak made by removing and clearing away, for a distance of not less than 30 feet on each side of the building or structure or to the property line, whichever is nearer, all flammable vegetation or other combustible growth. This subdivision does not apply to single specimens of trees or other vegetation that is well-pruned and maintained so as to effectively manage fuels and not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from other nearby vegetation to any building or structure.
(b) Maintain around and adjacent to the building or structure additional fire protection or firebreak made by removing all brush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth that is located within 100 feet from the building or structure or to the property line or at a greater distance if required by state law, or local ordinance, rule, or regulation. This section does not prevent an insurance company that insures a building or structure from requiring the owner of the building or structure to maintain a firebreak of more than 100 feet around the building or structure. Grass and other vegetation located more than 30 feet from the building or structure and less than 18 inches in height above the ground may be maintained where necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion. This subdivision does not apply to single specimens of trees or other vegetation that is well-pruned and maintained so as to effectively manage fuels and not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from other nearby vegetation to a dwelling or structure.
(c) Remove that portion of any tree that extends within 10 feet of the outlet of a chimney or stovepipe.
(d) Maintain any tree adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead or dying wood.
(e) Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles, or other dead vegetative growth. (f) Prior to constructing a new building or structure or
rebuilding a building or structure damaged by a fire in such an area, the construction or rebuilding of which requires a building permit, the owner shall obtain a certification from the local building official that the dwelling or structure, as proposed to be built, complies with all

applicable state and local building standards, including those described in subdivision (b) of Section 51189 of the Government Code, and shall provide a copy of the certification, upon request, to the insurer providing course of construction insurance coverage for the building or structure. Upon completion of the construction or rebuilding, the owner shall obtain from the local building official, a copy of the final inspection report that demonstrates that the dwelling or structure was constructed in compliance with all applicable state and local building standards, including those described in subdivision (b) of Section 51189 of the Government Code, and shall provide a copy of the report, upon request, to the property insurance carrier that insures the dwelling or structure.

(g) Except as provided in Section 18930 of the Health and Safety Code, the director may adopt regulations exempting structures with exteriors constructed entirely of nonflammable materials, or conditioned upon the contents and composition of same, he or she may vary the requirements respecting the removing or clearing away of flammable vegetation or other combustible growth with respect to the area surrounding those structures. No exemption or variance shall apply unless and until the occupant thereof, or if there is not an occupant, the owner thereof, files with the department, in a form as the director shall prescribe, a written consent to the inspection of the interior and contents of the structure to ascertain whether this section and the regulations adopted under this section are complied with at all times.

(h) The director may authorize the removal of vegetation that is not consistent with the standards of this section. The director may prescribe a procedure for the removal of that vegetation and make the expense a lien upon the building, structure, or grounds, in the same manner that is applicable to a legislative body under Section 51186 of the Government Code.

(i) As used in this section, "person" means a private individual, organization, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation.

§4291.1(a) Notwithstanding Section 4021, a violation of Section 4291 is an infraction punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100), nor more than five hundred dollars ($500). If a person is convicted of a second violation of Section 4291 within five years, that person shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars ($250), nor more than five hundred dollars($500). If a person is convicted of a third violation of Section 4291 within five years, that person is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500)If a person is convicted of a third violation of Section 4291 within five years, the department may perform or contract for the performance of work necessary to comply with Section 4291 and may bill the person convicted for the costs incurred, in which case the person convicted, upon payment of those costs, shall not be required to pay the fine. If a person convicted of a violation of Section 4291 is granted probation, the court shall impose as a term or condition of probation, in addition to any other term or condition of probation, that the person pay at least the minimum fine prescribed in this section.

(b) If a person convicted of a violation of Section 4291 produces in court verification prior to imposition of a fine by the court, that the condition resulting in the citation no longer exists, the court may reduce the fine imposed for the violation of Section 4291 to fifty dollars ($50).

§4292. Except as otherwise provided in Section 4296, any person that owns, controls, operates, or maintains any electrical transmission or distribution line upon any mountainous land, or forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land shall, during such times and in such areas as are determined to be necessary by the director or the agency which has primary responsibility for fire protection of such areas, maintain around and adjacent to any pole or tower which supports a switch, fuse, transformer, lightning arrester, line junction, or dead end or corner pole, a firebreak which consists of a clearing of not less than 10 feet in each direction from the outer circumference of such pole or tower. This section does not, however, apply to any line which is used exclusively as telephone, telegraph, telephone or telegraph messenger call, fire or alarm line, or other line which is classed as a communication circuit by the Public Utilities Commission. The director or the agency which has primary fire protection responsibility for the protection of such areas may permit exceptions from the requirements of this section which are based upon the specific circumstances involved.

§4293. Except as otherwise provided in Sections 4294 to 4296, inclusive, any person that owns, controls, operates, or maintains any electrical transmission or distribution line upon any mountainous land, or in forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land shall, during such times and in such areas as are determined to be necessary by the director or the agency which has primary responsibility for the fire protection of such areas, maintain a clearance of the respective distances which are specified in this section in all directions between all vegetation and all conductors which are carrying electric current:
(a) For any line which is operating at 2,400 or more volts, but less than 72,000 volts, four feet.
(b) For any line which is operating at 72,000 or more volts, but less than 110,000 volts, six feet.
(c) For any line which is operating at 110,000 or more volts, 10 feet.
In every case, such distance shall be sufficiently great to furnish the required clearance at any position of the wire, or conductor when the adjacent air temperature is 120 degrees Fahrenheit, or less. Dead trees, old decadent or rotten trees, trees weakened by decay or disease and trees or portions thereof that are leaning toward the line which may contact the line from the side or may fall on the line shall be felled, cut, or trimmed so as to remove such hazard. The director or the agency which has primary responsibility for the fire protection of such areas may permit exceptions from the requirements of this section which are based upon
the specific circumstances involved.

§4294. A clearing to obtain line clearance is not required if self-supporting aerial cable is used. Forked trees, leaning trees, and any other growth which may fall across the line and break it shall, however, be removed.

§4295. A person is not required by Section 4292 or 4293 to maintain any clearing on any land if such person does not have the legal right to maintain such clearing, nor do such sections require any person to enter upon or to damage property which is owned by any other person without the consent of the owner of the property.

§4296. Sections 4292 and 4293 do not apply if the transmission or distribution line voltage is 750 volts or less.

§4296.5. (a) Any person or corporation operating a railroad on forest, brush, grass-covered land shall, if ordered by the director or the agency having primary responsibility for fire protection of the area, destroy, remove, or modify so as not to be flammable any vegetation or other flammable material defined by regulation of the director to be a fire hazard on the railroad right-of-way. The director shall adopt regulations establishing fire prevention hazard reduction standards for broad geographic areas by fuel type, slope, and potential for ignition from hot or flaming exhaust, carbon particles, hot metal, burning signal devices, burning tobacco, and other similar potential sources of ignition. (b) The order to destroy, remove, or modify vegetation or other flammable material shall specify the location of the hazard to be destroyed, removed, or modified within the right-of-way, the width of the hazard which shall not exceed the width of the right-of-way, and the time within which compliance with the order is required. (c) The director or the agency having primary responsibility for fire protection of the area shall allow a reasonable period of time for compliance with an order to destroy, remove, or modify vegetation or other flammable material.

§4297. Upon the showing of the director that the unrestricted use of any grass-covered land, grain-covered land, brush-covered land, or forest-covered land is, in the judgment of the director, a menace to life or property due to conditions tending to cause or allow the rapid spread of fires which may occur on such lands or because of the inaccessible character of such lands, the Governor through the director, may, by a proclamation, which declares such condition and designates the area to which, and the period during which the proclamation shall apply, require that such area be closed to hunting and fishing and to entry by any person except a person that is within one of the following classes:
(a) Owners and lessees of land in the area.
(b) Bona fide residents in the area.
(c) Persons engaged in some bona fide business, trade, occupation, or calling in the area and persons employed by them in connection with such business, trade, occupation, or calling.
(d) Authorized agents or employees of a public utility entering such area for the purpose of operating or maintaining public utility works or equipment within the area.
(e) Members of any organized firefighting force.
(f) Any federal, state or local officer in the performance of his duties.
(g) Persons traveling on public roads or highways through the area.

§4298. The proclamation by the Governor shall be released to the wire news services in the state, and shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in each county which contains any lands covered by the proclamation. Notice of closure shall also be posted on trails or roads entering the area covered by the proclamation. The closure shall be effective upon issuance of the proclamation by the Governor. Each notice shall clearly set forth the area to be subject to closure and the effective date of such closure. The closure shall remain in full force

and effect until the Governor shall by order terminate it. The notice of such termination shall follow the same procedure by which such closure was affected. The order of termination shall be affected upon issuance.

§4299. A person who violates Section 4297 or 4298 is guilty of misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than two thousand dollars ($2,000) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days or both the fine and imprisonment. All state and county law enforcement officers shall enforce orders of closure.

C. Uniform Fire Code

Uniform Fire Code - Add 2001 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE AND COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO CONSOLIDATED FIRE CODE

http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dplu/docs/firecode.pdf

D. Community Legal Structure

Fallbrook is an unincorporated community in San Diego County. The legal structure is that of the County of San Diego.

E. Weed Abatement/Brush Clearance

The North County Fire Protection District's comprehensive community-wide vegetation management and weed abatement program exists to better protect the community from the threat of wildfire. ***These regulations apply even if you own or maintain vacant land, including lands with non-maintained groves/orchards or dedicated open space easements.*** *If you own or maintain such property, you will be responsible for these clearance requirements around adjacent structures on adjoining properties as well as along roadways adjoining your property.* Enforcement of this program is pursuant to Section 3 of NCFPD Ordinance 2000-01 and San Diego County Fire Code, Appendix II-A. *You are hereby notified that in order to reduce the danger to life and property from destructive brush fires, these codes and ordinances requires the following:*

1. Maintain 100' clearance of native and dead vegetation from structures, excluding isolated single specimens, as measured horizontally from edge of structure or to property line. Structures include residences and garages which are either attached or within 10' of residences, and buildings designed to house farm animals
2. Maintain clearance of all native vegetation (excluding isolated single specimens) and dead vegetation along both sides of roadways and driveways, measured 10' horizontally from edge of pavement or improved roadway width.
3. Maintain a 13'6" vertical clearance of all vegetation from all roads and driveways along entire width of road/driveway.

4. Maintain horizontal clearance of all vegetation along edge of roads and driveways across entire improved width of road and/or driveway.
5. Maintain 10’ clearance of combustibles (vegetation, rubbish) around propane tanks.
6. Maintain trees adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead wood.
7. Mature trees within 100' of structures and over 18’ tall to be trimmed 6’ above the ground and 10’ from chimney outlets.
8. Remove debris from under trees which exceeds 6" in depth
9. Maintain roof of structure free of leaves, needles or other dead vegetative growth.
10. Remove garbage, refuse, trash, cuttings, trimmings, or other combustible waste material from property or along driveways or roadways.

This program ALSO applies to the abatement of annual seasonal grasses and weeds, which may be cleared by any of the methods: mowing, trimming, hand clearing, or other methods which leave the plant root structure intact to stabilize soil may be used to obtain clearance. Cut materials may be hauled away or chipped and spread up to 6” deep, but may not be left in piles. Per the Calif. Health & Safety Code, weeds are defined as those which bear seeds of a downy or wingy nature, are otherwise noxious or dangerous, poison oak, dry grass, and stubble. Areas that have been consistently cleared over the last three (3) years may continue to be cleared; areas which have not must give notice to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the California Dept. of Fish and Game as noted below.

11. Parcels less than five (5) acres require complete clearing of all recurring annual weeds and grasses by mowing completely.
12. Parcels greater than five (5) acres require clearing of all recurring annual weeds and grasses by mowing a 100’ perimeter around the property and 100’ around any structures.

If your property setback is less than 100’ from an adjacent property and you wish to clear that adjacent property immediately, you must obtain permission from that property owner. Otherwise, you must wait for forced abatement to occur.

Landowners who are adjacent to riparian areas (wetlands), vernal pool depressions, open space easements, have the potential for rare, threatened or endangered species or have received notice from the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the occurrence of rare, threatened, or endangered species on their property in areas subject to these clearance requirements ***must notify both agencies in writing at least 10 days prior to vegetation clearing***. The agencies will have up to 10 days following such notification to (1) determine whether the proposed clearing complies with State and/or Federal endangered species requirements and (2) to suggest voluntary, alternative abatement measures if feasible and warranted. Failure of the agencies to respond within I0 days will allow the landowner to proceed with abatement activities without further delay. Failure by landowners to provide adequate notification as described above may render landowners liable under State and Federal law.

US Fish & Wildlife Service	California Dept. of Fish & Game
Attn: San Diego Co. Division Chief	Attn: Nancy Frost

6010 Hidden Valley Rd.
Carlsbad, CA 92009
(760) 431-9440

4949 Viewridge Avenue
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 467-4201

F. COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

A. Identification of All Hazards

Hazards impacting San Diego County were identified under the March, 2004, San Diego County Multi-Hazard Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan. The plan was developed to identify vulnerability to natural and manmade hazards in San Diego County. The hazards identified as impacting San Diego County were Wildfire/Structure Fire, Flood, Coastal Storm/Erosion/Tsunami, Earthquake/Liquefaction, Rain-Induced Landslide, Dam Failure, Hazardous Materials Incidents, Nuclear Materials Release, and Terrorism. Fallbrook is specifically vulnerable to:

- Wildfire/Structure Fire
- Rain Induced Landslide
- Flood/Dam Failure
- Earthquake/Liquefaction
- Hazardous Materials
- Terrorist Related Attacks

Fallbrook's greatest hazard threat is Fire. The entire area consists of Wildland/Urban Intermix Zones in which development intermingles with wildland or vegetative fuels. Approximately one half of the area is rated as High, Very High, or Extreme in its vulnerability to fire. Wildfire behavior is based on three primary factors: fuel, topography and weather and the Fallbrook area is impacted by all. Chaparral and brush overgrowth as well as diverse trees in the area provide ample vegetative fuel for wildfire. The hilly topography contains areas with steep slopes and gullies that allow fire to spread rapidly, particularly when coupled with Santa Ana winds. Weather is hard to predict but the Fallbrook area at times be prone to extreme weather conditions such as high temperature, low humidity, and /or winds of great force, all of which may increase loss associated with Fire.

For San Diego County the location and extent of landslide hazard areas are generally concentrated along canyons near the coastal areas with steep slopes. There is potential for rain induced landslide in the Fallbrook area, but it is limited to sections where terrain has a slope of 25% or greater and high rainfall events are few. Potential for rain induced landslides is increased for areas recently exposed to wildfire.

San Luis Rey River in the south and areas along the Santa Margarita River in the north can flood. While there is little water in the San Luis Rey River during much of the year it can have large flows during winter storms. A flood occurs when excess water from snowmelt, rainfall, or storm surge accumulates and overflows onto a river's bank or to adjacent floodplains. Several factors determine the severity of floods, including rainfall intensity and duration. FEMA FIRM data defines flood risk primarily by a 100-year flood zone, which is applied to those areas with a 1% chance, on average, of flooding in any given year. Because areas along the San Luis Rey River

and the Santa Margarita River lie within the 100-year FEMA flood zone, they are designated as high risk. These same areas are susceptible to flooding due to dam failure, particularly San Luis Rey River. When a dam fails, a large quantity of water is suddenly released with a great potential to cause human casualties, economic loss, lifeline disruption, and environmental damage. A dam failure is usually the result of age, poor design, or structural damage caused by a major event such as an earthquake or flood. The dam that forms Lake Henshaw, which is located in the Mt. Palomar area, is the only dam on the San Luis Rey River, itself. The drainage area of the river is extensively dammed. Agua Tibia, Upper Steely and Lower Steely, Red Mountain Reservoir and Turner dam all lie upstream of the Fallbrook area. The Lake Henshaw, Red Mountain Reservoir, and Turner dams have a High relative hazard rating, the Upper and Lower Steely dams are rated significant and the Agua Tibia dam's relative hazard rating is low. All dams have an emergency action plan in place. Failure of these dams could result in flooding in Fallbrook along the San Luis Rey River.

Earthquakes and associated soil liquefaction could impact the Fallbrook area. A small fault spurring from the Elsinore Fault Zone, which is a branch of the San Andreas Fault System, encroaches into the eastern portion of Fallbrook. The majority of Fallbrook has moderate shake potential based on the probabilistic Peak Ground Acceleration levels for the region. In addition, there are some soil types particularly susceptible to liquefaction in the southern portion of Fallbrook along certain areas of the San Luis Rey River. Liquefaction occurs when ground shaking causes loose soils to lose strength and act like viscous fluid.

Numerous facilities in San Diego County generate hazardous wastes in addition to storing and using large numbers of hazardous materials. There are a more than 13,000 sites with permits to store and maintain chemical, biological and radiological agents, and explosives in the County. Although the scale is usually small, emergencies involving the release of these substances can occur at these fixed sites. Within the Fallbrook area there are eight sites at which hazardous materials can be found.

Terrorist attacks are most likely to be located in dense urban areas with important national symbolism. However, terrorism takes on many forms, and terrorists have a wide range of local, state, and national political interests or personal agendas. No community, including Fallbrook, is insulated and wholly safe from the potential for terrorism.

The North County Fire Protection District is considered a Very High Fire Hazard Area. It is at extreme risk of having another potentially catastrophic urban/ wildland interface fire, such as, or worse than, the Gavilan Fire of February 2002. Such a fire could be very devastating, causing massive destruction to the community and possibly even a conflagration.
http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/cnty/cntydepts/landuse/fire_resistant.html

2. The Fallbrook area is prone to flooding due to the steepness of the terrain.
3. The proximity to Camp Pendleton

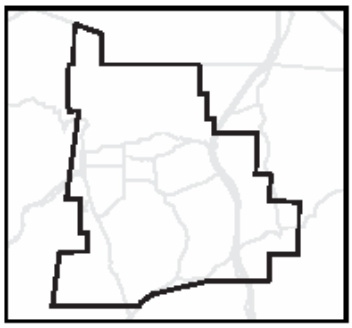
4. The proximity to San Onofre

B. Fuel Hazard

A fuel hazard is an area or group of vegetation and other possible fuels (defined by kind, arrangement, volume, condition, and location) that forms a special threat of ignition and resistance to control. Fallbrook, much like the rest of North San Diego County contains a vegetative mix of native chaparral, coastal sage scrub and grass. Added to this mix, are exotic or non-native trees and shrubs including eucalyptus, conifer, juniper, cypress and palm. Under extremely dry weather conditions, exotic trees and shrubs display severe volatility, from a quick loss of leaf moisture due to a shallow root system.

POPULATION AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

Fallbrook Community Plan Area
County of San Diego



POPULATION AND HOUSING (2000 and 2005)

	April 1 2000 Census	January 1 2005	2000 to 2005 Change Numeric	Percent
Total Population	**39,599**	**43,610**	**4,011**	**10.1%**
Household Population	39,284	43,217	3,933	10.0%
Group Quarters Population	315	393	78	24.8%
Total Housing Units	**14,046**	**15,456**	**1,410**	**10.0%**
Single Family	10,229	10,810	581	5.7%
Multiple Family	2,708	3,662	954	35.2%
Mobile Home and Other	1,109	984	-125	-11.3%
Occupied Housing Units	**13,476**	**14,842**	**1,366**	**10.1%**
Single Family	9,825	10,385	560	5.7%
Multiple Family	2,624	3,539	915	34.9%
Mobile Home and Other	1,027	918	-109	-10.6%
Vacancy Rate	**4.1%**	**4.0%**	**-0.1%**	**-2.4%**
Persons per Household	**2.92**	**2.91**	**-0.01**	**-0.3%**

HOUSEHOLD INCOME (real 1999 dollars, adjusted for inflation)

	April 1 2000 Census	January 1 2005	2000 to 2005 Change Numeric	Percent
Households by Income Category				
Less than $15,000	1,582	1,486	-96	-6.1%
$15,000-$29,999	2,420	2,457	37	1.5%
$30,000-$44,999	2,181	2,285	104	4.8%
$45,000-$59,999	1,846	2,075	229	12.4%
$60,000-$74,999	1,502	1,716	214	14.2%
$75,000-$99,999	1,518	1,821	303	20.0%
$100,000-$124,999	1,040	1,161	121	11.6%
$125,000-$149,999	510	638	128	25.1%
$150,000-$199,999	450	642	192	42.7%
$200,000 or more	427	561	134	31.4%
Total Households	**13,476**	**14,842**	**1,366**	**10.1%**
Median Household Income				
Adjusted for inflation (1999 $)	$49,510	$53,624	4,114	8.3%
Not adjusted for inflation (current $)	$49,510	$66,037	16,527	33.4%

ADVISORY:

Some differences in housing unit counts are attributable to definitional differences in the source data. 2000 data are based on the 2000 Census. 2005 estimates are based on information from the San Diego County Assessor's office. The Census Bureau and Assessor's office use different definitions of "single-family," "multi-family," and "mobile home."

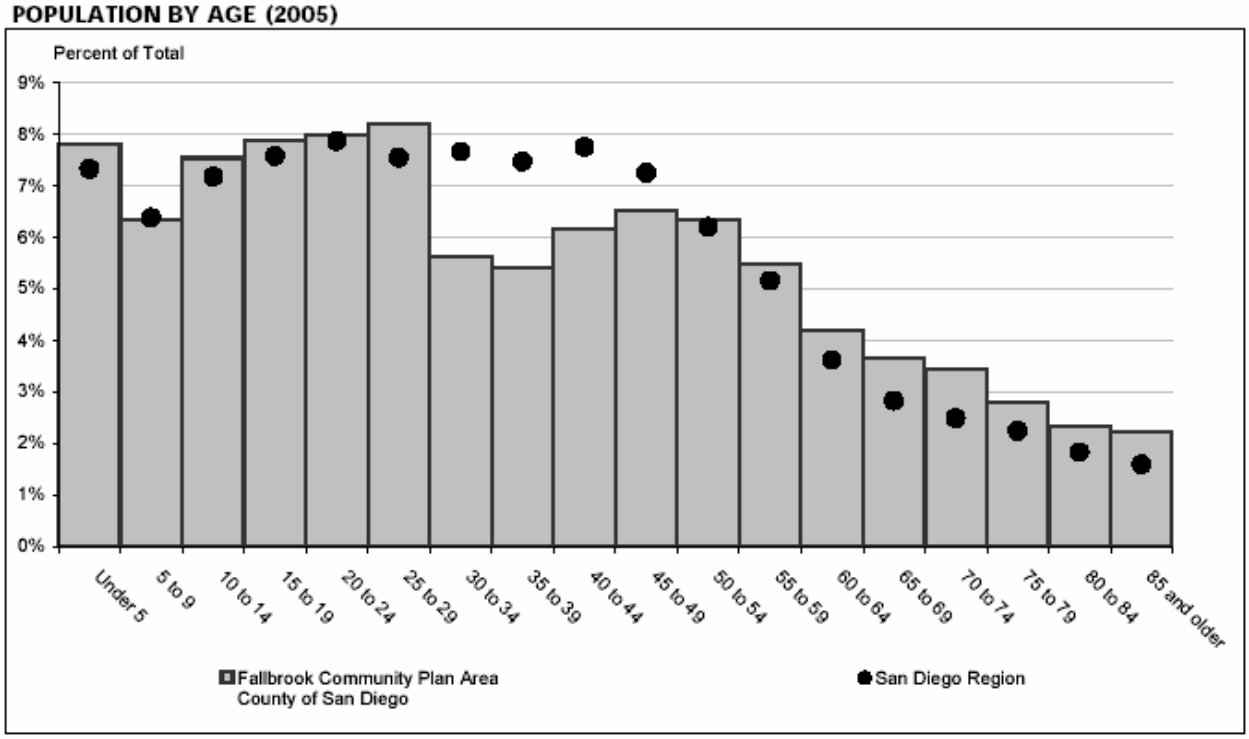
Caution should be taken when using data for small population groups, particularly at small levels of geography. Some 2000 Census data may not match information published by the U.S. Census Bureau for the following reasons: sample census data have been controlled to match 100 percent count (Summary File 1) data; and some minor adjustments were made (such as correcting the location of housing units that were erroneously allocated by the Census Bureau to roads and open space) to more accurately reflect the region's true population and housing distribution.

Source: SANDAG, Current Estimates, Fall 2005
SANDAG
www.sandag.org

POPULATION BY GENDER AND AGE (2005)

	Total	Male	Female	Percent Female
Total Population	**43,610**	**21,824**	**21,786**	**50%**
Under 5	3,405	1,633	1,772	52%
5 to 9	2,771	1,429	1,342	48%
10 to 14	3,289	1,691	1,598	49%
15 to 17	2,140	1,078	1,062	50%
18 and 19	1,294	659	635	49%
20 to 24	3,479	1,839	1,640	47%
25 to 29	3,585	2,027	1,558	43%
30 to 34	2,460	1,279	1,181	48%
35 to 39	2,359	1,216	1,143	48%
40 to 44	2,693	1,313	1,380	51%
45 to 49	2,843	1,341	1,502	53%
50 to 54	2,773	1,331	1,442	52%
55 to 59	2,388	1,148	1,240	52%
60 and 61	757	344	413	55%
62 to 64	1,068	542	526	49%
65 to 69	1,594	786	808	51%
70 to 74	1,502	729	773	51%
75 to 79	1,223	578	645	53%
80 to 84	1,016	459	557	55%
85 and older	971	402	569	59%
Under 18	11,605	5,831	5,774	50%
65 and older	6,306	2,954	3,352	53%
Median age	33.7	32.2	35.5	-

POPULATION BY AGE (2005)

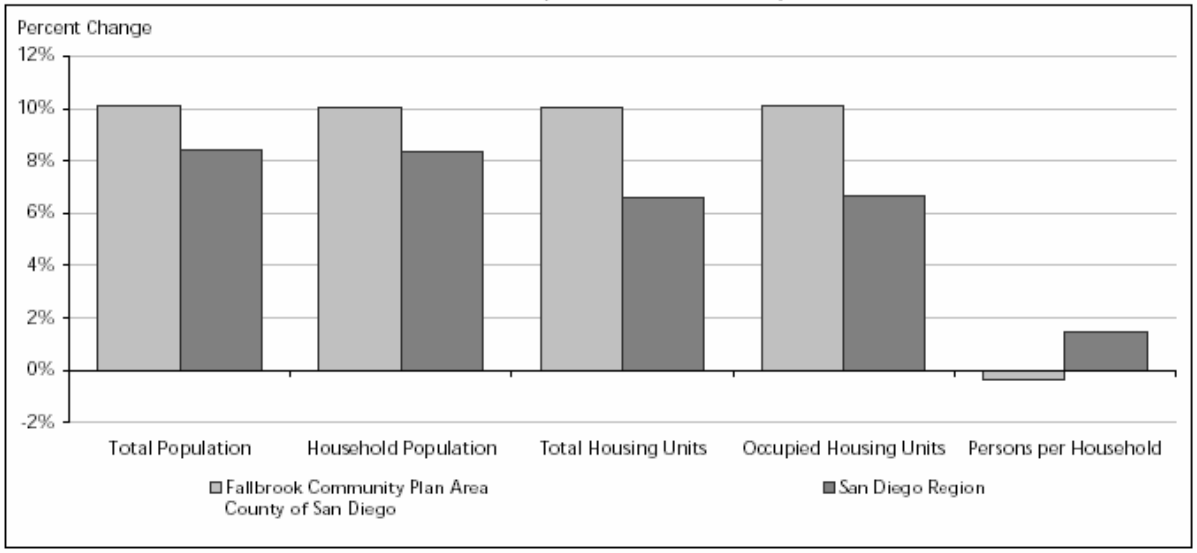


Source: SANDAG, Current Estimates, Fall 2005
SANDAG
www.sandag.org

POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNICITY AND AGE (2005)

		Non-Hispanic				
	Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian	Asian & Pacific Isl.	Other
Total Population	**15,523**	**24,973**	**731**	**404**	**1,033**	**946**
Under 5	1,615	1,436	83	23	77	171
5 to 9	1,327	1,192	75	32	64	81
10 to 14	1,642	1,430	45	36	60	76
15 to 17	943	1,048	23	35	33	58
18 and 19	499	711	21	4	22	37
20 to 24	1,595	1,640	51	43	58	92
25 to 29	1,841	1,464	97	44	79	60
30 to 34	1,393	893	72	13	57	32
35 to 39	1,189	1,000	53	18	55	44
40 to 44	945	1,538	38	28	82	62
45 to 49	770	1,870	47	31	75	50
50 to 54	516	2,080	33	26	72	46
55 to 59	399	1,844	25	23	60	37
60 and 61	116	597	7	0	20	17
62 to 64	128	891	8	4	26	11
65 to 69	204	1,292	8	14	55	21
70 to 74	175	1,222	10	11	57	27
75 to 79	105	1,052	12	14	37	3
80 to 84	67	925	5	1	16	2
85 and older	54	848	18	4	28	19
Under 18	5,527	5,106	226	126	234	386
65 and older	605	5,339	53	44	193	72
Median age	25.4	45.4	28.5	28.3	40.7	22.7

POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS (CHANGE 2000 - 2005)



Source: SANDAG, Current Estimates, Fall 2005
SANDAG
www.sandag.org

D. Wildlife, Historical, Recreation and Scenic Areas

Fallbrook boasts many community amenities with an active Land Conservancy group working to preserve and protect Fallbrook's important ecological, historic and recreational areas. Live Oak Park is a 26-acre facility with playgrounds, baseball fields, gardens, picnic areas, and open space. Los Jilgueros Preserve and Dinwiddie Preserve are protected areas with native California flora and fauna. Santa Margarita River Park and Trail is a popular hiking area. Palomares House dates back to 1874 and is available for use by community groups. Other historical buildings within Fallbrook include its historical museum.

E. Ingress/Egress Information

Fallbrook is bordered on the west by Camp Pendleton Marine Corp Base. Interstate 15, which passes within a few miles of the eastern boundary of Fallbrook, provides easy access to Los Angeles, San Diego and Orange and Riverside counties. Interstate 5 in Oceanside, via Hwy. 76 and S13, is less than thirty minutes west of Fallbrook.

The major north-south routes are:
Mission Road from Highway 76 in Bonsall. This road is 2 lanes until you reach Winterhaven where the road becomes 4 lanes into downtown Fallbrook.

Stagecoach Lane is 2 lanes that run from East Mission on the East Side of town and joins South Mission South of Downtown Fallbrook.

Live Oak Park Road to Reche to Gird Road, Starting from the North at East Mission, Live Oak Park heading South would tie into Reche, Go East to Gird Road and South on Gird to Highway 76. Alternate Route would be to head West on Gird Road to Green Canyon, Go South on Green Canyon until you reach South Mission Road, South Mission Road going South would lead you to Highway 76, Going North would take you back to Downtown.

East Mission turns into Old Highway 395, Old Highway 395 parallels I- 15. Going South you run into Highway 76. Old Highway 395 continues South to Escondido.

East Mission to Mission overpass, head East at the Overpass and Old Highway 395 will parallel I-15 into Temecula.
The major east-west routes are:

From town the Farthest North Part of Town, the Major East West route would be East Mission Road, This road will take you to Old Highway 395

From the Center of town take Fallbrook Street East to Stagecoach. At Stagecoach you can proceed North or South, Going North you will run into East Mission and could proceed East until you make it to the I-15,

From the Center of Town, Fallbrook Street East to Stagecoach, Go south to Reche, Reche head east until you reach Old Hwy 395,

The most Southerly East/ West Route would be to proceed to Hwy 76 (see north/ south routes above) and Hwy 76 will take you West to I-5 and East to I-15 and points beyond.

G. MITIGATION STRATEGY

The County of San Diego has developed an Action Plan with ten specific hazard mitigation goals and many supporting actions to help accomplish the goals. The goals are generally applicable to all areas of the County. However, some are more relevant to Fallbrook than others. The County's ten hazard mitigation goals follow. The goals most applicable to the specific hazards affecting Fallbrook (identified previously in Section F.) are below.

Goal 1: Promote disaster resistant future development
Goal 2: Increase public understanding and support for effective hazard mitigation.
Goal 3: Build and support local capacity and commitment to become less vulnerable to hazards.
Goal 4: Enhance hazard mitigation coordination and communication with federal, state, local, and tribal governments.
Goal 5: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, including people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and public facilities due to terrorism.
Goal 6: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses … due to earthquake.
Goal 6: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses … due to dam failure.
Goal 8: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses … due to landslide.
Goal 9: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses … due to floods.
Goal 10: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses … due to structural fire/wildfire.

Of the above Goals, Goal 10, structural fire/wildfire is the most critical item for Fallbrook. The North County Fire Protection District is committed to the long-term sustainability of the community's efforts at fuel reduction, the maintenance of defensible space, the removal of dead, dying and diseased trees, and the maintenance of safe egress and ingress to properties.

The fire-related Hazard Reduction Priorities identify by the North County Fire Protection District are:

1. Conduct brush management projects whereby fuel loads are reduced along selected ingress/egress routes, and homes in the community.
2. Map all roads, road markers, and water sources in the communities.
3. Measures to reduce structural ignitability
    a. Weed abatement and Fuel Modification inspections conducted by NCFPD and forced abatement by the County of San Diego.
    b. Construction enhancements through County building and fire code requirements.
    c. Class A re-roofing through County building and fire code requirements.
    d. Internal Fire Sprinklers in all new and significantly remodeled structures.
    e. Requirement of Fuel Modification Zones around all new or significantly remodeled structures and requiring ongoing maintenance of such zones.

Reducing the possibility of damage or loss from earthquakes, landslide, floods, and terrorism are also important goals for Fallbrook. Multiple objectives and methods to work towards these goals were outlined in the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan developed by County OES in 2004. Fallbrook will consult this hazard mitigation planning document for actionable steps to reduce the community's vulnerability to hazards and to promote community awareness of hazards.

A. Fuel Reduction

Fuel reduction is the action is taken to maintain a firebreak by removing and clearing away all flammable vegetation and other combustible growth within a designated distance of buildings or structures. The firebreak established is considered the Reduced Fuel Zone. Dead and dying woody surface fuels and aerial fuels within the Reduced Fuel Zone shall be removed. Loose surface litter, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches, shall be permitted to a depth of 3 inches. This guideline is primarily intended to eliminate trees, bushes, shrubs and surface debris that are completely dead or with substantial amounts of dead branches or leaves/needles that would readily burn.

Fallbrook, through the NCFPD has established specific community priorities for fuel reduction, as listed above. Current and planned fuel reduction projects include:

1. Maintain 100' clearance of native and dead vegetation from structures, excluding isolated single specimens, as measured horizontally from edge of structure or to property line. Structures include residences and garages which are either attached or within 10' of residences, and buildings designed to house farm animals.
2. Maintain clearance of all native vegetation (excluding isolated single specimens) and dead vegetation along both sides of roadways and driveways, measured 10' horizontally from edge of pavement or improved roadway width.
3. Maintain a 13'6" vertical clearance of all vegetation from all roads and driveways along entire width of road/driveway.
4. Maintain horizontal clearance of all vegetation along edge of roads and driveways across entire improved width of road and/or driveway.
5. Maintain 10' clearance of combustibles (vegetation, rubbish) around propane tanks.
6. Maintain trees adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead wood.
7. Mature trees within 100' of structures and over 18' tall to be trimmed 6' above the ground and 10' from chimney outlets.
8. Remove debris from under trees which exceeds 6" in depth.
9. Maintain roof of structure free of leaves, needles or other dead vegetative growth.
10. Remove garbage, refuse, trash, cuttings, trimmings, or other combustible waste material from property or along driveways or roadways.
11. Parcels less than five (5) acres require complete clearing of all recurring annual weeds and grasses by mowing completely.

12. Parcels greater than five (5) acres require clearing of all recurring annual weeds and grasses by mowing a 100’ perimeter around the property and 100’ around any structures.

There should be no question that major fires, such as the Gavilan fire and the 2003 Cedar Fire, could be slowed down or stopped by the provision of adequate crush and burn zones around a community, which serve as a "Community Fuel Break". Historically, communities would attempt to slow down or stop fire spread by the installation of "fuel breaks" around the perimeter of communities and/or along ridgelines. Such fuel breaks typically consisted of clearing an area to mineral earth using bulldozers. The width of zones was determined by the number of dozer blade widths. This resulted in an unsightly scaring of the earth and environmental damage. Typical fuel break widths were 300'.

The drawback of the installation of fuel breaks is that a wind driven fire (which is the type of fire which is usually uncontainable by initial fire forces, and which does most of the structural damage) will jump over the fire break, or will start spot fires a mile or so down wind due to airborne debris. Therefore, the fuel break only served as an anchor point, or location, from which the Fire District could attack a non-wind driven fire, or attempt to stop a wind driven fire. This is not to discount the potential value of area specific breaks around areas of high fire probability or history. For example, areas around major roads or certain properties where fire starts are common.

With the advent of many environmental laws and constraints regarding sensitive vegetation, endangered habitat and species, and visual resources, the installation of major community fuel breaks has become very difficult.

The state of the art is to convert the vegetation to a slower burning vegetation with a high leaf moisture, by crushing older age class brush (chaparral, sage, scrub, etc) with a dozer, or a large roller attached to a dozer, in order to convert standing aerial fuels to a ground fuel, and then by safely burning the fuel in safe weather conditions. The hauling away of vegetation tends to be very expensive and fills up the landfills. Therefore, the preferred technique is crushing the brush with a dozer or large crushing wheel (roller), etc., piling the vegetation in a safe location, or putting a fuel break around it, and then burning it under safe conditions, in other than fire weather or wind conditions.

Controlled burns (prescribed fire) are also utilized to burn over a selected area. Prescribed fire mimics natural processes, enhances ecosystems, reduces fire hazards and restores fire to it's historic role in wild land ecosystems. It also provides significant fire hazard reduction benefits that enhance structural and human fire safety. However, such burns are hazardous and subject to becoming out of control fires. Fuel treatments may need to be repeated every 5 years.

There can be no guarantees that a wind driven fire won't jump over the treated area, or cause spot fires beyond the area. However, a large enough, properly located, treated area may provide the

means to slow down a fire, reduce spotting downwind, and give the Fire Forces a greater probability of containment. Prior to starting such a project, the Fire District needs to identify and prioritize areas in which such work should be done, based upon fire history and projected scenarios for major wild land fires. The objective should be to modify flammable vegetation which is between development and the projected direction the fire is burning from.

The California Department of Forestry has a Vegetation Management Program (VMP) in State Responsibility areas (SRA). This is a cost-sharing program, which focuses on the use of prescribed fire and mechanical means for the reduction of wild land fuel hazards and other resource management issues. The VMP allows private landowners to enter into a contract with CDF for prescribed fire to accomplish a combination of fire protection and resource management goals.

B. Structure Ignitability

In cooperation with the County of San Diego, and the NCFPD, the Fallbrook Fire Safe Council supports and promotes Fire wise activities. The Fallbrook Fire Safe Council supports and educates its citizens in ways to reduce structure ignitibility through meeting County of San Diego Building and Fire Code requirements. The partnership that exists between the listed organizations (federal, state, local, and citizens) allows the community to reduce hazardous vegetative fuels that could ignite residences and commercial facilities during Santa Ana wind conditions. The Natural Resource Conservation Service has already declared removal of dead, dying, and diseased trees an “exigency” task. Maintaining properties with the appropriate defensible space is a key factor to protecting lives and property in the mountain community.

Mitigation of structural ignitability potential must be a systems approach that not only includes reduction of hazardous vegetation, but also includes structural safeguards such as Class A roofs, proper protection of vents, and compliance of new structures with the Fire Resistive construction requirements in Section 26 of the County Fire Code.

C. Defensible Space

The State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (BOF), California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection have created general guidelines for defensible space. Defensible space is the area within the perimeter of a parcel where basic wildfire protection practices are implemented, providing the key point of defense from an approaching wildfire or escaping structure fire. The area is characterized by the establishment and maintenance of emergency vehicle access, emergency water reserves, street names and building identification, and fuel modification measures. The California Department of Forestry recommends creating defensible space of at least 100 feet around homes.

Other local policies, projects and community plans for creating, maintaining and establishing guidelines for defensible space are provided by the North County Fire Protection District Fire Marshall.

D. CURRENT MULTI-HAZARD ENVIRONMENT

The Unincorporated portion of the County provides a profile of potential hazards. The following table has exposure/loss estimates for the County.

Summary of Potential Hazard-Related Exposure/Loss in the County (Rural)

		Residential		Commercial		Critical Facilities	
Hazard Type	Exposed Population	Number of Residential Buildings	Potential Exposure/ Loss for Residential Buildings (x $1,000)	Number of Commercial Buildings	Potential Exposure/ Loss for Commercial Buildings (x $1,000)	Number of Critical Facilities	Potential Exposure for Critical Facilities (x $1,000)
Coastal Storm / Erosion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dam Failure	3,420	2,144	576,336	6	34,534	35	117,827
Earthquake (Annualized Loss - Includes shaking, liquefaction and landslide components)	33,749	14,187	1038	107	192	73* / 74**	1,015* / 12,147**
Floods (Loss)							
100 Year	1,339	563	25,619	6	2,633	9	10,501
500 Year	1,623	683	28,828	7	2,833	9	10,501
Rain-Induced Landslide							
High Risk	3,308	1,562	445,494	64	202,478	11	14,788
Moderate Risk	6,243	2,449	614,584	2	25,342	17	30,413
Tsunami	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildfire/ Structure Fire							
Extreme	235	96	26,517	1	2,312	1	2,000
Very High	3,642	1,468	408,587	18	68,774	14	28,531
High	2,533	1,218	331,493	1	18,510	2	5,433
Moderate	22,333	9,365	2,382,885	78	291,132	61	163,182

* Represents 100-year earthquake value under three earthquake scenarios (shake only, shake and liquefaction, and shake and landslide).

** Represents 500-year earthquake value under three earthquake scenarios (shake only, shake and liquefaction, and shake and landslide).

Summary of Potential Hazard-Related Exposure/Loss in the County (Urban)

		Residential		Commercial		Critical Facilities	
Hazard Type	Exposed Population	Number of Residential Buildings	Potential Exposure/ Loss for Residential Buildings (x $1,000)	Number of Commercial Buildings	Potential Exposure/ Loss for Commercial Buildings (x $1,000)	Number of Critical Facilities	Potential Exposure for Critical Facilities (x $1,000)
Coastal Storm/ Erosion	499	320	70,575	0	0	1	2,816
Dam Failure	38,004	8,824	2,536,977	135	508,858	269	1,113,282
Earthquake (Annualized Loss - Includes shaking, liquefaction and landslide components)	410,798	126,360	11,077	639	1,452	949* / 983**	304,940* / 906,594**
Floods (Loss)							
100 Year	19,807	6,093	141,472	61	29,437	121	829,862
500 Year	22,428	6,899	166,606	65	31,968	130	844,605
Rain-Induced Landslide							
High Risk	11,326	2,644	1,020,225	4	29,492	64	86,333
Moderate Risk	109,812	35,879	9,337,594	175	775,556	564	2,456,229
Tsunami	533	327	74,389	0	702	2	6,778
Wildfire/ Structure Fire							
Extreme	24,109	9,665	2,063,481	24	133,544	123	739,163
Very High	84,535	25,459	7,498,636	147	557,292	820	4,498,036
High	16,015	5,846	1,379,109	20	131,244	166	1,002,738
Moderate	252,430	72,814	17,721,767	409	1,706,920	688	4,751,094

* Represents 100-year earthquake value under three earthquake scenarios (shake only, shake and liquefaction, and shake and landslide).

** Represents 500-year earthquake value under three earthquake scenarios (shake only, shake and liquefaction, and shake and landslide).

Wild land Fires

The threat of wild land fires for people living near wild land areas or using recreational facilities in wilderness areas is real. Advance planning and knowing how to protect buildings in these areas can lessen the devastation of a wild land fire.

BEFORE
Learn and teach safe fire practices**.**

- Build fires away from nearby trees or bushes.
- Always have a way to extinguish the fire quickly and completely.
- Never leave a fire--even a cigarette--burning unattended.

Obtain local building codes and weed abatement ordinances for structures built near wooded areas.

Use fire-resistant materials when building, renovating, or retrofitting structures.

Create a safety zone to separate the home from combustible plants and vegetation.

- Stone walls can act as heat shields and deflect flames.
- Swimming pools and patios can be a safety zone.

Check for fire hazards around home.

Install electrical lines underground, if possible. Keep all tree and shrub limbs trimmed so they don't come in contact with the wires.
Prune all branches around the residence to a height of 8 to 10 feet. Keep trees adjacent to buildings free of dead or dying wood and moss.
Remove all dead limbs, needles, and debris from rain gutters.
Store combustible or flammable materials in approved safety containers and keep them away from the house.
Keep chimney clean.
Avoid open burning completely, and especially during dry season.

Install smoke detectors on every level of your home and near sleeping areas.

Make evacuation plans from home and from neighborhood.
Plan several routes in case the fire blocks escape route.

Have disaster supplies on hand

Flashlight with extra batteries
Portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries

First aid kit and manual
Emergency food and water
Non-electric can opener
Essential medicines
Cash and credit cards
Sturdy shoes

Develop an emergency communication plan.
In case family members are separated from one another during a wild land fire (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), have a plan for getting back together.

Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the "family contact." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone knows the name, address, and phone number of the contact person.

Fire-Resistant Building Materials

Avoid using wooden shakes and shingles for a roof. Use tile, stucco, metal siding, brick, concrete block, rock, or other fire-resistant materials. Use only thick, tempered safety glass in large windows and sliding glass doors.

Contact your local emergency management office or American Red Cross chapter for more information on wild land fires.

DURING A WILDFIRE

Turn on a battery-operated radio to get the latest emergency information.

Remove combustible items from around the house.

Lawn and poolside furniture
Umbrellas
Tarp coverings
Firewood

Take down flammable drapes and curtains and close all Venetian blinds or noncombustible window coverings.

Take action to protect your home.

Close all doors and windows inside your home to prevent draft.
Close gas valves and turn off all pilot lights.
Turn on a light in each room for visibility in heavy smoke.

Place valuables that will not be damaged by water in a pool or pond.
If hoses and adequate water are available, leave sprinklers on roofs and anything that might be damaged by fire.

Be ready to evacuate all family members and pets when fire nears or when instructed to do so by local officials.

AFTER A WILDFIRE

Take care when re-entering a burned wild land area. Hot spots can flare up without warning. Check the roof immediately and extinguish any sparks or embers. Check the attic for hidden burning sparks. For several hours afterward, re-check for smoke and sparks throughout the home. If trapped in a Wild land Fire
You cannot outrun a fire. Crouch in a pond or river. Cover head and upper body with wet clothing. If water is not around, look for shelter in a cleared area or among a bed of rocks. Lie flat and cover body with wet clothing or soil.

Breathe the air close to the ground through a wet cloth to avoid scorching lungs or inhaling smoke.

MITIGATION

Mitigation includes any activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or lessen the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Investing in preventive mitigation steps now such as installing a spark arrestor on your chimney, cleaning roof surfaces and gutters regularly, and using only fire resistant materials on the exterior of your home, will help reduce the impact of wild land fires in the future. For more information on mitigation, contact your local emergency management office.

Earthquakes

Earthquakes strike suddenly, violently and without warning. Identifying potential hazards ahead of time and advance planning can reduce the dangers of serious injury or loss of life from an earthquake.

BEFORE Check for hazards in the home.

Fasten shelves securely to walls.
Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
Store breakable items such as bottled foods, glass, and china in low, closed cabinets with latches.
Hang heavy items such as pictures and mirrors away from beds, couches, and

anywhere people sit.
Brace overhead light fixtures.
Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections. These are potential fire risks.
Secure a water heater by strapping it to the wall studs and bolting it to the floor.
Repair any deep cracks in ceilings or foundations. Get expert advice if there are signs of structural defects.
Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products securely in closed cabinets with latches and on bottom shelves.

Identify safe places in each room.

Under sturdy furniture such as a heavy desk or table.
Against an inside wall.
Away from where glass could shatter around windows, mirrors, pictures, or where heavy bookcases or other heavy furniture could fall over.

Locate safe places outdoors.
In the open, away from buildings, trees, telephone and electrical lines, overpasses, or elevated expressways.

Make sure all family members know how to respond after an earthquake.
Teach all family members how and when to turn off gas, electricity, and water.

Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1, police, or fire department and which radio station to tune to for emergency information.

Contact your local emergency management office or American Red Cross chapter for more information on earthquakes.

Have disaster supplies on hand.

Flashlight and extra batteries
Portable battery-operated radio and extra batteries
First aid kit and manual
Emergency food and water
Non-electric can opener
Essential medicines
Cash and credit cards
Sturdy shoes

Develop an emergency communication plan.
In case family members are separated from one another during an earthquake (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school); develop a plan

for reuniting after the disaster.

Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the "family contact." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address, and phone number of the contact person.

DURING If indoors:

> Take cover under a piece of heavy furniture or against an inside wall and hold on.
> Stay inside.
> The most dangerous thing to do during the shaking of an earthquake is to try to leave the building because objects can fall on you.

If outdoors:

> Move into the open, away from buildings, street lights, and utility wires.
> Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops.

If in a moving vehicle:

> Stop quickly and stay in the vehicle.
> Move to a clear area away from buildings, trees, overpasses, or utility wires.
> Once the shaking has stopped, proceed with caution. Avoid bridges or ramps that might have been damaged by the quake.

Pets after an Earthquake

> The behavior of pets may change dramatically after an earthquake. Normally quiet and friendly cats and dogs may become aggressive or defensive. Watch animals closely. Leash dogs and place them in a fenced yard.
> Pets may not be allowed into shelters for health and space reasons. Prepare an emergency pen for pets in the home that includes a 3-day supply of dry food and a large container of water.

AFTER Be prepared for aftershocks.
Although smaller than the main shock, aftershocks cause additional damage and may bring weakened structures down. Aftershocks can occur in the first hours, days, weeks, or even months after the quake.

Help injured or trapped persons.
Give first aid where appropriate. Do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. Call for help.

Listen to a battery-operated radio or television for the latest emergency information.

Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance--infants, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

Stay out of damaged buildings. Return home only when authorities say it is safe.

> Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
> Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches or gasoline or other flammable liquids immediately. Leave the area if you smell gas or fumes from other chemicals.
> Open closet and cupboard doors cautiously.
> Inspect the entire length of chimneys carefully for damage. Unnoticed damage could lead to a fire.

INSPECTING UTILITIES IN A DAMAGED HOME Check for gas leaks--If you smell gas or hear blowing or hissing noise, open a window and quickly leave the building. Turn off the gas at the outside main valve if you can and call the gas company from a neighbor's home. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional.

Look for electrical system damage--If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice.

Check for sewage and water lines damage--If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap. You can obtain safe water by melting ice cubes.

MITIGATION - Mitigation includes any activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or lessen the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Investing in preventive mitigation steps now such as repairing deep plaster cracks in ceilings and foundations, anchoring overhead lighting fixtures to the ceiling and following local seismic building standards, will help reduce the impact of earthquakes in the future. For more information on mitigation, contact your local emergency management office.

Landslides and Mudflows

Landslide and mudflows usually strike without warning. The force of rocks, soil, or other debris moving down a slope can devastate anything in its path. Take the following steps to be ready.

BEFORE
Get a ground assessment of your property.

Your county geologist or county planning department may have specific information on areas vulnerable to land sliding. Consult a professional geotechnical expert for opinions and advice on landslide problems and on corrective measures you can take.

Minimize home hazards.

> Plant ground cover on slopes and build retaining walls.
> In mudflow areas, build channels or deflection walls to direct the flow around buildings.
> Remember: If you build walls to divert debris flow and the flow lands on a neighbor's property, you may be liable for damages.

Learn to recognize the landslide warning signs.

> Doors or windows stick or jam for the first time.
> New cracks appear in plaster, tile, brick, or foundations.
> Outside walls, walks, or stairs begin pulling away from the building.
> Slowly developing, widening cracks appear on the ground or on paved areas such as streets or driveways.
> Underground utility lines break.
> Bulging ground appears at the base of a slope.
> Water breaks through the ground surface in new locations.
> Fences, retaining walls, utility poles, or trees tilt or move.
> You hear a faint rumbling sound that increases in volume as the landslide nears. The ground slopes downward in one specific direction and may begin shifting in that direction under your feet.

Make evacuation plans.
Plan at least two evacuation routes since roads may become blocked or closed.

Develop an emergency communication plan.
In case family members are separated from one another during a landslide or mudflow this is (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), have a plan for getting back together.

Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the "family contact". After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone knows the name, address, and phone number of the contact person.

Insurance

Mudflow is covered by flood insurance policies from the National Flood Insurance Program. Flood insurance can be purchased through a local insurance agency.

DURING
If inside a building:

Stay inside.
Take cover under a desk, table, or other piece of sturdy furniture.

If outdoors:

Try and get out of the path of the landslide or mudflow.
Run to the nearest high ground in a direction away from the path.
If rocks and other debris are approaching, run for the nearest shelter such as a group of trees or a building.
If escape is not possible, curl into a tight ball and protect your head.

Sinkholes

A sinkhole occurs when groundwater dissolves a vulnerable land surface such as limestone, causing the land surface to collapse from a lack of support. In June 1993, a 100-foot wide, 25-foot deep sinkhole formed under a hotel parking lot in Atlanta, killing two people and engulfing numerous cars.

AFTER
Stay away from the slide area.
There may be danger of additional slides.

Check for injured and trapped persons near the slide area.
Give first aid if trained.

Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance--infants, elderly people, and people with disabilities.

Listen to a battery-operated radio or television for the latest emergency information.

Remember that flooding may occur after a mudflow or a landslide.

Check for damaged utility lines.
Report any damage to the utility company.

Check the building foundation, chimney, and surrounding land for damage.

Replant damaged ground as soon as possible since erosion caused by loss of ground cover can lead to flash flooding.

Seek the advice of geotechnical expert for evaluating landslide hazards or designing corrective techniques to reduce landslide risk.

MITIGATION

Mitigation includes any activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or lessen the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Investing in preventive mitigation steps now such as planting ground cover (low growing plants) on slopes, or installing flexible pipe fitting to avoid gas or water leaks, will help reduce the impact of landslides and mudflows in the future. For more information on mitigation, contact your local emergency management office.

Thunderstorms and Lightning

Some thunderstorms can be seen approaching, while others hit without warning. It is important to learn and recognize the danger signs and to plan ahead.

BEFORE

Learn the thunderstorm danger signs.

Dark, towering, or threatening clouds.
Distant lightning and thunder.

Have disaster supplies on hand

Flashlight with extra batteries
Portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries
First aid kit and manual
Emergency food and water
Non-electric can opener
Essential medicines
Cash and credit cards
Sturdy shoes

Check for hazards in the yard.
Dead or rotting trees and branches can fall during a severe thunderstorm and cause injury and damage.

Make sure that all family members know how to respond after a thunderstorm.
Teach family members how and when to turn off gas, electricity and water.
Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1, police, fire department, and which radio station to tune for emergency information.

Severe Thunderstorm Watches and Warnings
A *severe thunderstorm watch* is issued by the National Weather Service when the weather conditions are such that a severe thunderstorm (damaging winds 58 miles per hour or more, or hail three-fourths of an inch in diameter or greater) is likely to develop. This is the time to locate a safe place in the home and tell family members to watch the sky and listen to the radio or television for more information.

A *severe thunderstorm warning* is issued when a severe thunderstorm has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. At this point, the danger is very serious and everyone should go to a safe place, turn on a battery-operated radio or television, and wait for the "all clear" by the authorities.

Learn how to respond to a tornado and flash flood.

Tornadoes are spawned by thunderstorms and flash flooding can occur with thunderstorms. When a "severe thunderstorm warning" is issued, review what actions to take under a "tornado warning" or a "flash flood warning."

Develop an emergency communication plan.
In case family members are separated from one another during a thunderstorm (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), have a plan for getting back together.

Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the "family contact". After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone knows the name, address, and phone number of the contact person.

Contact you local emergency management office or American Red Cross chapter for more information on thunderstorms and lightning.

DURING

If indoors:

Secure outdoor objects such as lawn furniture that could blow away or cause damage or injury. Take light objects inside.
Shutter windows securely and brace outside doors.
Listen to a battery operated radio or television for the latest storm information.
Do not handle any electrical equipment or telephones because lightning could follow the wire. Television sets are particularly dangerous at this time.
Avoid bathtubs, water faucets, and sinks because metal pipes can transmit electricity.

If outdoors:

Attempt to get into a building or car.
If no structure is available, get to an open space and squat low to the ground as quickly as possible. (If in the woods, find an area protected by low clump of trees--never stand underneath a single large tree in the open.) Be aware of the potential for flooding in low-lying areas.
Crouch with hands on knees.
Avoid tall structures such as towers, tall trees, fences, telephone lines, or power lines.
Stay away from natural lightning rods such as golf clubs, tractors, fishing rods, bicycles, or camping equipment.
Stay from rivers, lakes, or other bodies of water.
If you are isolated in a level field or prairie and you feel your hair stand on end (which indicates that lightning is about to strike), bend forward, putting your hands on your knees. A position with feet together and crouching while removing all metal objects is recommended. Do not lie flat on the ground.

If in a car:

Pull safely onto the shoulder of the road away from any trees that could fall on the vehicle.
Stay in the car and turn on the emergency flashers until the heavy rains subside.
Avoid flooded roadways.

Estimating the Distance from a Thunderstorm

Because light travels much faster than sound, lightning flashes can be seen long before the resulting thunder is heard. Estimate the number of miles you are from a thunderstorm by counting the number of seconds between a flash of lightning and the next clap of thunder. Divide this number by five.

Important: You are in danger from lightning if you can hear thunder. Knowing how far away

a storm is does not mean that you're in danger only when the storm is overhead.

HAIL

Hail is produced by many strong thunderstorms. Hail can be smaller than a pea or as large as a softball and can be very destructive to plants and crops. In a hailstorm, take cover immediately. Pets and livestock are particularly vulnerable to hail, so bring animals into a shelter.

AFTER

Check for injuries.
A person who has been struck by lightning does not carry an electrical charge that can shock other people. If the victim is burned, provide first aid and call emergency medical assistance immediately. Look for burns where lightning entered and exited the body. If the strike causes the victim's heart and breathing to stop, give cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) until medical professionals arrive and take over.

Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance--infants, elderly people, and people with disabilities.

Report downed utility wires.

Drive only if necessary. Debris and washed-out roads may make driving dangerous.

Mitigation
Mitigation includes any activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or lessen the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Investing in preventive mitigation steps now, such as installing lightning rods to carry the electrical charge of lightning bolts safely to the ground or purchasing flood insurance, will help reduce the impact of severe thunderstorms in the future. For more information on mitigation, contact your local emergency management office.

House and Building Fires

A fire can engulf a structure in a matter of minutes. Understanding the basic characteristics of fire and learning the proper safety practices can be the key to surviving a house or building

fire.

BEFORE

Install smoke detectors.
Check them once a month and change the batteries at least once a year.

Develop and practice an escape plan. Make sure all family members know what to do in a fire.

> Draw a floor plan with at least two ways of escaping every room. Choose a safe meeting place outside the house.
> Practice alerting other household members. It is a good idea to keep a bell and a flashlight in each bedroom for this purpose.
> Practice evacuating the building blindfolded. In a real fire situation, the amount of smoke generated by a fire will most likely make it impossible to see.
> Practice staying low to the ground when escaping.
> Feel all doors before opening them. If the door is hot, get out another way.
> Learn to stop, drop to the ground, and roll if clothes catch fire.

Post emergency numbers near telephones.
However, be aware that if a fire threatens your home, you should not place the call to your emergency services from inside the home. It is better to get out first and place the call from somewhere else.

Purchase collapsible ladders at hardware stores and practice using them.

Install A-B-C type fire extinguishers in the home and teach family members how to use them.

Do not store combustible materials in closed areas or near a heat source.

Cooking
Keep the stove area clean and clear of combustibles such as bags, boxes, and other appliances. If a fire starts, put a lid over the burning pan or use a fire extinguisher. Be careful. Moving the pan can cause the fire to spread. Never pour water on grease fires.

Check electrical wiring.

> Replace wiring if frayed or cracked.
> Make sure wiring is not under rugs, over nails, or in high traffic areas. Do not overload outlets or extension cords.
> Outlets should have cover plates and no exposed wiring.
> Only purchase appliances and electrical devices that have a label indicating that they

have been inspected by a testing laboratory such as Underwriter's Laboratories (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM).

Contact your local fire department or American Red Cross chapter for more information on fire safety.

DURING

Get out as quickly and as safely as possible.

Use the stairs to escape.

When evacuating, stay low to the ground.
If possible, cover mouth with a cloth to avoid inhaling smoke and gases.

Close doors in each room after escaping to delay the spread of the fire.

If in a room with a closed door.

If smoke is pouring in around the bottom of the door or it feels hot, keep the door closed.
Open a window to escape or for fresh air while awaiting rescue.
If there is no smoke at the bottom or top and the door is not hot, then open the door slowly.
If there is too much smoke or fire in the hall, slam the door shut.

Call the fire department from a location outside the house.

AFTER

Give first aid where appropriate.
Seriously injured or burned victims should be transported to professional medical help immediately.

Stay out of damage buildings.
Return home only when local fire authorities say it is safe.

Look for structural damage.

Discard food that has been exposed to heat, smoke, or soot.

Contact insurance agent.
Don't discard damaged goods until after an inventory has been taken. Save receipts for

money relating to fire loss.

Heating Devices
Heating devices such as portable heaters, wood stoves, and fireplaces demand safe operation. Use portable heaters in well-ventilated rooms only. Refuel kerosene heaters outdoors only. Have chimneys and wood stoves cleaned annually. Buy only approved heaters and follow the manufacturers' directions.

Smoke Detectors
Smoke detectors more than double the chance of surviving a fire. Smoke detectors sense abnormal amounts of smoke or invisible combustion gases in the air. They can detect both smoldering and burning fires. At least one smoke detector should be installed on every level of a structure. Test the smoke detectors each month and replace the batteries at least once a year. Purchase smoke detectors labeled by the Underwriter's Laboratories (UL) or Factory Mutual (FM).

The U.S. Fire Administration has more information on fire safety and firefighting.

Nuclear Power Plant Emergency

Since 1980, each utility that owns a commercial nuclear power plant in the United States has been required to have both an onsite and offsite emergency response plan as a condition of obtaining and maintaining a license to operate that plant. Onsite emergency response plans are approved by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Offsite plans (which are closely coordinated with the utility's onsite emergency response plan) are evaluated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and provided to the NRC, who must consider the FEMA findings when issuing or maintaining a license.

Federal law establishes the criterion for determining the adequacy of offsite planning and preparedness, i.e.: "Plans and preparedness must be determined to adequately protect the public health and safety by providing reasonable assurance that appropriate measures can be taken offsite in the event of a radiological emergency."

Although construction and operation of nuclear power plants are closely monitored and regulated by the NRC, an accident, though unlikely, is possible. The potential danger from an accident at a nuclear power plant is exposure to radiation. This exposure could come from the release of radioactive material from the plant into the environment, usually characterized by a plume (cloud-like) formation. The area the radioactive release may affect is determined by the amount released from the plant, wind direction and speed and weather conditions (i.e., rain, snow, etc.) which would quickly drive the radioactive material to the ground, hence

causing increased deposition of radionuclides.

If a release of radiation occurs, the levels of radioactivity will be monitored by authorities from Federal and State governments, and the utility, to determine the potential danger in order to protect the public.

What Is Radiation?

Radiation is any form of energy propagated as rays, waves or energetic particles that travel through the air or a material medium.

Radioactive materials are composed of atoms that are unstable. An unstable atom gives off its excess energy until it becomes stable. The energy emitted is radiation. The process by which an atom changes from an unstable state to a more stable state by emitting radiation is called radioactive decay or radioactivity.

People receive some natural or background radiation exposure each day from the sun, radioactive elements in the soil and rocks, household appliances (like television sets and microwave ovens), and medical and dental x-rays. Even the human body itself emits radiation. These levels of natural and background radiation is normal. The average American receives 360 millirems of radiation each year, 300 from natural sources and 60 from man-made activities. (A rem is a unit of radiation exposure.)

Radioactive materials--if handled improperly--or radiation accidentally released into the environment, can be dangerous because of the harmful effects of certain types of radiation on the body. The longer a person is exposed to radiation and the closer the person is to the radiation, the greater the risk.

Although radiation cannot be detected by the senses (sight, smell, etc.), it is easily detected by scientists with sophisticated instruments that can detect even the smallest levels of radiation.

Preparing For An Emergency

Federal, State and local officials work together to develop site-specific emergency response plans for nuclear power plant accidents. These plans are tested through exercises that include protective actions for schools and nursing homes.

The plans also delineate evacuation routes, reception centers for those seeking radiological monitoring and location of congregate care centers for temporary lodging.

State and local governments, with support from the Federal government and utilities, develop plans that include a plume emergency planning zone with a radius of 10 miles from the plant,

and an ingestion planning zone within a radius of 50 miles from the plant.

Residents within the 10-mile emergency planning zone are regularly disseminated emergency information materials (via brochures, the phone book, calendars, utility bills, etc.). These materials contain educational information on radiation, instructions for evacuation and sheltering, special arrangements for the handicapped, contacts for additional information, etc. Residents should be familiar with these emergency information materials.

Radiological emergency plans call for a prompt Alert and Notification system. If needed, this prompt Alert and Notification System will be activated quickly to inform the public of any potential threat from natural or man-made events. This system uses either sirens, tone alert radios, route alerting (the "Paul Revere" method), or a combination to notify the public to tune their radios or television to an Emergency Alert System (EAS) station.

The EAS stations will provide information and emergency instructions for the public to follow. If you are alerted, tune to your local EAS station which includes radio stations, television stations, NOAA weather radio, and the cable TV system.

Special plans must be made to assist and care for persons who are medically disabled or handicapped. If you or someone you know lives within ten miles of a nuclear facility, please notify and register with your local emergency management agency. Adequate assistance will be provided during an emergency.

In the most serious case, evacuations will be recommended based on particular plant conditions rather than waiting for the situation to deteriorate and an actual release of radionuclides to occur.

Emergency Classification Levels

Preparedness for commercial nuclear power plants includes a system for notifying the public if a problem occurs at a plant. The emergency classification level of the problem is defined by these four categories:

Notification of Unusual Event is the least serious of the four levels. The event poses no threat to you or to plant employees, but emergency officials are notified. No action by the public is necessary.

Alert is declared when an event has occurred that could reduce the plant's level of safety, but backup plant systems still work. Emergency agencies are notified and kept informed, but no action by the public is necessary.

Site Area Emergency is declared when an event involving major problems with the plant's safety systems has progressed to the point that a release of some radioactivity into the air or

water is possible, but is not expected to exceed Environmental Protection Agency Protective Action Guidelines (PAGs) beyond the site boundary. Thus, no action by the public is necessary.

General Emergency is the most serious of the four classifications and is declared when an event at the plant has caused a loss of safety systems. If such an event occurs, radiation could be released that would travel beyond the site boundary. State and local authorities will take action to protect the residents living near the plant. The alert and notification system will be sounded. People in the affected areas could be advised to evacuate promptly or, in some situations, to shelter in place. When the sirens are sounded, you should listen to your radio, television and tone alert radios for site-specific information and instructions.

If You Are Alerted

Remember that hearing a siren or tone alert radio does not mean you should evacuate. It means you should promptly turn to an EAS station to determine whether it is only a test or an actual emergency.

Tune to your local radio or television station for information. The warning siren could mean a nuclear power plant emergency or the sirens could be used as a warning for tornado, fire, flood, chemical spill, etc.

Check on your neighbors.

Do not call 911. Special rumor control numbers and information will be provided to the public for a nuclear power plant emergency, either during the EAS message, in the utilities' public information brochure, or both.

In a nuclear power plant emergency, you may be advised to go indoors and, if so, to close all windows, doors, chimney dampers, other sources of outside air, and turn off forced air heating and cooling equipment, etc.

If You Are Advised to Evacuate the Area

Stay calm and do not rush
Listen to emergency information
Close and lock windows and doors
Turn off air conditioning, vents, fans, and furnace
Close fire place dampers

Take a few items with you. Gather personal items you or your family might need:

Flash light and extra batteries
Portable, battery operated radio and extra batteries
First aid kit and manual

Emergency food and water
Essential medicines
Cash and credit cards

Use your own transportation or make arrangements to ride with a neighbor. Public transportation should be available for those who have not made arrangements. Keep car windows and air vents closed and listen to an EAS radio station.

Follow the evacuation routes provided. If you need a place to stay, congregate care information will be provided.

If Advised to remain at Home

Bring pets inside.
Close and lock windows and doors
Turn off air conditioning, vents, fans and furnace
Close fireplace dampers
Go to the basement or other underground area
Stay inside until authorities say it is safe

When Coming In From Outdoors

Shower and change clothing and shoes

Put items worn outdoors in a plastic bag and seal it.

The thyroid gland is vulnerable to the uptake of radioactive iodine. If a radiological release occurs at a nuclear power plant, States may decide to provide the public with a stable iodine, potassium iodide, which saturates the thyroid and protects it from the uptake of radioactive iodine. Such a protective action is at the option of State, and in some cases, local government.

Remember your neighbors may require special assistance--infants, elderly people, and people with disabilities.

School Evacuations

If an incident involving an actual or potential radiological release occurs, consideration is given to the safety of the children. If an emergency is declared, students in the 10-mile emergency planning zone will be relocated to designated facilities in a safe area. Usually, as a precautionary measure, school children are relocated prior to the evacuation of the general public.

For Farmers and Home Gardeners

If a radiological incident occurs at the nuclear facility, periodic information concerning the safety of farm and home grown products will be provided. Information on actions you can take to protect crops and livestock is available from your agricultural extension agent.

Crops

Normal harvesting and processing may still be possible if time permits. Unharvested crops are hard to protect.

Crops already harvested should be stored inside if possible.

Wash and peel vegetables and fruits before use if they were not already harvested.

Livestock

Provide as much shelter as possible. Take care of milk-producing animals.

Provide plenty of food and water and make sure shelters are well-ventilated. Use stored feed and water, when possible.

Three Ways to Minimize Radiation Exposure

There are three factors that minimize radiation exposure to your body: Time, Distance, and Shielding.

Time--Most radioactivity loses its strength fairly quickly. Limiting the time spent near the source of radiation reduces the amount of radiation exposure you will receive. Following an accident, local authorities will monitor any release of radiation and determine the level of protective actions and when the threat has passed.

Distance--The more distance between you and the source of the radiation, the less radiation you will receive. In the most serious nuclear power plant accident, local officials will likely call for an evacuation, thereby increasing the distance between you and the radiation.

Shielding--Like distance, the more heavy, dense materials between you and the source of the radiation, the better. This is why local officials could advise you to remain indoors if an accident occurs. In some cases, the walls in your home or workplace would be sufficient shielding to protect you for a short period of time.

What you can do to stay informed:

Attend public information meetings. You may also want to attend post-exercise meetings that

include the media and the public.

Contact local emergency management officials, who can provide information about radioactivity, safety precautions, and state, local, industry and federal plans.

Ask about the hazards radiation may pose to your family, especially with respect to young children, pregnant women and the elderly.

Ask where nuclear power plants are located.

Learn your community's warning systems.

Learn emergency plans for schools, day care centers, nursing homes--anywhere family members might be.

Be familiar with emergency information materials that are regularly disseminated to your home (via brochures, the phone book, calendars, utility bills, etc.) These materials contain educational information on radiation, instructions for evacuation and sheltering, special arrangements for the handicapped, contacts for additional information, etc.

Terrorism

BEFORE

Learn about the nature of terrorism.

> Terrorists look for visible targets where they can avoid detection before or after an attack such as international airports, large cities, major international events, resorts, and high-profile landmarks.

Learn about the different types of terrorist weapons including explosives, kidnappings, hijackings, arson, and shootings.

Prepare to deal with a terrorist incident by adapting many of the same techniques used to prepare for other crises.

> Be alert and aware of the surrounding area. The very nature of terrorism suggests that there may be little or no warning.
> Take precautions when traveling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended.
> Learn where emergency exits are located. Think ahead about how to evacuate a

building, subway or congested public area in a hurry. Learn where staircases are located.
Notice your immediate surroundings. Be aware of heavy or breakable objects that could move, fall or break in an explosion.

Preparing for a Building Explosion
The use of explosives by terrorists can result in collapsed buildings and fires. People who live or work in a multi-level building can do the following:

Review emergency evacuation procedures. Know where fire exits are located.
Keep fire extinguishers in working order. Know where they are located, and how to use them. Learn first aid. Contact the local chapter of the American Red Cross for additional information.
Keep the following items in a designated place on each floor of the building.
Portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries
Several flashlights and extra batteries
First aid kit and manual
Several hard hats
Fluorescent tape to rope off dangerous areas

Bomb Threats
If you receive a bomb threat, get as much information from the caller as possible. Keep the caller on the line and record everything that is said. Notify the police and the building management.

After you've been notified of a bomb threat, do not touch any suspicious packages. Clear the area around the suspicious package and notify the police immediately. In evacuating a building, avoid standing in front of windows or other potentially hazardous areas. Do not restrict sidewalk or streets to be used by emergency officials.

DURING

In a building explosion, get out of the building as quickly and calmly as possible.

If items are falling off of bookshelves or from the ceiling, get under a sturdy table or desk. If there is a fire.

Stay low to the floor and exit the building as quickly as possible.
Cover nose and mouth with a wet cloth.
When approaching a closed door, use the palm of your hand and forearm to feel the lower, middle and upper parts of the door. If it is not hot, brace yourself against the door and open it slowly. If it is hot to the touch, do not open the door--seek an alternate escape route.
Heavy smoke and poisonous gases collect first along the ceiling. Stay below the

smoke at all times.

AFTER

If you are trapped in debris.

Use a flashlight.
Stay in your area so that you don't kick up dust. Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
Tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort--shouting can cause a person to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

Assisting Victims

Untrained persons should not attempt to rescue people who are inside a collapsed building. Wait for emergency personnel to arrive.

Chemical Agents
Chemical agents are poisonous gases, liquids or solids that have toxic effects on people, animals or plants. Most chemical agents cause serious injuries or death.

Severity of injuries depends on the type and amount of the chemical agent used, and the duration of exposure.

Were a chemical agent attack to occur, authorities would instruct citizens to either seek shelter where they are and seal the premises or evacuate immediately. Exposure to chemical agents can be fatal. Leaving the shelter to rescue or assist victims can be a deadly decision. There is no assistance that the untrained can offer that would likely be of any value to the victims of chemical agents.

Biological Agents
Biological agents are organisms or toxins that have illness-producing effects on people, livestock and crops.

Because biological agents cannot necessarily be detected and may take time to grow and cause a disease, it is almost impossible to know that a biological attack has occurred. If government officials become aware of a biological attack through an informant or warning by terrorists, they would most likely instruct citizens to either seek shelter where they are and seal the premises or evacuate immediately.

A person affected by a biological agent requires the immediate attention of professional medical personnel. Some agents are contagious, and victims may need to be quarantined.

Also, some medical facilities may not receive victims for fear of contaminating the hospital population.

More information on Bioterrorism preparedness and response is available online from the Department of Health and Human Services Center for Disease Control.

Hazardous Materials Accidents

A hazardous materials accident can occur anywhere. Communities located near chemical manufacturing plants are particularly at risk. However, hazardous materials are transported on our roadways, railways and waterways daily, so any area is considered vulnerable to an accident.

BEFORE

Learn to detect the presence of a hazardous material.
Many hazardous materials do not have a taste or an odor. Some materials can be detected because they cause physical reactions such as watering eyes or nausea. Some hazardous materials exist beneath the surface of the ground and can be recognized by an oil or foam-like appearance.

Contact your Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) or local emergency management office for information about hazardous materials and community response plans.

Find out evacuation plans for your workplace and your children's schools.

Be ready to evacuate. Plan several evacuation routes out of the area.

Ask about industry and community warning systems.

Have disaster supplies on hand.

- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries
- First aid kit and manual
- Emergency food and water
- Non-electric can opener
- Essential medicines
- Cash and credit cards
- Sturdy shoes

Develop an emergency communication plan.
In case family members are separated from one another during a hazardous materials accident (this is a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), develop a plan for reuniting after the disaster.

Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the "family contact." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone knows the name, address and phone number of the contact person.

DURING

If you hear a siren or other warning signal, turn on a radio or television for further emergency information.

IF CAUGHT AT THE SCENE OF AN ACCIDENT

If you see an accident, call 9-1-1 or the local fire department to report the nature and location of the accident as soon as possible.

Move away from the accident scene and help keep others away.
Do not walk into or touch any of the spilled substance. Try not to inhale gases, fumes and smoke. If possible, cover mouth with a cloth while leaving the area.

Stay away from accident victims until the hazardous material has been identified.

Try to stay upstream, uphill and upwind of the accident.

IF ASKED TO STAY INDOORS ("IN-PLACE SHELTERING")

Seal house so contaminants cannot enter.

Close and lock windows and doors.
Seal gaps under doorways and windows with wet towels and duct tape.
Seal gaps around window and air conditioning units, bathroom and kitchen exhaust fans, and stove and dryer vents with duct tape and plastic sheeting, wax paper or aluminum wrap.
Close fireplace dampers.
Close off nonessential rooms such as storage areas, laundry rooms and extra bedrooms.
Turn off ventilation systems.

Assisting Accident Victims
Don't try to care for victims of a hazardous materials accident until the substance has been identified and authorities indicate it is safe to go near victims. Then you can move victims to

fresh air and call for emergency medical care. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes and place them in a plastic bag. Cleanse victims that have come in contact with chemicals by immediately pouring cold water over the skin or eyes for at least 15 minutes, unless authorities instruct you not to use water on the particular chemical involved.

Bring pets inside.

Immediately after the "in-place sheltering" announcement is issued, fill up bathtubs or large containers for an additional water supply and turn off the intake valve to the house.

If gas or vapors could have entered the building, take shallow breaths through a cloth or a towel.

Avoid eating or drinking any food or water that may be contaminated.

Monitor the Emergency Broadcast System station for further updates and remain in shelter until authorities indicate it is safe to come out.

Evacuation
Authorities will decide if evacuation is necessary based primarily on the type and amount of chemical released and how long it is expected to affect an area. Other considerations are the length of time it should take to evacuate the area, weather conditions, and the time of day.

IF ASKED TO EVACUATE

Stay tuned to a radio or television for information on evacuation routes, temporary shelters, and procedures.

Follow the routes recommended by the authorities--shortcuts may not be safe. Leave at once.

If you have time, minimize contamination in the house by closing all windows, shutting all vents, and turning off attic fans.

Take pre-assembled disaster supplies.

Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance--infants, elderly people and people with disabilities.

AFTER

Return home only when authorities say it is safe.

Follow local instructions concerning the safety of food and water.

Clean up and dispose of residue carefully. Follow instructions from emergency officials concerning clean-up methods.

TORNADOES

When a tornado is coming, you have only a short amount of time to make life-or-death decisions. Advance planning and quick response are the keys to surviving a tornado.

BEFORE

Conduct tornado drills each tornado season.
Designate an area in the home as a shelter, and practice having everyone in the family go there in response to a tornado threat.

Discuss with family members the difference between a "tornado watch" and a "tornado warning."

Contact your local emergency management office or American Red Cross chapter for more information on tornadoes.

Have disaster supplies on hand:

Flashlight and extra batteries
Portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries
First aid kit and manual
Emergency food and water
Non-electric can opener
Essential medicines
Cash and credit cards
Sturdy shoes

Develop an emergency communication plan

In case family members are separated from one another during a tornado (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), have a plan for getting back together.

Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the "family contact." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address,

and phone number of the contact person.

Tornado Watches and Warnings

A *tornado watch* is issued by the National Weather Service when tornadoes are possible in your area. Remain alert for approaching storms. This is time to remind family members where the safest places within your home are located, and listen to the radio or television for further developments.

A *tornado warning* is issued when a tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar.

Mobile Homes

Mobile homes are particularly vulnerable. A mobile home can overturn very easily even if precautions have been taken to tie down the unit. When a tornado warning is issued, take shelter in a building with a strong foundation. If shelter is not available, lie in ditch or low-lying area a safe distance away from the unit.

Tornado Danger Signs

Learn these tornado danger signs:

An approaching cloud of debris can mark the location of a tornado even if a funnel is not visible.
Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still.
Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing edge of a thunderstorm. It is not uncommon to see clear, sunlit skies behind a tornado.

DURING

If at home:

Go at once to a windowless, interior room; storm cellar; basement; or lowest level of the building.
If there is no basement, go to an inner hallway or a smaller inner room without windows, such as a bathroom or closet.
Get away from the windows.
Go to the center of the room. Stay away from corners because they tend to attract debris.
Get under a piece of sturdy furniture such as a workbench or heavy table or desk and hold on to it.
Use arms to protect head and neck.
If in a mobile home, get out and find shelter elsewhere.

If at work or school:

Go to the basement or to an inside hallway at the lowest level.
Avoid places with wide-span roofs such as auditoriums, cafeterias, large hallways, or shopping malls.
Get under a piece of sturdy furniture such as a workbench or heavy table or desk and hold on to it.
Use arms to protect head and neck.

If outdoors:

If possible, get inside a building.
If shelter is not available or there is no time to get indoors, lie in a ditch or low-lying area or crouch near a strong building. Be aware of the potential for flooding.
Use arms to protect head and neck.

If in a car:

Never try to out drive a tornado in a car or truck. Tornadoes can change direction quickly and can lift up a car or truck and toss it through the air.
Get out of the car immediately and take shelter in a nearby building.
If there is no time to get indoors, get out of the car and lie in a ditch or low-lying area away from the vehicle. Be aware of the potential for flooding.

AFTER

Help injured or trapped persons.
Give first aid when appropriate.
Don't try to move the seriously injured unless they are in immediate danger of further injury.
Call for help.
Turn on radio or television to get the latest emergency information.
Stay out of damaged buildings. Return home only when authorities say it is safe.
Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, or gasoline or other flammable liquids immediately. Leave the buildings if you smell gas or chemical fumes.
Take pictures of the damage--both to the house and its contents--for insurance purposes.

Remember to help your neighbors who may require special assistance--infants, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

INSPECTING UTILITIES IN A DAMAGED HOME

Check for gas leaks--If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window and

quickly leave the building. Turn off the gas at the outside main valve if you can and call the gas company from a neighbor's home. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional.

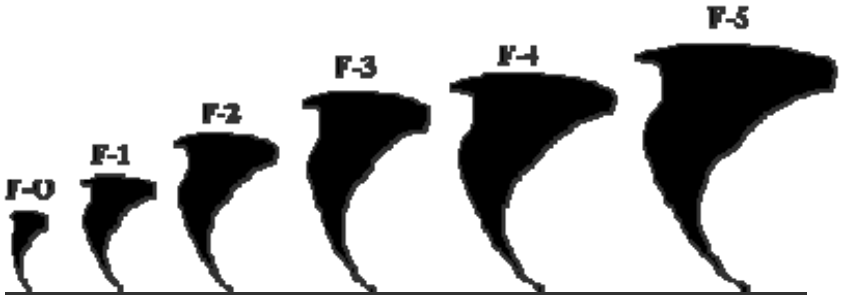
Look for electrical system damage--If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice.

Check for sewage and water lines damage--If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap. You can obtain safe water by melting ice cubes.

MITIGATION

Mitigation includes any activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or lessen the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Investing in preventive mitigation steps now, such as checking local building codes and ordinances about wind-resistant designs and strengthening un-reinforced masonry, will help reduce the impact of tornadoes in the future. For more information on mitigation, contact your local emergency management office.

Fujita - Pearson Tornado Scale



F-0: 40-72 mph, chimney damage, tree branches broken
F-1: 73-112 mph, mobile homes pushed off foundation or overturned
F-2: 113-157 mph, considerable damage, mobile homes demolished, trees uprooted
F-3: 158-205 mph, roofs and walls torn down, trains overturned, cars thrown
F-4: 207-260 mph, well-constructed walls leveled
F-5: 261-318 mph, homes lifted off foundation and carried considerable distances, autos thrown as far as 100 meters

For more about tornadoes, please visit the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's site's tornado section.

Hurricanes

Hurricanes can be dangerous killers. Learning the hurricane warning messages and planning ahead can reduce the chances of injury or major property damage.

BEFORE THE HURRICANE

Plan an evacuation route.

Contact the local emergency management office or American Red Cross chapter, and ask for the community hurricane preparedness plan. This plan should include information on the safest evacuation routes and nearby shelters.

Learn safe routes inland.

Be ready to drive 20 to 50 miles inland to locate a safe place.

Have disaster supplies on hand.

Flashlight and extra batteries
Portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries
First aid kit and manual
Emergency food and water
Non-electric can opener
Essential medicines
Cash and credit cards
Sturdy shoes

Make arrangements for pets.

Pets may not be allowed into emergency shelters for health and space reasons. Contact your local humane society for information on local animal shelters.

Teach family members how and when to turn off gas, electricity, and water.

Make sure that all family members know how to respond after a hurricane. Teach family members how and when to turn off gas, electricity, and water. Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1, police, or fire department and which radio station to tune to for emergency information.

Protect your windows.

Permanent shutters are the best protection. A lower-cost approach is to put up plywood panels. Use 1/2-inch plywood cut to fit each window. Marine plywood is best. Remember to mark which board fits which window. Pre-drill holes every 18 inches for screws. Do this long before the storm.

Trim back dead or weak branches from trees.

Check into flood insurance.

You can find out about the National Flood Insurance Program through your local insurance agent or emergency management office. There is normally a 30-day waiting period before a new policy becomes effective. Homeowners polices do not cover damage from the flooding that accompanies a hurricane.

Develop an emergency communication plan.

In case family members are separated from one another during a disaster (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), have a plan for getting back together. Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the "family contact." After a disaster, it's often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address, and phone number of the contact person.

DURING A HURRICANE WATCH

Hurricane Watches and Warnings

A hurricane watch is issued when there is a threat of hurricane conditions within 24-36 hours. A hurricane warning is issued when hurricane conditions (winds of 74 miles per hour or greater, or dangerously high water and rough seas) are expected in 24 hours or less.

Hurricane Watch

Listen to a battery-operated radio or television for hurricane progress reports.
Check emergency supplies.
Fuel car.
Bring in outdoor objects such as lawn furniture, toys, and garden tools and anchor objects that cannot be brought inside.
Secure buildings by closing and boarding up windows. Remove outside antennas.
Turn refrigerator and freezer to coldest settings. Open only when absolutely necessary and close quickly.
Store drinking water in clean bathtubs, jugs, bottles, and cooking utensils.
Review evacuation plan.

Moor boat securely or move it to a designated safe place. Use rope or chain to secure boat to trailer. Use tie downs to anchor trailer to the ground or house.

HURRICANE WARNING

Listen constantly to a battery-operated radio or television for official instructions.
If in a mobile home, check tie downs and evacuate immediately.
Store valuables and personal papers in a waterproof container on the highest level of your home.
Avoid elevators.

If at home:

Stay inside, away from windows, skylights, and glass doors.
Keep a supply of flashlights and extra batteries handy. Avoid open flames, such as candles and kerosene lamps, as a source of light.
If power is lost, turn off major appliances to reduce power "surge" when electricity is restored.

If officials indicate evacuation is necessary:

Leave as soon as possible. Avoid flooded roads and watch for washed-out bridges.
Secure your home by unplugging appliances and turning off electricity and the main water valve.
Tell someone outside of the storm area where you are going.
If time permits, and you live in an identified surge zone, elevate furniture to protect it from flooding or better yet, move it to a higher floor.
Bring pre-assembled emergency supplies and warm protective clothing.
Take blankets and sleeping bags to shelter.
Lock up home and leave.

AFTER THE HURRICANE

Stay tuned to local radio for information.
Return home only after authorities advise that it is safe to do so.
Help injured or trapped persons.
Give first aid where appropriate.
Do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. Call for help.
Avoid loose or dangling power lines and report them immediately to the Power Company, police, or fire department.
Enter your home with caution.
Beware of snakes, insects, and animals driven to higher ground by floodwater.
Open windows and doors to ventilate and dry your home.

Check refrigerated foods for spoilage.
Take pictures of the damage, both to the house and its contents and for insurance claims.
Drive only if absolutely necessary and avoid flooded roads and washed-out bridges.
Use telephone only for emergency calls.

Inspecting Utilities in a Damage Home

Check for gas leaks--If you smell gas or hear blowing or hissing noise, open a window and quickly leave the building. Turn off the gas at the outside main valve if you can and call the gas company from a neighbor's home. If you turn off the gas for any reason, a professional must turn it back on.
Look for electrical system damage--If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice.
Check for sewage and water lines damage--If you suspect sewage lines are damaged avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid the water from the tap. You can obtain safe water by melting ice cubes.

Tips for Completing Personal Property Lists

Some survivors who have completed their personal property lists are offering these tips that might help others in completing a personal property list:

List one room at a time, trying to remember what was there. OCGFC provides worksheets naming items in a particular room likely to trigger memories.

Mentally walk through your house. What do you see? Paintings? Dishes? Books? Furniture? You'll begin to see more than you thought at first.

Make a map of major pieces in a room. Then make a separate list for each piece. What is on it, in it, around it?

Make lists of items based on activities or hobbies. For example list everything you would take camping.

Carry a note pad or recorder with you. Throughout the day you will remember things lost. Make notes when you are shopping.

For computer users, develop a spreadsheet to keep track of lost items.

If possible, revisit places where you obtained special items.

Think of people in your life. Who may have given items to you? Do they have pictures showing your personal property?

Collect photos of events at your home from everyone you know. Look at the background of photos to see what was lost or to help trigger your memory.

For odd, unusual, or unique items- provide documentation whenever possible in the form of pictures, etc. Your reviewer needs to understand what these items are to help determine their value.

H. FIRE AGENCIESA. List of Agencies, Key Contact Personnel

The North Zone is identified in Annex B of the San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Plan and encompasses the following fire and emergency services jurisdictions: Camp Pendleton Fire Department, Carlsbad Fire Department, Encinitas Fire Department, Elfin Forest/Harmony, Grove Fire Department, Escondido Fire Department , Del Mar Fire Department, North County Fire Protection District, Oceanside Fire Department, San Marcos Fire Department, Solana Beach Fire Department, Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District, and Vista Fire Department.

We know that no single community or agency has the ability or resources sufficient to cope will any all emergencies for which potential exists. The purpose of this organization is to meet the anticipated needs of all the local agencies within the North Zone through cooperative planning, training, preparation, and mobilization. The net impact to our communities is a level of effectiveness that is truly greater than the sum of the parts. In short, working together we will minimize the loss of life, health, property, and environment by ensuring timely and coordinated firefighting and search and rescue efforts.

The **North Zone Fire Chiefs** meet monthly to discuss issues and formulate North Zone Policy that is in the best collective interest of all member departments. The **North Zone Operational Chiefs and Training Officers** also meet monthly to develop and implement standard operational and tactical guidelines as well as standard training programs.

The North Zone Coordinator is a Fire Chief elected by his peers to serve as the point of contact with the Office of Emergency Services San Diego Area Coordinator and to facilitate the cooperative activities of the Zone departments. The current North Zone Coordinator is North County Protection District Chief Bill Metcalf.

North County Fire Protection District
Station 1-Headquarters
315 East Ivy Street
Fallbrook, CA 92028
(760) 723-2005
Fax: (760) 723-2004
www.ncfire.org/

Station 2
2180 Winterwarm Dr
Fallbrook, CA 92028

Station 3

4157 Olive Hill Rd
Fallbrook, CA 92028

Station 4
4375 Pala Mesa Dr
Fallbrook, CA 92028

De Luz Fire Station
39431 De Luz Road

De Luz Heights Volunteer Fire Station
40020 Cathy Dr.
Fallbrook, CA 92028
760-728-3300

Rainbow Volunteer Fire station

Key Contact Personnel

Chief William Metcalf, NCFPD
Sid Morel Division Chief/Fire Marshall NCFPD

Fallbrook Fire Safe Council
P.O. Box 763
Fallbrook, CA 92088
www.fallbrookfiresafecouncil.org

California Department of Forestry Fire and Protection (CDF)
Red Mountain
3660 E. Mission Road
Fallbrook, CA 92028
(760) 728-1323

B. Areas of Responsibility - Fire Agencies – EMS, Fire Suppression, Rescue and Hazardous Materials

- Acts as Incident Commander
- Performs as the "single ordering point" of additional resources
- Notifies Sheriff's Communications Center of the Annex D or P activation through their local Dispatch Center
- Utilizes ICS to manage scene operations and resources via branches such as the Multi-Casualty Branch
- Provides fire fighting

- Provides extrication
- Provides rescue
- Provides initial triage and medical support
- Maintains communications with their Communications Center
- Coordinates air operations at the scene
- Determines need for treatment teams on scene
- Determines the need for all additional resources and orders them as necessary

C. Fire Agency(s) Capabilities

The North County Fire Protection is an all risk Department. http://www.ncfire.org/

Each fire agency supplies various resources and capabilities in Fallbrook. At any given time the availability of capabilities and resources are influenced by event type and the provision of resources to other areas of the County.

Initial response to all structural fire, medical and associated emergencies is the responsibility of the NCFPD. The NCFPD staffs five engine companies with a total on duty staffing of 18 plus a Chief Officer. The NCFPD has 5 Type 1 structural engines and 3 Type-11 Interface Engines.

Wild land fire prevention, code enforcement, and response are overseen by the NCFPD. State Responsibility Land (SRA) is provided assistance by the NCFPD, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and other in-county Fire agencies via the County Mutual Aid agreement. Ordering any resources under this plan can be made by the unified command from the NCFPD Incident Commander utilizing the Rancho Santa Fe Joint Regional Communications Center dispatch as the ordering point. All mutual aid agreements, training, equipment, and response are the responsibility of the local fire area and the agencies listed above.

D. Private Road Access Standards – Section 902.2.2.1 Dimensions

Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed improved **paved width** of not less than 24 feet, except for single-family residential driveways, serving no more than two single-family dwellings, shall have a minimum of 16 feet of unobstructed improved paved width. All fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches. Vertical clearances or width shall be increased when, in the opinion of the Chief, vertical clearances or widths are not adequate to provide fire apparatus access.

I. LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Law Enforcement Agencies and Key Contact Personnel

San Diego County Sheriff's Department
Fallbrook Substation
388 East Alvarado St.
Fallbrook, CA 92028
Emergency: 9-1-1
Non-emergency: (760) 451-3100

California Highway Patrol (CHP)
Rainbow Inspection Facility
47950 Northbound Hwy 15
Temecula, CA 92589
(951) 694-0663

Oceanside Station
1888 Oceanside Blv.
Oceanside, CA 92054
(760) 757-1675

B. Areas of Responsibility –Law Enforcement

- Acts as incident commander during law enforcement emergencies.
- Three (3) communication vehicles located in San Diego.
- Provides crowd control.
- Provides tactical communication.
- Establishes and maintains ingress and egress routes for emergency vehicles.
- Provides perimeter control.
- Provides security at the scene.
- Provide community evacuation warnings.

RACES UNIT

The Mutual Aid Communications Unit
of the
San Diego County Sheriff's Department Wireless Division

and the County Office of Emergency Services

Administration: The San Diego County RACES Unit is made up of FCC licensed radio operators and operates under the San Diego Sheriff's Wireless Division and the County Office of Emergency Services as co-managers.

The RACES Unit is located in the Regional Communications Center on Overland Ave. San Diego. The RACES office/radio communications center is on the first floor next to the Office of Emergency Services and the County Emergency Operations Center. The RACES unit has approximately 100 active members throughout San Diego County and two mobile radio platforms/command posts, RACES-1 and ECHO III.

Mission: The RACES Unit mission is to supply, when called upon by government agencies, supplemental communications or communications equipment to any government agency in the event of a disaster or emergency. The RACES Unit also supplies information from the field to the County OES, who does not deploy personnel to the field, and Station-M during events like fires, floods and earthquakes.

Personnel: All level 1 and level 2 RACES personnel go through a sheriff's background check, are finger printed and given photo ID cards.

Equipment: The RACES Unit has a communications van known as RACES-1 to the Sheriff's Comm Center. RACES-1 is a mobile radio platform, which is capable of going off-highway to operate in remote locations an act as a command post or mobile repeater. RACES-1 is equipped with the new 800 MHz law and fire radios as well as public safety UHF and VHF law and fire radios. The comm van can also operate on all of the Amateur radio bands to relay information back to the County OES/EOC other EOCs and RACES stations operating in the county. The other communications vehicle is known as ECHO III, supported by the RCS, and is equipped in much the same way as RACES-1 but has a larger meeting room for a command post.

The RACES Unit can deploy mobile personnel, in their personal vehicles, to the field to gather information from law enforcement or fire command post regarding evacuations or other pertinent information and pass it back to the County OES/EOC in a timely manner.

Call out/Deployment: To deploy the RACES Unit call the Sheriff's Communications Center, tell them your agency and what your needs are, and request a RACES Unit call out.

Sheriff's Communications Center. 858-565-5200

J. MEDICAL

A. List of Emergency Clinics, Hospitals, Trauma Center, Care Units, Burn Centers

Closest Major Hospitals

Palomar-Pomerado Hospital
1540 E Valley Pkwy
Escondido, CA 92027
(760) 796-6800
www.pph.org

Tri-City Medical Center
510 W Vista Way
Vista, CA 92083
(760) 639-1430
tricitymed.org

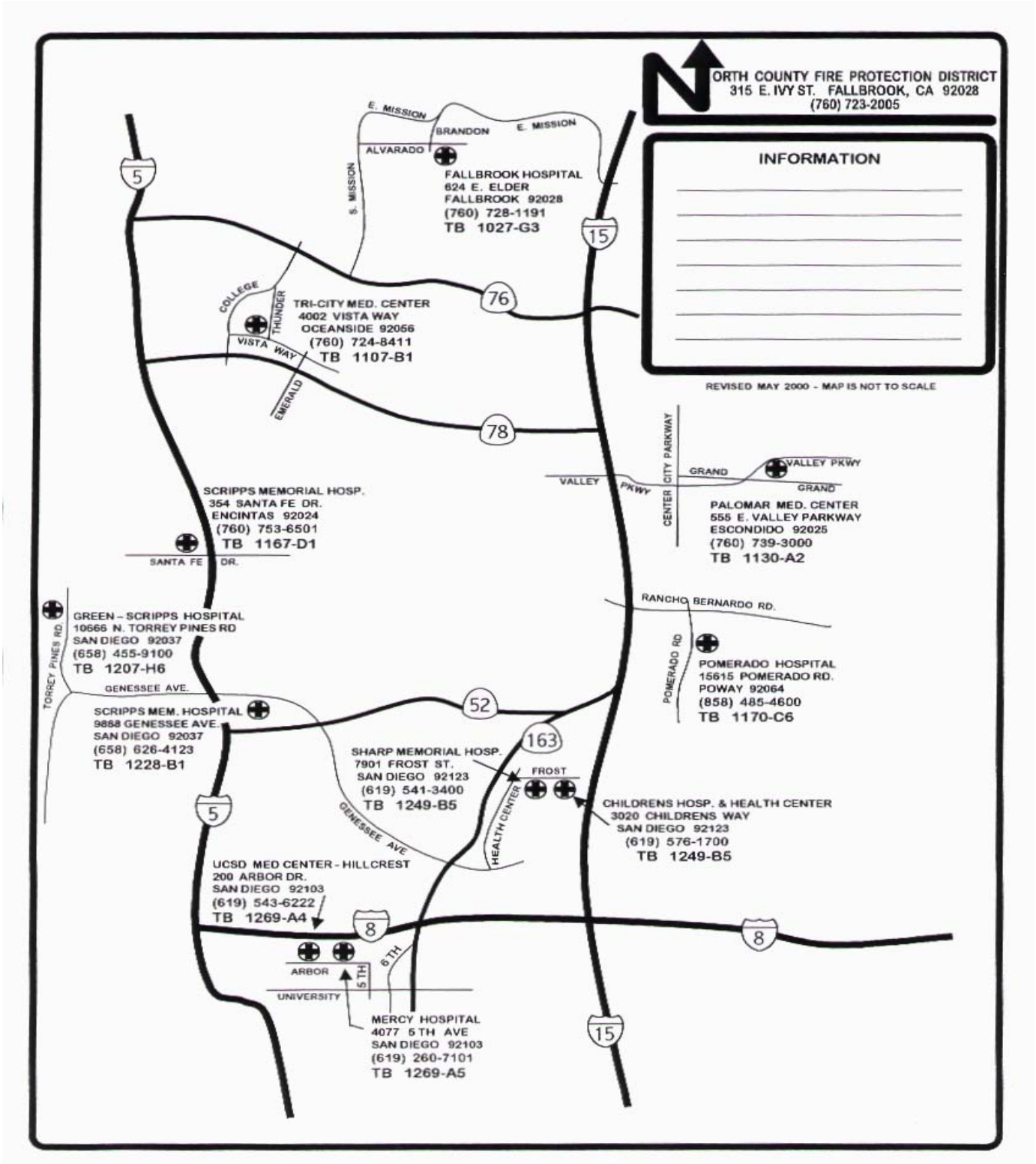
Fallbrook Hospital District
624 E. Elder Street
Fallbrook, CA 92028
(760) 728-1191
Fax: (760) 723-6214

Rancho Springs Medical Center (Full Service Hospital)
25500 Medical Center Dr.
Murrieta, CA 92595
(951) 696-6000

Inland Valley Medical Center (Trauma Center)
36485 Inland Valley Dr.
Wildomar, CA 92595
(951) 677-1111

Next closest are:
Riverside County Regional Medical Center, Moreno Valley
Menifee Valley Medical Center, Sun City

B. Medical Services Map



C. Emergency Management Services (EMS) – North County Fire Protection District provides all EMS services to the community

Advanced Life Support (ALS) Service is provided by NCFPD out of Fallbrook. The closest emergency departments are Palomar Hospital in Escondido, and Tri-City Hospital in Oceanside. The closet trauma center is Palomar-Pomerado Medical Center. North County Fire Protection District averages about 400-500 calls a year for their area, which includes Fallbrook, Bonsall, Rainbow, De Luz and part of Camp Pendleton.

Fallbrook has established a list of supplies and equipment result for immediate need of triage to local residents. This includes a 48-72 hour stand-alone capability through the appropriate stockpiling of necessary medications and supplies. Supplies and equipment are staged and maintained at:

K. ANIMAL SERVICES

The lead animal services agency in any large emergency in San Diego County is the San Diego County Department of Animal Services (DAS). In "declared" incidents, the San Diego Humane Society (SDHS) reports to DAS and assists in evacuations at the discretion of DAS. The San Diego Humane Society's volunteer group, Animal Rescue Reserves (ARR), report directly to their SDHS supervisors. In "non-declared" emergencies, DAS and SDHS work together too safely and efficiently evacuate any animals. The normal procedures used are that DAS staff will concentrate on the smaller animals (dogs, cats, birds, etc.), while SDHS and ARR will evacuate the livestock and large animals.

Animal Rescue for the Fallbrook area

1. "Animal rescue" for this area is primarily coordinated through the County Department of Animal Services. In an emergency evacuation situation, the Department of Animal Services contacts the San Diego Humane Society for tactical assistance. The San Diego Humane Society, Department of Investigations, has a volunteer corps named Animal Rescue Reserve (ARR). Together they mount an evacuation effort.

2. Upon the decision of the Fire Department Incident Commander, the Sheriff's department typically initiates activation of the evacuation process and contacts Animal Services directly or contacts the OES which then contacts Animal Services. Animal Services contacts San Diego Humane Society, Department of Investigations which in turn notifies the Animal Rescue Reserve. The ARR contacts their member volunteers.

3. A command center, some times one or more interim safe areas, and an evacuation intake facility are established by Animal Services and SDHS commanders. If there are both an interim safe area and an evacuation intake facility, the interim safe area is referred to as "receiving area", and the evacuation intake facility is referred to as the site name, for example "Del Mar". If there is only an evacuation intake facility, then this is referred to as the "receiving area". ARR volunteer members are instructed to assemble at the command center.

4. A dispatch team is set up at the command center and this team provides the ARR truck and trailer teams with evacuee locations. These teams proceed to the evacuee locations, load animals as needed and as is possible and remove loaded animals to the interim safe area or directly to the evacuation intake facility depending on the event. There may be several interim safe areas depending on the scope of the event. At interim safe areas the truck and trailer teams unload the animals and then are dispatched via radio to the next evacuee site. They may not need to return to the command center.

5. The intake process at the interim area is managed by Animal Services officers, SDHS officers, or senior ARR officers. If interim safe areas are used, additional truck and trailer teams, either ARR or non-ARR local volunteers, waiting at the interim safe areas then

reload the animals and take them to the evacuation intake facility. This process works along the lines of a shuttle concept.

6. An Animal Services officer or SDHS officer is at the evacuation intake facility to manage the intake process and the site itself.

7. Animal Services will not use a site as an official interim safe area or evacuation intake facility unless they have made an onsite inspection and "certified" the site as acceptable. SDHS declined to provide a list of these sites but is believed that at this time there are no "certified" sites in the Fallbrook area. Del Mar is a "certified" site. If a facility/ranch owner is interested in opening their facility for evacuation purposes during an emergency event, they should contact the Department of Animal Services or SDHS, and arrange for an inspection visit by department officers.

8. If an animal is taken from an evacuated home, a notice is left at house indicating that animals have been evacuated. The notice will include the name of the agency that evacuated the animals and the name and location of the evacuation intake site. Owners are responsible for contacting Animal Services or the SDHS to find out where their animals have been taken.

9. Animal owners are responsible for picking up their animals when it is deemed safe to return the animals to their home. Owners must provide documentation of ownership of an animal before it will be released. Examples of acceptable identification are: a picture I.D. like a driver's license, plus one or all of the following: veterinary records, purchase receipt for the animal, pictures of you and the animal, vaccination records. If the owner sends a representative to retrieve the evacuated animals, the owner must call Animal Services or SDHS to make this arrangement prior to pick up and provide the representative with proper identification. An example of this might be a photocopy of the owner's driver's license and a signed statement releasing the animal(s) to that specific representative with copies of the above mentioned documents.

10. Owners are encouraged to make an evacuation plan which would include their own arrangements for the transport of their animals if possible. Owners who arrange their own transportation may bring their animals to the evacuation intake facility.

Phone Numbers:

<u>For emergency evacuation information</u>:

Department of Animal Services: (619) 236 – 4250, menu item "if animals are running loose…"

San Diego Humane Society,
Department of Investigations:(619) 299 – 7012, ext.2222

<u>For facility/ranch inspection (for "certification" as an evacuation site for use by Animal Services or SDHS):</u>

San Diego Humane Society,
Department of Investigations:
Chief Shallot or Lt. Gove (619) 299 – 7012, ext.2220

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Note: Members of the Fallbrook community have established an organization whose mission is to create a local volunteer large animal evacuation team. The name of the organization is H.E.A.T. which stands for Help Evacuate Animals Team. The organization is currently in the process of conducting educational opportunities for interested volunteers including: loading technique seminars and hands on training, FEMA courses IS100, Animals in Disasters, Modules A and B, trailer inspection and safety review, Evacuation Site Management, Basics of Dispatch, and Basics of Fire Safety. The organization also arranges equine microchip clinics for members of the community. The organization is in the process of collecting data for:

a. a local animal population survey
b. multiple certifiable evacuation and staging sites in this area
c. a disaster event supply line with local venders and state and national wholesalers
d. liaisons with professional haulers
e. a trained volunteer core
f. triage unit with local veterinary professionals

This organization is in the fledgling stages of development and is unable at this time (7/06) to provide any direct rescue services. This community is dependent on the Department of Animal Services (DAS).

A. Emergency Veterinary Clinics Hospitals

Animal Urgent Care
2430-A South Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025
(760) 738–9600
Monday-Friday, 6PM-8AM
Open 24 Hours on Saturday, Sunday and all major holidays; well equipped to handle all aspects of emergency medicine and surgery
http://www.animalurgentcare.com/

North County Emergency Animal Clinic
1925 Vista Way

Vista, CA. 92020
(760) 724-7444

Colburn - Walker Veterinary Service
Address: 8751 Old Castle Rd.
Contact Persons: Steven V. Colburn DVM, Andrew Walker DVM, Daniel Grove DVM & Jeffery Moss DVM
Phone: 760-728-2319

A. 1. 24 Hour Emergency Veterinarian Clinics

California Veterinary Specialists

Temecula/Murrieta:	25100 Hancock Ave #116	(951) 600-9803
San Marcos:	100 N Rancho Santa Fe Rd #133	(760) 734-4433

Emergency Pet Clinic

Temecula:	27443 Jefferson Ave	(951) 695-5044

A.2. Veterinarians – Large Animals

Colburn-Walker		728-2319
Bonsall Veterinary Clinic	6009 West Lilac Rd	724-7186

A.3. Avian Specialists

Care Animal Hospital (Dr. Joe Alcorn)

Temecula:	29738-A Rancho California Rd	(951) 676-4690

Acacia Animal Health Center

Escondido	655 W. Citracado Pkwy	(760) 745-8115

Mission Animal and Bird Hospital (open 7 days/week)

Oceanside:	3308 Mission Ave.	(760) 433-3763

Dr. Brian Loudis and Assoc.

Encinitas:	285 N El Camino Real # 105	(760) 634-2022

A.4. Wildlife Care

Acacia Animal Health Center

Escondido	655 W. Citracado Pkwy	(760) 745-8115

Mission Animal and Bird Hospital (open 7 days/week)

Oceanside:	3308 Mission Ave.	(760) 433-3763

California Veterinary Specialists

Temecula/Murrieta:	25100 Hancock Ave #116	(951) 600-9803
San Marcos:	100 N Rancho Santa Fe Rd #133	(760) 734-4433

Emergency Pet Clinic

Temecula:	27443 Jefferson Ave	(951) 695-5044

B. Veterinary Services Map

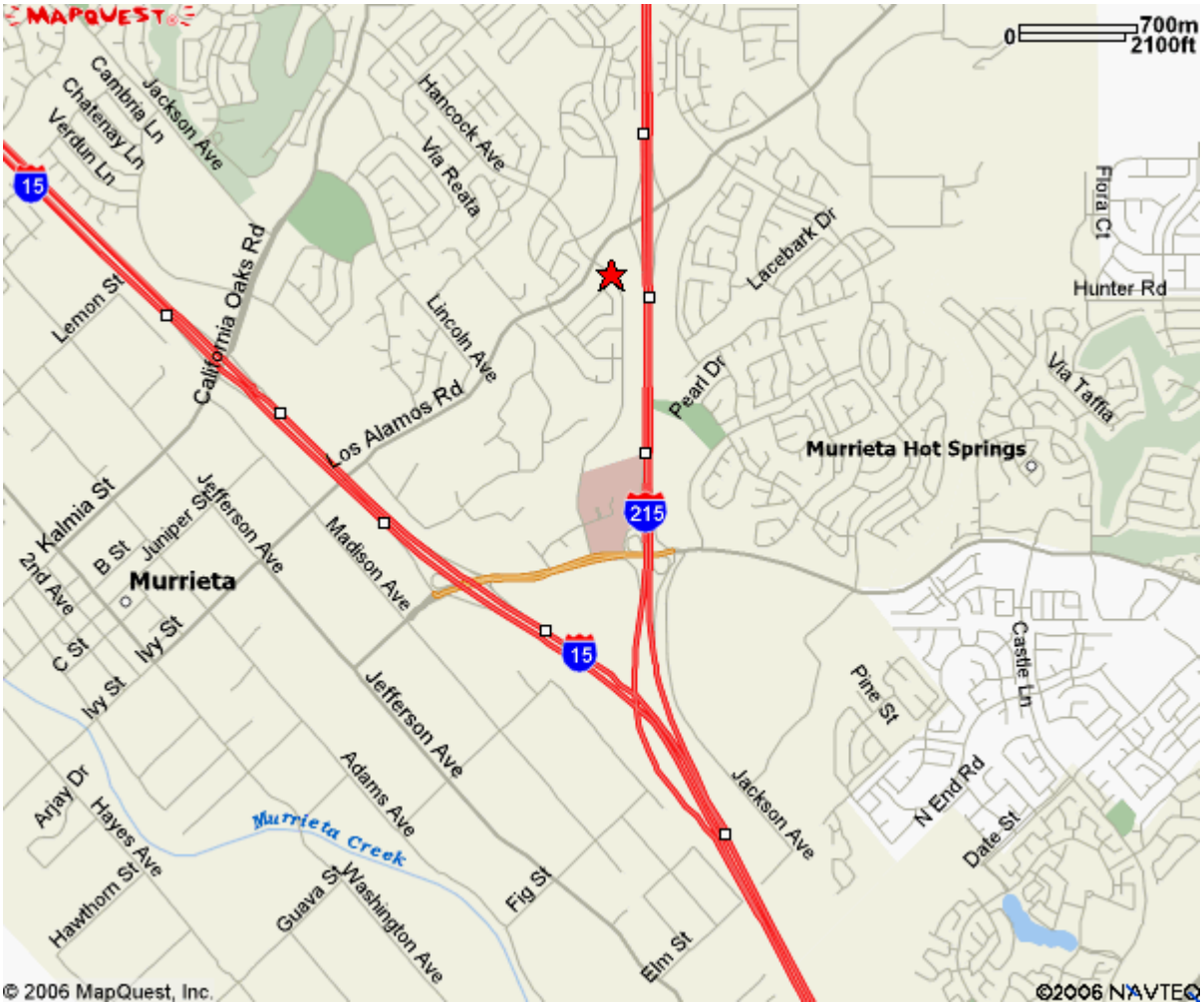
Maps showing veterinary service locations in proximity to Fallbrook are as follows:

Emergency Pet Clinic

Temecula:	27443 Jefferson Ave	(951) 695-5044

Care Animal Hospital (Dr. Joe Alcorn)

Temecula:	29738-A Rancho California Rd	(951) 676-4690

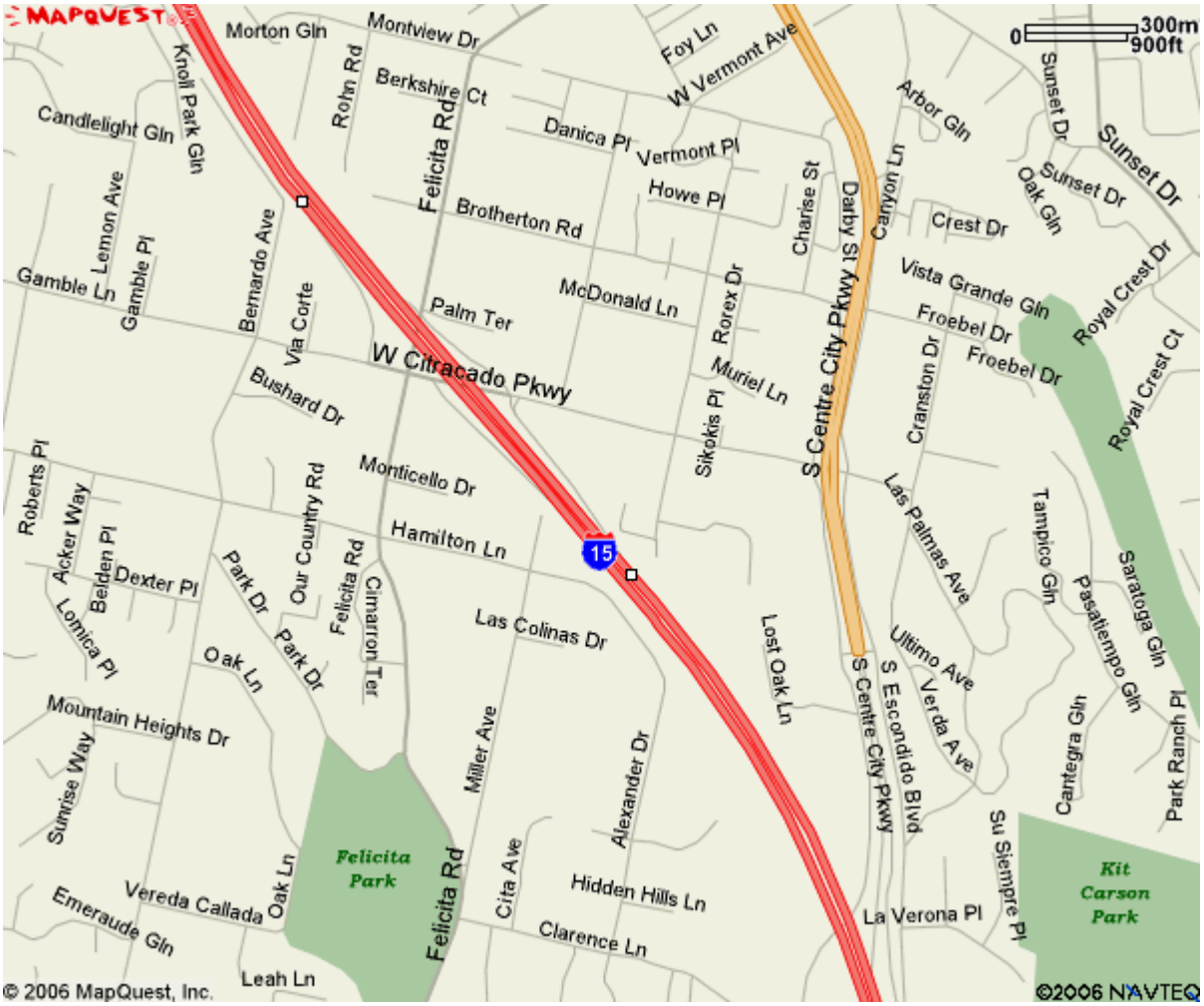


California Veterinary Specialists

Temecula/Murrieta: 25100 Hancock Ave #116 (951) 600-9803

Mission Animal and Bird Hospital (open 7 days/week)

Oceanside: 3308 Mission Ave. (760) 433-3763



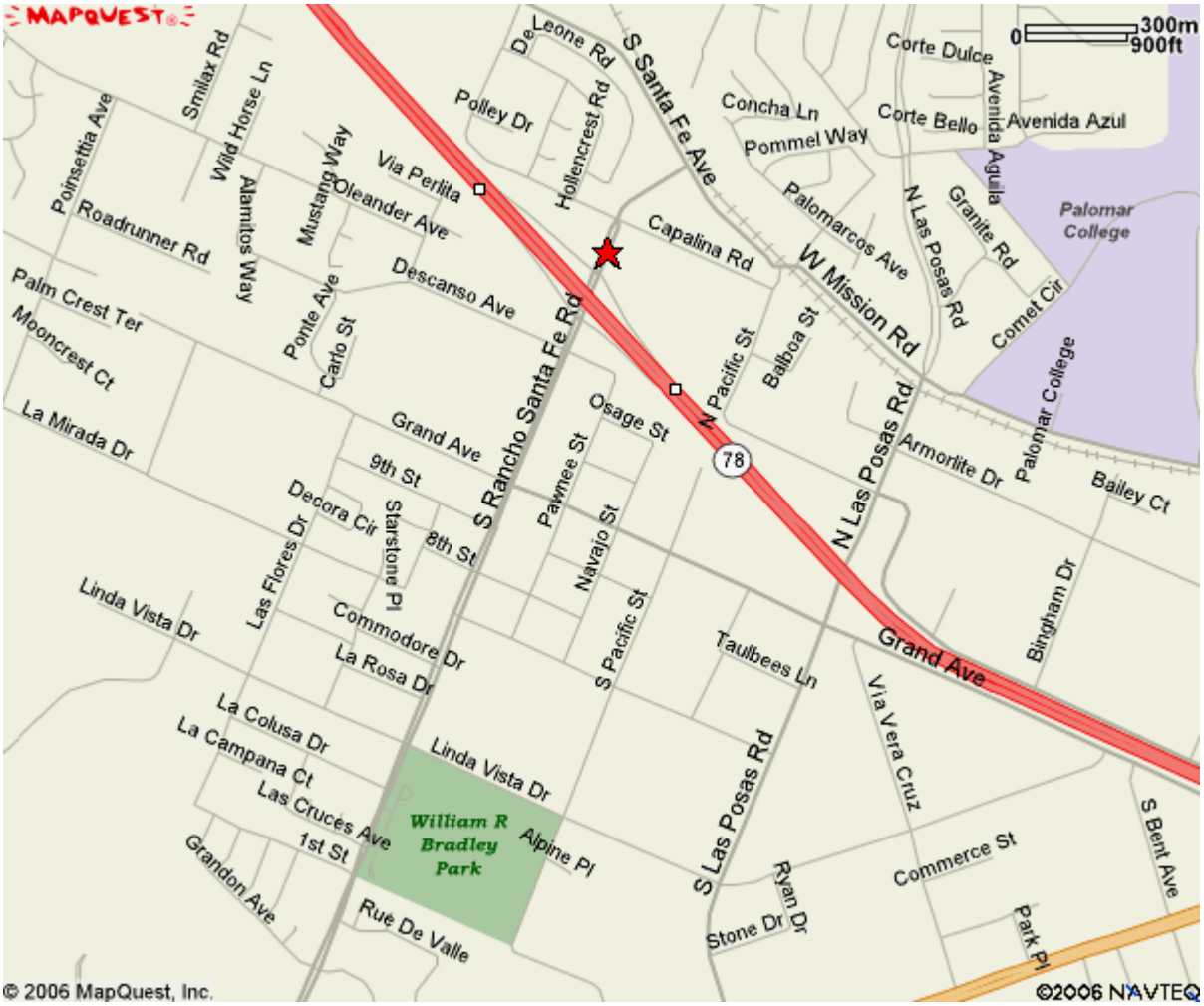
Acacia Animal Health Center

Escondido: 655 W. Citracado Pkwy (760) 745-8115

(Felicita Rd. exit)

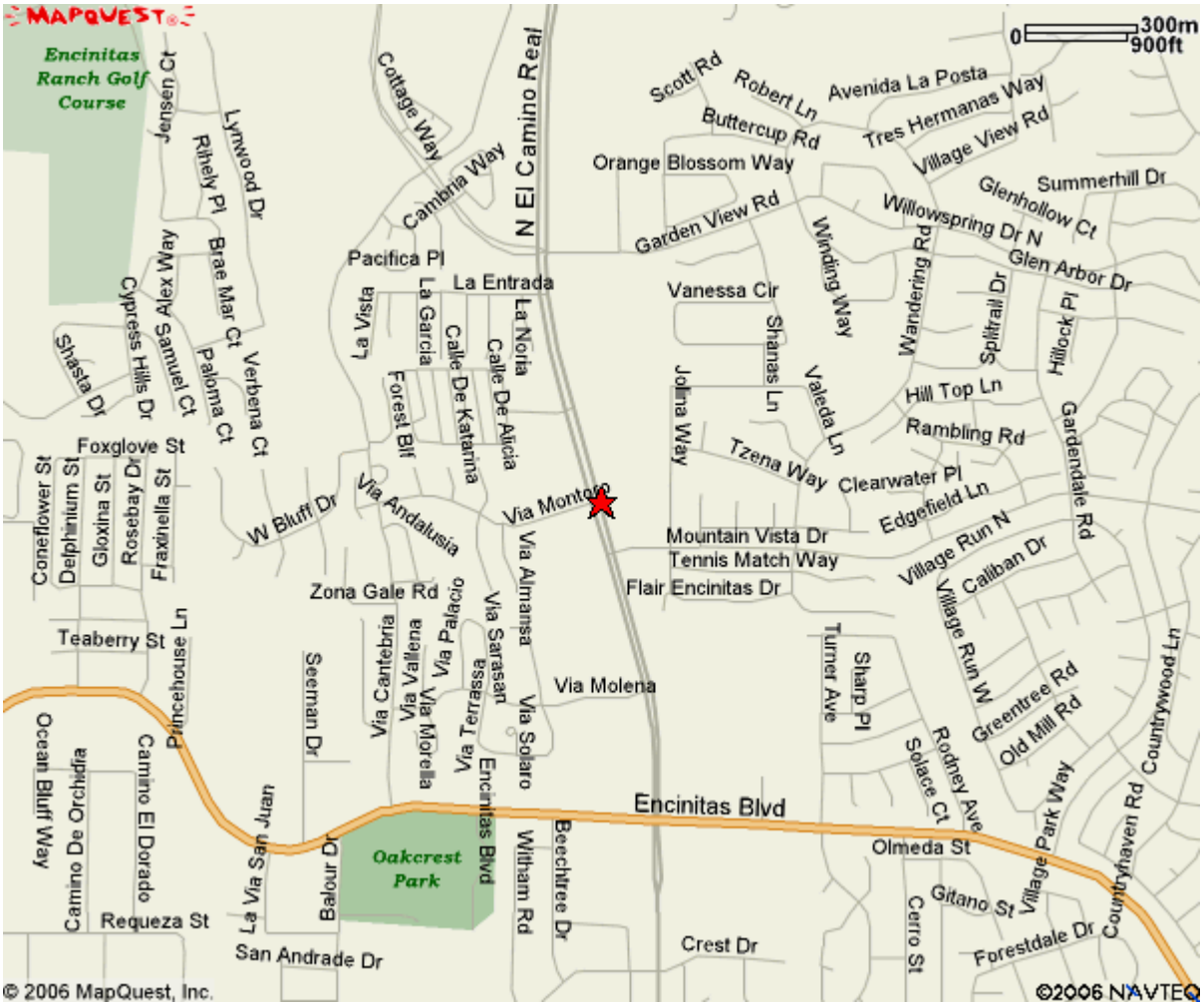
Bonsall Veterinary Clinic

Bonsall: 6009 West Lilac Rd 724-7186



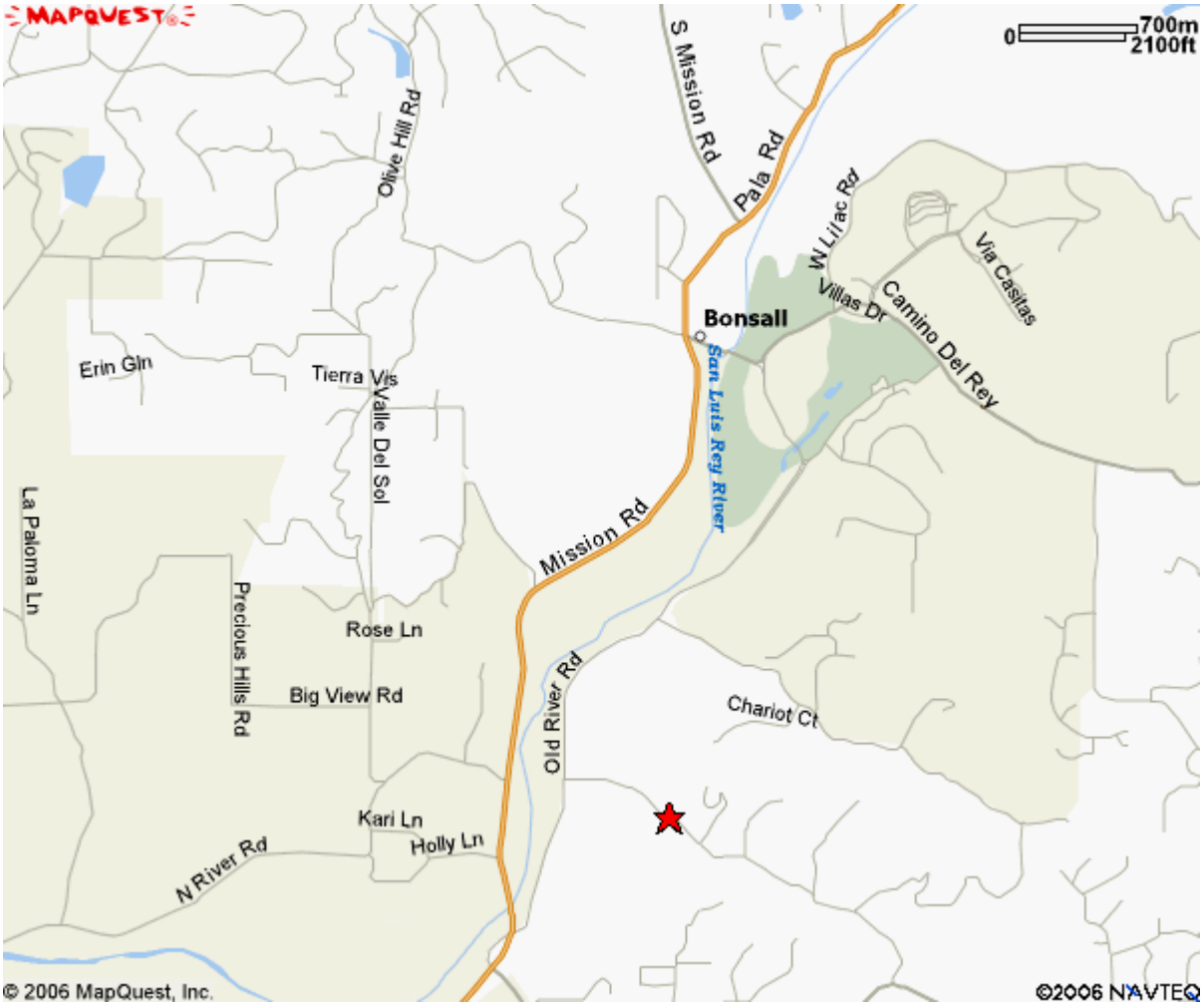
California Veterinary Specialists

San Marcos: 100 N Rancho Santa Fe Rd #133 (760) 734-4433



Dr. Brian Loudis and Associates

Encinitas: 285 N El Camino Real # 105 (760) 634-2022



Vista Palomar Riders Club

Bonsall:	973 Little Gopher Canyon Road Contact: Robert Styles	(760) 505-1926

C. Animal Evacuation Centers

The following areas have been established as animal evacuation areas for the community of Fallbrook. Locations for evacuation will be situation dependant and should be coordinated with DAS.

C.1. Receiving/Holding Areas

Identified holding areas from Fallbrook are:

Group: Chestnut Hills Equestrian Center
Address: 30626 N. River Rd. Bonsall
Contact Person: Shayne
Center: 760-945-9278
Hm#: 760-945-1079

Group: Vessels Stallion Ranch
Address: 5820 W. Lilac Rd.
Contact Persons: Ginny Bradbury & Kevin Dickson
Ranch: 760-723-1414

Group: Saddle Creek Farm
Address: 39948 De Luz Rd.
Contact Person: Bobbie Shirley
Farm: 760-728-6166
Cell Phone: 760-468-4970
Pager: 760-649-5079

Group: Pruett Paint & Quarter Horses
Address: 39661 Daily Rd.
Contact Person: Ed Pruett
Phone: 760-723-3043
Email: horses@ppqh.com

Group: Rawhide Ranch
Address: W. Lilac Rd. PO Box 216 Bonsall
Contact Persons: Tom Ewan
Email: tom@rawhideranch.com
Paul Tate
Email: paul@rawhideranch.com
Maureen Tate
mo@rawhideranch.com

Group: Stone Bridge Ranch
Address: 5031 S. Mission Rd.
Contact Person: Barbara Atkins
Phone: 760-728-9149
Pager: 760 740- 6565 Note: Barbara will take large cattle, goats, horses & sheep.

C.1.a. Staging and Transfer Facility (Receiving and Holding)

Fallbrook:

Riders Field	1621 S. Stage Coach at Brooke Contact: Nancy Chamberlain	(760) 728-2166

C.1.b. Evacuation Intake Centers (Housing)

(possibly Vessels in Bonsall but this hasn't been officially verified)

(possibly Galloway in Temecula, but this hasn't been officially verified)

Bonsall:

Vista Palomar Riders Club	973 Little Gopher Canyon Road Contact: Robert Styles	(760) 505-1926

2. Shelter in Place Procedures

In some events animals may need to be sheltered in their locations. Sheltering animals in their location may be necessary for an extended period of time.

D. D.A.R.T.-Disaster Animal Response Team

Fallbrook does not have an established D.A.R.T.

E. Approximate number and types of animals to be evacuated

	Equine	Goats/sheep/Cattle	House Pets	Birds
Fallbrook	300	-	-	-
De Luz	250	210	200	100
Bonsall	800	200	400	50
Rainbow	-	-	-	-

Tack and Feed Stores

Fallbrook/Bonsall:

DJ's Feed & Pet Supply	232 Aviation Rd,.	731-6080
Fallbrook Fertilizer	215 W. Fallbrook St.	728-6717
L & M Fertilizer and Power Equipment	1043 E. Mission Rd.	723-3333
Nevada Feed and Hay	30157 Mission Rd	726-9542
Performance Horse Supply	5256 S. Mission	630-7808
Udder Feed Store	6236 Camino Del Rey	758-0193

Temecula:

Dan's Feed and Seed	41065 1st St.	(951) 676-4040
Winchester Feed (open 7 days)	28543 Winchester Rd.	(951) 926-3090

L. COMMUNITY RESOURCES

A. Community Groups

Community groups play a critical role during disasters. Fallbrook has a number of community groups who may be able to assist in a disaster, including community centers, volunteer and faith-based organizations, and businesses. The groups identified below are active in the Fallbrook community.

GROUP	CONTACT PERSON	ADDRESS	PHONE
St. Johns Anglican Church	Fr. Don Kroeger EMAIL stjohnsflk@aol.com	Church 434 N. Iowa St.	Office - 760-728-2908 Hm# - 760-731-2401 CP# - 760-805-3418
Fallbrook Community Baptist Church	Office Manager EMAIL cbcfallbrook@juno.com	Church 731 S. Stage Coach Ln.	Office - 760-728-2966
Fallbrook Presbyterian Church	Shirley Monroe EMAIL Shirley@cmaxcomp	Church 463 S.Stage Coach Ln.	Hm# - 760-731-5210 CP# - 760-518-0084 Office - 760-728-5804
Seven Day Adventist Church	Associate Pastor Ulisese Mataafa	Church 1200 Old Hwy 395	Office - 760-723-7733 CP# - 760-580-7771
St. Stephen Ev. Lutheran Church	Pastor Rich Kogler EMAIL rak@adelphia.net	Church 1636 E. Mission Rd.	Office - 760-728-6814

Fallbrook First Baptist Church	Cheryl Drummond	Church 125 Hawthorn St.	Office - 760-728-7771 (Please use this number to contact Cheryl)
After hours contact will be.....	Al Youman, Head Trustee		760-728-4379

Zion Lutheran Church	Greg Carl	Church 1405 Fallbrook St.	Office - 760-728-8288 CP# - 760-519-4766

(Please use Greg's Cell Phone only for emergency.)

EMAIL
grega49@aol.com

Fallbrook High School Transportation	Justin Quinn	School 2400 S. Stage Coach Ln.	Hm# - 619-255-3448 School Office - 760-731-7106

Fallbrook High School	Doug Sehnert	School 2400 S. Stage Coach Ln.	School - 760-723-6300 x-2508 After hours Hm#-760-723-7364 CP#- 760-908-4295 (Emergency)

B. Logistics Resources

Logistics resources are those items, materials, systems and goods needed to respond to a disaster. Identified resources include, but are not limited to: food and water for humans and/or animals, vehicles for transportation, medical supplies, and structures or fields for sheltering humans and/or animals. Fallbrook continues to identify community level logistics resources.

Logistics Resources

Group	Resource Description	Address	Phone
Do It Center	Building Supplies	1101 S. Main Fallbrook	728-7959
Hank's Hardware	Building Supplies	640 S. Main Fallbrook	728-4265
Fallbrook Equipment Rentals	Equipment Rentals	235 W. College Fallbrook	728-1555
Quick-Dry	Water Damage Restoration		728-0190
Central Flood Management	Water Damage Restoration		728-1737
Fallbrook Roofing	Roofing	1415 Alturas Fallbrook	728-9598

M. EVACUATION PLAN

Evacuation routes will be selected based upon the emergency situation affecting Fallbrook. Notification to evacuate may come from alternate methods of communications such as the Radio, TV, or Reverse 911.

A. Evacuation Routes

After-Action reports from the 2003 Wildfires identified deaths of individuals as the result of inadequate knowledge of evacuation routes. Emergency information via media communication sources cannot always be depended on. It is the responsibility of the community to work together and become familiar of all evacuation routes in case no form of communication can be reached. The following Fallbrook evacuation routes have been identified in response to danger from various locations:

Danger from the west: If the danger is to the west of Fallbrook and moving towards the area, an eastern evacuation route should be taken.

Danger from the east: If the danger is to the east of Fallbrook and moving towards the area, a western evacuation route should be taken.

Danger from the north: If the danger is to the north of Fallbrook and moving towards the area, a southern evacuation route should be taken.

Danger from the south: If the danger is to the south of Fallbrook and moving towards the area, a northern evacuation route should be taken

The following is the general sequence of events during an emergency that may involve an evacuation:

1. During a critical incident where residents will be evacuated the first responders on scene will be Deputy Sheriff's who are either working or called out.

2. They will meet with Fire Department personnel who will advise them of the critical areas that need to be evacuated. Once these areas are identified, the deputies are responsible for the evacuation.

3. The deputies will notify their sergeant who will determine what resources will be needed. If additional deputies are needed he will make a request for the manpower needed to get the evacuation done.

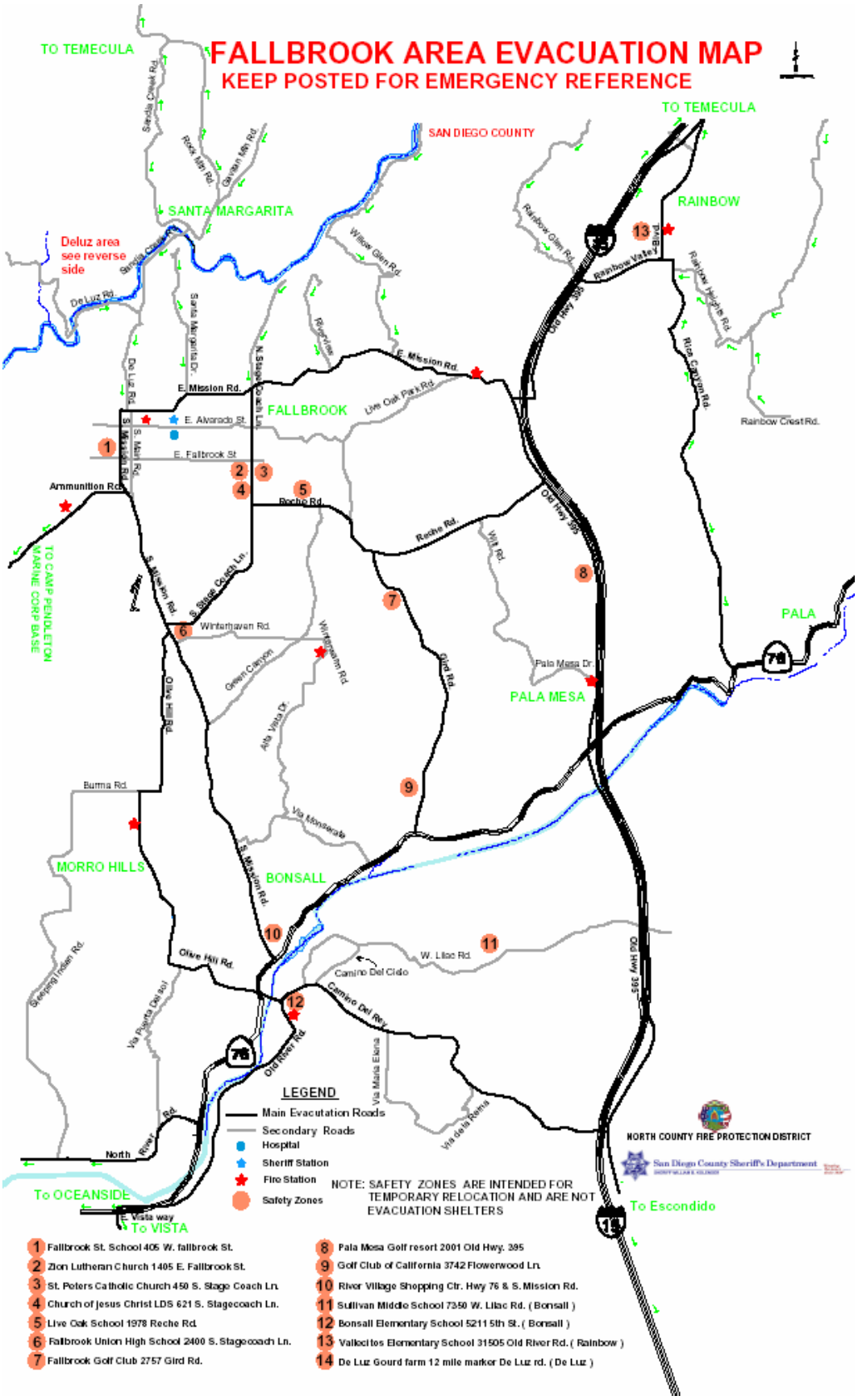
4. He will have all deputies in the immediate area called out and then go to the surrounding areas. This would include all major stations if necessary. There would be no problem getting the necessary manpower.

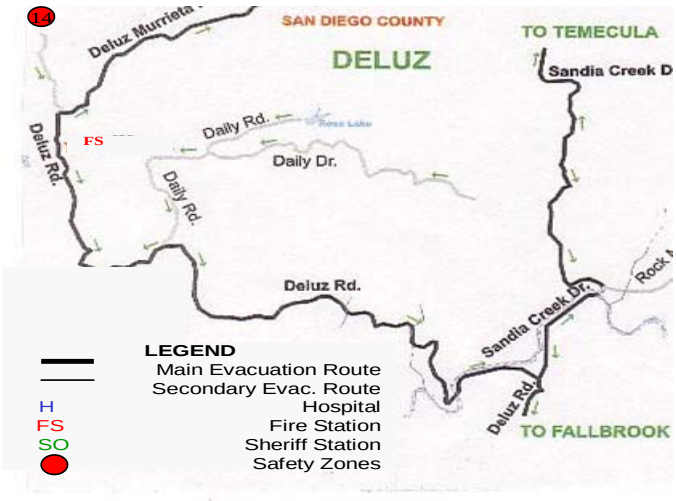
5. A command post will have been established which deputies report to. They will be given their assignments.

6. Once the order to evacuate is given, the deputies will start the evacuation process. They will go to a designated area and, with the use of loud speaker, make the announcement to evacuate. At the same time deputies will be going house-to-house advising people to leave their residence and telling them of a safe route to take.

7. If ASTREA (helicopter) is available they will also make announcements over their loudspeaker to evacuate.

Note: Law Enforcement Officers can not force an individual to evacuate, they can only advise he/she to leave their residence, and it's up to the individual to make the choice. In an emergency where time is critical and a person refuses to evacuate, they are on their own. Law enforcement officers will not risk lives to help somebody who puts himself or herself in harms way when other people need the services. The only exception to the rule is if there are children involved. A parent cannot put his/her children at risk. If children are involved in a forced evacuation and the parent refuses to evacuate and keep the children with him/her, the parent can be arrested and the children removed to a safe place.


FALLBROOK AREA EVACUATION MAP
KEEP POSTED FOR EMERGENCY REFERENCE
TO TEMECULA
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
SANTA MARGARITA
Deluz area see reverse side
RAINBOW
FALLBROOK
E. Mission Rd.
E. Alvarado St.
E. Fallbrook St.
Ammunition Rd.
Roche Rd.
Winterhaven Rd.
PALA
PALA MESA
Pala Mesa Dr.
Burma Rd.
MORRO HILLS
BONSALL
W. Lilac Rd.
Camino Del Rey
Old River Rd.
North River Rd.
To OCEANSIDE
To VISTA
To Escondido
TO CAMP PENDLETON MARINE CORP BASE
Rainbow Crest Rd.
LEGEND
Main Evacuation Roads
Secondary Roads
Hospital
Sheriff Station
Fire Station
Safety Zones
NOTE: SAFETY ZONES ARE INTENDED FOR TEMPORARY RELOCATION AND ARE NOT EVACUATION SHELTERS
NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
San Diego County Sheriff's Department
1 Fallbrook St. School 405 W. fallbrook St.
2 Zion Lutheran Church 1405 E. Fallbrook St.
3 St. Peters Catholic Church 450 S. Stage Coach Ln.
4 Church of Jesus Christ LDS 621 S. Stagecoach Ln.
5 Live Oak School 1978 Reche Rd.
6 Fallbrook Union High School 2400 S. Stagecoach Ln.
7 Fallbrook Golf Club 2757 Gird Rd.
8 Pala Mesa Golf resort 2001 Old Hwy. 395
9 Golf Club of California 3742 Flowerwood Ln.
10 River Village Shopping Ctr. Hwy 76 & S. Mission Rd.
11 Sullivan Middle School 7350 W. Lilac Rd. (Bonsall)
12 Bonsall Elementary School 5211 5th St. (Bonsall)
13 Vallecitos Elementary School 31505 Old River Rd. (Rainbow)
14 De Luz Gourd farm 12 mile marker De Luz rd. (De Luz)



Plan Your Escape Now!

When you receive this handout you Should:

•Highlight your evacuation route now & post map In a conspicuous location
•Make plans in advance for anyone who may be in your home when you are not (children, elderly, etc.)
•Prepare a checklist of important items to bring (documents, medications, clothing, family photos, etc.). Road closures may prevent you from re-entering your neighborhood.
•Prearrange a family meeting place outside your neighborhood.
•Disabled persons or those with special needs-develop a network of friends/neighbors that can help you prepare for and assist you in a disaster.
•Plan how you will transport your pets. Make arrangements for the transportation and lodging of large animals. Make sure all your animals are wearing a license or ID tag.
•VISIT www.fallbrookfiresafecouncil.org for more information on evacuation planning

DON'T WAIT TO BE TOLD TO EVACUATE!

Most civilians die as a result of waiting too long to evacuate! If you see smoke and it is blowing toward your home or if you feel threatened, Evacuate! Most of the roads in the Greater Fallbrook area are long, narrow or dead end roads. If you wait too long you will experience traffic congestion and panic. Evacuate early and stay out of the area until authorities permit reentry.

How will you be told to Evacuate?

In the absence of information from Fire or Sheriff Personnel Tune on the radio KOGO AM-600, KFMB AM-760 or the local television stations 7/39 KNSD(NBC), 8 KFMB (CBS), 10 KGTV(ABC) 6 XETV (Fox) Fire information may be obtained @: (858) 756-3006. **If you feel you have time to prepare for evacuation do the following:**

•Wear long sleeved cotton or wool clothing and long pants, gloves and a damp cloth to cover your nose and mouth. Do not wear synthetic fabrics.
•Park your car facing out keeping the windows closed .
•Close the garage door but leave it unlocked. Disconnect automatic garage door opener.
•Place valuable documents, family mementos, medicines,glasses and other valuables in your car.
•Secure pets in carriers so departure is not delayed.
• Move combustible yard furniture away from the exterior the house or store it in garage.
•Shut off propane (LPG) or natural gas valves
•Attach garden hoses to spigots to reach all parts of house Pre-treat your home with fire blocking gel.
•Place an aluminum ladder against the side of your house opposite the approaching fire for firefighter roof access.
•Cover windows, attic openings, eave vents and sub-floor vents with fire resistant material such as thick plywood.
•Close all windows and doors to prevent sparks from blowing inside. Close all interior doors to slow interior fire spread.
•Make sure your house is visible in heavy smoke. Turn on porch / yard lights

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO EVACUATE

•If you are inside your home ...
•Move furniture away from windows and sliding glass doors to block radiant heat.
•Remove curtains and drapes. Metal blinds or special fire resistant window coverings may be closed to block radiant heat.
•Keep all doors and windows closed, leaving them unlocked.
•Stay inside your house , away from the outside walls. Stay in rooms at the opposite end of the structure from an approaching fire.
•Keep your entire family together and remain as calm as possible. Place wet towels to seal the door of a room from smoke and to breathe through.
• If it gets hot inside your house, the heat is even worse outside. If your house catches on fire, a wildfire will likely pass before your house is substantially damaged, so stay indoors!

If you are trapped in your car by fire while attempting to evacuate… park in an area clear of vegetation, close all vehicle windows and vents, cover yourself with a blanket or a jacket and lie on the floor. Remember a car needs oxygen to operate so decide early the safest place to park. Be aware the tires on your card may burst; **remain inside your vehicle until the fire passes.**
•If you are trapped by fire while attempting to evacuate on foot… find a ditch or area along the road clear of vegetation (avoid canyons and outside edge of roads as they channel wildfire). Lie face down and cover skin with a jacket or blanket.
Once the fire has passed ...
•Account for the safety of every person
•Check the exterior of your home, roof, and attic for embers and extinguish immediately.
•Keep doors & windows closed; continue to check your home and yard for burning embers for at least 12 hours.

B. Temporary Evacuation Points

Temporary evacuation points are areas initially designated by emergency response authorities as locations for evacuated individuals to gather and can be found in the aforementioned Evacuation Maps.

C. Safety Zones

In the Fallbrook area, there are several places where people could assemble for a few hours and be relatively safe from most dangers that might be forcing people to seek safety. These locations should only be used as measures of last resort, when evacuation routes are obstructed or unsafe. Safety zones may not provide adequate protection from a hazard and assembling in them may result in overcrowding, limited resources, and difficulty in dispersing after the event. All community individuals shall be aware of tertiary or "back-up" locations where one can take cover. Please refer to the Evacuation Maps for this information.

N. SHELTERS

Two types of shelter may be needed during or following an emergency. Shelter at a designated point or sheltering in place at a home.

A. Potential Shelter Points

Under the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Annex G, Care and Shelter Operations, the American Red Cross is responsible for providing food, clothing, shelter and immediate psychological needs and first aid care of people affected by a disaster.[1] The first priority is the safety of the people in the community.

In disasters, most of the shelter facilities will be in schools (primarily middle and high schools), public buildings/parks and churches. It is not safe to pre-designate shelter sites. There are many kinds of disasters that may affect a community: a wind-driven fire, roads closed by flooding, a building damaged by an earthquake, or a weapons of mass destruction disaster.

These events may render potential shelters in a community unsafe. Communities should be aware of the schools, public buildings and churches in their vicinity and in neighboring communities, with the understanding that their use as a shelter will be determined at the time of the disaster.

Responsibility for notifying the Red Cross of an incident requiring shelter operations rests with the Incident Commander at the scene or by the Office of Emergency Services. Announcements of shelter openings are made through the Emergency Alert Systems, established public information channels (ex: KOGO), 800-RED-CROSS and the new 2-1-1 information and referral toll-free number (effective July 2005).

Residents should not proceed to shelters without notification/approval by law enforcement, emergency personnel or through media sources, as this could jeopardize their safety and/or impede the emergency responders.

Red Cross administrative responsibility for mass care and financial control are inseparable. As noted in Annex G: “In assuming responsibility for relief, therefore, the Red Cross requires that all funds used by it in extending relief shall be expended in accordance with its established policies, regulations and procedures. Jurisdictions opening shelters or otherwise extending relief to victims of disaster without Red Cross concurrence will assume all financial responsibility for such relief.”

**The American Red Cross (ARC) as mandated by Federal Law 36-USC-3 and reaffirmed in Public Law 93-288 (Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974), provides disaster relief in peacetime.*

B. Sheltering

Under the notification of law enforcement personnel, emergency management services, or Red Cross, individuals may be directed to use their personal home for shelter. Sheltering at home requires confining indoors until notification from law enforcement or emergency services that the area is safe. However, these agencies do not have the authority to force individuals to take shelter in their homes; however, it is highly recommended to follow the guidance of those authorities. Following emergency personnel instructions can result in lives saved while ensuring rescue and response personnel are not inundated by citizens on public roads.

After the immediate threat to the area has passed, community members may be asked to remain in their homes if their residences are safe and they have the basic supplies necessary to be self-sustaining until lifelines and utilities are restored.

O. OTHER RESOURCES

A. Water Resources Fallbrook Public Utility District (FPUD)

1. The District has a detailed Emergency Response Plan and has Certified Incident Command staff trained in the Incident Command System (ICS), National Response Plan (NRP), National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SIMS). Additionally, Incident Commanders are certified in Risk Assessment Methodology for Water Incidents and Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism Preparedness and Response for Water and Wastewater Utility Operations. Incident Commanders are prepared to become part of the overall team as designated by the assigned IC during whatever event may occur.

2. Emergency Teams are trained per the ERP to determine what immediate actions are needed to protect employees and public health and safety.

3. A detailed emergency notification list is within the ERP to be used as necessary and defines numerous emergency scenarios.

4. The Fallbrook Public Utility District is capable of providing community support in disasters both during and after in an Emergency Operations Center, providing water if water deliveries are interrupted with water storage in reservoirs and emergency connections to receive water from mutual aid agreements with other water agencies. Continued operations of the distribution system during an emergency can also be operated by a SCADA control center. If the SCADA control and reporting system become inoperative, the District has the ability to continue to distribute water by operating valves and mechanical equipment by hand. A water truck can also deliver water in a short period of time.

5. The wastewater treatment plant and collections staff has specific training in Hazard Materials Management and emergency response.

B. Rainbow Water District

No Data Provided

C. Helicopter Landing Pads

The Sheriff's Department is building a heliport at Fallbrook Community Airpark, giving North County fire personnel a new tool to fight blazes.

The package includes the heliport, a tanker truck for helicopter fuel, shelter for the fire crews and security upgrades for the site. Fallbrook Community Airpark is north of Fallbrook High School off Mission Road.

P. TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

A. Training/Certification Procedures

CERT stands for Community Emergency Response team. CERT team members are trained in basic scene size up, light fire suppression and safety, search and rescue, emergency medical skills and preparing at home and school for Disaster situations. Upon satisfactory completion of the course CERT members are issued a Green helmet and vest. As of 7/07/06 we currently have 100 members.

The degree of success in responding to an emergency is directly related to how well emergency responders are trained with tools and resources provided. The key volunteers operating an Emergency Evacuation Shelter will need to complete training to assist in times of need. Providing certified individuals to a community through participation in drills and exercises will benefit the community during an emergency. Listed below are organizations providing training.

Training Organizations:

- San Diego Salvation Army, (619) 231-6000
    - Shelter Management, Medical Operations and Food Handlers

- San Diego Branch of the American Heart Association, (619) 291-7454
    - CPR, First Aid and AED (Automated External Defibrillator)

- San Diego Branch of the American Red Cross, (877) 454-7229
    - CPR, First Aid and AED
    - Disaster Volunteer Training
    - HIV/AIDS Education

- San Diego Branch of Citizens Corps, (858) 565-3490
    - CERT Training, about 24 hours
        - Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Fire Suppression, Basic Disaster Medical Operations and Light Search & Rescue Operations.
    - Terrorism Preparedness

- San Diego County RACES, (858) 715-2223
    - SEMS ICS Training
        - Covers how local, State and Federal agencies operate the radio communications systems during an event. Covers small events and large disasters.

- Calif. Dept. of Forestry (CDF), (619) 590-3125

  - Wild Land Fire Training
    - Covers fire behavior, dangerous situations, escape tactics
    - No charge, groups of 10 to 25, 3 weeks notice.
  - Red Flag Training
    - Teaches observers what to look for and how to report suspicious activity related to potential fires.
    - No charge, groups of 10 to 25, 3 weeks notice.

- San Diego Humane Society, (619) 299-0871
  - Animal Reserve Rescue Techniques
  - Covers rescue techniques for all types of animals, how to operate behind fire lines and the use of radios. Meets monthly.

B. CERT

A key volunteer emergency response teams is the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). These individuals have had special training in the basic disaster skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. CERTs can provide valuable assistance to the professional organizations mentioned above and to the public in general. They often play a key role in local emergency training, organizing groups and teaching classes.

Fallbrook in conjunction with Fallbrook and Rainbow has a local CERT program. To receive training and information contact James Beebe, at 760-723-2010.

Q. COMMUNICATION PLAN

A. HAM Radio Operations

Amateur radio is a community of individuals using radio transmitters and receivers to communicate with other amateur radio operators. Amateur radio operators are often called HAM radio operators. HAM radio operators set up and operate organized communication networks locally for governmental and emergency officials, as well as non-commercial communication for private citizens affected by the disaster. Amateur radio operators are most likely to be active after disasters that damage regular lines of communications due to power outages and destruction of telephone, cellular and other infrastructure dependent systems.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

- RACES Home Page
- What Is RACES?
- FCC RACES Rules
- Volunteer Protection Act
- RACES News
- Links
- Ham News
- Power Connector

The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES), is a public service provided by a reserve (volunteer) group of Amateur Radio Operators that is administered by local, county and state emergency management agencies, and supported by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of the United States government. As a part of the Amateur Radio Service, it provides radio communications for civil-preparedness purposes only, during periods of local, regional or national civil emergencies. These emergencies are not limited to war-related activities, but can include natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, wildfires, power outages, floods, victim searches, air crashes, and many others.

Originally for wartime use, RACES has evolved over the years, as has the meaning of civil defense (which is also called civil preparedness), to encompass all types

of emergencies. While operating in a RACES capacity, RACES stations and amateurs registered in the local RACES organization may not communicate with amateurs not operating in a RACES capacity. (Of course, such restrictions do not apply when such stations are operating in a non-RACES--such as ARES--amateur capacity.) Only civil-preparedness communications can be transmitted. Test and drills are permitted only for a maximum of one hour per week. All test and drill messages must be clearly so identified.

Although RACES and ARES are separate entities, the ARRL advocates dual membership and cooperative efforts between both groups whenever possible for an ARES group whose members are all enrolled in and certified by RACES to operate in an emergency with great flexibility.

Add this button to your Web page to link to the national RACES Web site. Right-click on the button and save the image. Then insert it on your Web page and create a hyperlink to http://www.races.net/.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides planning guidance and technical assistance for establishing a RACES organization at the state and local government level.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is responsible for the regulation of RACES operations. RACES is administrated by a local, county, or state civil defense agency responsible for disaster services. This civil defense agency is typically an emergency services or emergency management organization, sometimes within another agency such as police or fire. RACES is a function of the agency's Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS), sometimes known as DCS (Disaster Communications Service), ECS (Emergency Communications Service), ARPSC (Amateur Radio Public Service Corps), etc. Many ACS units identify themselves solely as RACES organizations, even though their communications functions and activities typically go beyond the restrictions of RACES operations. Other ACS units combine government RACES and non-government ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service) activities and identify themselves as ARES/RACES organizations. Yet other ACS units who use amateur radio for emergency government communications identify themselves solely as ARES organizations, whether or not they activate under FCC RACES Rules.

The Amateur Radio Regulations, Part 97, Subpart E, §97.407, were created by the FCC to describe RACES operations in detail. Although no longer issued or renewable, RACES station

licenses were issued in the past by the FCC to government agencies for RACES operations. The agencies may continue to conduct RACES operations without these licenses, using primary or club call signs.

ACS, in its RACES and other reserve emergency communications functions, provides a pool of emergency communications personnel that can be called upon in time of need. ACS/RACES groups across the country prepare themselves for the inevitable day when they will be called upon. When a local, county, or state government agency activates its ACS unit, that unit will use its communications resources (RACES, if necessary) to meet whatever need that agency has.

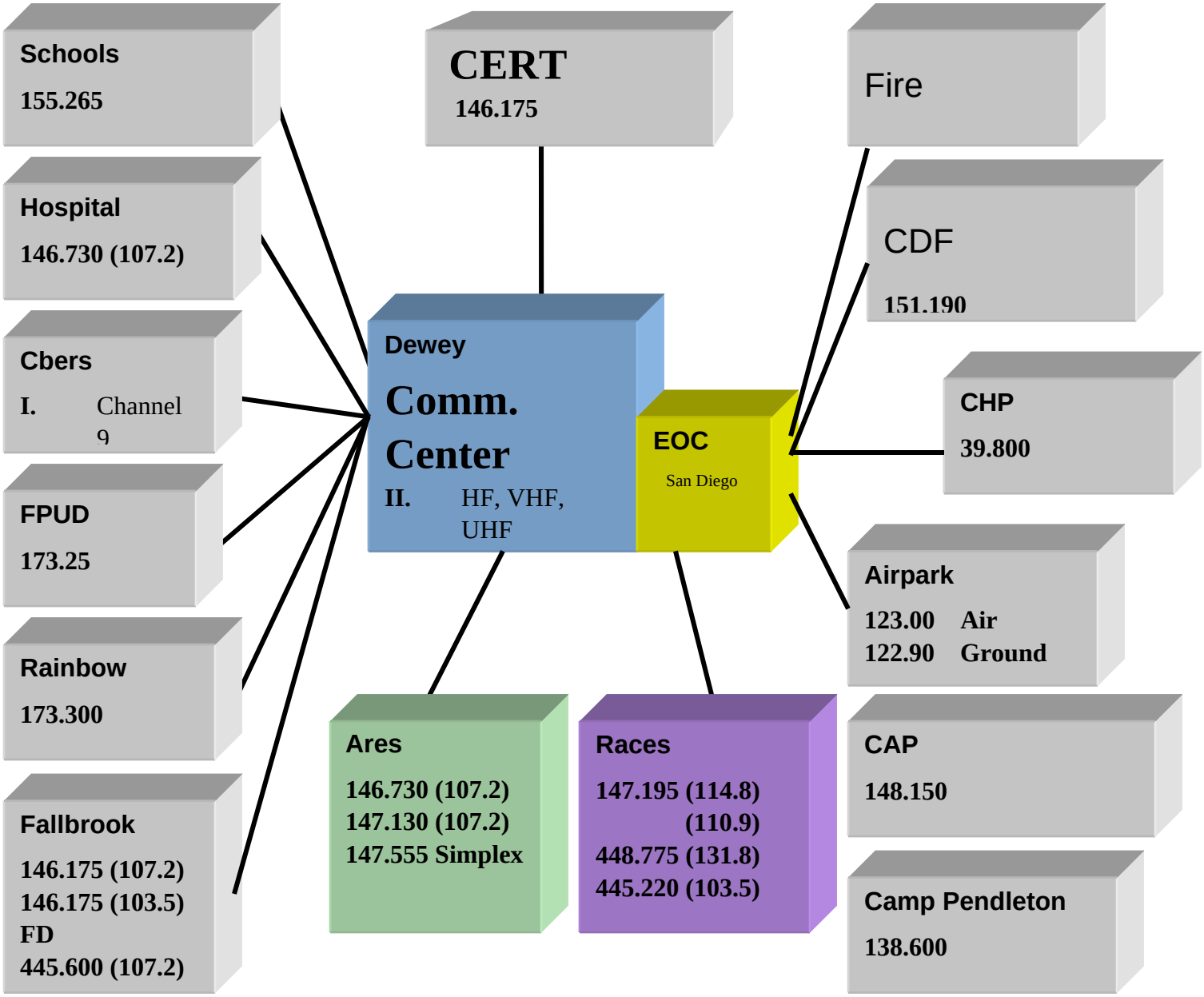
Traditional RACES operations involve emergency message handling on Amateur Radio Service frequencies. These operations typically involve messages between critical locations such as hospitals, emergency services, emergency shelters, and any other locations where communication is needed. These communications are handled in any mode available, with 2 meters FM being the most prevalent. During time of war, when the President exercises his War Emergency Powers, RACES might become the only communications allowed via amateur radio, using specific amateur frequencies set aside for wartime RACES use. ACS provides greater flexibility than RACES for non-wartime emergencies, on any amateur frequency designated in the local, county, or state ACS (or RACES) plan. Activating under the FCC's restrictive RACES Rules is not always necessary when using Amateur Radio Service frequencies for emergency communications.

For example, ACS communicators may need to communicate with ARES or other radio amateurs who are not government-certified to operate in a RACES net. ACS personnel also might become involved in non-amateur public-safety or other government communications, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staffing, and emergency equipment repair.

Whatever need arises, trained ACS personnel are ready and prepared to help, via RACES or other means. ACS/RACES groups develop and maintain their communications ability by training throughout the year with special exercises and public-service events. When that fateful day occurs, ACS/RACES will be there to meet the challenge.

Fallbrook is extremely fortunate to have a very active **Fallbrook Amateur Radio Club**. They have been instrumental in providing outstanding support during each and every emergency and disaster condition that has occurred in our community with the skill and expertise that is unparalleled in other communities. They have proven their capabilities over and over and continue to provide as much support as possible during any disaster condition to our community.

The following chart depicts this support organization and their interfaces into the various Emergency support organizations.



The following highlights the entire local support organization and their primary areas of responsibility during any emergency condition requiring activation of the Fallbrook Amateur Radio Club

LOCATION	***ADDRESS***	***PERSONNEL***	***CALL SIGN***
BONSALL SCHOOL DIST.	BONSALL	NASH WILLIAMS	W6HCD
	SULLIVAN MID SCHOOL	SMED SANT	KG6QAG
DEWEY COMM. CENTER II	4878 SAN JACINTO CIRCLE	WAYNE DEWEY	WD6AHX
FALLBROOK HOSPITAL	624 E. ELDER	JOE JACKSON	KØDBY
		DAN SPEARS	KF6UFZ
		DANIEL SPEARS	AJ7SK
		STEPHEN SPENCER	KC6MIE
		PHIL DAVID	K6DLV
DEWEY COMM. CENTER I	231 E. HAWTHORNE	RANDY JONES	KD6UAK
EOC-FIRE DEPT.	***OUTSIDE***	BOB MORROW	WB6DIJ
	INSIDE	STEVE BROOKS	KE6GXP
		KEN DICKSON	WØPSM
		RON PATTEN	KG6HSQ
SCHOOLS FALLBROOK HIGH SCHOOL	2400 S. STAGECOACH	JOHN BUEHMAN	KF6ZKD
		DARYL GOOD	WA5QMV
		FRITZ SCHATTSCHNEIDER	KE6EKY
		P.J. LEONELLI	KG6JCV
		SCOTT CHESTER	KF6JXT
		ANDREW WELDY	KG6YWB
FALLBROOK STREET	405 W. FALLBROOK ST.	BOB GONSETT	W6VR
FRAZIER	1835 GUM TREE LANE	SUE JONES	KF6GOY

IOWA STREET	321 N. IOWA ST.	PHIL LEONELLI	WF6L
LA PALOMA	300 HEALD LANE	BIGS PARKER	KG6GIU
LIVE OAK	1978 RECHE RD.	BOB GRIMMICK	N6OX
MAIE ELLIS	400 W. ELDER ST.	PAUL SAUTER	W6SJL
		STEVE BAUM	AA6VO
POTTER JR. HIGH	1743 RECHE RD.	HAL POTTER	KF6FHL
RAINBOW VALLECITOS SCHOOL	5211 5TH ST.	HAYDEN PERRINE	KG6YVD
SENIOR CITIZEN'S CENTER	341 HEALD LANE	MACK HANSON	W9WV
		GEORGE SHIPPEY	N6YMH
TECH. SUPPORT		CHRIS DURSO	AA4CD
		BOB GONSETT	W6VR
		BOB MORROW	WB6DIJ
		ART RIDEOUT	WA6IPD
	SCANNER LIAISON	ARNIE PELLER	N6VXM

B. Community Notification

Community Alert and Notification may occur through several methods.

Methods of community notification include:

Radio (Emergency Alert System)
The San Diego Emergency Alert System (EAS) covers the entire County. Two radio stations, **KOGO (600 AM)** and **KLSD (1360 AM)** have emergency generators and have volunteered to be the local stations for the San Diego Emergency Alert System. The San Diego County Sheriff's Department or the San Diego County Office of Emergency Services will provide the EAS message to KOGO (primary) or KLSD (backup). The EAS message is then broadcast by the station. The system is designed so that the other radio, TV and cable systems would monitor the station and forward the information to their listeners and viewers.

Telephone (Community Emergency Notification System)
The San Diego County Sheriff's Department has the capability to make emergency notifications via a reverse 911-callout system, known as the Community Emergency Notification System (CENS). A CENS message is recorded giving pertinent information about a disaster or emergency situation. This message may include evacuation or shelter-in-place advisories or other recommended actions to be taken by citizens. An area can be selected on a computer map and all telephone numbers within the selected area contained in the 911 database will be called. Currently, the only numbers in the 911 database are wire line phones (traditional home and business telephones that are hardwired and plug into a wall outlet).
NOTE: Citizens who have only cordless phones (ones that have to plug into a power source to operate) will not have telephone service during a power outage and will not be able to receive the CENS message. If citizens are on a dial-up internet connection or subscribe to call blocking services, they will not receive the CENS message.

Direct Contact (Knock & Talk)
The local law or fire agencies may contact citizens directly at their homes or businesses in the event of an emergency situation. This may be done by verbally communicating emergency messages face-to-face, and via helicopter or vehicle loudspeakers/sirens.

Other sources of emergency information:
2-1-1
2-1-1 is the new national dialing code for free community, health and disaster information. Like 9-1-1 for life threatening emergencies, 2-1-1 has been established by the Federal Communications Commission for the public to easily access community information. During an emergency, citizens can call: 211 from telephones; (858) 300-1-211 from cell phones; or (858) 300-1311 for TTY to obtain information on the emergency or relief and recovery resources. It is also the number to call to volunteer or make a donation. The 2-1-1 phone lines are answered 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They have the ability to expand their capabilities in terms of operators and phone lines depending on the demand. The staff is multilingual.

San Diego County Emergency Web Site
The San Diego County Media Team will post emergency information on the San Diego County Emergency Web Site: http://www.sdcountyemergency.com. During an emergency, the web page will contain updated information such as road closures, evacuation center locations, event chronology, news releases and links to other agencies throughout the region. **Please refer to this website for timely up-to-date information on any emergency in San Diego County.**

Reverse 911
The Sheriff's Communication Division will soon have the capabilities to have a reverse 911-callout system, known as CENS, to notify the residents of an evacuation. This system will automatically call all residences in an area and plan a recorded message.

More than 15,000 phone calls per hour can now be made to San Diego County residents warning them of such dangers as the devastating wildfires of 2003, but at that rate it would take 12 hours to reach everyone in just one supervisorial district. County officials are now expressing interest in new technologies such as a "mass notification service" that can send messages to 744,000 telephones per hour. (The San Diego Union-Tribune)

Master Callout Phone Tree

1. A "Master Callout Phone Tree," should be used by any residence or key personnel to notify specific people of an event that needs attention. The decision to open an Emergency Evacuation Shelter is made by high level officials in emergency management, law enforcement and Red Cross organizations. Authorized officials will contact a community representative and give the approval to start the process to open a shelter, if assistance is required. In the event that a group of citizens or a community organization opens a shelter without Red Cross, County HHSA or local jurisdiction approval, that entity will assume financial responsibility for the shelter. An individual designated at the top of the calling tree will contact a second set of individuals, initiating the Callout Tree. The second set of individuals will then contact other individuals continuing to spread the message until the identified tree is complete. The extent of the callout should be consistent with the severity of the problem and should be coordinated with the local volunteer Fire Department, the local Sheriffs Department and County OES.

2. The information passed to the people on the Callout Tree should be short, clear and concise. It should inform the person of what the Incident is, where it is, which Emergency Evacuation Shelter will be opened and if their services are needed.

Methods of Community Notification – Radio/TV

Another option besides calling the information line of either the Fire Department or the Sheriff's Office is radio or TV. Emergency Weather radio run by NOAA would be broadcasting emergency info. for San Diego County. This does require a special receiver set. Radio Scanners tuned to emergency channels are another "radio" information resource. Finally on can tune to local commercial stations for late breaking news; radio: KOGO AM-600, KFMB AM-760 or television stations: 7/39 KNSD (NBC), 8 KFMB (CBS), 10 KGTV (ABC), 6 XETV (FOX).

R. ACTION PLAN

A. Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategy (Funding Assistance Plan)

i. Fuel Reduction Priorities

Fuel reduction is the action is taken to maintain a firebreak by removing and clearing away all flammable vegetation and other combustible growth within a designated distance of buildings or structures. The firebreak established is considered the Reduced Fuel Zone. Dead and dying woody surface fuels and aerial fuels within the Reduced Fuel Zone shall be removed. Loose surface litter, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches, shall be permitted to a depth of 3 inches. This guideline is primarily intended to eliminate trees, bushes, shrubs and surface debris that are completely dead or with substantial amounts of dead branches or leaves/needles that would readily burn.

Fallbrook through the NCFPD has established specific community priorities for fuel reduction, as listed above. Current and planned fuel reduction projects include:

1. Maintain 100’ clearance of native and dead vegetation from structures, excluding isolated single specimens, as measured horizontally from edge of structure or to property line. Structures include residences and garages which are either attached or within 10’ of residences, and buildings designed to house farm animals
2. Maintain clearance of all native vegetation (excluding isolated single specimens) and dead vegetation along both sides of roadways and driveways, measured 10’ horizontally from edge of pavement or improved roadway width.
3. Maintain a 13’6” vertical clearance of all vegetation from all roads and driveways along entire width of road/driveway.
4. Maintain horizontal clearance of all vegetation along edge of roads and driveways across entire improved width of road and/or driveway.
5. Maintain 10’ clearance of combustibles (vegetation, rubbish) around propane tanks.
6. Maintain trees adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead wood.
7. Mature trees within 100' of structures and over 18’ tall to be trimmed 6’ above the ground and 10’ from chimney outlets.
8. Remove debris from under trees which exceeds 6" in depth
9. Maintain roof of structure free of leaves, needles or other dead vegetative growth.
10. Remove garbage, refuse, trash, cuttings, trimmings, or other combustible waste material from property or along driveways or roadways.
11. Parcels less than five (5) acres require complete clearing of all recurring annual weeds and grasses by mowing completely.
12. Parcels greater than five (5) acres require clearing of all recurring annual weeds and grasses by mowing a 100’ perimeter around the property and 100’ around any structures.

ii. Structure Ignitability

In cooperation with the County of San Diego, and the NCFPD, the Fallbrook Fire Safe Council supports and promotes Fire wise activities. The Fallbrook Fire Safe Council supports and educates its citizens in ways to reduce structure ignitibility through meeting County of San Diego Building and Fire Code requirements. The partnership that exists between the listed organizations (federal, state, local, and citizens) allows the community of Fallbrook to reduce hazardous vegetative fuels that could ignite residences and commercial facilities during Santa Ana wind fire conditions. The Natural Resource Conservation Service has already declared removal of dead, dying, and diseased trees an "exigency" task. Maintaining properties with the appropriate defensible space is a key factor to protecting lives and property in the mountain community.

Mitigation of structural ignitability potential must be a systems approach that not only includes reduction of hazardous vegetation, but also includes structural safeguards such as Class A roofs, proper protection of vents, and compliance of new structures with the Fire Resistive construction requirements in Section 26 of the County Fire Code.

B. Information Dissemination Plan

The information contained in the CPEP should be distributed to the community. Fallbrook plans on providing the information contained in, and the CPEP to the community through the following channels, activities, events and locations.

The Fallbrook Community Protection & Evacuation Plan will be made available to supporting Agencies and key support personnel. They will also be made available to the public through online web access via the San Diego County Office of Emergency Services (OES) the Fallbrook Fire Safe Council Website, the Fallbrook Chamber of Commerce Website and the Bonsall Chamber of Commerce Website. This information is available in the following Contact section.

S. CONTACT INFORMATION

The following list contains important contact information and websites.

County of San Diego, Office of Emergency Services
5555 Overland Avenue, Suite 1911
San Diego, CA 92123-1294
(858) 565-3490
oes@sdcounty.ca.gov
http://www.co.san-diego.ca.us/oes/

Fallbrook Fire Safe Council
P.O. Box 763
Fallbrook, CA 92088
www.fallbrookfiresafecouncil.org

North County Fire Protection District
Station 1-Headquarters
315 East Ivy Street
Fallbrook, CA 92028
(760) 723-2005
Fax: (760) 723-2004
www.ncfire.org/
Station 2
2180 Winterwarm Dr
Fallbrook, CA 92028
Station 3
4157 Olive Hill Rd
Fallbrook, CA 92028
Station 4
4375 Pala Mesa Dr
Fallbrook, CA 92028

California Department of Forestry Fire and Protection (CDF)
Red Mountain
3660 E. Mission Road
Fallbrook, CA 92028
(760) 728-1323

San Diego County Sheriff's Department
Fallbrook Substation
388 East Alvarado St

Fallbrook, CA 92028
Emergency: 9-1-1
Non-emergency: (760) 451-3100

California Highway Patrol (CHP)
Rainbow Inspection Facility
47950 Northbound Hwy 15
Temecula, CA 92589
(951) 694-0663
Temecula Station
27685 Commerce Center Dr.
Temecula, CA 92590
(951) 506-2000

Palomar-Pomerado Hospital
1540 E Valley Pkwy
Escondido, CA 92027
(760) 796-6800
www.pph.org

Fallbrook Hospital District
624 E. Elder Street
Fallbrook, CA 92028
(760) 728-1191
Fax: (760) 723-6214

Tri-City Medical Center
510 W Vista Way
Vista, CA 92083
(760) 639-1430
tricitymed.org

Animal Urgent Care
2430-A South Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025
(760) 738–9600
Monday-Friday, 6PM-8AM
Open 24 Hours on Saturday, Sunday and all major holidays; well equipped to handle all aspects of emergency medicine and surgery
http://www.animalurgentcare.com/

North County Emergency Animal Clinic
1925 Vista Way
Vista, CA 92020
(760) 724-7444

County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU)
Main Office
Monday - Wednesday & Friday 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Thursday 8:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B
San Diego, CA, 92123
(858) 694-2960
(800) 411-0017

Mercy Air
(800) 222-3456

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
Satellite Disaster Field Office
9750 Distribution Ave
San Diego, CA 92121.
(858) 565-3490

Fallbrook Chamber of Commerce
www.fallbrookca.org
233 E. Mission Road, Suite A,
Fallbrook, CA 92028
760-728-5845

Bonsall Chamber of Commerce
www.bonsallchamber.org
P.O. Box 1142
Bonsall, CA 92003
760-630-1933.

Fallbrook Public Utility District (FPUD)
990 East Mission
Fallbrook, CA 92028
760-728-1125
Fax 760-728-6029

Mailing Address;

P.O. Box 2290
Fallbrook, CA 92088-2290

San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182
(619) 594-5200
website: http/bfa.sdsu.edu/emergency/

T. COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN (CWPP)

11-11-05: Fallbrook Community Wildfire Protection Plan

COLLABORATION: COMMUNITY AGENCIES/FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Fallbrook CWPP are included in the following table. Their name, organization, and roles and responsibilities are indicated below:

Name	Organization	Roles / Responsibilities
Tracy Ragsdale **Neal Ausman** **Dorothy Roth**	**Fallbrook Fire Safe Council**	**Primary development of CWPP and decision-making, community risk and value assessment, development of community protection priorities, and establishment of fuels treatment project areas and methods.**
Ralph Steinhoff	**County of San Diego, Land Use and Environment Group**	**Primary development of CWPP and decision-making, community risk and value assessment, development of community protection priorities, and establishment of fuels treatment project areas and methods.**
Richard Bolton	**California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)**	**Facilitation of planning process and approval of CWPP process and minimum standards. Provides input and expertise on forestry, fire and fuels, and fire safe concepts.**
Robin Kinmont	**San Diego County Fire Safe Council**	**Provides information support for hazard assessment, and defensible space.**
Fire Marshal Steve Abbott	**North County Fire Protection District (Fallbrook)**	**Provides local information and expertise. This includes community risk and value assessment, development of community protection priorities, and establishment of fuels treatment project areas and methods.**

COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

The North County Fire Protection District (NCFPD), in the Fallbrook/Bonsall area of Northern San Diego County, can be considered a Very High Fire Hazard Area. It is at extreme risk of having another potentially catastrophic urban/wildland interface fire, such as, or worse than, the Gavilan Fire of February 2002 or the Cedar Fire of 2003. Such a fire could be very devastating, causing massive destruction to the community and possibly even a conflagration. The seasonal climatic conditions during the late summer and fall create numerous serious difficulties regarding the control of and protection against fires in the North County Fire Protection District. The hot, dry weather typical of this area in the summer and fall, coupled with Santa Ana winds, frequently results in wildfires, which threaten or could threaten the District. Natural vegetation occurring in the District is among the most highly flammable in the world. In recent years, San Diego County has experienced severe drought conditions. Precipitation has been 30% of normal. Vegetation fuel moisture has been dangerously low. For these reasons, non-fire resistive buildings and excessive vegetation hazards, which propagate such a fire, as well as inadequate infrastructure, must be addressed and corrected without delay.

The area, which is the subject of this plan, is the 92 square mile North County Fire Protection District, which covers areas on both sides of the I-15 freeway, from the County line to Vista. The estimated population of this area is 49,000. The number of dwellings 15,871, consisting of 12,064 Single Family dwellings and 3807 multi family dwellings and mobile homes. The average number of occupants per unit is 2.8, which is below the national average. The estimated population, in the year 2020, is 60,832. The estimated population, at build out, is 65,000 .At the same per capita occupancy rate, the total number of dwelling units at build out would be 27,083.

Coastal San Diego County, including Camp Pendleton, Vista, Oceanside, Carlsbad and Fallbrook all contain a vegetative mix of native chaparral, coastal sage scrub and grass. Added to this mix, are exotic or non-native trees and shrubs including eucalyptus, conifer, juniper, cypress and palm. Under extremely dry weather conditions, exotic trees and shrubs display severe volatility, from a quick loss of leaf moisture due to a shallow root system.

Potential for catastrophic wildfire is directly associated with weather events, either Santa Ana extreme winds or sub-tropical high aloft heating that bring elevated temperature as well as wind. **These events account for 99% of all catastrophic wild fire in the San Diego area. Without these conditions no catastrophic wildfire threat exists.**

The BEHAVE Fuel Models identified in the Fallbrook area include the following:

Fuel Model 1. Grass, 12" inches tall (wild oats)
Fuel Model 4. Chaparral 6' + feet tall (chamise, manzanita, laurel sumac, toyon)

Fuel Model 5. Chaparral 2'+ feet tall (young chamise, manzanita, salvia spp.)
Fuel Model 6. Chaparral 2.5+ feet tall (Coastal scrub, salvia spp. with no live fuel moisture).
Fuel Model 8. Forest litter or chipped biomass 2" inches deep

If this community does not take significant action soon, a major wildland and structural conflagration will probably occur again. With the unabated continuation of untreated vegetation, the continuing severe drought conditions, exclusion of prescriptive fires, and the effects of people occupying non-fire resistive homes within the interface, the situation will continue to deteriorate rapidly.

IDENTIFICATION OF VALUES AT RISK:

Using technology and local expertise, the Fallbrook Fire Safe Council supported by the County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use has developed a series of maps depicting the site and situation of the Fallbrook Community (Appendix B). A narrative of the community and adjacent landscapes of interest was also prepared. The maps will act as a visual aid from which community members can assess and make recommendations. The maps include the following:

1. Inhabited areas and values at potential risk to wildland fire
2. Fire threat designated by California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection FRAP
3. A preliminary designation of the community's Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) zone (CDF FRAP).
4. USGS topographic maps of the community.

LOCAL PREPAREDNESS AND FIREFIGHTING CAPABILITY

Initial response to all structural fire, medical and associated emergencies is the responsibility of the North County Fire Protection District (NCFPD). The NCFPD staffs five engine companies with a total on duty staffing of 18 plus a Chief Officer. The NCFPD has 5 Type 1 structural engines and 3 Type 111 Interface Engines. The Wildland fire prevention, code enforcement, and response in the District, which is in State Responsibility Land (SRA), is provided by the NCFPD, assisted by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and other in-county Fire agencies via the County Mutual Aid agreement. Ordering any resources under this plan can be made by the unified command from the NCFPD Incident Commander utilizing the Rancho Santa Fe Joint Regional Communications Center dispatch as the ordering point. All mutual aid agreements, training, equipment, and response are the responsibility of the local fire district and the agencies listed above.

STRUCTURE IGNITABILITY

In cooperation with the County of San Diego, and the North County Fire Protection District, the Fallbrook Fire Safe Council supports and promotes Fire Safe activities. The Fallbrook Fire Safe Council supports and educates its citizens in ways to reduce structure ignitibility through meeting County of San Diego Building and Fire Code requirements.

The partnership that exists between the listed organizations (state, local, and citizens) allows the community of Fallbrook to reduce hazardous vegetative fuels that could ignite

residences and commercial facilities during Santa Ana wind fire conditions. The Natural Resource Conservation Service has already declared removal of dead, dying, and diseased trees an "exigency" task. Maintaining properties with the appropriate defensible space is a key factor to protecting lives and property in the mountain community (*Fire Defensible Space and You...*, 2005).

Mitigation of structural ignitability potential must be a systems approach that not only includes reduction of hazardous vegetation, but also includes structural safeguards such as Class A roofs, proper protection of vents, and compliance of new structures with the Fire Resistive construction requirements in Section 26 of the County Fire Code.

HAZARD REDUCTION PRIORITIES

1. Conduct brush management projects whereby fuel loads are reduced along selected ingress/egress routes, and homes in the community.
2. Map all roads, road markers, and water sources in the communities.
3. Measures to reduce structural ignitability
    a. Weed abatement and Fuel Modification inspections conducted by NCFPD and forced abatement by the County of San Diego.
    b. Construction enhancements through County building and fire code requirements.
    c. Class A re-roofing through County building and fire code requirements.
    d. Internal Fire Sprinklers in all new and significantly remodeled structures.
    e. Requirement of Fuel Modification Zones around all new or significantly remodeled structures and requiring ongoing maintenance of such zones.

CURRENT/PLANNED PROJECTS:

There should be no question that major fires, such as the Gavilan fire and the 2003 Cedar Fire, could be slowed down or stopped by the provision of adequate crush and burn zones around a community, which serve as a "Community Fuel Break".

Historically, communities would attempt to slow down or stop fire spread by the installation of "fuel breaks" around the perimeter of communities and/or along ridgelines. Such fuel breaks typically consisted of clearing an area to mineral earth using bulldozers. The width of zones was determined by the number of dozer blade widths. This resulted in an unsightly scaring of the earth and environmental damage. Typical fuel break widths were 300'.

The drawback of the installation of fuel breaks is that a wind driven fire (which is the type of fire which is usually uncontainable by initial fire forces, and which does most of the structural damage) will jump over the fuel break, or will start spot fires a mile or so down wind due to airborne debris. Therefore, the fuel break only served as an anchor point, or location, from which the Fire District could attack a non-wind driven fire, or attempt to stop a wind driven fire. This is not to discount the potential value of area specific breaks around areas of high fire probability or history. For example, areas around major roads or certain properties where fire starts are common.

With the advent of many environmental laws and constraints regarding sensitive vegetation, endangered habitat and species, and visual resources, the installation of major community fuel breaks has become very difficult.

The state of the art is to convert the vegetation to a slower burning vegetation with a high leaf moisture, by crushing older age class brush (chaparral, sage, scrub, etc) with a dozer, or a large roller attached to a dozer, in order to convert standing aerial fuels to a ground fuel, and then by safely burning the fuel in safe weather conditions. The hauling away of vegetation tends to be very expensive and fills up the landfills. Therefore, the preferred technique is crushing the brush with a dozer or large crushing wheel (roller), etc., piling the vegetation in a safe location, or putting a fuel break around it, and then burning it under safe conditions, in other than fire weather or wind conditions.

Controlled burns (prescribed fire) are also utilized to burn over a selected area. Prescribed fire mimics natural processes, enhances ecosystems, reduces fire hazards and restores fire to it's historic role in wildland ecosystems. It also provides significant fire hazard reduction benefits that enhance structural and human fire safety. However, such burns are hazardous and subject to becoming out of control fires.

There can be no guarantees that a wind driven fire won't jump over the treated area, or cause spot fires beyond the area. However, a large enough, properly located, treated area may provide the means to slow down a fire, reduce spotting downwind, and give the Fire Forces a greater probability of containment. Prior to starting such a project, the Fire District needs to identify and prioritize areas in which such work should be done, based upon fire history and projected scenarios for major wildland fires. The objective should be to modify flammable vegetation which is between development and the projected direction the fire is burning from.

The California Department of Forestry has a Vegetation Management Program (VMP) in State Responsibility areas (SRA). This is a cost-sharing program, which focuses on the use of prescribed fire and mechanical means for the reduction of wildland fuel hazards and other resource management issues. The VMP allows private landowners to enter into a contract with CDF for prescribed fire to accomplish a combination of fire protection and resource management goals.

Vegetation removal and/or crush and burn or projects must be jointly conducted with CDF. CDF should provide the liability coverage. The costs of the project should be shared with CDF, the Fire District and local property owners. An EIR may be required. All environmental issues must be investigated and resolved. All environmental resource agencies such as State Fish and Game, Federal Fish and Wildlife and any other applicable or concerned agencies must approve of the project. The actual procedures, guidelines and prescription by which the project would be done would be developed by CDF. This would include the location and size of the area, the method to be used, the time of year and weather conditions under which it will be done, and the safeguards to be imposed.

The potential wildland fire scenarios for the North County Fire Protection District, include the following:

- Another Gavilan type fire occurring on agricultural properties or open space and spreading towards subdivisions in the Fallbrook area.
- A major fire starting on the I-15 in Temecula area, near the bridge, and spreading via the Santa Margarita Drainage into downtown Fallbrook.
- A major fire starting on the west side of the I-15 and spreading over the hill to Rainbow Glen and then to downtown Fallbrook .
- A major vegetation fire along the border of Vista and Bonsall.
- A major vegetation fire in Rainbow Highlands, Rainbow Crest or Gomez Creek areas.
- A major vegetation fire burning into the District from the Valley Center area, entering the district at the Pala Mesa Heights Drive, Huntley Road, Alex Road areas.
- A major vegetation fire burning into the District from Camp Pendelton or the Fallbrook Naval Weapons Station .

Based upon these potential scenarios, the following areas are suggested, in concept, for consideration regarding potential crush and burn or removal projects, on a prioritized basis. These sites would be subject to further analysis by CDF and the Fire Agencies, and would be subject to gaining all approvals from the Resource Agencies.

1. Zone 1: In Rainbow, west of the I-15, at about Rainbow Glen Road (in the area of the trailer park) and proceeding due west over the mountain, through Rainbow Glen to the Santa Margarita River. Then northwest across the drainage to about Via Panorama, north of the point of origin of the Gavilan fire. This then ties into a crush and burn zone between Sandia Creek and the river, along the County line.
2. Zone 2: Rainbow; from the I-15 east along the northern border of the District to the Eastern border.
3. Zone 2 and 4: Rainbow Heights, from Northeast corner of District along east side of Rainbow Heights Road going southwest to Rainbow Crest Road, south to Alex Road.
4. Zone 4: Rainbow; from the Southeast corner of the District below Alex Road and Mordigan Lane west along the border of the District, south of Huntley Road to the I-15.
5. Zone 9: Bonsall, along border with Vista Fire Protection District, running west from Cam Del Rey road, in the Deer Springs FPD, along the southern border of the NCFPD, south of Eagle Mountain Road, and Calle La Reina west to Dentro De Lomas Rd, South into the Vista FPD and west along the south side of the border, to the river, at Old River Road and Little Gopher Canyon Rd. This project would be a joint project with the Vista FPD, the Deer Springs FPD, and CDF.
6. Zone 1,3,6,8: A 30' strip on the west side of the I-15 and old Highway 395, running south from the northern border of the NCFPD south to Cam Del Rey, in the Deer Springs FPD.
7. Zone 7: West of the River bed and Via Grenada, in Bonsall.
8. Zone 9: East of Old River Road and north of Dentro De Lomas.

In addition to the designated vegetation removal areas, all dead and/or diseased orchards and groves should be removed as they represent a significant amount of flammable vegetation. All Eucalyptus Groves should be properly maintained. This includes the removal of all down and dead fuel (understory).

These suggested areas for projects represent an ambitious objective. Accomplishment of the objective will take many years and significant efforts. However, the Fire District is vulnerable to several more destructive fires such as, or worse than, the Gavilan fire. These fires, like the Gavilan, represent the biggest ongoing threat of major life and property loss due to fire in the District. Therefore, the effort to implement these projects should reap significant fire

protection benefits for the District and it's property owners, and will demonstrate that the Fire District continues to be serious about it's commitment to wildland Fire Safety.

Federal grants may be available for this work from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the United States Forest Service (USFS) or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The Fallbrook Fire Safe Council can assist in obtaining grants and implementing the programs. The actual work could be contracted to the CDF utilizing Federal Dollars.

THE COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN DEVELOPED FOR FALLBROOK

- Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties and State land Management agencies in the vicinity of Fallbrook have been consulted.
- This plan identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatments that will protect Fallbrook.
- This plan recommends measures to reduce ignitabilty of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

The following entities attest that the standards listed above are proposed to be met and mutually agree with the content of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

UNINCORPORATED MUNICIPALITY Mandatory Signature Page:

Local Fire Agency:

North County Fire Protection District; Fire Chief Metcalf:

County Government

San Diego County Land Use and Environmental Group (name/ signature)

San Diego County Fire Service Coordinator; Ralph Steinhoff:

State Agency:

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection; Chief Charles Maner:

County of San Diego