Appendix P2. Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan

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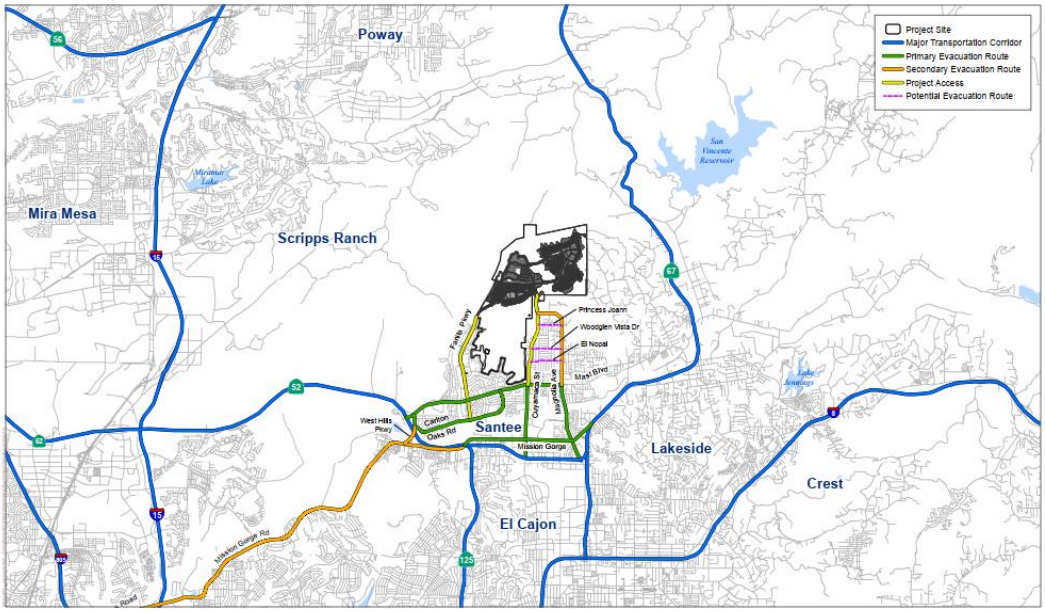
Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan
for the
Fanita Ranch Community



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Fanita Ranch Community

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1 Quick Reference - Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan

NOTE: Pages 1 through 13 are the focus of the homeowner evacuation educational outreach efforts. These pages will be available on the community's Homeowners Association (HOA) Website and provided to each homeowner at change of property ownership. The remainder of this evacuation plan provides more detailed analysis and background information, including this plan's consistency with standard San Diego County Office of Emergency Services evacuation planning and modeled evacuation times for existing and post-project conditions.

Figure 1 is the Fanita Ranch community map and Figure 2 displays the Emergency Evacuation Routes available to the Fanita Ranch community. The exhibit highlights the community's interior roads along with primary access points and primary roads and major traffic corridors leading to off-site areas.

The available evacuation routes for the residents and guests of the Fanita Ranch project (Project) are (see Figure 2):

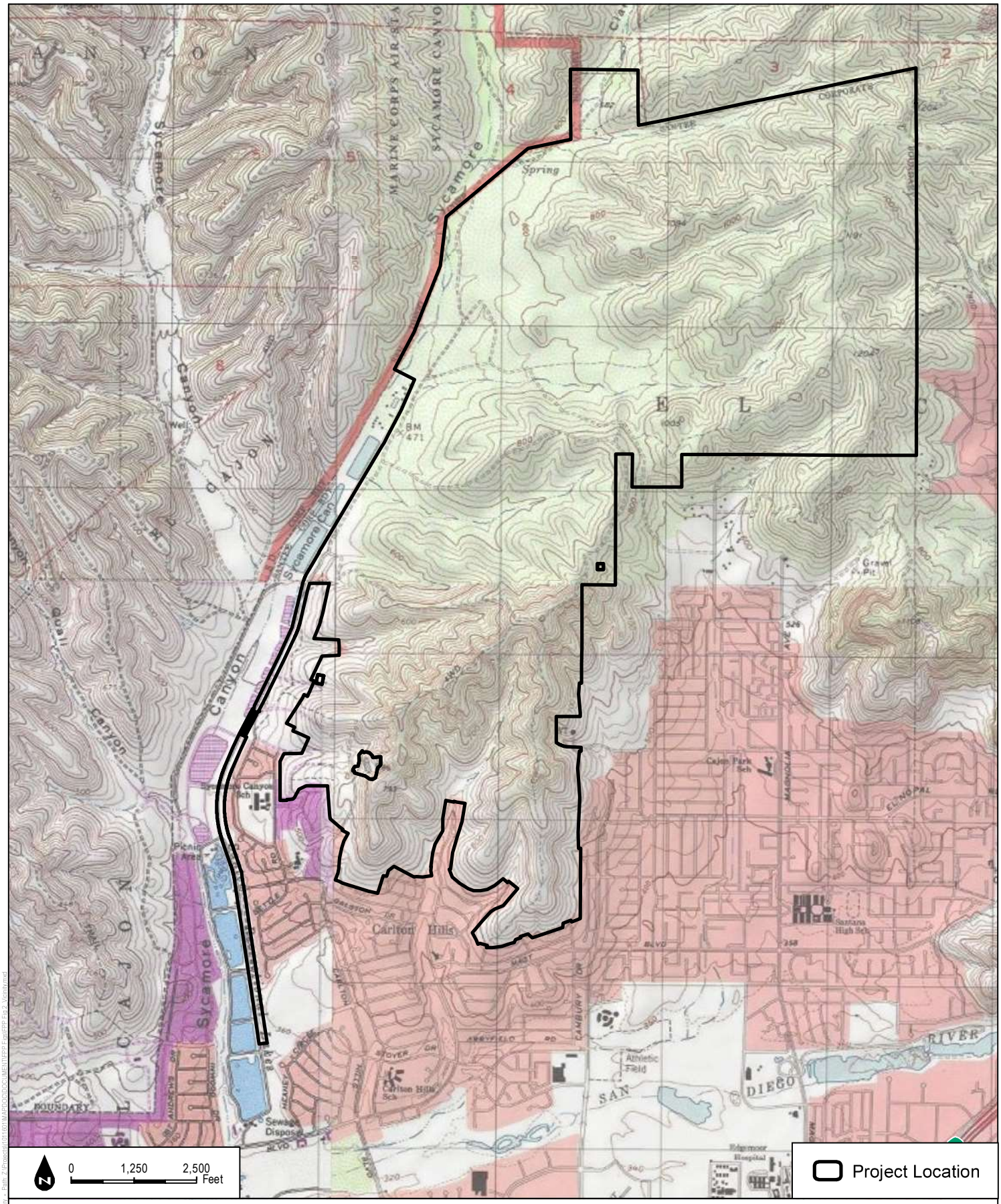
1. **Egress to the south via Fanita Parkway** – Fanita Parkway is one of the primary Fanita Ranch access roads and connects with Mast Boulevard and Carlton Oaks Drive. Mast Boulevard allows evacuees to travel west to access State Route (SR) 52 (east/west) out of Santee or east to access the City of Santee, the City of Lakeside, or to access SR-67 (north/south) via connector streets. Mast Boulevard also provides connections with south-traveling Carlton Hills Blvd., Cuyamaca Street, and Magnolia Ave., which allow travel into the City of Santee and provide other connections to SR-52, SR-67, and access to SR-125 (north/south) (via Mission Gorge Road.) Carlton Oaks Drive allows evacuees to travel west to access SR-52 (via W. Hills Parkway and Mast) and other routes out of Santee (via W. Hills Parkway and Mission Gorge Rd.), or to travel east and south into Santee via various numerous connections (e.g., via Carlton Hills Blvd.). Mission Gorge Road runs parallel with SR-52 through Santee and provides a southwest travel route out of Santee, which connects to north/south traveling Interstate 15 (I-15) and Interstate 805 (I-805) to the west.

   During an evacuation, roughly the western 50% of the Fanita Commons and Orchard Village and the northern 50% of the Vineyard Village would be anticipated to utilize Fanita Parkway to exit the Project site. However, this scenario may vary significantly as first responders and law enforcement officers respond to unique conditions based on real-time conditions, resulting in the use of other evacuation route options.
2. **Egress to the south via Cuyamaca Street** – Cuyamaca Street is one of the primary Fanita Ranch access roads providing evacuation routes to the south. Cuyamaca Street directly connects to Mast Boulevard, Magnolia Avenue (via the proposed Magnolia Avenue extension), and SR-52. Mast Boulevard allows evacuees to travel west to access SR-52 out of Santee or east to access Santee, the City of Lakeside, or to access SR-67 via connector streets. Mast Boulevard also provides connections with south-traveling Carlton Hills Blvd. and Magnolia Ave., which allow travel into Santee and provide other connections to SR-52, SR-67, and access to SR-125 (via Mission Gorge Road.) Mission Gorge Road runs parallel with SR-52 through Santee and provides a southwest travel route out of Santee, which eventually connects to I-15 and I-805 to the west.

   Once south of the Project's boundaries, evacuating traffic would potentially be directed to continue south on Cuyamaca Street. Additional options would include directing vehicles to travel south via Magnolia

Avenue, which would be accessed south of the Project site via the proposed Magnolia Avenue extension or through existing two-lane roadways including Princess Joann Road, Woodglen Vista Drive, and El Nopal (Figure 2). Evacuating traffic may also be moved south via existing Timberlane Way, which provides an additional north-south connection to Mast Boulevard located between Cuyamaca St. and Magnolia Avenue.

Evacuation traffic from the eastern 50% of the Fanita Commons and Orchard Village and roughly 75% of the Vineyard Village would be anticipated to utilize these routes for evacuation. However, as stated above, this scenario may vary significantly as first responders and law enforcement officers respond to unique conditions based on real-time conditions, resulting in the use of other evacuation route options.



SOURCE: SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series San Vicente Reservoir, Poway, El Cajon, & La Mesa Quadrangles

FIGURE 1
Vicinity Map

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FANITA RANCH Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan

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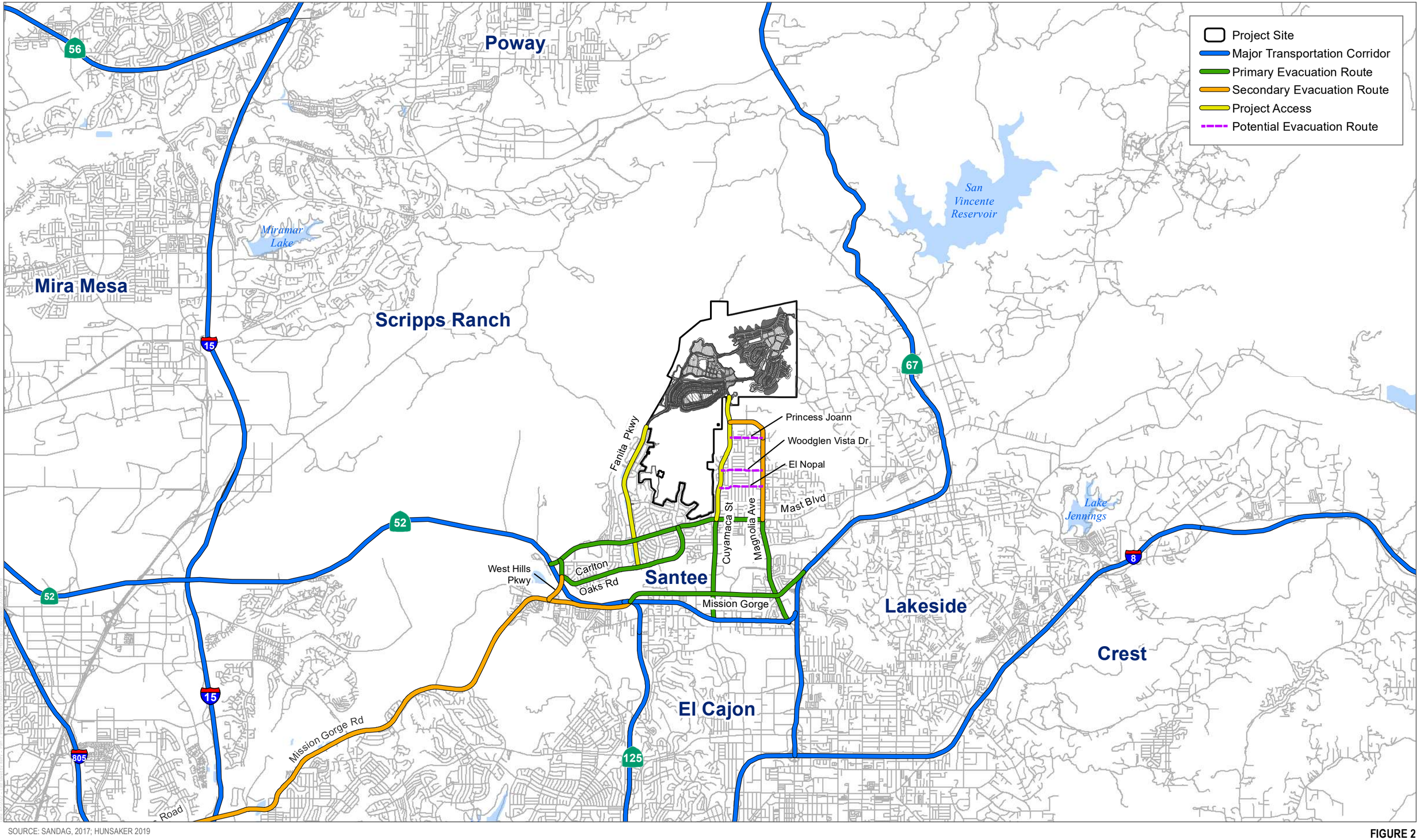

SOURCE: SANDAG, 2017; HUNSAKER 2019

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0 3,550 7,100 Feet

FIGURE 2

Fire Evacuation Plan

Fanita Ranch Conceptual Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan

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1.1 Nearest Medical Facilities

Sharp Grossmont Hospital

5555 Grossmont Center Drive
La Mesa, California 91942

Directions from Mast Blvd/SR-52:

- Mast Blvd west to SR 52 east
- SR 125 south to I-8 west
- Jackson Dr. exit
- Straight at light to Murray Dr. (right)
- Left on Grossmont Center Dr.
- Right on Healthcare Dr.

Directions from SR-67/Riverford Road

- SR-67 to I-8 west
- Exit 14 C, Severin Dr.
- Right onto Severin Dr.
- Left onto Murray Dr.
- Right onto Wakarusa St.
- Continue on Center Dr.
- Left to destination.

Alvarado Hospital

6655 Alvarado Road
San Diego, California 92120

Directions from Mast Blvd/SR-52:

- Mast Blvd west to SR 52 east
- SR 125 south to I-8 west
- Exit 70th St./Lake Murray Blvd
- Left to Lake Murray Blvd.
- Left on Lake Murray Blvd.
- Right on Alvarado Rd.
- Hospital on Left

See also Santee Urgent Care facilities:

Sharp Rees-Stealy Santee
8701 Cuyamaca St.
Santee, California 92071

AFC Urgent Care
10538 Mission Gorge Road, Suite 100
Santee, California 92071

Concentra Urgent Care
9745 Prospect Avenue, Suite 100
Santee, California 92071

1.2 Access Emergency Alerts and Evacuation Information

Pursuant to the Santee 2020 Emergency Operations Plan (City EOP), there are three primary alert and warning systems in San Diego County: (1) Emergency Alert System (EAS); (2) Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA); and (3) AlertSanDiego/Accessible AlertSanDiego system.

Emergency Alert System: The EAS utilizes broadcasters to share emergency information. KOGO (600 AM) and KLSD (1360 AM) are the local primary stations for the EAS system. These messages do not target individuals but reach effected populations through region-wide media.

Wireless Emergency Alerts: WEA messages are emergency notifications sent by alerting authorities through mobile carriers that are broadcast to mobile phones receiving a signal from cell towers within or in close proximity to a specified alert area. Through the County's existing mass notification system (Blackboard Connect), jurisdictions can initiate WES messages to target populations to within a one-tenth-mile accuracy. Therefore, the WES can be effectively used to target affected populations to notify impacted populations in an emergency — no registration required.

WEA messages must contain protective action instructions that recipients will follow to reduce vulnerability to an imminent threat. Protective action instructions include:

1. Shelter — Shelter in place
2. Evacuate — Relocate as instructed
3. Prepare — Make preparations
4. Execute — Execute a pre-planned activity
5. Avoid — Avoid the hazard
6. Monitor — View local information sources
7. All clear — The event no longer poses a threat or concern

AlertSanDiego: AlertSanDiego is a regional notification system enabling emergency managers to send messages via telephone messages, texts and emails. This system is capable of targeting specific populations based on database inclusive hard lines and mobile device numbers. The system is also available in accessible format.

Residents are also able to self-register their Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP), cellular telephone numbers, and/or email addresses to receive notifications via phone, text, email, and/or American Sign Language with English voice and text. *The Fanita Ranch community residents are strongly advised to register their land lines, mobile phone numbers, and email addresses with the Reverse 9-1-1 AlertSanDiego system* (http://www.readysandiego.org/AlertSanDiego/). In the event of a disaster, the San Diego County Dispatch Center has the ability to activate the system at any time to relay important instructions.

Other Sources of Information: The City EOP also explains how the City's Public Information Officers and communications team ensures accurate information and instructions are easily accessed on the City's website, social media, and City network in an emergency. The City communications team distributes information in coordination with the Emergency Operations Command Director to determine what information should be published via public outlet, and then disseminates that information via social media, email subscription services, news conferences, and incident updates (brief press releases). Updates contain public messages describing the nature of the hazard, the timing and the recommended or required protective actions the public needs to implement as well as shelter or recovery information. The communications team ensures all public information is accessible to the whole community.

The City of Santee is also close to several local media markets and these media outlets will also be a good source of information, via television and radio, on the emergency and how residents should respond.

The 2018 Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization and County of San Diego Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (County EOP), Annex Q – Evacuation, also provides important emergency/disaster information in a variety of accessible formats. In addition to the already mentioned methods, other available communication tools/capabilities that may be used to notify the general public about the need to evacuate or shelter-in-place include:

- 2-1-1 San Diego
- Emergency websites, including SDCountyEmergency.com
- SD Emergency App for smartphones
- Television including County Television Network
- Radio
- Public address systems
- Helicopters equipped with bullhorns
- Low power local radios
- Police cruisers equipped with bullhorns
- Door-to-door notification
- Changeable Message Signs

1.3 Get Involved in Community Readiness

Consistent with the City EOP, Fanita Ranch residents are encouraged to form a volunteer Neighborhood Emergency Response Team with Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) experience (https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/oes/community/oes_jl_CERT.html). In addition, the community HOA will be required by the CC&Rs to organize annual evacuation public outreach, engage directly with organizations such as Fire Safe Council of San Diego County, and

maintain a fire safe page on the community Web page, including this Emergency Evacuation Plan and links to important citizen preparedness information.

This evacuation plan is prepared specifically for the Fanita Ranch community to increase resident preparedness and facilitate an efficient and rapid evacuation of Fanita Ranch in the event of a wildland fire evacuation, although many of the concepts and protocols will also be applicable to other emergency situations. Ultimately, this plan will be used by the Fanita Ranch HOA to educate community residents as to their evacuation approach during wildfires and other similar emergencies. It is important for the Fanita Ranch residents to understand the importance of being prepared, so if/when the time comes where evacuation is necessary, they will be able to implement their evacuation plan. Some actions the community residents can do in advance include:

- Follow the "Ready, Set, Go!" model developed for wildfire evacuations.
  - Create an escape plan from the residence, as well as an escape route once outside of the home.
  - Create a car emergency kit, including cell phone charger, flashlight, jumper cables, water, food.
  - Gather important paperwork, including birth and marriage certificates, account documents, passports, Social Security cards, and any other important documents.
  - As time allows, make sure to secure your home by locking all doors and windows, and unplugging electrical equipment, such as appliances and electronics.

Sample emergency preparedness resources available to the Fanita Ranch residents are provided in Appendix A ("Ready, Set, Go!" Individual Action Plan) and Appendices B-1 through B-4 (Family Disaster Checklists and Communications Plans), and residents are encouraged to become familiar with the concepts detailed at the following Websites:

1. "Ready, Set, Go!" Personal Action plan:
   https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/RSG-Booklet.pdf
2. Red Cross Emergency Planning:
   http://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies/make-a-plan
3. Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness:
   https://www.ready.gov/hazardous-materials-incidents
4. Building a disaster kit:
   http://www.redcross.org/get-help/prepare-for-emergencies/be-red-cross-ready/get-a-kit
5. Making a Plan Checklist:
   https://www.ready.gov/make-a-plan
6. Family Communication Plan:
   https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1440449346150-1ff18127345615d8b7e1effb4752b668/Family_Comm_Plan_508_20150820.pdf

1.4 Evacuation Plan Purpose and Limitations

This Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan is a tool to increase preparedness to facilitate efficient and rapid evacuation in the event of a wildfire emergency. The Plan has been prepared consistent with and to support existing emergency

response and emergency evacuation plans, including the City's EOP and Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization and County of San Diego Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (County EOP) – Evacuation Annex. The City and County EOPs establish broader emergency operations protocol, coordinating and assigning responsibilities to various departments and/or personnel during an emergency and describing the emergency response operations of City, local, regional, state, and federal agencies. Pursuant to these protocols, evacuations are determined by on-scene first responders and by a collaboration between first responders and designated emergency response teams, including Office of Emergency Services and the Incident Command (IC) established for larger emergency events.

This Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan is intended as a "playbook" to familiarize residents with evacuation routes, ways to obtain evacuation information, and protocols to follow in an evacuation event. In an actual emergency, unified command will consider numerous factors including wind speeds and direction, humidity, topography, fuel loading, emergency access routes, evacuation routes, shelter-in-place options, time needed to evacuate, and other variables; and will issue specific evacuation or shelter-in-place directives consistent with the process and protocols outlined in the City and County's EOPs. During a wildland fire event, residents should comply with those directives from authorities' and first responder's organizing and conducting real-time evacuation or emergency response.

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2 Background

This Plan has been prepared to increase resident preparedness and facilitate efficient evacuation[1] in the event of a wildland fire threatening the community based on the 2018 Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization and County of San Diego Operational Area (OA) Emergency Operations Plan (County EOP), Evacuation Annex Q (Evacuation Annex Q). Evacuation Annex Q outlines strategies, procedures, recommendations, and organizational structures that can be used to implement a coordinated evacuation effort in the OA. (San Diego County 2018.) Prepared consistent with the County EOP and Evacuation Annex Q, the Santee 2020 Emergency Operations Plan (City EOP) (Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan, Appendix C) addresses Santee-specific emergency operations, referencing the County EOPs for broader emergency and evacuation management details. Both are discussed here.

To establish a framework for implementing well-coordinated evacuations, the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services (OES) developed Evacuation Annex Q as part of the County EOP (San Diego County 2018). Large-scale evacuations are complex, multi-jurisdictional efforts that require coordination between many agencies and organizations. Emergency services and other public safety organizations play key roles in ensuring that an evacuation is effective, efficient, and safe. Among other agencies, the SDSD, the Santee Fire Department (SFD), Public Works, Planning, Emergency Services Departments, and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) have worked with a County Pre-Fire Mitigation Task Force to partake in wildland fire evacuation planning for San Diego County. Clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of coordinating agencies and staff is key in an evacuation scenario.

Santee is responsible for ensuring emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all populations within its jurisdiction. The City EOP was prepared with input from partnering jurisdictions within San Diego County to provide a system for the effective management of emergencies consistent with the County EOP and to ensure the protection of life, property, and the environment. The City EOP has been developed to provide guidance to the City based on the following objectives:

- Provide a system for the effective management of emergencies, including describing how people (e.g. unaccompanied minors, individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs (AFN), and individuals with limited English-speaking proficiency) and property are protected.
- Identify lines of authority and relationships.
- Assign tasks and responsibilities.
- Ensure adequate maintenance of facilities, services, and resources.
- Provide a framework for adequate resources for recovery operations.

Evacuation during a wildfire in Santee is generally directed by the San Diego Sheriff's Department (SDSD)[2], California Highway Patrol (CHP), and other cooperating law enforcement agencies which have primary responsibility for coordinating evacuation. (See City EOP and County Evacuation Annex Q). These agencies work closely within the Unified Incident Command System with County OES and responding fire department personnel to assess fire behavior, spread, and safety risks to effectively issue and execute evacuation decisions. In addition to coordinated

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

[2] Note the San Diego Sheriff's Department is variously referred to within City and County documents as "SDSD" or "SDSO."

SDSD and CHP efforts, there may be specific instances where the Santee Fire Department or coordinated fire personnel enact evacuations on-scene.

Evacuation decisions are assessed on a continual basis during a wildfire event. Evacuations are ordered based on numerous factors related to fire spread (i.e., wind speeds and direction, humidity, topography, fuel loading, time of day, fuel moisture content, etc.) and risk to nearby residents and development (i.e., available emergency access, evacuation routes, shelter-in-place options, time needed to evacuate, etc.). Hours or days of lead time could be available to assess risk and make evacuation decisions. Evacuation orders are issued when and where determined to provide the best option for protection. Shelter-in-place directives may, alternatively, advise people to stay secure at their current location if the time needed to evacuate is insufficient, evacuation is impractical, and first responders determine it will be safer to shelter-in-place rather than evacuate.

Rather than focusing on area- or project-specific evacuation plans, preparedness and alternative options are key to successful evacuation. This is because, in addition to the numerous variables outline above, every evacuation scenario will inevitably include some level of unique challenges, constraints, and fluid conditions that require interpretation, quick decision-making, flexibility, and optionality. For example, a roadway incident may block evacuating vehicles, requiring temporary or permanent rerouting of traffic. Wind direction may shift in a manner that was not predicted. Evacuations seldom go exactly by the book. Thus, the focus in emergency preparedness is on providing contingency plans, training responding agencies, modeling broad-scale evacuation and hazard response scenarios, educating the public, and taking a very conservative approach to evacuation timelines. Protocols, strategies, and procedures outlined in relevant EOPs are relied on, along with the collective experience of expert first-responders determining how best to use available resources and preserve public safety.

Strategies and evacuation procedures should be regularly updated with area changes, technological advancements, and lessons learned from actual evacuation events. For instance, OA evacuation strategies and procedures were reviewed and updated following the 2003, 2007, 2014, 2016, and 2017 San Diego County fires to account for what "worked" and what needed improvement/change. In addition, strategies have been updated to incorporate technological advancements in emergency notification capabilities, which have resulted in the ability of emergency managers to now evacuate targeted areas, in contrast to the mass evacuations that occurred during 2003 and 2007 wildfires in the region. Targeted evacuations now allow better management of traffic congestion and focus on evacuating populations on a threat-level priority basis.

The authors of this Evacuation Plan recommend that occasional updates be provided to implement lessons learned from actual incidents, incorporate new technologies that become available and would aid in the evacuation process, and address changing landscapes and development patterns that may occur within and adjacent to the Fanita Ranch project and impact how evacuation occurs.

As demonstrated during large and localized evacuations occurring throughout San Diego County over the last 20 years, an important component to successful evacuation is early assessment of the situation and early notification via managed evacuation declarations. San Diego County utilizes early warning and informational programs to help meet these important factors. The University of California San Diego has developed a robust wildfire movement prediction program, there are numerous back country web cameras and fire detection networks, and weather tracking has become very sophisticated. For example, the weather system developed by San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) is considered to be one of the most robust systems in the country. This system enables the detection of changing weather that may favor wildfire ignition and spread and can predict these changes with 24 to 72 hours' notice, allowing time to prepare and deploy fire response resources and provide resident warnings. Similarly, there

are numerous fire detection assets positioned in the County's open space areas, resulting in more time availability for the evacuation process to begin while a wildfire is still in its early stages.

Among the methods available to citizens for emergency information are: Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), Emergency Alert System (EAS), AlertSanDiego/Reverse 9-1-1, radio, television, social media, internet, emergency websites (SDCountyEmergency.com), neighborhood patrol car public address notifications, 2-1-1 San Diego, SD Emergency App for smartphones, public address systems, helicopters equipped with bullhorns, door-to-door notifications, and changeable message signs.

"Ready, Set, Go!" is a program that has been widely adopted for preparing residents to respond quickly to evacuation orders. The robust emergency notification system available to help manage evacuations, combined with the "Ready, Set, Go!" program, can prepare residents to be ready for an eventual evacuation so they can quickly leave once given an evacuation order.

Following the protocols of Evacuation Annex Q and the City's EOP, this Plan focuses on informing the public on how evacuation decisions are made and on preparing the residents with evacuation protocols so they will be familiar with and ready to act upon instructions they may be given during a wildfire emergency. The Plan also describes the major evacuation routes out of the Fanita Ranch project (Project) site and community, describing how the routes may be for evacuation and emergency vehicle ingress and egress as designated by first responders. Among other things, the Project would provide two major routes out of the site for ingress and egress during an emergency (Fanita Parkway and Cuyamaca Street), would not cut off or modify existing evacuation routes, and would provide numerous roadway improvements in the City that would improve evacuation over existing conditions (including the Magnolia Avenue extension). In addition, evacuation modeling shows that in the highest probability wildfire evacuation, targeted areas of Fanita Ranch and the existing community in the vicinity can be evacuated within 19 minutes. Other less likely scenarios that are extremely conservative and assume all the Project's residences would be occupied and evacuated, it would take up to approximately 53 minutes to 1.5 hours for all vehicles to exit the site. This type of evacuation, called a mass evacuation, is not used in Santee or San Diego County. Instead, populated areas are evacuated in phases based on proximity to the event and risk levels. For example, it is anticipated that wildfire evacuations of Fanita Ranch will likely include the relocation of targeted perimeter residents, either to on-site shelter sites or off-site rather than mass evacuating the entire community (Santee Fire Department 2022). The result of this type of evacuation is that residents that may be in locations that would be closest to a wildfire burning in open space areas are temporarily moved from the vicinity and vehicle congestion on evacuation routes is minimized, enabling a more efficient evacuation. If they were relocated to other Fanita Ranch sites, the evacuation time would be even lower and would have no impact on the existing communities, except for evacuees who decide to leave the area despite not being direct to do so (Sorensen and Vogt 2006).

The Plan should be read in conjunction with the Fanita Ranch Fire Protection Plan. The Fire Protection Plan addresses measures that would improve fire prevention and defensibility at the Project site and adjacent properties, and which would improve the fire department's ability to respond to and extinguish fires promptly in order to keep them from spreading. While these measures do not address what will happen once an actual evacuation has begun, they do show the numerous steps the Project will take to reduce wildfire risks in order to prevent residents and the surrounding community from having to evacuate in the first place.

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3 San Diego County Evacuation Coordination Summary

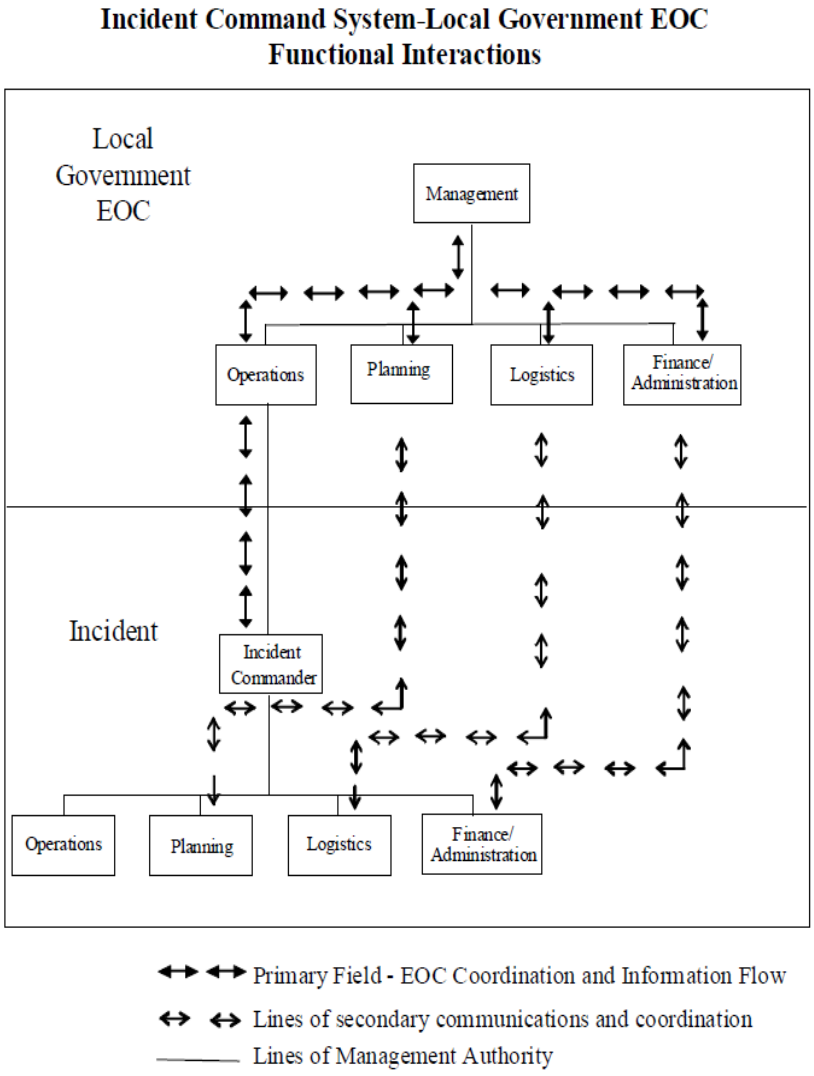
This Plan incorporates concepts and protocols practiced throughout San Diego County. The San Diego County Evacuation Annex Q (2018) follows basic protocols set forth in the County's Operation Area Emergency Operations Plan and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, which dictate who is responsible for an evacuation effort and how regional resources will be requested and coordinated.

First responders are responsible for determining initial protective actions before EOCs and emergency management personnel have an opportunity to convene and gain situational awareness. Initial protective actions are shared/communicated to local EOCs and necessary support agencies as soon as possible to ensure an effective, coordinated evacuation. Figure 3 summarizes the functional interactions of local government EOC under the Incident Command System.

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

- County of San Diego Sheriff's Department
- Fire and Rescue
- National Weather Service
- County Health and Human Services Agency
- Department of Animal Services,
- Land Use and Environment Group
- Department of Environmental Health
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Agriculture, Weights, and Measures

Figure 3. Incident Command System-Local Government EOC Functional Interactions



The following information has been largely taken verbatim from the San Diego County Evacuation Annex:

3.1 Evacuation Objectives

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

- Expedite the movement of persons from hazardous areas;
- Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated, or partially vacated areas. The SDSD may use discretion in allowing access for caregivers, personal care assistants, or other support personnel on a case-by-case basis as determined by the incident commander;
- Provide for evacuation to appropriate transportation points, evacuation points, and shelters;
- Provide adequate means of transportation for persons with disabilities, the elderly, other persons with access and functional needs, which includes, but is not limited to, older adults, children, and individuals who are transportation disadvantaged;
- Provide for the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other agreements;
- Control evacuation traffic;
- Account for the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency;
- Provide initial notification, ongoing, and re-entry communications to the public through the Joint Information Center (JIC); and
- Assure the safe re-entry of the evacuated persons.

The SDSD is the lead agency for evacuations of the unincorporated areas of San Diego County, including the City and the Fanita Ranch project. The SDSD, as part of a Unified Command, assesses and evaluates the need for evacuations, and orders evacuations according to established procedures. Additionally, as part of the Unified Command, the SDSD identifies available and appropriate evacuation routes and coordinates evacuation traffic management with Caltrans, the CHP, and other supporting agencies and jurisdictions.

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

3.2 Evacuation Coordination Process

1. If the emergency only impacts a local jurisdiction, the decision to evacuate will be made at the local jurisdiction level with regional collaboration considerations.
    a. Based on the information gathered, local jurisdictions will generally make the determination on whether to evacuate communities as the need arises, on a case-by-case basis.
    b. The decision to evacuate will depend entirely upon the nature, scope, and severity of the emergency; the number of people affected; and what actions are necessary to protect the public.
    c. Local jurisdictions may activate their Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and conduct evacuations according to procedures outlined in their EOP.

d. The EOC may make recommendations on whether a jurisdiction should evacuate and may help coordinate the evacuation effort.
e. The Evacuation Annex is automatically activated when an incident occurs requiring an evacuation effort that impacts two or more jurisdictions.

2. If the emergency impacts multiple jurisdictions within the OA:
   a. All impacted jurisdictions may activate their Emergency Operations Centers and the EOC will be activated.
   b. The EOC will begin obtaining situational awareness, understanding the severity of the incident.
   c. The EOC will coordinate with fire, law enforcement, public health, and other relevant support agencies to obtain recommendations on protective actions.
   d. The EOC will coordinate with jurisdictional emergency management personnel and other public safety personnel. The Policy Group within the EOC will coordinate with City Managers and other leaders within the OA identify command decisions, including:
      i. Gaining regional situational awareness
      ii. Determining response status
      iii. Reviewing status of initial protective actions
      iv. Considering additional protective actions
      v. Evaluating public information needs
      vi. Determining next steps
      vii. Establishing a schedule for internal and external updates
   e. The EOC will coordinate emergency public information to citizens in accordance with established procedures (Annex L of the County EOP).
   f. The EOC may support coordinating the evacuation response according to the County EOP, including:
      i. Providing transportation for those who need assistance through the activation of emergency transportation services agreements
      ii. Provide support for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs during the evacuation process, which may include, but is not limited to, providing assistance with wayfinding, supervision, and language interpretation.
      iii. Coordinate and communicate with the private sector, community groups, and faith-based organizations to utilize their services and resources available to support the response
      iv. Coordinate the provision of accessible care and shelter services.

3.3 Temporary Evacuation Points, Shelters, and Evacuation Assistance

An evacuation of any area requires significant coordination among numerous public, private, and community/non-profit organizations. Wildfire evacuations will typically allow time for responders to conduct evacuation notification in advance of an immediate threat to life safety, giving residents time to gather belongings and make arrangements for evacuation. However, at times, an event may not allow time for responders to conduct certain evacuation response due to an immediate threat. At other times, evacuation assistance of specific segments of the population may be needed or may not be feasible.

The City and County EOPs discuss the agencies and organizations typically involved in response actions necessary to implement an evacuation order and their respective roles. This section summarizes temporary evacuation points and emergency shelters that will be made available to evacuees, transportation to those locations, and how the public can find the address of those location. It also provides a brief summary of any shelter-in-place decision in the event it is safer for citizens to stay indoors rather than attempt an evacuation.

3.3.1 Evacuation Points and Shelters

When the SDSD implements an evacuation order, they coordinate with the responding fire agency, the EOC, and others to decide on a location to use as a Temporary Evacuation Point (TEP). The SDSD Dispatch Center will utilize the AlertSanDiego system, social media, radio, television, IPAWs, etc. to direct evacuees to the established TEP or shelter. These TEPs will serve as temporary safe zones for evacuees, but they generally do not provide any services, such as food, water, restrooms, etc. Emergency shelters are opened when at least one oversight stay is necessary. Basic services are provided at emergency shelters, which includes meals, shower facilities, dormitory management, health, and behavioral health services. Some temporary evacuation points may be suitable to be converted into an emergency shelter location, if necessary and available.

If there are residents unable to evacuate and need transportation assistance to get to a TEP or shelter, the OES will establish transportation points to collect and transport people without transportation resources to evacuation points. These points should be large, well-known sites such as shopping centers, libraries, and schools. Transportation should be accessible to all populations, including people with disabilities and other access and functional needs.

Animal Evacuations

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

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

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

3.3.2 Shelter in Place

Sheltering-in-place is the practice of going or remaining indoors during or following an emergency event. This procedure is recommended if there is little time for the public to react to an incident and it is safer for the public to stay indoors for a short time rather than travel outdoors. According to Annex Q, shelter-in-place is an approach that has been used and is actively contemplated for emergencies, including wildfires. Shelter-in-place advises people to stay secure at their current location. Consistent with the Fanita Ranch approach, this tactic shall only be used if an evacuation will cause a higher potential for loss of life. Consideration should be given to assigning incident

personnel to monitor the safety of citizens remaining in place. The concept of shelter-in-place is an available option in those instances where physical evacuation is impractical. This procedure may be effective for residential dwellings in the immediately impacted areas, or for large facilities that house a high percentage of non-ambulatory persons (e.g., hospitals and convalescent homes). Sheltering-in-place attempts to provide a safe haven within the impacted area. The Fanita Ranch Fire Protection Plan (March 2022) provides significant evaluation and conclusions regarding the shelter-in-place capability of the Project's residences and designated shelter sites. Among other things, Fanita Ranch has been designed to include ignition-resistant structures, effective defensible space and fuel management zones, ember protection, and other redundant structure, infrastructure, building code, and water supply and flow requirements established as containing adequate protective features to act as temporary shelters during wildfires. All of the site's structures (residences, commercial and retail buildings) could be utilized for temporary refuge during a wildfire. In addition, there would be several designated structures and protected open-air areas that would be enhanced to serve as temporary sheltering sites as a contingency plan if evacuation is considered undesirable. These sites would be designated with input from SFD and may include schools, village core, large parks, or other protected areas.

Sheltering-in-place also has many advantages because it can be implemented immediately, allowing people to remain in their familiar surroundings, and providing individuals with everyday necessities such as telephone, radio, television, food, and clothing. However, the amount of time people can stay sheltered-in-place is dependent upon availability of food, water, medical care, utilities, and access to accurate and reliable information.

The decision on whether to evacuate or shelter-in-place is carefully considered with the timing and nature of the incident (San Diego County 2018). Sheltering-in-place is the preferred method of protection for people that are not directly impacted or in the direct path of a hazard. This will reduce congestion and transportation demand on the major transportation routes for those that have been directed to evacuate by police or fire personnel. Like with most new master planned communities that incorporate ignition resistant construction, wide fuel modification zones, ember protection, and fire defensibility throughout, responding fire and law enforcement personnel will be able to direct residents to temporarily refuge in their homes at Fanita Ranch in the rare situation where shelter-in-place is determined to be safer than evacuating.

Sheltering In Place as an Active Emergency Option at Fanita Ranch

The fire protection features that would be provided to the Fanita Ranch make it a shelter-in-place capable community (refer to Section 3 of the Fire Protection Plan). The Project would include conversion of fuels to maintained urbanized landscapes with designated SFD review of landscaping and extensive fuel management zones (FMZs) that exceed the most stringent standards established in the California Fire and Building codes. FMZ would be a minimum 115 feet wide and 165 feet wide where the wildfire hazard is higher. An entity would be funded to manage and maintain the FMZs, with third-party biannual FMZ inspections to confirm the FMZ areas are maintained as designed and function as intended. As such, the development footprint would be converted from readily ignitable fuels to ignition-resistant landscape with significant defensible space and a large fire break.

Structures would be developed as highly ignition-resistant. Structures would be set back from unmaintained native fuels such that there would not be exposure to significant heat or flames. The structures would be built to be ignition-resistant standards, with non-combustible and ignition-resistant materials, and also include special vents that are ember resistant. Ember penetration into home attics or crawl spaces can ignite materials inside the home and go unnoticed for considerable periods of time until the structure is fully involved. Fanita Ranch structures would all meet the most stringent ember resistant requirements. Interior fire sprinklers would be provided in all structures such that, should embers succeed in entering a structure, the sprinklers would provide an additional layer of life safety and structure protection.

The Project would also be built to exceed the strictest code standards; include an on-site fire station to ensure fast firefighter response; provide sufficient access for firefighters to structures and the FMZs; comply with water and fire flow requirements; and provide numerous other fire protection features as described throughout the Fire Protection Plan. The redundant and layered fire protection system proposed for Fanita Ranch provides the option to use the structures to temporarily shelter-in-place in their homes or at designated shelter sites if directed to do so by emergency personnel.

Sheltering in place or providing temporary refuge when evacuation is considered undesirable is not a new idea. Sheltering in place has been a useful tool in the emergency management toolbox since the 1950's. In some wildfire scenarios, temporarily sheltering in a protected structure is safer than evacuating. Huntzinger (2010) states that: "If sheltering in place can provide the community with the same level of protection from an emergency incident as mass evacuation, this will be the recommended practice to use." Many civilian deaths have occurred when residents evacuated late and were exposed to wildfire on unprotected roadways (Braun, 2002, CFA 2004, San Diego County 2008). By contrast, fire hardened communities that have implemented similar fire protection, setback, and building standards have fared well in fire events, making them suitable for temporary shelter. Newer master-planned communities constructed in accordance with modern fire-safe development standards also survived the 2003 Simi Fire, the 2008 Freeway Complex Fire, and the 2020 Silverado Fire without a single home lost. (See Fire Protection Plan, Section 3.1.1.) One example of a fire hardened community successfully sheltering in place and not requiring evacuation is the 3,500 home Stevenson Ranch in Santa Clarita, which was threatened by wildfire under extreme weather conditions in 2003. However, due to the hardening efforts, including fuel modification zones, the fire burned around the community, the community did not require evacuation, there was no loss of life or property damage, and there was little fire service intervention (Foote 2004). Foote (2004) states: "If all communities focused on shelter in place capability, similar to Stevenson Ranch" and therefore Fanita Ranch due to the fire protection features provided, "most or all fire resources could focus on fire control instead of structure defense." Nasiatke (2003) points out that another advantage to sheltering in place in an appropriately protected community is that there would be a substantial reduction in the number of evacuees that would need to be managed, allowing those evacuees at greater risk (i.e., in older, less protected communities) to more quickly evacuate.

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4 Fanita ranch Evacuation Road Network

This section of the Plan addresses the evacuation road network capable of accommodating evacuating residents. However, it is important to first understand the likely wildfire emergencies that may occur and the varied evacuation response in each scenario.

Wildfire Scenarios

Wildfire emergencies that would be most likely to include an evacuation of Fanita Ranch would be large wildfires approaching from the north, east, or west. These fires are often wind driven and occur during declared Red Flag Warning periods where low humidity and high winds facilitate fire ignition and spread. If a fire starts in the backcountry (East San Diego County) and is fanned by these fire weather conditions, an early evacuation of the area may occur several or more hours prior to actual threatening conditions. Such an evacuation may include the entire Project site.

By contrast, fires occurring on typical weather days, even fires igniting off the SR-52, have been very successfully controlled at small sizes within minutes of ignition and would not typically trigger a need to evacuate the project. If evacuation were needed for a fire ignition on a typical weather day, partial evacuation of some neighborhoods — rather than all of Fanita Ranch — could be an option.

If a wildfire ignited close to the Fanita Ranch community during weather that facilitates fire spread (i.e., low humidity and high winds facilitate fire ignition and spread), multiple hours would likely not be available for evacuation and a different evacuation approach would need to be explored. Because history indicates that most human fatalities from wildfires are due to late evacuations when evacuees are overtaken on roads, it is preferred that when there is insufficient time to evacuate, a contingency option is instead activated. Contingency options available to responding fire and law enforcement personnel in this scenario would include: (1) partial relocation, where residents in perimeter homes on the north/west/east edges are temporarily relocated to internal areas or to the Fanita Commons Village Center; (2) individual neighborhood relocations, where residents of certain neighborhoods are temporarily relocated to the Fanita Commons Village Center or south to the Cities of Lakeside or El Cajon; and (3) temporary refuge, where residents are instructed to remain in their homes while firefighters perform their structure protection function. This approach is consistent with San Diego County's (2018) Evacuation approach which states: "*Shelter-In-Place: Advises people to stay secure at their current location. This tactic shall only be used if an evacuation will cause a higher potential for loss of life. Consideration should be given to assigning incident personnel to monitor the safety of citizens remaining in place. The concept of shelter-in-place is an available option in those instances where physical evacuation is impractical*." ". As discussed above and in the Fanita Ranch Fire Protection Plan, the structures in Fanita Ranch would be developed to provide a shelter-in-place option through building structures to be ignition-resistant; maintaining a substantial fuel management zone and defensible space; implementing fire resistant landscaping; and complying with the latest building and infrastructure standards. The Project site would provide options for firefighter safety zones, and thereby provide several options for temporary on-site refuge in the event evacuation off-site is deemed impractical or unsafe.

Evacuation Road Network

If ordered to evacuate, residents and patrons of Fanita Ranch would travel the planned community internal road network and the existing regional road system via many varied primary and secondary emergency evacuation routes. Fanita Ranch includes two major roadways in and out of the site —Fanita Parkway and Cuyamaca Street — that can be used for a combination of evacuation and emergency access. Once offsite, the Magnolia Avenue Extension provides

another route to the south. Onsite, three arterial roads and numerous adequately sized internal streets allow emergency response and evacuation routes within all portions of the development areas.

The Fanita Ranch evacuation road network is consistent with or exceeds that of most communities in this area. Via the planned interior road network and two major ingress-egress connections, evacuees can connect to a substantial existing regional road system that interconnects and provides many multi-directional primary and secondary emergency evacuation routes. Consistent with Santee's 2020 EOP and County Evacuation Annex Q, major ground transportation corridors in the area would be used as primary evacuation routes during an evacuation effort. The road systems were evaluated to determine the best routes for fire response equipment and "probable" evacuation routes for relocating people to designated safety areas.

The primary roadways that would be used for evacuation from the Project are Fanita Parkway, Cuyamaca Street, and Magnolia Avenue. These roads provide direct or indirect access to major traffic corridors including indirectly to SR-52 to the south, southwest and southeast; SR-67 to the east and southeast; I-125 to the south; and I-15 to the west.

Figure 2 provides a visual depiction of the two routes that can be used for evacuation and emergency access. In an evacuation event, depending on the nature of the emergency requiring evacuation, most community traffic would be anticipated to exit the Project via Cuyamaca Street or Fanita Parkway. These are the most direct routes for the Fanita Ranch community. Fanita Parkway may be used by the western portion of the Fanita Parkway Community, depending on the time available for evacuation and the need for additional movement via the southerly route.

Specifically, the Fanita Ranch community would be anticipated to evacuate as follows:

- Southwest corner of the community — evacuation south via Fanita Parkway, the Project's primary access. Fanita Parkway provides access to Mast Boulevard to connect to SR-52, and to Carlton Oaks Road, which can be used to connect to SR-52 or Mission Gorge Road indirectly.
- South central portion of the community — evacuation south via Cuyamaca Street. Cuyamaca Street connects directly with SR-52. It also provides access to east/west travelling Mast Boulevard and Mission Gorge Road.

  Cuyamaca Street will also directly connect to Magnolia Avenue via the Project's proposed extension, providing another southerly route once evacuees exit the site. Numerous additional options may be available during an evacuation emergency that would direct traffic to Magnolia Avenue south via the existing two-lane roadways of Princess Joann Road, Woodglen Vista Drive, and El Nopal (Figure 2). Residents within the Project to the south may also be moved out of the area via the neighborhood-internal Timberlane Way, an additional north-south connection to Mast Boulevard.

As shown, the community's primary evacuation routes are accessed through a series of internal neighborhood roadways, which connect with the primary ingress/egress roads that intersect off-site primary and major evacuation routes. Based on the existing road network and depending on the nature of the emergency, the community can evacuate to the south, east and west, and to the north once off-site.

During an emergency evacuation from the Fanita Ranch community, the primary and secondary roadways may be providing citizen egress while responding emergency vehicles are inbound. Because the roadways are all designed to meet or exceed County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code requirements — including unobstructed travel lanes, adequate parking, 28-foot inside radius, grade maximums, signals at intersections, and extremely wide roadside fuel modification zones — potential conflicts that could reduce roadway efficiency are minimized, allowing for smooth evacuations.

As with all communities, the Fanita Ranch roads have been designed to effectively acommodate average daily trips generated by the project. Road infrastructure throughout Santee, San Diego County and the United States is not designed to accommodate a mass evacuation of large numbers of persons all travelling at the time (FEMA 2008). Thus, the need for evacuation plans, pre-planning, and tiered or targeted and staggered evacuations becomes very important for improving evacuation effectiveness and efficiency.

Among the most important tools first responders use for successful evacuations in urban settings like Santee is control of intersections downstream of the evacuation area. When intersections are controlled by law enforcement, barricades, signal control, or other means, then potential backups and slowed evacuations can be minimized. Another important aspect of successful evacuation is a managed and phased evacuation declaration. Evacuating in phases, based on vulnerability, location, or other factors, enables the subsequent traffic surges on major roadway to be smoothed over a longer time frame and can be planned to result in traffic levels that flow better than when mass evacuations include large evacuation areas at the same time. The purpose of a phased evacuation is to reduce congestion and transportation demand on designated evacuation routes by controlling access to evacuation routes in stages and sections. This strategy can also be used to prioritize the evacuation of certain communities that are in proximity to the immediate danger.

The City and County EOP provides for implementation of these protocols for a phased evacuation effort with downstream traffic control to be coordinated by law enforcement agencies, the OA EOC, and affected jurisdictions. As discussed above, law enforcement agencies are able to use grid maps and geo-target certain areas for evacuation notifications, triggering phased or focused evacuations. Law enforcement is thus able to stagger evacuations to decrease the volume of evacuation traffic at any one time. The SDSD and Caltrans are able to control downstream traffic. SDSD has the capability to control stoplights and to use officers, barricades, and other means to further alleviate capacity issues for areas subject to evacuation. Real-time cameras at intersections allow for the evaluation and adjustment of traffic, as needed. SDSD will also direct traffic in an evacuation scenario to safe and available roadways. Further, as touched on above, where appropriate and possible, contraflow can be implemented, whereby SDSD can make additional lanes available by reversing the normal flow of traffic on a roadway. For instance, two southbound and two northbound lanes could be shifted to provide three or four southbound lanes to better evacuate an area. This plan defers to Law Enforcement and OES to appropriately phase evacuations and to consider the vulnerability of communities when making decisions.

4.1 Evacuation Route Determination

Fire and law enforcement officials will identify evacuation points before evacuation routes are announced to the public. Evacuation routes are determined based on the location and extent of the incident and include as many pre-designated transportation routes as possible.

Primary evacuation routes consist of the major interstates, highways, and prime arterials within San Diego County. Local jurisdictions will work with the OA EOC, SDSD, Caltrans, CHP, Department of Public Works, and other applicable agencies/departments to identify evacuation points and transportation routes. Consistent with this Evacuation Plan, Evacuation Annex Q identifies major evacuation corridors to include:

Interstate 5	Route 52	Route 75	Route 125
Interstate 8	Route 54	Route 76	Route 163

Interstate 15	Route 56	Route 78	Route 905
Interstate 805	Route 67	Route 94	

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

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

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

5 Fanita Ranch Resident Fire/ Evacuation Awareness

The Fanita Ranch Community HOA would be active in its outreach to residents regarding fire safety and general evacuation procedures, as required by the HOA CC&Rs. There are aspects of fire safety and evacuation that require a significant level of awareness by the residents and emergency services to reduce and/or avoid problems with an effective evacuation. Mitigating potential impediments to successful evacuations requires focused and repeated information through a strong educational outreach program. The Fanita Ranch HOA would engage residents and SFD through a variety of methods.

This Plan would be provided to each homeowner/HOA member as well as being accessible on the HOA Website. Annual reminder notices will be provided to each homeowner encouraging them to review the plan and be familiar with community evacuation protocols. The HOA would coordinate with SFD to hold an annual fire safety and evacuation preparedness informational meeting. Representatives of SFD would be invited to attend and important fire and evacuation information reviewed. One focus of these meetings and of the HOA's annual message would be on the importance of each resident to prepare and be familiar with their own "Ready, Set, Go!" evacuation plan. The "Ready, Set, Go!" program is defined at: http://www.readysandiego.org/Resources/wildfire_preparedness_guide.pdf and information about preparing an individual Action Plan is provided in Appendix A.

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

"READY" – Preparing for the Fire Threat: Take personal responsibility and prepare long before the threat of a wildfire so you and your home are ready when a wildfire occurs. Create defensible space by clearing brush away from your home as detailed in the Fanita Ranch FPP (Dudek 2022). Use only fire-resistant landscaping and maintain the ignition resistance of your home. Assemble emergency supplies and belongings in a safe spot. Confirm you are registered for Reverse 9-1-1 and AlertSanDiego alert system. Make sure all residents residing within the home understand the plan, procedures and escape routes.

"SET" – **Situational Awareness When a Fire Starts:** If a wildfire occurs and there is potential for it to threaten Fanita Ranch, pack your vehicle with your emergency items. Stay aware of the latest news from local media, County of San Diego (http://www.sdcountyemergency.com/updates/), and SFD for updated information on the fire. If you are uncomfortable, leave the area.

"GO!" – **Leave Early!** Following your Action Plan provides you with knowledge of the situation and how you will approach evacuation. Leaving early, well before a wildfire is threatening your community, provides you with the least delay and results in a situation where, if a majority of neighbors also leave early, firefighters are now able to better maneuver, protect and defend structures, evacuate other residents who couldn't leave early, and focus on citizen safety.

"READY! SET! GO!" is predicated on the fact that being unprepared and attempting to flee an impending fire late (such as when the fire is physically close to your community) is dangerous and exacerbates an already confusing situation. This Fanita Ranch Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan provides key information that can be

integrated into the individual Action Plans, including the best available routes for them to use in the event of an emergency evacuation.

Situation awareness requires a reliable information source. One of the most effective public notification methods is Reverse 9-1-1. The San Diego OES operates the reverse 9-1-1 notification system that provides a recorded message over land line telephone systems relating to evacuation notices. In addition, the (OES) operates a program known as "AlertSanDiego" that has the capability to send emergency notifications over both land lines as well as to cell phones and via text messages. It is up to individual residents to register their cell phones for "AlertSanDiego". The registration of cell phones can be done online at www.ReadySanDiego.com. The Fanita Ranch HOA will strongly encourage all residents to register telephone numbers.

As part of the Fanita Ranch resident fire awareness and evacuation readiness program, information will be delivered in a variety of methods. Pursuant to the CC&Rs, the HOA would be responsible to provide and distribute to each homeowner a complete copy of the Project's Fire Protection Plan and this Plan, including materials from the READY! SET! GO! Program. The HOA also would be responsible for ensuring the distribution of copies of the aforementioned materials to those individuals that purchase properties for re-sales and to the management of non-residential properties. Management of the commercial properties would be responsible for the dissemination of the Evacuation Plan information to their employees.

As part of the approval of this Project, the HOA CC&Rs would require the HOA to actively participate as a partner with the SFD to assist with the coordination and distribution of fire safety information developed.

6 Fanita Ranch Evacuation Procedures

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

Based on experience from past fires and related evacuations in San Diego County and throughout Southern California, evacuations are largely successful, even with a generally unprepared populace. It stands to reason that an *informed and prepared* populace would fare even better, minimizing the potential evacuation issues and related risk to levels considered acceptable from a community perspective. Thus, this Plan seeks to provide residents with the information and tools to be prepared in an evacuation event.

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

Evacuation is considered by many to offer the highest level of life protection to the public, but it can result in evacuees being placed in harm's way if the time available for evacuation is insufficient (Cova et al. 2011). The second type of evacuation, which is highly undesirable from a public safety perspective, is an evacuation that occurs when fire ignites close to vulnerable communities. Fanita Ranch is not considered a vulnerable community due to the level of fire protection provided via fuel management of the surrounding area, ignition resistant buildings, irrigated landscaping, and other redundant fire protection features, as discussed above. However, there are vulnerable communities within Santee. In the event evacuation time is insufficient, any evacuation would be inherently dangerous because there is generally a higher threat to persons who are in a vehicle on a road when fire is burning in the immediate area. Conditions may become so poor that the vehicle drives off the road or crashes into another vehicle, or that flames and heat overcome the occupants. This scenario has occurred in San Diego County during the 2003 Cedar Fire and in the 2017 northern California wildfires. This type of evacuation is considered a very undesirable situation by law and fire officials and not recommended except in the rarest situations where late evacuation may be safer than seeking temporary refuge in a structure — such as when there are no nearby structures, the structure(s) is/are already on fire, or when there is no other form of refuge.

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

Evacuation orders or notifications are often triggered based on established and pre-determined buffers. These buffers are often hard or soft lines on a map and are based on topography, fuel, moisture content of the fuels and wind direction. Evacuations are initiated when a wildfire reaches or crosses one of these pre-determined buffers.

Evacuations can also be very fluid. The Incident Command, law enforcement and County OES would jointly enact evacuations based on fire behavior.

6.1 Fanita Ranch Evacuation Summary

For purposes of this Plan, the first and most logical choice for all of the residents and guests within the boundaries of the Fanita Ranch Community is to adhere to the principals and practices of the referenced "READY! SET! GO!" Program. As part of this Program, it is imperative that each household develop a plan that is clearly understood by all family members and participates in the educational and training programs sponsored by the Fanita Ranch HOA and the SFD. In addition, it is imperative that the "READY! SET! GO!" information be reviewed on a routine basis along with the accompanying maps illustrating evacuation routes, temporary evacuation points and pre-identified safety zones. It must be kept in mind that conditions may arise that will dictate a different evacuation route than the roads used on a daily basis.

Residents are urged to evacuate as soon as they are notified to do so, or earlier if they feel uncomfortable and it is safe to do so. Directions on evacuation routes will be provided in most cases, but when not provided, Fanita Ranch residents would proceed according to known available routes away from the encroaching fire.

The available evacuation routes for the residents and guests of Fanita Ranch project are (See Figure 2):

1. Fanita Parkway is one of the primary Fanita Ranch access roads and connects with Mast Boulevard and Carlton Oaks Drive. Mast Boulevard allows evacuees to travel west to access State Route (SR) 52 (east/west) out of Santee or east to access the City of Santee, the City of Lakeside, or to access SR-67 (north/south) via connector streets. Mast Boulevard also provides connections with south-traveling Carlton Hills Blvd., Cuyamaca Street, and Magnolia Ave., which allow travel into the City of Santee and provide other connections to SR-52, SR-67, and access to SR-125 (north/south) (via Mission Gorge Road.) Carlton Oaks Drive allows evacuees to travel west to access SR-52 (via W. Hills Parkway and Mast) and other routes out of Santee (via W. Hills Parkway and Mission Gorge Rd.), or to travel east and south into Santee via various numerous connections (e.g., via Carlton Hills Blvd.). Mission Gorge Road runs parallel with SR-52 through Santee and provides a southwest travel route out of Santee, which connects to north/south traveling Interstate 15 (I-15) and Interstate 805 (I-805) to the west.

   During an evacuation, roughly the western 50% of the Fanita Commons and Orchard Village and the northern 50% of the Vineyard Village would be anticipated to utilize Fanita Parkway to exit the Project site. However, this scenario may vary significantly as first responders and law enforcement officers respond to unique conditions based on real-time conditions, resulting in the use of other evacuation route options.
2. **Egress to the south via Cuyamaca Street** – Cuyamaca Street is one of the primary Fanita Ranch access roads providing evacuation routes to the south. Cuyamaca Street directly connects to Mast Boulevard, Magnolia Avenue (via the proposed Magnolia Avenue extension), and SR-52. Mast Boulevard allows evacuees to travel west to access SR-52 out of Santee or east to access Santee, the City of Lakeside, or to access SR-67 via connector streets. Mast Boulevard also provides connections with south-traveling Carlton Hills Blvd. and Magnolia Ave., which allow travel into Santee and provide other connections to SR-52, SR-67, and access to SR-125 (via Mission Gorge Road.) Mission Gorge Road runs parallel with SR-52 through Santee and provides a southwest travel route out of Santee, which eventually connects to I-15 and I-805 to the west.

Once south of the Project's boundaries, evacuating traffic would potentially be directed to continue south on Cuyamaca Street. Additional options would include directing vehicles to travel south via Magnolia Avenue, which would be accessed south of the Project site via the proposed Magnolia Avenue extension or through existing two lane roadways including Princess Joann Road, Woodglen Vista Drive, and El Nopal (Figure 2). Evacuating traffic may also be moved south via existing Timberlane Way, which provides an additional north-south connection to Mast Boulevard located between Cuyamaca St. and Magnolia Avenue.

Evacuation traffic from the eastern 50% of the Fanita Commons and Orchard Village and roughly 75% of the Vineyard Village would be anticipated to utilize these routes for evacuation. However, as stated above, this scenario may vary significantly as first responders and law enforcement officers respond to unique conditions based on real-time conditions, resulting in the use of other evacuation route options.Note: this evacuation plan will require adjustment and continued coordination by the Fanita Ranch HOA and/or developer and SFD/SDSD during each of the construction phases. With each phase, the evacuation routes may be subject to changes with the addition of both primary and secondary evacuation routes.

6.2 Fanita Ranch Road Evacuation Capacity Analysis

Chen Ryan has prepared a fire evacuation analysis that evaluates evacuation times under both staggered and mass evacuation scenarios with the addition of the Project. The modeling considers the ability of the Project and the surrounding community to evacuate. The analysis allows one to determine whether the Project improves or worsens evacuation efficiency in the event of a wildfire. The analysis also will enable the City to determine whether evacuation time estimates are likely to remain adequate with the addition of the Project. The memorandum and model results are attached to this Plan as Appendix D.

As discussed at length in this Plan, wildfire evacuation is a fluid scenario run by emergency responders based upon the most current available information. Modeling evacuation is inherently difficult given the variability of conditions and infinite scenarios that alter an evacuation event. The methodology selected to run the model here is intended to present a couple representative scenarios using the best information available at present, conservative assumptions, and the best available modeling technology. In an actual emergency, unified command will consider numerous factors including wind speeds and direction, humidity, topography, fuel loading, emergency access routes, evacuation routes, shelter-in-place options, time needed to evacuate, and other variables, and will issue specific evacuation or shelter-in-place directives consistent with the process and protocols outlined in the City and County's EOPs. During a wildland fire event, residents should comply with those directives from authorities' and first responder's organizing and conducting the evacuation or emergency response. The evacuation traffic model would provide information but not likely be relied on by first responders and should not be relied on by residents during an emergency.

As indicated in Appendix D, the Fire Evacuation Analysis, under the "No Project" scenario, full evacuation of land uses in the surrounding community would take up to 1.3 hours under a "mass evacuation" scenario and up to 1.2 hours under a targeted or phased evacuation scenario where residents in areas up to ¼ mile from open space are moved out of the area.

With the addition of the Project and modeling of the most highly probable wildfire evacuation scenario that includes evacuation of targeted areas of Fanita Ranch and the existing community in the vicinity, it would require 19 minutes to move people to designated safe zones. The wildfire evacuation scenarios selected for this analysis were based on a comprehensive approach that included consultation with the Santee Fire Department, review of fire history,

review of Cedar Fire evacuations in Santee, fire behavior science, area topography, fuel types and the evolved approach to evacuations which is surgical instead of area wide. Accordingly, given the highest probability wildfire scenarios that would result in evacuation, the perimeter populations in certain locations may be targeted for evacuation. The entire Fanita Ranch Project is provided wildfire hardening and will provide significant protection against exposure to wildfire. However, some perimeter units, based solely on their closer proximity to native fuels, may be selected for occupant relocation as a precautionary measure. This may be combined with targeted evacuations of perimeter populations within existing communities to the south of Fanita Ranch, as indicated in the modeling analysis. This type of evacuation is consistent with County/City Annex Q (Evacuation) and with management of recent San Diego County wildfires (for example, the 2017 Lilac Fire) where the phased/surgical evacuation practice has been implemented with great success.

Other scenarios include the addition of the Project, "Existing plus Project"with a full evacuation of land uses in the surrounding community would take up to 1.9 hours under a "mass evacuation" scenario and up to 1.3 hours under a "targeted/phased evacuation" scenario where residents in areas up to ¼ mile from open space areas are moved out of the area.

As shown by the model, and considering the unlikely worst case mass evacuation model that is no longer utilized, while Fanita Ranch would add people to the area and increase the amount of time it takes to complete an evacuation, both project residents and the surrounding community would be able to safely evacuate in less than 1.9 hours. In the more likely targeted/phased evacuation model that is the normal strategy that leverages the available technologies for managing evacuation events, the amount of time to evacuate the Project and the existing residents in the Project's vicinity that are within ¼ mile of open space areas, the evacuation time is modeled to be up to nearly the same with or without the Project at up to 1.3 and 1.2 hours, respectively. This amount of time is reasonable as described below.

The amount of time needed to evacuate Fanita Ranch would vary by the type of incident, the number of evacuation routes utilized, the amount of mobilization time, and other factors. As noted, the scenarios analyzed varied in evacuation travel time from up to 19 minutes to 1.9 hours, depending on the size of the area being evacuated. It has also been established herein that Santee utilizes a targeted approach and would minimize the size of the area being evacuated and use a phased approach, which may further reduce the evacuation time estimates. The evacuation times modeled for Fanita Ranch are well within acceptable guideline evacuation times. However, it must be clear that there is no evacuation timeframe threshold that Projects must meet in order to avoid a CEQA impact or to be consistent with codes, regulations or policies. Regardless, the Project has provided a comprehensive evacuation evaluation, and the evacuation time results are comparable, if not better than every other similar, approved project in San Diego County over the last 5 years.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guideline of 1.5 hours or more for a community evacuation is a general estimate and the Project would meet that timeline or be substantially in conformance with this guideline.

Allowance for adequate evacuation time is a key factor in determining the relocation timeframe so that the roads do not become congested. Santa Barbara's Wildland Fire Evacuation Procedures Analysis (Dudek 2014) determined that up to 105 minutes may be necessary to evacuate communities and neighborhoods affected by three evaluated fire scenarios. In these targeted evacuation areas affecting portions of the City representing no more than approximately 1/15th of the City area, it is estimated that the minimum amount of time needed to move populations from the high priority evacuation corridors to safer areas (downtown core area) would require in excess of 45 minutes travel time after notification to evacuate was given. The same study noted that the total minimum time that may be needed for a large-scale evacuation from the detection of a fire until the last person is out of harm's way is 90–120 minutes, with variation on the size of the evacuation and the minutes required for each step.

In San Diego County, several large General Plan Amendment projects have been approved over the last several years with close scrutiny provided by San Diego County Fire Protection District, San Diego County Sheriff's Department and local fire districts. Evacuation times were evaluated for each project using a variety of methods, from basic evacuation travel time formulas to modeling similar to what has been provided for Fanita Ranch. The results have varied for each project, but in general, evacuation times for these projects were consistently in the 60-to-120-minute timeframes. Fanita Ranch is well within these thresholds that were considered acceptable to the emergency management agencies that would be responsible for evacuating these projects.

Further, any additional time does not necessarily generate a greater safety risk. Emergency personnel who issue evacuation orders can consider the additional time needed to implement an evacuation when determining when and where to issue evacuation orders. Risk to nearby development, including Fanita Ranch and the surrounding community, is assessed on a regular basis in a wildfire event. Hours or days of lead time may be available to assess risk and make evacuation determinations. Further, peak occupancy conditions like those assumed in the modeling typically do not occur as all residents are not typically at home, and drifting smoke, awareness of the risk, or other factors result in people avoiding the area in a fire event. Additionally, the Project is designed to allow people to shelter-in-place or take temporary refuge within the Project site, which could reduce evacuating traffic from the site.

Further, as discussed herein, this Plan has been prepared consistent with the County and City EOPs. Fanita Ranch would not cut off or otherwise modify any existing evacuation routes. And the Project incorporates two evacuation routes that can be used for evacuation and emergency access, as well as the Magnolia Avenue extension that can be used to travel south once off the project site.

Improved fire prevention and first-responder response would help to extinguish fires that may start nearby the Fanita Ranch Project and prevent them from spreading. (See Fire Protection Plan.) While not directly addressed to an evacuation event, the Project's redundant fire protection features would reduce the risks of wildfire and having to evacuate in the first place. Further, fire prevention measures such as clearing brush and thinning trees significantly decrease the rate at which a wildfire may spread, which would also reduce the Project impact to evacuation.

6.2.1 Evacuation Scenario – SR 52 Westbound Avoidance

The evacuation modeled for Fanita Ranch is based on the type of wildfire that represents the highest likelihood of a larger population, phased evacuation. This type of wildfire would occur during a Red Flag Warning period, when humidity is low and winds are high. This type of weather, although occurring fewer than 20 days per year, significantly increases the likelihood that vegetation will ignite and that fire will spread. During these conditions, high winds (Santa Ana winds) drive wildfires across native vegetation landscapes. Because Santa Ana winds blow from the north to the south or the east to the west, wildfires that would potentially cause a Fanita Ranch or vicinity evacuation would be wildfires originating to the north or east of the Project. The most recent large wildfire that represents a wildfire occurring during extreme weather events is the Cedar Fire of 2003. The wildfire originated some 16 miles northeast of Fanita Ranch and arrived in northern Santee approximately 12 hours after it was first reported and burned up to then beyond the SR-52 approximately 2 hours later (Bowman 2004). The spread rate and direction of this fire indicates that during a Fanita Ranch and vicinity evacuation, depending on the location of the wildfire and the timing until its arrival, SR-52 westbound may be available for a period of time, but consistent with the conservative approach of the Project's evacuation modeling, the SR-52 westbound was removed from consideration as an evacuation route.

6.2.2 Phased vs. Mass Evacuation – Evolution of Wildfire Evacuation Implementation

The evacuation modeling conducted for the Fanita Ranch and Santee vicinity utilizes larger, mass evacuation scenarios as well as more realistic, targeted or phased evacuation scenarios. San Diego County experienced large wildfires in 2003, 2007, and 2010, The experience gained from these very large wildfire evacuations resulted in hundreds of millions of dollars in investment into better technology, communication, predictive modeling, coordination, and response resources. The County and jurisdictions within the County now benefit from all of these investments, and the most relevant to the Fanita Ranch modeling is the investment in evacuation technologies. The 2007 Witch fire resulted in a mass-evacuation of nearly 500,000 people due to the approach at that time (San Diego County Grand Jury 2007-2008). It was realized afterward that a more accurate system was needed that relied on real time fire behavior information along with area preplans. San Diego County's Emergency Operations Plan Evacuation Annex (Annex Q) specifically addresses its new capabilities for phased evacuations:

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

Evacuations in Santee and throughout San Diego County are now managed by a system that enables emergency managers to designate small areas in a surgical approach that can target neighborhoods, blocks or streets for alert messaging. This system was utilized with great success in the 2017 Lilac Fire in north San Diego County. In this evacuation, a larger area of approximately 44,000 households, was given a message via the WEA system that evacuations may be declared and residents should be prepared to leave when notified. Following this mass notification, numerous targeted evacuation notices were sent via the AlertSanDiego system, in a staggered approach and based on real time fire behavior and spread rates, road congestion, and other factors. This phased approach to evacuation notices resulted in a successful evacuation and use of available resources (CAL FIRE/San Diego County Fire - Lilac Fire After Action Report 2017).

Department of Homeland Security (2019) provides supporting data for why jurisdictions have moved to the surgical evacuation approach that leverages the power of situation awareness to support decision making. According to their Planning Considerations: Evacuation and Shelter in Place document, they indicate that delineated zones provide benefits to the agencies and community members. Evacuation and shelter-in-place zones promote phased, zone-based evacuation targeted to the most vulnerable areas, which allows jurisdictions to prioritize evacuation orders to the most vulnerable zones first and limit the need to evacuate large areas not under the threat. Zones help:

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

6.3 Evacuation Modeling: Planning Uses and Limitations

Determining evacuation times is a useful exercise for planning purposes and comparisons with accepted guidelines. However, the use of basic formulas and even sophisticated, algorithm based models is subject to a large number of assumptions. The outcomes of these efforts can be reliable for planning purposes, particularly because the assumptions are based on traffic and fire protection expert experience, fire agency input, and actual road and population data.

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

The breadth of route alternatives and response strategies available to emergency professionals to manage a potential fire in this region cannot and should not be evaluated using only an evacuation modeling analysis. A comprehensive view of project fire safety is gained by understanding evacuation plans, Fire Protection Plan, and other City-level emergency response planning. However, the primary approach to evacuations are the standard protocols and "in-the-field" decision making of emergency responders.

Fanita Ranch's evacuation travel time analyses presents reasonable vehicle travel time estimates based on professional judgments made by Chen Ryan, Dudek and fire operations experts with experience participating in evacuations in San Diego County. Changing any number of these assumptions can lengthen or shorten the average vehicle travel time.

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

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

1. Changing the size of the population being evacuated could shorten or lengthen the evacuation times relative to the results provided in the Chen Ryan memorandum.
2. Changing the possible evacuation routes selected would affect the results. For instance, utilizing roads for ingress and/or egress that are not utilized in this analysis could shorten vehicle travel times relative to the results shown herein.
3. Increasing or decreasing the number of path permutations and percentage of the population utilizing each route that leads out of the immediate area could shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.
4. Emergency professionals electing to reserve certain road lanes for emergency vehicle ingress for portions of time could affect the travel time relative to the results shown herein.

5. Assuming evacuees utilize fewer or more vehicles to evacuate from their homes relative to the vehicle utilization rate selected in the analysis would shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.
6. Changing the mix of vehicle trips allocated to each evacuation route could shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.
7. Assuming a different road condition adjustment factors could shorten or lengthen the vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.
8. Assuming fewer people are at home when the evacuation notice is given would reduce the number of vehicle trips and shorten vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein. For instance, an evacuation during daytime hours could result in fewer outbound trips than assumed in this analysis
9. Assuming some portion of vehicles trips are made in advance of the evacuation notice would reduce the number of vehicle trips relative to the results shown herein.

6.4 Civilian and Firefighter Evacuation Contingency

The preference for Fanita Ranch would always be early evacuation following the "Ready, Set, Go!" model. However, there exists the potential for unforeseen civilian evacuation issues, and having a contingency plan will provide direction in these situations that may result in saved lives.

As of this document's preparation, no community in San Diego County has been directed to shelter in place during a wildland fire. Even the communities in Rancho Santa Fe, California which are designed and touted as shelter-in-place communities, were evacuated during the 2007 Witch Creek Fire. This is not to say that people have not successfully sheltered in place during wildfire. There are numerous examples of people sheltering in their homes, in hardened structures, in community buildings, in swimming pools, and in cleared or ignition resistant landscape open air areas.

Potential complications during wildfire evacuation from Fanita Ranch may include:

- Fires that prevent safe passage along planned evacuation routes
- Inadequate time to safely evacuate
- Fire evacuations during peak traffic conditions or when large events are occurring
- Blocked traffic due to accidents or fallen tree(s) or power pole(s)
- The need to move individuals who are unable to evacuate

It is recommended that SDSD, SPD and SFD conduct concerted pre-planning efforts focusing on evacuation contingency planning for civilian populations when it is considered safer to temporary seek refuge than evacuate.

6.4.1 Safety Zones

The International Fire Service Training Association (IFTSA; Fundamentals of Wildland Fire Fighting, 3rd Edition) defines Safety Zones as areas mostly devoid of fuel, which are large enough to assure that flames and/or dangerous levels of radiant heat will not reach the personnel occupying them. Areas of bare ground, burned over areas, paved areas, and bodies of water can all be used as safety zones. The size of the area needed for a safety zone is determined by fuel types, its location on slopes and its relation to topographic features (chutes and saddles) as well

as observed fire behavior. Safety zones should never be located in topographic saddles, chutes or gullies. High winds, steep slopes or heavy fuel loads may increase the area needed for a Safety Zone.

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

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

According to NWFCG, Safety Zone(s):

- Must be survivable without a fire shelter
- Can include moving back into a clean burn
- May take advantage of natural features (rock areas, water, meadows)
- Can include constructed sites (clear-cuts, roads, helispots)
- Are scouted for size and hazards
- Consider the topographic location (larger if upslope)
- Should be larger if downwind
- Should not include heavy fuels
- May need to be adjusted based on site specific fire behavior

The definition for a safety zone includes provisions for separation distance between the firefighter and the flames of at least four times the maximum continuous flame height. Distance separation is the radius from the center of the safety zone to the nearest fuels. For example, considering worst case 66-foot-tall flame lengths that may be possible adjacent this site (See Fire Protection Plan), then a 264-foot separation between firefighter and flame would be required for a designated “safety zone,” and potentially greater distance if there were site-specific features that would result in more aggressive fire behavior. In order to provide 264-feet in all directions, a minimum 5.0 acres is considered necessary for a safety zone to be considered appropriate for one 3-person engine crew during an extreme weather fire. To reiterate, a “safety zone” is not equivalent to a fuel modification zone or setback but may also include other constructed and natural features that provide adequate separation between firefighters and flames.

Considering the ignition resistant and maintained landscaping within each of the Fanita Ranch neighborhoods; adjacent 115- to 165-foot-wide fuel modification zones; and ignition-resistant, Chapter 7A of California Building Code-compliant structures; some neighborhood interior roads would provide Safety Zones available to responding firefighters. The neighborhoods identified as Safety Zones can be part of SFD’s and County’s pre-planning efforts. However, during a fire, the identified safety zones may not be feasible due to distance, location, fire behavior, etc.

Identification of potential safety zones will require additional focused study by SFD and other fire and law enforcement agencies.

6.4.2 Temporary Firefighter Refuge Areas

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

> A preplanned area where firefighters can immediately take refuge for temporary shelter and short-term relief without using a fire shelter (fire resistant tent) in the event that emergency egress to an established Safety Zone is compromised.

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

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

TRAs are pre-planned areas (planned shortly after firefighters arrive on scene) where firefighters may take refuge and temporary shelter for short-term thermal relief, without using a fire shelter, in the event that escape routes to an established safety zone are compromised. The major difference between a TRA and a safety zone is that a TRA requires another planned tactical action, i.e., TRAs cannot be considered the final action, but must include self-defense and a move out of the area when the fire threat subsides. A TRA should be available and identified on site at a defended structure. TRAs are NOT a substitute for a Safety Zone. TRA pre-planning is difficult, at best, because TRAs are very site and fire behavior specific. For the Fanita Ranch Community, TRAs would likely include navigating into any of the community neighborhoods, which include 115- to 165-foot-wide fuel modification zones, maintained landscapes, ignition resistant residences, and wide roads, each of which reduce the fire threat.

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

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

- Ignition Resistant Construction
  - Class A roof systems
  - Dual pane, one pane tempered windows
  - Special ember resistant vents
  - Ignition resistant exterior walls

- Fire resistant doors115- to 165-foot wide Fuel Modification Zone around perimeter of project
- Bi-annual inspections by 3rd party to confirm Fuel Modification Zones are maintained.
- Wide roadways with fire hydrants
    - Maintained landscapes and roadside fuel modificationRepresents fuel breaks around the project, between structures, and throughout the community
- Interior fire sprinklers

Because there is the possibility that evacuation of the project may be less safe than temporarily refuging on-site, such as during a fast-moving, wind driven fire that ignites off SR-52 or SR-67, including temporary refuge within residences or elsewhere on site is considered a contingency plan for Fanita Ranch. This concept is considered a component of the "Ready, Set, Go!" model as it provides a broader level of "readiness" should the ability to execute an early evacuation be negated by fire, road congestion, or other unforeseen issues. This approach would be considered a last-resort contingency during wildfire with the primary focus being on early evacuation. The decision for evacuation or temporarily refuging on site will be made by responding law enforcement and/or fire personnel.

6.5 Social Aspects of Wildfire Evacuation

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

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

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

6.6.1 Evacuation of Special Populations

Vogt (1990 and 1991) defines special populations as those groups of people who, because of their special situations or needs, require different planning strategies from those of the general population. Special needs populations include those in institutions or special facilities, those with disabilities in homes, those who need care, children, and others who cannot provide for their own evacuation if necessitated. The special needs population is

concentrated in facilities but is also widespread in terms of facility locations and those who live in residences. Special needs populations in Fanita Ranch include the hearing or visually impaired, foreign speaking, visitors passing through the area, temporary visitors such as day workers, and the non-ambulatory confined to residences either temporarily or permanently.

Tourists and temporary visitors may not have knowledge of the area's fire hazard, they may not know how to react in a fire emergency, and they may not understand what they are being told to do. Conversely, this segment of the population would typically be easier to evacuate quickly as they have no possession or pets that they would need to prepare. They can get in their cars and be directed out of the area.

The reasons why special needs populations may fail to respond to warnings to take protective actions is that they may require special transportation while others require different types of warnings or technologies to receive a warning. Some groups must rely on care-givers to hear the warning and respond.

Fanita Ranch Approach:

The Fanita Ranch community would provide information to residents regarding notifying County OES and Health and Human Services of special needs residents so that accommodations for their notification (Accessible AlertSanDiego, CERT programs, or other), transportation or other special requirements can be provided during an emergency evacuation. Visitors and guests to the Fanita Ranch would be advised of their options during an emergency by law enforcement or fire officials, residents whom they are visiting, commercial vendor staff, or HOA representatives, as appropriate.

6.5.2 Animal Evacuations

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

The Fanita Ranch project would not accommodate livestock within residential areas (but will allow livestock in Agricultural Overlay areas.) Household pets will be a common occurrence.

Fanita Ranch Approach

- Develop a strong outreach program for pet owners so they understand their responsibilities and that they will not likely be allowed re-entry once evacuated.
- Develop a registration for owners of animals who cannot evacuate them without assistance so that volunteer organizations or individuals, can provide resources.

6.5.3 Re-Entry Procedures

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

Re-entry would be initiated by the Incident Commander/Unified Command of the Incident Management Team, with the support of the Director of Emergency Services, the OA EOC Director, and the Operations Section Chief at the OA EOC. In most cases the OA EOC will remain activated until full re-entry is complete. In the event that the OA EOC has been deactivated, the Incident Commander or the Liaison Officer of the Incident Management Team would initiate re-entry procedures.

The Incident Commander would designate a Re-Entry Coordinator and the Operations Section Chief of the OA EOC will coordinate with and support the re-entry coordinator. The Re-Entry Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the re-entry procedures with all involved agencies and ensuring effective communication. Priorities for re-entry include:

- The impacted areas must be thoroughly investigated to ensure it is safe for residents to return and normal operations have been restored. This assessment would include verification that:
- The public would be notified of the re-entry status through the notification measures previously mentioned in this annex, including www.SDCountyEmergency.com, SDEmergency App for smart phones, emergency broadcast radio, television, press releases, informational phone lines such as 2-1-1, community briefings, and informational updates at shelters.
- Once evacuees are permitted to return, it is important that procedures are established to properly identify residents and critical support personnel, as well as ensure the legitimacy of contractors, insurance adjustors, and other personnel. Re-entry points should be staffed by law enforcement personnel.

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7 Limitations

This Plan has been developed based on wildfire and evacuation standards and the Santee EOP and the San Diego County Evacuation Annex Q (San Diego County 2018) and is specifically intended as a guide for evacuations for the Fanita Ranch community. This Plan provides evacuation information that will familiarize Fanita Ranch residents with the evacuation route options that may be available to them during an emergency. However, because emergencies requiring evacuation have many variables and must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, this Plan shall be subservient to real-time law enforcement and fire personnel/agencies' decision making and direction during an emergency requiring evacuation.

This Evacuation Plan promotes the "Ready, Set, Go!" model, adopted by SFD, County OES, CAL FIRE, and many fire agencies statewide. The goal is to raise agency and citizen awareness of potential evacuation issues and educate the public to take a proactive stance on preparedness, training drills, visitor education, and evacuation planning efforts. The Fanita Ranch populace will be "Set" by closely monitoring the situation whenever fire weather occurs and/or when wildland fire occurs and elevating pre-planned protocol activities and situation awareness. Lastly, officials will implement the plan and mandate that populations "Go" by executing pre-planned evacuation procedures, considering proposed evacuation trigger thresholds, in a conservative manner, i.e., evacuation will occur based on conservative decision points, as proposed in this evacuation plan or when directed by fire and law enforcement personnel, whichever is more conservative. The preferred alternative will always be early evacuation. However, there may be instances when evacuation is not possible, is considered less safe, or is not an option based on changing conditions. For example, should a fire occur and make evacuation from the project ill advised, a contingency plan for residents is available. This contingency would include one of several on-site sheltering options, including protecting people within their defensible homes, moving people to pre-designated temporary shelter buildings, or directing people to temporarily assemble in protected open air areas, until it is safe to evacuate or the threat has been mitigated.

Ultimately, this Plan is intended to guide the implementation of evacuation procedure recommendations such that the process of evacuating people from the Fanita Ranch Project is facilitated in an efficient manner and according to a pre-defined evacuation protocol as well as providing a contingency option of temporarily refuging, if evacuation is considered less safe. The Fanita Ranch residents will be aware of this evacuation plan as the HOA would be required by the CC&Rs to post it on its website and provide reminders to residents on at least an annual basis. This educational outreach would result in a populace that understands the potential for evacuations and the routes and options that may be presented to them.

During extreme fire weather conditions, there are no guarantees that a given structure will not burn or that evacuations will be successful all of the time. That is precisely why emergency management has moved toward an approach like this Plan that offers multiple options, including contingency plans. Wildfires may occur in the area that could damage property or harm persons. However, successful implementation of the recommendations outlined in this Plan would provide for an informed populace regarding evacuations and reduce the risk to an acceptable level. The Fanita Ranch community is designed specifically to be resistant to wildfire ignition and perform as a fire adapted project, offering fire and law officials with additional options for resident safety than are available from less defensible communities.

This Plan does not provide a guarantee that all persons will be safe at all times because of the recommendations proposed. There are many variables that may influence overall safety. The Plan provides a summary for implementation of standard evacuation protocols, suggested roadway enhancements, and public outreach, which

should result in reduced wildfire related risk and hazard. Even then, fire can compromise the procedures through various, unpredictable ways. The goal is to reduce the likelihood that the system is compromised through implementation of the elements of this Plan and regular occurring program maintenance and updates.

It is recommended that the evacuation process be carried out with a conservative approach to fire safety. This approach must include maintaining the Fanita Ranch fuel modification zones, landscaping, fire-safe infrastructure, and ignition resistant construction components according to the appropriate standards, and embracing a "Ready, Set, Go!" stance on evacuation. Accordingly, evacuation of the wildfire areas should occur according to pre-established evacuation decision points, or as soon as they receive notice to evacuate, which may vary depending on many environmental and other factors. Fire is a dynamic and somewhat unpredictable occurrence, and it is important for anyone living at the wildland-urban interface to educate themselves on practices that will improve safety.

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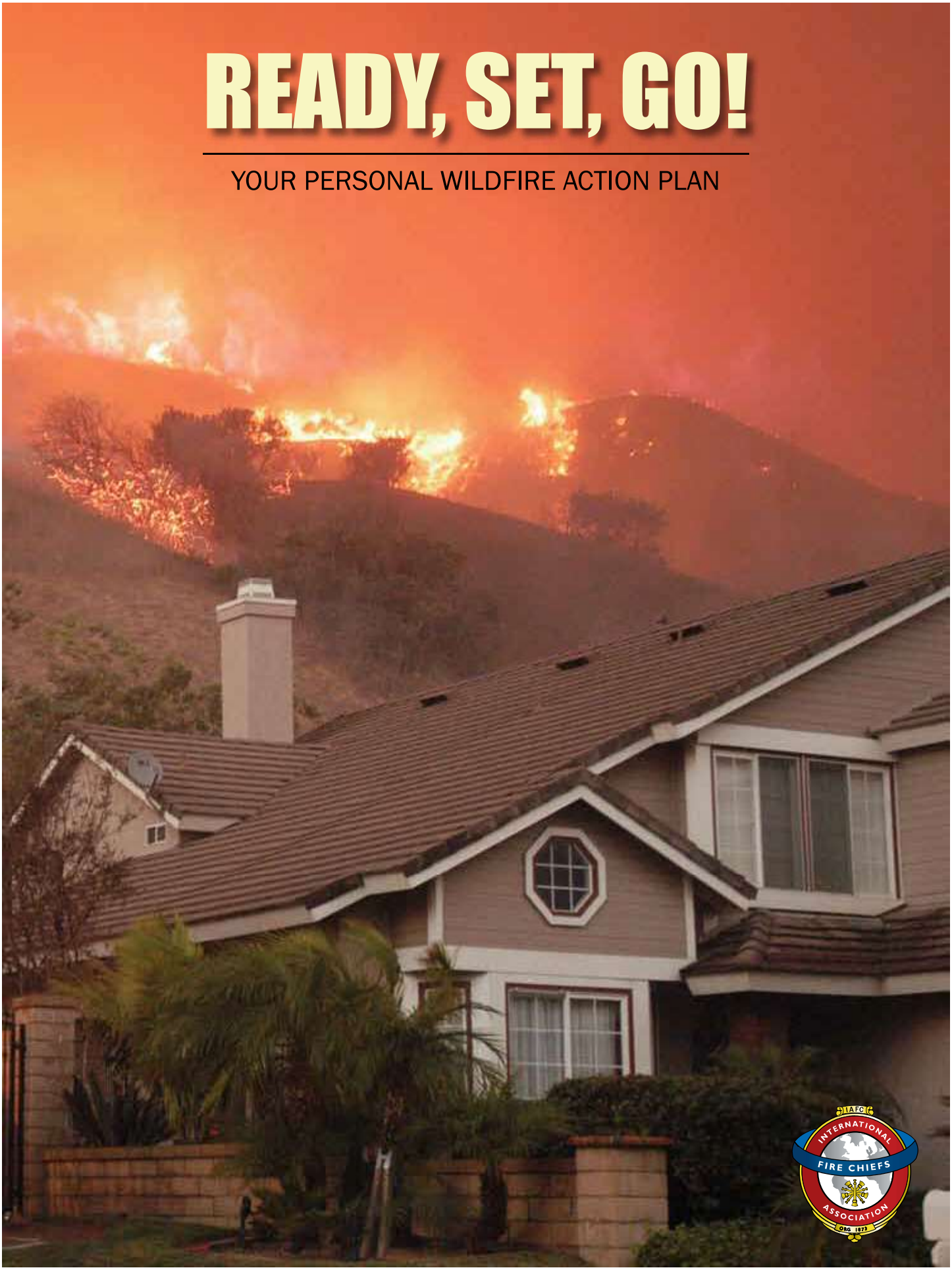
Appendix A

"Ready, Set, Go!"
Personal Wildland Fire Action Guide

READY, SET, GO!

YOUR PERSONAL WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN



READY, SET, GO!

Wildfire Action Plan

Saving Lives and Property
through Advance Planning

The fire season is now a year-round reality in many areas, requiring firefighters and residents to be on heightened alert for the threat of wildfire throughout the year.

Each year, wildfires consume hundreds of homes in the Wildland/ Urban Interface (WUI). Studies show that as many as 80 percent of the homes lost to wildfires could have been saved if their owners had only followed a few simple fire-safe practices. In addition, wildfire-related deaths occur because people wait too late to leave their home.

Your fire department takes every precaution to help protect you and your property from wildfire. However, the reality is that in a major wildfire, there will simply not be enough fire engines or firefighters to defend every home.

Successfully preparing for a wildfire requires **you** to take personal responsibility for protecting yourself, your family and your property. In this publication, we hope to give you the tips and tools you need to prepare and be successful.

Fire is, and always has been, a natural occurance in the wildland. Our brush-covered hills, canyons and forests burned periodically long before we built homes there. Wildfires, fueled by a build-up of dry vegetation and driven by seasonal hot, dry winds, are extremely dangerous and impossible to control. However, many residents have built their homes and landscaped without fully understanding the impact a fire could have on them, and few have adequately prepared their families for a quick evacuation.

It's not a question of **if** but **when** the next major wildfire will occur. That's why the most important person in protecting your life and property is not the firefighter, but you. Through advance planning and preparation, we can all be ready for wildfire. We hope you find the tips in the next pages helpful in creating heightened awareness and a more fire-safe environment for you and your family.

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This publication was prepared with the assistance of the Ventura County Fire Department and the Orange County Fire Authority in cooperation with the International Association of Fire Chiefs. Special thanks to the Institute for Business and Home Safety, University of Nevada Cooperative Extension "Living with Fire" program, CAL FIRE, FireSafe Council, Firewise Communities and many other organizations for their contributions to content.

Living in the Wildland Urban Interface and the Ember Zone

Ready, Set, Go! begins with a house that firefighters can defend.

Defensible space works!

If you live next to a natural area, the Wildland Urban Interface, you must provide firefighters with the defensible space they need to protect your home. The buffer zone you create by removing weeds, brush and other vegetation helps to keep the fire away from your home and reduces the risks from flying embers.

A home within one mile of a natural area is in the Ember Zone. Wind-driven embers can attack your home. You and your home must be prepared well before a fire occurs. Ember fires can destroy homes or neighborhoods far from the actual flame front of the wildfire.

What is Defensible Space?

Defensible space is the required space between a structure and the wildland area that, under normal conditions, creates a sufficient buffer to slow or halt the spread of wildfire to a structure. It protects the home from igniting due to direct flame or radiant heat. Defensible space is essential for structure survivability during wildfire conditions.

ZONE ONE

Zone One extends 30 feet out from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

- Remove all dead or dying vegetation.
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from structures and other trees.
- Remove leaf litter (dry leaves/pine needles) from yard, roof and rain gutters.
- Relocate woodpiles or other combustible materials into Zone Two.
- Remove combustible material and vegetation from around and under decks.
- Remove or prune vegetation near windows.
- Remove “ladder fuels” (low-level vegetation that allows the fire to spread from the ground to the tree canopy). Create a separation between low-level vegetation and tree branches. This can be done by reducing the height of low-level vegetation and/or trimming low tree branches.

ZONE TWO

Zone Two extends 30 to 100 feet out from buildings, structures and decks. You can minimize the chance of fire jumping from plant to plant by removing dead material and removing and/or thinning vegetation. The minimum spacing between vegetation is three times the dimension of the plant.

- Remove “ladder fuels.”
- Cut or mow annual grass down to a maximum height of 4 inches.
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.

What is a Hardened Home?

Construction materials and the quality of the defensible space surrounding it are what gives a home the best chance to survive a wildfire. Embers from a wildfire will find the weak link in your home's fire protection scheme and gain the upper hand because of a small, overlooked or seemingly inconsequential factor. However, there are measures you can take to safeguard your home from wildfire. While you may not be able to accomplish all the measures listed below, each will increase your home's, and possibly your family's, safety and survival during a wildfire.

ROOFS

Roofs are the most vulnerable surface where embers land because they can lodge and start a fire. Roof valleys, open ends of barrel tiles and rain gutters are all points of entry.

EAVES

Embers can gather under open eaves and ignite exposed wood or other combustible material.

VENTS

Embers can enter the attic or other concealed spaces and ignite combustible materials. Vents in eaves and cornices are particularly vulnerable, as are any unscreened vents.

WALLS

Combustible siding or other combustible or overlapping materials provide surfaces or crevices for embers to nestle and ignite.

WINDOWS and DOORS

Embers can enter gaps in doors, including garage doors. Plants or combustible storage near windows can be ignited from embers and generate heat that can break windows and/or melt combustible frames.

BALCONIES and DECKS

Embers can collect in or on combustible surfaces or the undersides of decks and balconies, ignite the material and enter the home through walls or windows.

To harden your home even further, consider protecting your homes with a residential fire sprinkler system. In addition to extinguishing a fire started by an ember that enters your home, it also protects you and your family year-round from any fire that may start in your home.

Tour a Wildfire Ready Home

Home Site and Yard: Ensure you have at least a 100-foot radius of defensible space (cleared vegetation) around your home. Note that even more clearance may be needed for homes in severe hazard areas. This means looking past what you own to determine the impact a common slope or neighbors' yard will have on your property during a wildfire.

Cut dry weeds and grass before noon when temperatures are cooler to reduce the chance of sparking a fire.

Landscape with fire-resistant plants that have a high moisture content and are low-growing.

Keep woodpiles, propane tanks and combustible materials away from your home and other structures such as garages, barns and sheds.

Ensure that trees are far away from power lines.

Roof: Your roof is the most vulnerable part of your home because it can easily catch fire from wind-blown embers. Homes with wood-shake or shingle roofs are at high risk of being destroyed during a wildfire.

Build your roof or re-roof with fire-resistant materials such as composition, metal or tile. Block any spaces between roof decking and covering to prevent ember intrusion.

Clear pine needles, leaves and other debris from your roof and gutters.

Cut any tree branches within ten feet of your roof.

Vents: Vents on homes are particularly vulnerable to flying embers.

All vent openings should be covered with 1/8-inch or smaller metal mesh. Do not use fiberglass or plastic mesh because they can melt and burn.

Attic vents in eaves or cornices should be baffled or otherwise protected to prevent ember intrusion (mesh is not enough).

Windows: Heat from a wildfire can cause windows to break even before the home ignites. This allows burning embers to enter and start internal fires. Single-paned and large windows are particularly vulnerable.

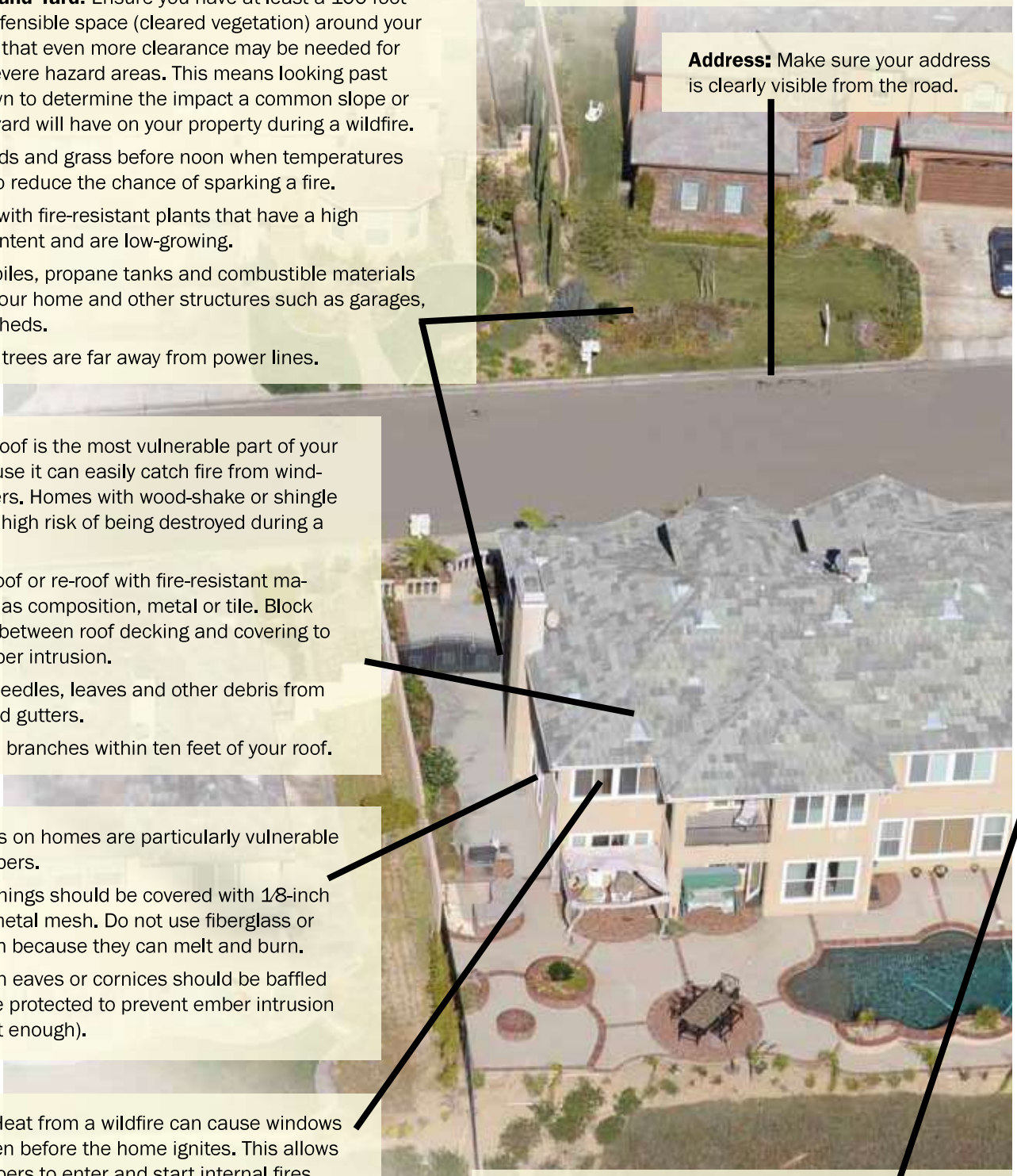
Install dual-paned windows with the exterior pane of tempered glass to reduce the chance of breakage in a fire.

Limit the size and number of windows in your home that face large areas of vegetation.

Inside: Keep working fire extinguishers on hand.

Install smoke alarms on each level of your home and near bedrooms. Test them monthly and change the batteries twice a year.

Address: Make sure your address is clearly visible from the road.



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

Build or remodel with fire-resistant building materials, such as brick, cement, masonry or stucco.

Be sure to extend materials from foundation to roof.

Garage: Have a fire extinguisher and tools such as a shovel, rake, bucket and hoe available for fire emergencies.

Install a solid door with self-closing hinges between living areas and the garage. Install weather stripping around and under door to prevent ember intrusion.

Store all combustibles and flammable liquids away from ignition sources.

Driveways and Access Roads: Driveways should be designed to allow fire and emergency vehicles and equipment to reach your house.

Access roads should have a minimum 10-foot clearance on either side of the traveled section of the roadway and should allow for two-way traffic.

Ensure that all gates open inward and are wide enough to accommodate emergency equipment.

Trim trees and shrubs overhanging the road to a minimum of 13 1⁄2 feet to allow emergency vehicles to pass.

Non-Combustible Fencing: Make sure to use non-combustible fencing to protect your home during a wildfire.

Non-Combustible Boxed In Eaves: Box in eaves with non-combustible materials to prevent accumulation of embers.

Raingutters: Screen or enclose rain gutters to prevent accumulation of plant debris.

Water Supply: Have multiple garden hoses that are long enough to reach any area of your home and other structures on your property.

If you have a pool or well, consider a pump.

Deck/Patio Cover: Use heavy timber or non-flammable construction material for decks.

Enclose the underside of balconies and decks with fire-resistant materials to prevent embers from blowing underneath.

Keep your deck clear of combustible items, such as baskets, dried flower arrangements and other debris.

The decking surface must be ignition resistant if it's within 10 feet of the home.

Chimney: Cover your chimney and stovepipe outlets with a non-flammable screen of 1⁄4-inch wire mesh or smaller to prevent embers from escaping and igniting a fire.

Make sure that your chimney is at least 10 feet away from any tree branches.

READY, SET, GO!

Create Your Own Wildfire Action Plan

Now that you've done everything you can to protect your house, it's time to prepare your family. Your **Wildfire Action Plan** must be prepared with all members of your household well in advance of a fire.

Use these checklists to help you prepare your Wildfire Action Plan. Each family's plan will be different, depending on their situation.

Once you finish your plan, rehearse it regularly with your family and keep it in a safe and accessible place for quick implementation.

GET READY

Prepare Your Family

- ☐ Create a **Family Disaster Plan** that includes meeting locations and communication plans and rehearse it regularly. Include in your plan the evacuation of large animals such as horses.
- ☐ Have fire extinguishers on hand and train your family how to use them.
- ☐ Ensure that your family knows where your gas, electric and water main shut-off controls are and how to use them.
- ☐ Plan several different evacuation routes.
- ☐ Designate an emergency meeting location outside the fire hazard area.
- ☐ Assemble an emergency supply kit as recommended by the American Red Cross.
- ☐ Appoint an out-of-area friend or relative as a point of contact so you can communicate with family members who have relocated.
- ☐ Maintain a list of emergency contact numbers posted near your phone and in your emergency supply kit.
- ☐ Keep an extra emergency supply kit in your car in case you can't get to your home because of fire.
- ☐ Have a portable radio or scanner so you can stay updated on the fire.

GET SET | As the Fire Approaches

- ☐ Evacuate as soon as you are set!
- ☐ Alert family and neighbors.
- ☐ Dress in appropriate clothing (i.e., clothing made from natural fibers, such as cotton, and work boots). Have goggles and a dry bandana or particle mask handy.
- ☐ Ensure that you have your emergency supply kit on hand that includes all necessary items, such as a battery powered radio, spare batteries, emergency contact numbers, and ample drinking water.
- ☐ Stay tuned to your TV or local radio stations for updates, or check the fire department Web site.
- ☐ Remain close to your house, drink plenty of water and keep an eye on your family and pets until you are ready to leave.

INSIDE CHECKLIST

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

OUTSIDE CHECKLIST

- ☐ Gather up flammable items from the exterior of the house and bring them inside (e.g., patio furniture, children's toys, door mats, etc.) or place them in your pool.
- ☐ Turn off propane tanks.
- ☐ Don't leave sprinklers on or water running - they can waste critical water pressure.
- ☐ Leave exterior lights on.
- ☐ Back your car into the driveway. Shut doors and roll up windows.
- ☐ Have a ladder available.
- ☐ Patrol your property and extinguish all small fires until you leave.
- ☐ Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or commercial seals if time permits.

IF YOU ARE TRAPPED: SURVIVAL TIPS

- ☐ Shelter away from outside walls.
- ☐ Bring garden hoses inside house so embers don't destroy them.
- ☐ Patrol inside your home for spot fires and extinguish them.
- ☐ Wear long sleeves and long pants made of natural fibers such as cotton.
- ☐ Stay hydrated.
- ☐ Ensure you can exit the home if it catches fire (remember if it's hot inside the house, it is four to five times hotter outside).
- ☐ Fill sinks and tubs for an emergency water supply.
- ☐ Place wet towels under doors to keep smoke and embers out.
- ☐ After the fire has passed, check your roof and extinguish any fires, sparks or embers.
- ☐ Check inside the attic for hidden embers.
- ☐ Patrol your property and extinguish small fires.
- ☐ If there are fires that you can not extinguish with a small amount of water or in a short period of time, call 9-1-1.

Go! | *Early!*

By leaving early, you give your family the best chance of surviving a wildfire. You also help firefighters by keeping roads clear of congestion, enabling them to move more freely and do their job.

WHEN TO LEAVE

Leave early enough to avoid being caught in fire, smoke or road congestion. Don't wait to be told by authorities to leave. In an intense wildfire, they may not have time to knock on every door. If you are advised to leave, don't hesitate!

WHERE TO GO

Leave to a predetermined location (it should be a low-risk area, such as a well-prepared neighbor or relative's house, a Red Cross shelter or evacuation center, motel, etc.)

HOW TO GET THERE

Have several travel routes in case one route is blocked by the fire or by emergency vehicles and equipment. Choose an escape route away from the fire.

WHAT TO TAKE

Take your emergency supply kit containing your family and pet's necessary items.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

The American Red Cross recommends every family have an emergency supply kit assembled long before a wildfire or other emergency occurs. Use the checklist below to help assemble yours. For more information on emergency supplies, visit the American Red Cross Web site at www.redcross.org.

- ☐ Three-day supply of water (one gallon per person per day).
- ☐ Non-perishable food for all family members and pets (three-day supply).
- ☐ First aid kit.
- ☐ Flashlight, battery-powered radio, and extra batteries.
- ☐ An extra set of car keys, credit cards, cash or traveler's checks.
- ☐ Sanitation supplies.
- ☐ Extra eyeglasses or contact lenses.
- ☐ Important family documents and contact numbers.
- ☐ Map marked with evacuation routes.
- ☐ Prescriptions or special medications.
- ☐ Family photos and other irreplaceable items.
- ☐ Easily carried valuables.
- ☐ Personal computers (information on hard drives and disks).
- ☐ Chargers for cell phones, laptops, etc.

Note: Keep a pair of old shoes and a flashlight handy in case of a sudden evacuation at night.

Write up your Wildfire Action Plan and post it in a location where every member of your family can see it. Rehearse it with your family.

My Personal Wildfire Action Plan

During High Fire Danger days in your area, monitor your local media for information on brush fires and be ready to implement your plan. Hot, dry and windy conditions create the perfect environment for a wildfire.

Important Phone Numbers:

Out-of-State Contact: _____ Phone: _____

Work: _____ _____ _____

School: _____ _____ _____

Other: _____ _____ _____

Evacuation Routes: _____

_____

_____

Where to go: _____

_____

Location of Emergency Supply Kit: _____

_____

Notes: _____

_____

_____

International Association of Fire Chiefs
4025 Fair Ridge Dr.
Fairfax, VA 22033
(703) 273-0911
www.iafc.org/ReadySetGo

READY, SET, GO!

Residential Safety Checklist
Tips To Improve Family and Property Survival During A Wildfire

Home	Yes	No
1. Does your home have a metal, composition, or tile (or other non-combustible) roof with capped ends and covered fascia?	☐	☐
2. Are the rain gutters and roof free of leaves, needles and branches?	☐	☐
3. Are all vent openings screened with 1/8 inch (or smaller) mesh metal screen?	☐	☐
4. Are approved spark arrestors on chimneys?	☐	☐
5. Does the house have non-combustible siding material?	☐	☐
6. Are the eaves "boxed in" and the decks enclosed?	☐	☐
7. Are the windows made of at least double-paned or tempered glass?	☐	☐
8. Are the decks, porches and other similar areas made of non-combustible material and free of easily combustible material (e.g. plastic furniture)?	☐	☐
9. Is all firewood at least 30 feet from the house?	☐	☐

Defensible Space	Yes	No
1. Is dead vegetation cleared to the recommended defensible space area? (Consider adding distance due to slope of property.)	☐	☐
2. Is there separation between shrubs?	☐	☐
3. Are ladder fuels removed?	☐	☐
4. Is there a clean and green area extending at least 30 feet from the house?	☐	☐
5. Is there a non-combustible area within five feet of the house?	☐	☐
6. Is there separation between trees and crowns?	☐	☐

Emergency Access	Yes	No
1. Is the home address visible from the street?	☐	☐
2. Is the home address made of fire-resistant materials?	☐	☐
3. Are street signs present at every intersection leading to the house?	☐	☐
4. Are street signs made of fire-resistant materials?	☐	☐
5. Is flammable vegetation within 10 feet of the driveway cleared and are overhanging obstructions removed?	☐	☐
6. If a long driveway is present, does it have a suitable turnaround area?	☐	☐

Appendix B-1 – B-4

Family Emergency Readiness Information and Planning Aids

Additional Items to Consider Adding to an Emergency Supply Kit:

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

Ready

Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.®

Emergency Supply List

FEMA

www.ready.gov

Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit:

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

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

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

Ready

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, DC 20472

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

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

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

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

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

1. COLLECT.

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

2. SHARE.

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

3. PRACTICE.

Have regular household meetings to review and practice your plan.

TEXT IS BEST!

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

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

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

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

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

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

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

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

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

- [ ] *Outside of your town or city*: Having an out-of-town meeting place can help you reunite if a disaster happens and:
    - You cannot get home or to your out-of-neighborhood meeting place; or
    - Your family is not together and your community is instructed to evacuate the area.

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

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS AND INFORMATION

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

SHARE

MAKE SURE EVERYONE HAS THE INFORMATION

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

NOW IT'S TIME TO PRACTICE!

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

Here are some ideas for practicing your plan:

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

- [ ] Talk about who will be the lead person to send out information about the designated meeting place for the household.

- [ ] Practice gathering all household members at your indoor and neighborhood emergency meeting places. Talk about how each person would get to the identified out-of-neighborhood and out-of-town meeting places. Discuss all modes of transportation, such as public transportation, rail, and para-transit for all family members, including people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.

- [ ] Regularly have conversations with household members and friends about the plan, such as whom and how to text or call, and where to go.

- [ ] To show why it's important to keep phone numbers written down, challenge your household members to recite important phone numbers from memory—now ask them to think about doing this in the event of an emergency.

- [ ] Make sure everyone, including children, knows how and when to call 911 for help. You should only call 911 when there is a life-threatening emergency.

- [ ] Review, update, and practice your *Family Emergency Communication Plan* at least once a year, or whenever any of your information changes.

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

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

OTHER IMPORTANT TIPS FOR COMMUNICATING IN DISASTERS[1]

- [ ] Text is best when using a mobile phone, but if you make a phone call, keep it brief and convey only vital information to emergency personnel and/or family or household members. This will minimize network congestion, free up space on the network for emergency communications, and conserve battery power. Wait 10 seconds before redialing a number. If you redial too quickly, the data from the handset to the cell sites do not have enough time to clear before you've re-sent the same data. This contributes to a clogged network.

- [ ] Conserve your mobile phone battery by reducing the brightness of your screen, placing your phone in airplane mode, and closing apps you do not need. Limit watching videos and playing video games to help reduce network congestion.

- [ ] Keep charged batteries, a car phone charger, and a solar charger available for backup power for your mobile phone, teletypewriters (TTYs), amplified phones, and caption phones. If you charge your phone in your car, be sure the car is in a well-ventilated area (e.g., not in a closed garage) to avoid life-threatening carbon monoxide poisoning.

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

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

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

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

10 WAYS TO PARTICIPATE IN AMERICA'S PrepareAthon!℠

FAMILY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PLAN

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Home #: .....
Address:.....

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

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

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

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

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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

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

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

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (ICE) CONTACT

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

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

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

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

Indoor: .....
Instructions: .....
Neighborhood: .....
Instructions: .....

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

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

IMPORTANT NUMBERS OR INFORMATION

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

AMERICA'S PrepareAthon!
BE SMART. TAKE PART. PREPARE.

Ready

Write your family's name above

Family Emergency Communication Plan

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (ICE) CONTACT

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

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

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

FOLD HERE

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Home #: .....
Address: .....

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

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

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

Indoor: .....
Instructions: .....
.....

Neighborhood: .....
Instructions: .....
.....

FOLD HERE

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

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

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

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

FOLD HERE

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE , CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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

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

IMPORTANT NUMBERS OR INFORMATION

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

FOLD HERE

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

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

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

American Red Cross

Family Disaster Plan

Family Last Name(s) or Household Address: **Date:**

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

Name	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Email:

Pet(s) Info:

Name:	Type:	Color:	Registration #:

Plan of Action

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

2. What are the escape routes from our home?

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

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

_____

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

_____

_____

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

Name	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Email:
_____	_____	_____	_____

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

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

Child's Name:	Evacuation Site (address and contact info):
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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

Person's Name:	Plan:
_____	_____
_____	_____

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

_____

9. Family Member Responsibilities in the Event of a Disaster

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C

Santee 2020 Emergency Operations Plan

CITY MANAGER – Marlene D. Best
CITY ATTORNEY – Shawn D. Hagerty
CITY CLERK – Annette Fagan Ortiz

STAFF:
ASSISTANT TO THE CITY MANAGER
Kathy Valverde
COMMUNITY SERVICES DIRECTOR
Bill Maertz
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DIRECTOR
Melanie Kush
FINANCE DIRECTOR/TREASURER
Tim McDermott
FIRE & LIFE SAFETY DIRECTOR/FIRE CHIEF
John Garlow
HUMAN RESOURCES DIRECTOR
Erica Hardy
LAW ENFORCEMENT
Captain Christina Bavencoff

CITY COUNCIL

Mayor John W. Minto
Vice Mayor Laura Koval
Council Member Ronn Hall
Council Member Stephen Houlahan
Council Member Rob McNelis

City of Santee
Regular Meeting Agenda
Santee City Council

******GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE ORDER N-29-20******
****RE CORONAVIRUS COVID-19****

This meeting will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the Governor's Executive Order which suspends certain requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act.

In an effort to protect public health and prevent the spread of COVID-19, the City Council meeting on Wednesday, August 12, 2020, will be conducted via webinar and telephonically.

To watch the meeting via webinar please click on this link:
https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/3529861543482810895

To listen to the City Council meeting telephonically please call:
(619) 678-0714
NOTE: A pin number will be required, please enter 690-558-400#.

LIVE PUBLIC COMMENT:

Members of the public who wish to comment on matters on the City Council Agenda or during Non-Agenda Public Comment may register for the webinar with the link above and email the City Clerk at CITYCLERK@CITYOFSANTEECA.GOV with the name that you registered with and the item(s) you wish to speak on. The City Clerk will call the name when it is time to speak.

****Public Comment will be limited to 3 minutes and will continue to be accepted until the item is voted on. The timer will begin when the participant begins speaking.**

Please review the
COVID-19 webpage (Http://Cityofsanteeca.Gov/Our-City/Public-Notice)
for updates both before and during the Council meeting.

Wednesday, August 12, 2020
6:30 PM

Council Chambers – Building 2
10601 Magnolia Avenue, Santee, CA 92071

The City Council also sits as the Community Development Commission Successor Agency and the Santee Public Financing Authority. Any actions taken by these agencies are separate from the actions taken by City Council.
For questions regarding this agenda, please contact the City Clerk's Office at (619) 258-4100 x114

Regular City Council Meeting – 6:30 p.m.

ROLL CALL: Mayor John W. Minto
Vice Mayor Laura Koval
Council Members Ronn Hall, Stephen Houlahan and Rob McNelis

LEGISLATIVE INVOCATION: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints – Kevin Prescott

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

CONSENT CALENDAR:

PLEASE NOTE: Consent Calendar items are considered routine and will be approved by one motion, with no separate discussion prior to voting. The public, staff or Council Members may request specific items be removed from the Consent Calendar for separate discussion or action. Speaker slips for this category must be presented to the City Clerk at the start of the meeting. Speakers are limited to 3 minutes.

(1) Approval of Reading by Title Only and Waiver of Reading in Full of Ordinances and Resolutions on the Agenda. (City Clerk – Ortiz)

(2) Approval of Meeting Minutes of the Santee City Council for the June 10, 2020, Regular Meeting, the June 16, 2020, Special Meeting, the June 24, and July 22, 2020, Regular Meetings and the August 5, 2020, Special Meeting. (City Clerk – Ortiz)

(3) Approval of Payment of Demands as Presented. (Finance – McDermott)

(4) Award of Contract for Irrigation Supplies to Imperial Sprinkler Supply, Inc. per RFB #20/21-20049 for an Amount Not to Exceed $27,870.78. (Community Services – Maertz)

(5) Approval of a Second Amendment to the Agreement with Steven Smith Landscape, Inc., for Landscape and Horticultural Management Services (Area 3) and Accelerating Appropriations from Fiscal Year 2020-21 to Fiscal Year 2019-20 for an Amount Not to Exceed $158,586.94. (Community Services – Maertz)

(6) Adoption of a Resolution Adopting the 2020 Emergency Operations Plan. (Fire – Garlow)

NON-AGENDA PUBLIC COMMENT (15 minutes):

Persons wishing to address the City Council regarding items not on the posted agenda may do so at this time. In accordance with State law, Council may not take action on an item not scheduled on the Agenda. If appropriate, the item will be referred to the City Manager or placed on a future agenda. This first Non-Agenda Public Comment period is limited to a total of 15 minutes. Additional Non-Agenda Public Comment is received prior to Council Reports.

CONTINUED BUSINESS:

(7) Discussion on the Priority of Use for the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act Coronavirus Relief Funds From the State of California. (City Manager – Best)

Recommendation:
Provide direction to staff regarding the use of federal CARES Act CRF funds allocated to the City of Santee by the State of California and authorize the City Manager to execute and enter into all agreements related to the CARES Act funding. In addition, authorize allow the City Manager to adjust funding allocations based on necessity.

NEW BUSINESS:

(8) Confirmation of Interim Policies to Support Businesses Impacted by the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19). (City Manager – Best)

Recommendation:
Adopt Resolution confirming Interim Policies and waiver of fees.

(9) Resolution Approving the Amended and Restated Exclusive Franchise Agreement for Solid Waste Management Services with Waste Management, Incorporated. (Community Services – Maertz)

Recommendation:
Adopt the Resolution approving the Amended and Restated Exclusive Franchise Agreement for Solid Waste Management Services with Waste Management, Inc. and authorizing the City Manager to execute the Agreement.

(10) Consideration of Extension of the Exclusive Negotiation Agreement (ENA) Between the City of Santee and Excel Acquisitions, LLC for Development of Real Property Known as Parcel 4 of Parcel Map 18857 Located in Trolley Square. (City Manager – Best)

Recommendation:
Authorize the City Manager to execute a Second Amendment to extend the ENA.

NON-AGENDA PUBLIC COMMENT (Continued):

All public comment not presented within the first Non-Agenda Public Comment period above will be heard at this time.

CITY COUNCIL REPORTS:

CITY MANAGER REPORTS:

CITY ATTORNEY REPORTS:

CLOSED SESSION:

(11) CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS
(Government Code section 54956.8)
Property: Parcel 4 of Parcel Map 18857 located in Trolley Square (Library site)
City Negotiator: City Manager
Negotiating Parties: Excel Hotel Group and Vestar Kimco Santee, LP
Under Negotiation: Price and terms of payment

(12) LIABILITY CLAIM
(Gov. Code section 54956.95)
Claimant: [David Leask]
Agency Claimed Against: City of Santee

ADJOURNMENT:

August & September Meetings

Aug	06	SPARC	Virtual/Telephonic
Aug	10	Community Oriented Policing Committee	Virtual/Telephonic
Aug	12	Council Meeting	Virtual/Telephonic
Aug	26	Council Meeting	Virtual/Telephonic
Sept	03	SPARC	TBD
Sept	09	Council Meeting	TBD
Sept	14	Community Oriented Policing Committee	TBD
Sept	17	SMHFPC	TBD
Sept	23	Council Meeting	TBD

The Santee City Council welcomes you and encourages your continued interest and involvement in the City's decision-making process.

For your convenience, a complete Agenda Packet is available for public review at City Hall and on the City's website at www.CityofSanteeCA.gov.

The City of Santee complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Upon request, this agenda will be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with disabilities, as required by Section 12132 of the American with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 USC § 12132). Any person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in a meeting should direct such request to the City Clerk's Office at (619) 258-4100, ext. 112 at least 48 hours before the meeting, if possible.

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING AGENDA

State of California }
County of San Diego } ss.
City of Santee }

I, Annette Ortiz, City Clerk of the City of Santee, hereby declare, under penalty of perjury, that a copy of this Agenda was posted in accordance with the Brown Act and Santee Resolution 61-2003 on August 07, 2020, at 5:00 p.m.

Signature 08/07/2020 Date

City of Santee
COUNCIL AGENDA STATEMENT

MEETING DATE August 12, 2020 **AGENDA ITEM NO.**

ITEM TITLE RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2020 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

DIRECTOR/DEPARTMENT Fire Chief John Garlow, Fire Department

SUMMARY

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) highlight's the City's planned response to extraordinary emergency/disaster situations associated with natural disasters, human-caused events, technological incidents and national security emergencies. The EOP does not address normal day-to-day emergencies or the well-established and routine procedures used in coping with such emergencies. Instead, the operational concepts reflected in the plan focus on potential large-scale disasters that can generate unique situations requiring unusual response when day-to-day resources are overwhelmed.

The EOP is a preparedness document intended to be read, understood and exercised prior to an emergency/disaster. It is designed to include the City of Santee as part of the San Diego Operational Area. The plan incorporates concepts and principles from the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) into the City's emergency operations. The plan is flexible enough to use in all emergencies and will facilitate response and short-term recovery activities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ☒ N/A ☐ Completed

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW ☐ N/A ☒ Completed

RECOMMENDATION
Adopt Resolution

ATTACHMENTS
Resolution
EOP Basic Plan

RESOLUTION NO.

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTEE, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

WHEREAS, the City of Santee has been a member of the San Diego County Unified Disaster Council (UDC) and the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization (USDCESO) for over 22 years, along with the County and the 17 other cities; and

WHEREAS, UDC and USDCESO members set policy and coordinate emergency response in the event of a major disaster or other emergency; and

WHEREAS, an Emergency Operations Plan (the Plan) has been developed after nearly a year of research and based on the San Diego Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan; and

WHEREAS, FEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 provided guidance on developing the Plan to ensure it met all of FEMA's recommendations; and

WHEREAS, the Plan applies to all City of Santee departments, employees and others participating in protection, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery efforts within the City of Santee; and

WHEREAS, the City of Santee's Municipal Code provides for the preparation and carrying out of plans for the protection of people and property within the City's boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the Plan is exempt from CEQA review by Public Resources Code Section 21080, Subdivision (b)(4),

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Santee, California, that the attached Emergency Operations Plan is hereby adopted as an official plan of the City of Santee, and that the City Manager is authorized to execute any further agreements relating to the implementation of the Plan.

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Santee, California, at a regular meeting thereof held this twelfth day of August, 2020, by the following roll call vote, to wit:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

APPROVED:

_____

JOHN W. MINTO, MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____

ANNETTE ORTIZ, CMC, CITY CLERK

City of Santee

Emergency Operations Plan

PROMULGATION

The City of Santee's municipal code provides for the preparation and carrying out of plans for the protection of persons and property within this City in the event of an emergency; the direction of the emergency organization; and the coordination of the emergency functions of this City with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations, and affected private persons.

Additionally, emergency plans shall provide for the effective mobilization of all the resources of the City, both public and private, to meet any condition constituting a local emergency, state of emergency, or state of war emergency, and shall provide for the organization, powers and duties, services, and staff of the emergency organization.

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) has been developed as the basis for conducting emergency operations within the City of Santee. It provides a framework for the City of Santee to use in performing emergency functions before, during, and after an emergency event, natural disaster or technological incident. This EOP supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The City shall work together with local, State, and Federal agencies to effectively and efficiently prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. This plan is intended to be in accordance with all existing Federal, State and local statutes. All Federal, State, and local laws supersede the policies and procedures listed in this plan.

*****Include a copy of the City Council Resolution once the EOP has been adopted*****

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

The City of Santee is committed to providing for the safety residents and properties within the jurisdiction. Their level of safety is dependent upon the continuation of public services before, during and after an emergency or disaster.

The City of Santee is mandated by federal, state, and local laws to ensure that mitigation efforts are enhanced, preparedness is encouraged, responsiveness is assured, and recovery is achieved efficiently and effectively, before, during, and after man-made or natural disasters which may occur within the jurisdiction.

The City of Santee's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) was developed following recommended guidance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 Version 2.0. The EOP is an all-hazards document which addresses emergency response functions of local government departments, public officials, and other public and private organizations during emergencies/disasters. The plan was developed through a collaborative effort of City departments, including public safety agencies such as fire, police, and public works. These organizations play a pivotal and functional role in responding to emergencies.

The City of Santee EOP is based on the County of San Diego Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OA EOP). It is designed to meet the needs of the City of Santee with respect to organizational structure and the City's top hazards.

The EOP applies to all City of Santee departments, employees, and others participating in protection, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery efforts within the City of Santee. Furthermore, all stakeholders should maintain their own procedures and actively participate in the training, exercise, and maintenance needed to support this plan.

The Santee Emergency Manager is responsible for the development and maintenance of the City's EOP. Any changes to the plan must be submitted to the Emergency Manager for official updates to the plan. The City of Santee City Council approval will not be necessary for minor changes and daily operational issues. It will be necessary, however, when major changes or responsibilities are modified.

The 2020 EOP shall supersede all previous versions of the City of Santee EOP.

PLAN CONCURRENCE

Provide evidence that the assigned emergency agencies agree with how the plan describes their tasks. This may be in the form of a letter of concurrence or a sign-off sheet. (SEMS)

*****This section is optional*****

RECORD OF CHANGES

Change #	Date	Point of Contact	Summary of Change

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

Department/Agency	Position	Method of Delivery	Date

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The City of Santee Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) was developed to describe the City's comprehensive emergency management system, which provides for a coordinated response to any natural disaster or man-made emergency. This plan establishes the emergency organization and addresses the coordination of emergency response activities. The goal of this plan is to provide for a coordinated effective response to ensure the protection of life, property and the environment.

This plan was developed with input from partnering jurisdictions within San Diego County and is consistent with operational concepts defined in plans throughout the region, including the Operational Area (OA) Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP facilitates coordination among responding agencies, clearly defining areas of responsibility for effective response to any emergency.

Scope

Santee's EOP applies to any extraordinary emergency, within the City of Santee, associated with any hazard, natural or human caused, which may affect the City and result in a planned, coordinated response by multiple City departments, partner agencies, or jurisdictions. The City of Santee is responsible for ensuring emergency preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all populations within the geographic boundary that defines the City of Santee.

The Santee emergency organization includes all City departments having a role in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery, and includes sources of outside support, which might be provided (through mutual aid and specific statutory authorities) by other jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and the private sector.

The operational response concepts outlined in this plan will be employed by all responding departments and agencies. The EOP is flexible and scalable and can be adapted as necessary to satisfy the response needs of the emergency.

This EOP has been developed to provide guidance for the City of Santee based on the following objectives:

- Provide a system for the effective management of emergencies, including describing how people (e.g. unaccompanied minors, individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs (AFN), and individuals with limited English-speaking proficiency) and property are protected.
- Identify lines of authority and relationships.
- Assign tasks and responsibilities.
- Ensure adequate maintenance of facilities, services, and resources.
- Provide a framework for adequate resources for recovery operations.

Whole Community Approach

The City of Santee is fully committed to planning for the needs of the whole community. The whole community concept is a process by which residents, emergency management representatives, organizational and community leaders, and government officials can understand and assess the needs of their respective communities and determine the best ways to organize and strengthen their resources, capacities, and interests. Engaging in whole community emergency management planning builds a more effective path to societal security and resilience.

In keeping with the whole community approach, this plan was developed with the guidance of representatives from County departments/agencies, City departments, special districts, law enforcement, fire services, emergency management, access and functional needs communities, tribal communities, business and industry, and various other public and private stakeholders. The effectiveness of emergency response is largely predicated on the preparedness and resiliency of the collective community.

Community resiliency consists of three key factors:

1. The ability of first responder agencies (e.g. fire, law, emergency medical services) to divert from their day-to-day operations to the emergency effectively and efficiently.
2. The strength and inclusivity of the emergency management system and organizations within the region, to include the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), mass notification systems, emergency public information systems, etc.
3. The civil preparedness of the region's citizens, businesses, and community organizations.

Focusing on enhancing all three of these components constantly focuses the City of Santee on improving the region's resiliency.

Situation

Sunny climate, good schools, small-town friendliness. Santee prides itself on having a lean government that responds to its citizens' concerns. Collectively, these are among the key attributes of the City of Santee, which in 2018 had an estimated population of 58,115. Quality-of-life issues are important to local residents, who simultaneously value the abundance of open space as well as convenient shopping in the City's retail core. Santee also boasts a low crime rate and a median annual household income of $83,533.

Hazards

The City of Santee is exposed to several hazards and has the potential to be impacted to varying degrees from natural, technological, or man-made disasters. The City of Santee continues to work with local planning groups to determine its exposure and loss potential to identified hazards in the City.

Through the hazard mitigation planning process, the City has identified wildfire, dam failure (flood inundation), earthquake (liquefaction and landslide), hazardous materials release, and

man-made hazards (terrorism, crime, plane crash, etc.). These hazards are briefly described below and are covered more in-depth in the San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Wildfire

The northern portion of the City is undeveloped, difficult to access hilly terrain. This area and the adjacent undeveloped areas outside the City have been subject to multiple fires in the past. Most of the adjacent undeveloped areas have been set aside to remain in their natural state.

Dam Failure/Flood

The City is split by the San Diego River that has a significant flow volume and floodway/floodplain. The San Diego River watershed also has two significant dams upstream.

Earthquake

There are numerous ancient landslides within the City including some that have been reactivated and resulted in the partial or complete loss of homes. The San Diego River floodplain consists of alluvial soils that are subject to liquefaction during seismic events. Additionally, the City is within 10 miles of a significant earthquake fault.

Hazardous Materials Release

Three freeways are within the City and a major arterial within the City is designated as a federal oversized load route. Numerous industrial facilities within the City handle hazardous materials on a regular basis

Human Caused Events

Terrorism and crime can create vulnerabilities within the facilities within the City. The flight paths and landing zones of an adjacent general aviation airport and nearby military airfield pass over the City.

In addition, the City of Santee could also be impacted by the hazards in neighboring jurisdictions. The City of El Cajon, the City of San Diego, and the unincorporated areas of the County of San Diego are bordering jurisdictions to the City of Santee. Their jurisdictional hazards almost mirror Santee's hazards and have the potential to cross jurisdictional boundaries and require a coordinated response between the jurisdictions. More information on the hazards of neighboring jurisdictions can also be found in the San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Assumptions

The following assumptions apply to this plan:

- Emergency management activities are accomplished using SEMS and NIMS.

- Emergency response is best coordinated at the lowest level of government involved in the emergency.
- Local authorities maintain operational control and responsibility for emergency management activities within their jurisdiction, unless otherwise superseded by statute or agreement.
- Mutual Aid is requested when needed and provided as available.
- Mitigation activities conducted prior to the occurrence of a disaster result in a potential reduction in loss of life, injuries, and damage.
- Supporting plans and procedures are updated and maintained by responsible parties.

Inclusive Emergency Management Practices

The City of Santee is committed to achieving and fostering a whole community emergency management system that is fully inclusive of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Through the integration of community-based organizations, service providers, government programs, and individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs into the planning process, meaningful partnerships have been developed and leveraged that enable the City to create, support, and sustain an inclusive emergency management system.

In the City of Santee, all programs, services, and activities provided to residents during times of emergency, to maximum extent feasible, will be inclusive of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. The following are key focus areas for inclusive service delivery and support:

- Accessible transportation
- Assistance animals
- Dietary restrictions and needs
- Assistive equipment and services
- Accessible public messaging
- Evacuation assistance
- Restoration of essential services
- Language translation and interpretation services
- Service delivery site ADA compliance

In addition to observing inclusive planning practices, the City of Santee is also cognizant of Federal and State laws that govern the service of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs during emergency planning and response efforts. The City of Santee complies with Federal laws that prohibit discrimination in emergency management programs on the basis of disability, which includes the following:

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1975

Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006

Rehabilitation Act of 1973

Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968

Twenty-First Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010

Telecommunications Act of 1996

Additionally, the City of Santee complies with California Government Code § 8593.3, which requires government agencies to integrate planning for the needs of individuals with access and functional needs into emergency operations plans. As stated in the aforementioned Code, this includes planning for individuals who have developmental or intellectual disabilities, physical disabilities, chronic conditions, injuries, limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking, older adults, children, people living in institutionalized settings, or those who are low income, homeless, or transportation disadvantaged, including, but not limited to, those who are dependent on public transit or those who are pregnant.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

It is the responsibility of the City of Santee to establish and maintain a comprehensive approach to emergency management to mitigate the effects of hazardous events. The City has the primary responsibility for preparedness and response activities within our jurisdiction. The City's emergency organization operates under SEMS and NIMS, which are based on the Incident Command System (ICS) and the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS). These management systems are designed to provide a structure for response to any emergency, large or small. SEMS consists of the emergency management systems of all local jurisdictions (including special districts), OAs (county-wide), Cal OES Mutual Aid Regions (two or more counties) and State Government. SEMS is scalable and may not require a complete activation of all levels. The incident will dictate the level of activation required.

Preparedness

During non-emergency times, the City remains in a constant state of readiness. The potential for natural disasters and/or man-made hazards/incidents places a continued emphasis on preparedness activities. Preparedness activities are those activities which help City staff support and enhance response to an emergency. Emergency planning, staff training and exercises,

hazard identification and assessment, resource identification, public awareness and education focus on the City's preparedness for all hazards.

City public safety departments other entities, identified in this plan as having either a primary or support responsibilities during emergencies, maintain policies and procedures for responding. City personnel receive training on emergency response procedures, both at the field level, and in the emergency operations center.

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

The CERT program is an all-risk, all-hazard training, designed to educate residents in the community about disaster preparedness. CERT is a valuable program that helps residents protect themselves, their families, their neighbors, and their neighborhood during an emergency. The City of Santee CERT program provides preparedness opportunities to City residents through various workshops and training courses.

Public Education/Outreach

The Santee Fire Department and San Diego Sheriff's Department support emergency preparedness through public education. The Fire Department's Public Education Officer and fire personnel engage with the public to inform residents about the different hazards and provides community presentations to increase public knowledge about emergency preparedness, response and recovery operations.

Training and Exercise

The City strives to ensure personnel have the training necessary to perform daily operations and serve in an emergency role during any incident. The City follows the NIMS guidelines to ensure EOC personnel are adequately trained and familiar with their roles and responsibilities during emergency response.

The City also participates in the countywide reoccurring two-year exercise schedule, which includes a tabletop exercise in year one, followed by a full-scale exercise in year two. Every two-year cycle focuses on a different hazard/scenario and provides an opportunity for emergency responders and EOC staff to test regional coordination, plans and procedures. In addition, the City engages in internal exercises as needed to test City-specific operations, policies, and procedures.

Mitigation

Emphasis is also placed on mitigation measures to reduce losses from disasters, including the development and enforcement of appropriate land use, design and construction regulations. Identified hazards will be made safer via ordinance, regulations, public awareness campaigns, special mitigation projects, and policy making.

The City has identified its top hazards and corresponding mitigation activities, listed in the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The City's Development Services Department – enforces earthquake building code standards. Additionally, all City projects are subjected to an

environmental assessment initial report which provides site-specific information on existing natural hazards and other environmental concerns.

The City's zoning ordinances and the California Building Code support mitigation efforts through the enforcement of fire codes and earthquake standards. Other City regulations help mitigate potential hazards through several code enforcements such as installation of water systems of adequate size and pressure for firefighting, ensuring adequate roadway widths for emergency vehicle access, and avoiding projects in floodplains.

Additionally, the City continually applies for hazard mitigation grants through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation grants that are offered through the state.

Response

All emergency response activities will be initiated and managed as best possible with City resources. The City is responsible for directing and/or coordinating emergency operations, while the other levels within the SEMS structure provide support when requested or as needed. When the emergency exceeds the City's capabilities, mutual aid assistance should be requested through established agreements with other local jurisdictions, the Operational Area (OA), and the State and Federal governments.

Any response to an emergency will progress through the SEMS organizational response levels. The chart below depicts the five organizational levels of SEMS and how activation levels grow with the scale of the incident.

Chart 1
The Five SEMS Organizational Levels

State	Statewide resource coordination integrated with federal agencies.
Regional	Manages and coordinates information and resources among operational areas.
Operational Area	Manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among all local governments within the boundary of a county.
Local	Manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities within its jurisdiction.
Field	Commands on-scene information, resources, and priorities.

All incidents will be managed at the lowest possible level, using standard operating procedures established by the responding departments or agencies. Responders use ICS to manage response operations. If an incident exceeds normal incident response procedures, the City will activate established mutual aid channels prior to requesting support from the OA.

Local On-Scene Command and Management

An Incident Commander (Police, Fire, or Public Works) will be responsible for all response activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources.

The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all operations at the incident site. When multiple command authorities are involved, the incident may be led by a unified command comprised of officials who have jurisdictional authority and/or functional responsibility for the incident under an appropriate law, ordinance, or agreement. The unified command provides direct, on-scene control of tactical operations.

At the tactical level, on-scene incident command and management organization are located at an Incident Command Post, which is typically comprised of local and mutual aid responders.

EOP Activation

The City of Santee's EOP is an all-hazards plan that is scalable and flexible to meet the response needs of an incident. The EOP should be activated when an emergency has occurred or might occur that will meet any condition constituting a local emergency. The EOP shall be activated under the following circumstances:

- On the order of the Director of Emergency Services, who is designated by the City of Santee Municipal Code, Chapter 2.32, provided that the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency has been proclaimed in accordance with the ordinance.
- When the Operational Area (OA) County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services proclaims a local emergency that includes the City of Santee.
- When the Governor has proclaimed a state of emergency in an area including the City of Santee.
- Automatically on the proclamation of a state of war emergency as defined in the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2, California Government Code).
- A Presidential declaration of national emergency

Authority to Activate

The City of Santee Municipal Code charges the Director of Emergency Services and the Emergency Manager to develop the emergency plan and manage the emergency programs of the City. These individuals will also be responsible for the activation of the City's EOP. The following personnel have the authority to activate the EOP:

- Director of Emergency Services (City Manager)
- Acting City Manager
- Fire Chief
- SDSO Captain
- Director of Community Services Department / Public Works
- Emergency Manager

Levels of Activation

The State of California Emergency Plan identifies three levels of emergencies used to categorize emergency response. These same levels are used by the San Diego County Operational Area (OA), including the City of Santee.

ACTIVATION LEVEL	CONDITIONS / DEFINITION
Normal Operations / Monitoring	A constant state of readiness, wherein emergency management functions maintain situational awareness and operational capabilities. First responders manage day-to-day incidents within this level.
LEVEL 3	A minor to moderate incident wherein local resources are adequate and available. A local emergency is unlikely.
LEVEL 2	A moderate to severe emergency wherein local resources are not adequate and mutual aid may be required from the OA, region, or state. A local emergency may or may not be proclaimed.
LEVEL 1	Major disasters wherein resources in or near the impacted area are overwhelmed and extensive, and state and/or federal resources are required. A local emergency proclamation is likely, and state of emergency may be proclaimed. A presidential declaration of emergency or major disaster may be requested.

Emergency Operations Center

The City of Santee Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is integral in the coordination of successful response and recovery operations. The EOC serves in support of the incident commander and field responders. With centralized decision making, personnel and other resources can be utilized more effectively. Coordination of activities through the EOC ensures that all tasks are accomplished with little or no duplication of effort, and with the highest probability of success.

Day-to-day operations are conducted by departments and agencies throughout the City. When a major emergency or disaster occurs, the EOC provides the centralized management needed to facilitate a coordinated response.

EOC Activation

The level of EOC activation is dependent on the severity of the impending disaster or emergency. EOC activation levels are likely to correspond with the emergency response levels listed above.

Activation Procedures

1. The Incident Commander will submit a recommendation for EOC activation through their chain of command (Fire Police, and/or Public Works).
2. The Fire Chief, Police Chief, or Community Services/Public Works Director will notify the Director of Emergency Services (City Manager) and advise of the impending emergency requiring EOC activation.
3. The Director of Emergency Services will coordinate with City public safety personnel and decide on EOC activation.
4. EOC staff will be notified through the City's mass notification system of an EOC activation.

The decision to activate the EOC may be considered under the following circumstances:

Event	Activation Level	Recommended Staffing
• Structure fire displacing large number of residents • Police activity requiring evacuation or shelter in place • Two or more large incidents involving 2 or more City departments • Notified of a credible attack on a target within the City boundaries • Minor earthquake of 4.0 – 4.9 magnitude within San Diego County and affecting Santee • Severe storm predicted to bring high wind and heavy rain • Notification of Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) affecting Santee • EOC activation in a neighboring jurisdiction during a major event	**LEVEL 3** Monitoring	• EOC Director • Operations Section Coordinator • Planning Section Coordinator • Public Information Officer
• Emergency involving multiple City departments with heavy resource involvement • Wildland fire threatening developed areas • Severe weather damage necessitating damage assessment information collection • Moderate Earthquake 5.0 – 5.9 magnitude centered in San Diego County.	**LEVEL 2** Transitional Activation – modified as needed	• **All <u>LEVEL ONE</u> positions and:** o Section Coordinators o Agency Representatives as needed o Branches / Units as needed

Event	Activation Level	Recommended Staffing
• Any natural disaster causing evacuations and/or damages • Major Earthquake of 6.0 or greater, centered in the City of Santee or neighboring jurisdiction • A Local Emergency has been proclaimed for the City of Santee. • A State of Emergency has been declared by the Governor in our County.	**LEVEL 1** Full Activation	• All EOC positions o Staff for second operational period alerted

EOC Deactivation

The decision to deactivate the EOC will be a coordinated discussion among City leadership and the incident commander/unified command in the field. There are several factors that influence the decision to deactivate the EOC however, the EOC is generally deactivated when the incident response operations have concluded and begin transitioning to recovery operations. It should be noted that the EOC may need to remain activated to facilitate recovery operations. Therefore, EOC deactivations are situation dependent.

Emergency Operations Center Organization

The City's Emergency Manager is responsible to ensure the readiness of the EOC and EOC personnel. All City departments are required to provide staff to fill EOC positions as necessary.

During emergency operations, the EOC, in accordance with SEMS, is organized into six major functional areas. They are:

1. Policy Group
2. Management
3. Operations
4. Planning/Intelligence
5. Logistics
6. Finance/Administration

There are several procedural responsibilities common to all the sections. These responsibilities include gathering information and verification; making decisions; coordinating; briefing; advising; following procedures; providing, notifying and scheduling staff; and keeping comprehensive records.

An EOC organization chart can be found in Attachment 2.

EOC Location

The EOC is located at the City of Santee City Hall. The Alternate EOC is located at the City of Santee Public Works Operations Center. The EOC will be used during any EOC activation unless that location is inaccessible/unusable, at which time operations would be moved to the alternate EOC.

Proclamation of Local Emergency

The Director of Emergency Services (or in absence, the alternates) is empowered to request the City council to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a “local emergency” if the City Council is in session, or to issue such proclamation if the City Council is not in session.

Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by the Director of Emergency Services, the City Council shall ratify the proclamation at their next regularly scheduled council meeting held after the date of the proclamation, or the proclamation shall have no further force or effect unless terminated sooner by the City council at a special meeting called by the council for that purpose.

In the local proclamation, the Director of Emergency Services may also request the Governor to proclaim a “state of emergency” when, in the opinion of the Director, the locally available resources are inadequate to cope with the emergency.

Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed, a copy of the proclamation will be sent to the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services as the Operational Area and be requested that the OA forward the local proclamation to the State for further considerations.

A local proclamation empowers the Director of Emergency Services to:

- Make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by such emergency; provided, however, such rules and regulations must be confirmed at the earliest practicable time by the City council,
- To obtain vital supplies, equipment, and such other properties found lacking and needed for the protection of life and property and to bind the City for the fair value thereof and, if required immediately, to commandeer the same for public use,
- To require emergency services of any City officer or employee and, in the event of the proclamation of a “state of emergency” in the county in which this City is located or the existence of a “state of war emergency,” to command the aid of as many citizens of this community as deemed necessary in the execution of his/her duties; such persons shall be entitled to all privileges, benefits, and immunities as are provided by state law for registered disaster service workers.
- To requisition necessary personnel or material of any City department or agency, and
- To execute all his/her ordinary power as City Manager, all the special powers conferred upon him/her by this chapter or by resolution or emergency plan pursuant hereto adopted by the City Council, and by any other lawful authority.

Mutual Aid

Mutual aid, including personnel, supplies, and equipment, is provided in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and other local Mutual Aid Agreements. The Master Mutual Aid Agreement is described in further detail in Attachment 1.

In San Diego County, jurisdictions are linked through various mutual aid agreements. The City of Santee, through its Fire Department, contract Police Department, and Public Works Department have existing mutual aid agreements, including automatic mutual aid, with regional partners. These agreements are often utilized daily and are always available on an as needed basis.

The City of Santee EOP is supported by various strategic and tactical plans of City departments, as well as the operational plans of partner agencies throughout San Diego County. The City's EOP is designed under the guidance of the Operational Area EOP. The emergency preparedness, response, and recovery process, polices, and activities described within this EOP are consistent with the uniform coordination that exists among all OA partners in local government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.

Additional information about the process for mutual aid operations can be found in the functional annexes of the County of San Diego EOP. These annexes describe mutual aid coordination for fire and rescue, law enforcement, care and shelter, public health, public works, and many other functions.

Additional Response Considerations

During emergency response, it is important to ensure that preparedness and response strategies serve the needs of the entire population within the City. This includes vulnerable populations. Strategies rooted in inclusive emergency management practices will ensure that all populations are considered, and the necessary services are provided to all impacted communities.

Physical, Programmatic and Communications Needs

Emergencies are not selective about the communities or the people they impact. Individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs may experience a greater impact from disasters because of disruptions in their support systems and loss of equipment, supplies, transportation, and communication.

The City, in coordination with the County of San Diego, continues to plan for the needs of individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs, including but not limited to providing accessible transportation during evacuations, providing public information in multiple languages, language translation services at evacuation and recovery centers, and training first responders on how to interact with persons with physical, cognitive, and emotional disabilities.

There are key principles to consider when planning for the needs of persons with disabilities and access and functional needs. These principles guide the programs and activities necessary for addressing the needs of these individuals:

1. **Equal Access**
    a. People with disabilities must be able to access the same programs and services as the general population.
2. **Physical Access**

a. People with disabilities must be able to access locations where emergency programs and services are provided.

3. **Access to Effective Communication**
    a. People with disabilities must be given the same information provided to the general population. Communications with people with disabilities must be as effective as communications with others.
4. **Inclusion**
    a. People with disabilities have the right to participate in and receive the benefits of emergency programs, services, and activities.
5. **Integration**
    a. Emergency programs, services, and activities typically must be provided in an integrated setting.
6. **Program Modifications**
    a. People with disabilities must have equal access to programs and services, which may entail modifications.
7. **No Charge**
    a. People with disabilities may not be charged to cover the costs of measures necessary to ensure equal access and nondiscrimination.

Essential Needs of Children

It has been established that children have unique physical and emotional needs when a disaster occurs. Children are at increased risk of physical, psychological, developmental and emotional harm, and respond differently to these traumatic event s than adults do. Children require protection from physical harm, exploitation or violence, psychosocial distress, family separation, abuses related to evacuation, denial of access to quality education and recruitment into gangs. Working with partner agencies, the City's goal is to adequately address these needs and provide for children.

Regarding family separation, the City sheltering policies (in conjunction with the Red Cross) require the intake of family units. Parents and children are linked through an established identification system and children are not allowed to leave the shelter without being accompanied by the adult they came with. When dealing with unaccompanied minors, arrangements are made to bring in support from law enforcement and County of San Diego Child Support Services to ensure they receive the additional assistance they need. Additionally, arrangements are made to provide children in shelters a "normal" lifestyle, including play areas, dietary needs, and opportunities to communicate with trained professionals reading emotional and psychological concerns.

Household Pets and Service Animals

The City of Santee is partnered with the San Diego Humane Society who is equipped to shelter animals in an emergency response situation. Animal Control Officers are available 365 days per year on a standby basis to pick up dangerous or injured animals. They have vehicles for transport, including animal control trucks. The San Diego Humane Society is a member of the regional welfare coalition with Chula Vista, Coronado, El Cajon, County of San Diego, Friends of Cats, and the Rancho Coastal Humane Society. The partners of the coalition collectively assist one another during emergencies.

Recovery

A successful recovery operation begins before the disaster occurs. Recovery operations include the development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities, as well as the reconstitution of government operations and services.

The City participated in the development of the San Diego County Operational Area Recovery Plan, which is activated as necessary during any emergency requiring large scale recovery activities. The Director of Emergency Services or a designated Recovery Director will manage the City's recovery operations in accordance with the recovery plan. As the incident transitions from response to recovery, EOC staff will be reassigned as necessary to support the recovery operation and fulfill recovery roles and responsibilities.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

General

The City of Santee has the overall responsibility to provide an effective emergency response within the City's geographical boundaries. The City follows SEMS and NIMS principles for incident management. These emergency management systems provide not only for the on-scene management of an incident, but also for the coordination of response activities between City departments and external partners.

Organization

The City of Santee municipal code establishes the emergency organization for the City.

All officers and employees of this City, together with those volunteer forces enrolled to aid them during an emergency, and all groups, organizations, and persons who may by agreement or operation of law, pressed into emergency service duties, specific to the protection of life and property in this City during such emergency, shall constitute the emergency organization of the City.

Emergency Council

The City of Santee Emergency Council is responsible for overseeing the development of emergency and mutual aid plans and agreements, and the ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations necessary to implement the emergency plans and mutual aid agreements. The Emergency Council will also recommend that these plans, agreements, ordinances, etc. be adopted by the City Council. The Emergency Council is comprised of:

- Mayor, Chair of the Emergency Council
- Director of Emergency Services, Vice Chair of the Emergency Council
- Fire Chief
- Other representatives of civic, business, labor, veterans, professional, or other organizations having an official emergency responsibility, as appointed by the Director of Emergency Services

Director of Emergency Services

The City Manager is the Director of Emergency Services and is empowered to control and direct the effort of the emergency organization of this City to prepare and carry out emergency plans for the protection of persons and property within the City. Additionally, the Director will ensure that emergency functions are coordinated with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations and affected private persons during emergency response.

Assistant Director of Emergency Services

The Assistant Director of Emergency Services is appointed by the Director and empowered to act on behalf of the Director in his/her absence.

Line of Succession

It is incumbent upon all levels of government to establish a line of succession of authority if current officers are unable to carry out their responsibilities. An individual serving as Acting City Manager/Director of Emergency Services has the authority and powers of the position of City Manager/Director of Emergency Services.

Director of Emergency Services Line of Succession

Order of Succession	Title
First	Acting City Manager / City Director Identified by the City Manager in his/her absence
Second	Fire Chief

Disaster Service Workers

Per CA Government Section 3100-3109, all public employees are hereby declared to be disaster service workers (DSW) subject to such disaster service activities as may be assigned to them by their superiors or by law. The term "public employees" includes all persons employed by the state or any county, City, City and county, state agency or public district.

The City of Santee may utilize DSWs during emergency response as necessary.

Seat of Government

It is incumbent upon all levels of government to designate temporary seats of government in the event the normal location is not available. The normal seat of government for the City of Santee is located at 10601 Magnolia Ave., Santee, CA 92071. In the event this location is not available, the temporary seat of government will be located at the following locations below, unless another location is specifically designated:

Order of Alternate Locations	Location	Address
First	Fire Station 4	8950 Cottonwood Ave. Santee, CA 92071
Second	Fire Station 5	9130 Carlton Oaks Dr. Santee, CA 92071
Third	Operations Center	9534 Via Zapador Santee, CA 92071

The City Clerk maintains a “Clerk in a Box”, which includes the materials needed to continue City Council meetings and City Administration operations as necessary. Materials include vital records (Municipal Code), important handbooks and forms (resolutions, agendas, minutes, etc.), and various other supplies.

Emergency Preparedness Structure

In the City of Santee, emergency operations are divided into emergency functions or response areas. Each emergency function or response area is generally assigned to appropriate City departments, emergency personnel, and/or external partners. Specific details regarding each emergency function and the requirements to accomplish a given function are contained within position checklists, standard operating procedures/guides, or specific annexes. The matrix in the next section briefly identifies emergency functions/response areas and the City departments or external partners responsible for ensuring these functions are carried out or addressed.

Roles/Functional Responsibilities Matrix

FUNCTIONS/ RESPONSE AREA	Primary (P) and Supporting (S) Departments																			Supporting Agencies										
	City Council	Mayor	City Manager (EOCD)	Deputy City Manager	Assistant City Manager	Animal Care	City Attorney	City Clerk	Communications PIO	Development Services	Economic Development	Finance	Fire	Human Resources	Information Technology	Library	Police	Public Works	Recreation	Emergency Management	County of San Diego (OA)	Cal Highway Patrol	American Red Cross	County Office of Education	Salvation Army	Humane Society	SDG&E	2-1-1 San Diego	VOAD	Cal OES
MANAGEMENT																														
EOC Activation			P	P	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S										
Public Information	S	S	S			S			P				S				S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S
Emergency Council		P	P	P									P				P	P												
Policy Group	S	P	P					P																						
Emergency Proclamations	S	S	P				S	S					S				S	S		S										
Press Conferences		P	P						S				S				S	S		S	S									
Rumor Control			P																											
OPERATIONS																														
Incident Command													P /S				P /S	P /S		S										
EOC Management																				P										
Alert/Warning									S				S				P	S		S								S		
Evacuation/ Re-entry									S				S				P	S		S										

FUNCTIONS/ RESPONSE AREA	Primary (P) and Supporting (S) Departments																			Supporting Agencies										
	City Council	Mayor	City Manager (EOCD)	Deputy City Manager	Assistant City Manager	Animal Care	City Attorney	City Clerk	Communications PIO	Development Services	Economic Development	Finance	Fire	Human Resources	Information Technology	Library	Police	Public Works	Recreation	Emergency Management	County of San Diego (OA)	Cal Highway Patrol	American Red Cross	County Office of Education	Salvation Army	Humane Society	SDG&E	2-1-1 San Diego	VOAD	Cal OES
Access Control													S				P													
Traffic Control																	P	S				S								
Crowd Control													S				P	S												
Animal Rescue						P																				S				
Establish Perimeter																	P	S												
Site/Scene Security																	P													
Search and Rescue													P				S													
Fire Suppression			S			S			S			S	P				S	S	S	S	S										
Hazardous Materials													S				S	S		S	P									
Radiological Protection													S							S	P									
Medical Multi-Casualty													P				S			S	S									
Public Health													S							S	P									
Behavioral Health																				S	P									
Agriculture																				S	P									

FUNCTIONS/ RESPONSE AREA	Primary (P) and Supporting (S) Departments																			Supporting Agencies										
	City Council	Mayor	City Manager (EOCD)	Deputy City Manager	Assistant City Manager	Animal Care	City Attorney	City Clerk	Communications PIO	Development Services	Economic Development	Finance	Fire	Human Resources	Information Technology	Library	Police	Public Works	Recreation	Emergency Management	County of San Diego (OA)	Cal Highway Patrol	American Red Cross	County Office of Education	Salvation Army	Humane Society	SDG&E	2-1-1 San Diego	VOAD	Cal OES
Shelter Operations																			P /S	S	S		P							
Debris Removal																		P		S	S									
Flood Fighting																				S										
Utility Restoration																		P		S							P			
PLANNING/ INTELLIGENCE																														
Situational Awareness						S			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P										
Documentation							S	P	S			S								S										
GIS															P															
Advanced Planning										P										S										
LOGISTICS																														
Supply																		P												
Transportation																		P												
Facilities																		P												
Personnel														P																
Communications/IT															P															

FUNCTIONS/ RESPONSE AREA	Primary (P) and Supporting (S) Departments																			Supporting Agencies										
	City Council	Mayor	City Manager (EOCD)	Deputy City Manager	Assistant City Manager	Animal Care	City Attorney	City Clerk	Communications PIO	Development Services	Economic Development	Finance	Fire	Human Resources	Information Technology	Library	Police	Public Works	Recreation	Emergency Management	County of San Diego (OA)	Cal Highway Patrol	American Red Cross	County Office of Education	Salvation Army	Humane Society	SDG&E	2-1-1 San Diego	VOAD	Cal OES
Volunteer Coordination																				P /S										
Donations Management																				P /S										
FINANCE/ADMIN																														
Compensation and Claims												P								S										
Cost Accounting												P								S										
Procurement												P								S										
Reimbursement												P								S	S									S
RECOVERY																														
Recovery Director										P								S		S										
Damage Assessment									S	S			S				S	P		S	S								S	S
Debris Removal										S		S						P		S	S								S	
Public Assistance	S		S															S		P	S									S
Individual Assistance	S		S															S		P	S								S	S
Local Assistance Center									S	S	S	S	S					S	S	S	P								S	S

Assignment of Responsibilities

This section lists the roles and responsibilities of City departments and/or personnel assigned to the emergency organization.

Emergency Council

- Develop emergency plans, agreements, and mutual aid plans
- Develop ordinances, resolutions, rules, and regulations to implement emergency and mutual aid plans
- Provide direction for the emergency organization

Mayor and City Council

The role of the Mayor and City Council is extremely important to ensure the continuity of government during emergencies or disasters. Roles and responsibilities include:

- The Mayor is the Chair of the Emergency Council
- Mayor may serve as the primary spokesperson to the media for the City (in coordination with the City's Public Information Officer (PIO)).
- The City Council will communicate with and report the needs of their constituents to the Director of Emergency Services and/or Mayor.
    - Conduct public meetings to determine public needs and identify current or future City actions related to the disaster
- The City Council must validate/ratify any Proclamations of Local Emergency.
    - The initial proclamation must be approved by City Council within seven days of the proclamation and reviewed and re-approved every 14 days.
- Address any issues that require consideration of the governing body.
    - Review requirements for special legislation and development of policy.
- Establish executive-level policies and pass important resolutions for the management of the emergency.
- Consider and advise both short- and long-term recovery strategies.
- Host and accompany VIPs and government officials on tours of the emergency/disaster.

Policy Group

The Policy Group is an advisory body to the Emergency Operations Center. The Policy Group is made up of the City Manager and City department leadership. Responsibilities of the Policy Group include:

- Provide policy, direction, and guidance for incident management, including making executive/priority decisions.
- Advise City Council on emergency response, recovery and management issues, as well as set priorities and establish policies governing EOC operations and activities.
- Ensure long-range, logistical, and recovery planning.
- Maintain active liaison with elected officials in other jurisdictions throughout the OA.
- Ensure emergency proclamations are made.

Director of Emergency Services

The Director of Emergency Services is responsible for:

- Request proclamation of local emergency
- Request governor to proclaim state of emergency
- Coordinate the direction of the emergency organization
- Represent the City in dealings with public and private agencies
- Represent the emergency organization in front of City Council to make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property.
- Authorize personnel to obtain resources necessary for the protection of life and property
- Authorize the utilization of disaster service workers to support the emergency response

Fire Department

The Fire Department is responsible for daily fire suppression and prevention operation, including structural fires, medical emergency response, and hazardous materials response or public assistance. In addition, the Fire Department must maintain levels of training to respond to disasters that are beyond the scope of daily duties. Responsibilities include:

- Coordinate and conduct necessary training to adequately perform functions and responsibilities during emergencies.
- In coordination with the Police Department, maintain adequate training on procedures and processes for managing incidents at the field level using ICS, including but not limited to:
    - train accidents, including light rail;
    - aircraft accidents, including military aircraft;
    - dam failure (consistent with inundation areas);
    - hazardous material incidents (consistent with County's Hazardous Materials Response Plan)
    - earthquakes
    - floods
    - wildland fires
    - landslides
    - extreme weather or storm situations
    - epidemic or infectious outbreak
    - mass casualty incidents
- Coordinate with the Sheriff's Department on emergency public alert and warning procedures, utilizing the City's mass notification system.
- Direct all action toward stabilizing and mitigating the emergency including controlling fires, saving lives, safeguarding property and assisting other emergency services in restoring normal conditions.
- Conduct mutual aid activities in accordance with established operational procedures.
- Conduct windshield surveys as part of damage assessment activities

Law Enforcement

In general, the San Diego Sheriff's Department will assist with such activities as evacuations, traffic control/direction, scene security, search and rescue operations (if appropriately trained) and a variety of activities that fall within the purview of law enforcement agencies. These include but are not limited to:

- Coordinate and conduct necessary training to adequately perform functions and responsibilities during emergencies.
- Receive and disseminate warning information to the general public.
- Facilitate operations for evacuations/movement operations and traffic and crowd control operations, including the identification of evacuation routes, evacuation reception areas, shelter locations, and access controls for evacuated areas.
- Coordinate the establishment of emergency traffic routing and ingress/egress procedures with other local and state agencies (i.e. California Highway Patrol)
- Support search and rescue operations
- Provide security for essential facilities, services, and resources.
- In coordination with the Fire Department, maintain adequate training on procedures and processes for managing incidents at the field level using ICS, including but not limited to:
    - train accidents, including light rail;
    - aircraft accidents, including military aircraft;
    - dam failure (consistent with inundation areas);
    - hazardous material incidents (consistent with County's Hazardous Materials Response Plan)
    - earthquakes
    - floods
    - wildland fires
    - landslides
    - extreme weather or storm situations
    - epidemic or infectious outbreak
    - mass casualty incidents
- Provide staff to serve as terrorism liaison officer (TLO) to the San Diego Law Enforcement Coordination Center
    - TLO shall receive critical information to maintain situational awareness on threat levels, activity and the like, and provide information to the emergency organization for planning and response purposes
- Promote awareness to City residents regarding vigilance and the importance of deterring criminally related activity, and provide a platform for sharing of this information between the public and first responders

Public Works

The Public Works Department is responsible for providing and managing the City's infrastructure, parks and open space through high quality operations, maintenance and construction in order to optimize mobility, public and environmental health and safety. During

emergency response, public works is responsible for a variety of services needed to preserve public safety. These responsibilities include:

- Coordinate and conduct necessary training to adequately perform functions and responsibilities during emergencies.
- Provide department personnel to staff the EOC.
- Support the execution of emergency contracting support for lifesaving and life-sustaining services, to include providing potable water, ice, emergency power, and other emergency commodities and services.
- Managing, monitoring, and/or providing technical advice in the clearance, removal, and disposal of contaminated and uncontaminated debris from public property.
- Manage and coordinate contracted transportation vehicles and facilities.
- Implement storm response procedures such as providing sandbags, clearance of drainage canals, culverts, sewers, etc.

Engineering Department

The Engineering Department provides engineering services, technical expertise and oversight for the development and operations of the City's public infrastructure and facilities. Additional responsibilities include:

- Coordinate and conduct necessary training to adequately perform functions and responsibilities during emergencies.
- Provide department personnel to staff the EOC.
- Support restoration of utilities, including evaluation and repair of transportation systems (roads, bridges, etc.)
- Providing emergency repair of damaged infrastructure and critical public facilities.
- Coordinate and provide structural specialists expertise to support inspection of mass care facilities and urban search and rescue operations.
- Assist in the monitoring and stabilization of damaged structures and the demolition of structures designated as immediate hazards to public health and safety.
- Support evacuations through traffic engineering

Recreation Department

The Recreation Department will serve as the lead for mass care and shelter operations during disasters. Responsibilities include:

- Develop procedure for mobilizing Recreation personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment.
- Ensure that an adequate number of Recreation personnel are trained in shelter operations.
- Provide staff to the EOC for coordination of shelter operations with emergency response.
- Request appropriate mutual aid support for medical care and public health at City shelters

- In coordination with the American Red Cross, develop procedures for caring for displaced persons (shelter operations).
    - Ensure that all mass care operations address the whole community including those with disabilities and other access and functional needs.
- In coordination with the Animal Care Facility develop procedures for the care and shelter of pets and livestock.
- Follow established procedures to coordinate care for unaccompanied minors.

Animal Care

The San Diego Humane Society ensures health and safety for animals and citizens in the East County. During emergencies, Animal Care Facility responsibilities include:

- Prepare and maintain procedures and functional checklists for animal control response to a disaster or emergency
- Coordinate planning efforts with the County of San Diego Department of Animal Services
- Ensure adequate personnel are trained in response operations.
- Provide staff to the EOC for coordination during disasters.
- Provide for the immediate care, control, and safety of animals.
- Coordinate the transportation of animals to appropriate animal care facilities
- Minimize animal suffering, loss of life, and potential disability by ensuring timely and coordinated assistance.
- Provide for the care of animals brought to shelters or housed at staging areas and evacuation sites.
- Provide a system for returning animals to their owners after the event.

Communications / Public Information

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for implementing a proactive, informative, creative and innovative marketing and communications program. One of the most important roles of the PIO is to help our community access information and services from their City government. During disasters, providing the public with accurate information and instructions is essential to life safety and an effective response with public support. Working closely with the EOC and first responders, the PIO will coordinate all aspects of public information. Public information activities include:

- Provide staff to serve in the EOC.
- Provide personnel trained as Public Information Officers
- Participate in the countywide Joint Information System with PIOs throughout the region and share pertinent information related to the disaster
- Serve as the lead for all public information related duties. Direct and coordinate aspects of the communication with the media, the public, and other public and private agencies
- Respond to local, national, and international media requests for interviews and/or information
- Maintain the City website and provide comprehensive information to the public

- Provide updates to the media and the public via the City's social media platforms.
- Monitor social media to keep abreast of messages and possible inquiries from the media, the public, and other response agencies
- Monitor all traditional media and social media outlets and provide rumor control and correct any misinformation about the incident
- Ensure public messaging is released in multiple formats, allowing the message to reach the whole community, including those with disabilities and other access and functional needs.

Finance Department

The Finance Department must ensure that response operations are cost effective and that the City is documenting and tracking incident costs to maximize reimbursable expenses. Finance Department responsibilities include:

- Develop procedures for procuring emergency resources to sustain operations.
- Develop the process for documenting the financial cost of disaster response and recovery operations.
- Develop the process and procedure for tracking employees' time and issuing paychecks during disaster operations.
- Develop process and the procedures for submitting and processing workers' compensation claims.
- Facilitate the disaster response reimbursement process with state and federal agencies

Development Services Department

The Development Services Department serves a support function during disasters affecting the City. Potential responsibilities include:

- Serve as the Recovery Director and ensure recovery activities are implemented
- Provide structural engineers and building inspectors for damage assessment activities, as well as for recovery efforts.

City Attorney

The City Attorney's Office serves in a support role to all City departments by providing legal counsel on all City related matters. During an emergency the City Attorney's responsibility include:

- Serve as a member of the Policy Group and advise on all legal matters
- Provide assistance in presenting emergency ordinances to City Council
- Assist in the development of emergency proclamations

Information Technology Services

The Information Technology (IT) Department provides Citywide technology services, solutions, and support to all departments within the City. IT develops, implements, operates, and maintains computer hardware and software systems in order to improve the operational

efficiency and effectiveness of all departments. During an emergency the IT department responsibilities include:

- Ensure communications networks and software programs are functioning
- Oversee the installation of communications resources within the EOC.
- Ensure radio, telephone and computer resources and services are provided to EOC staff as required
- Provide expertise to City officials as it relates to cyber threats

Human Resources

The Human Resources Department develops and manages the delivery of human resources services and programs. The Human Resources Department serves a support role in emergency preparedness and response operations. The Human Resource Department responsibilities include:

- Promote personal emergency preparedness to City staff
- In coordination with the Emergency Management Program, recruit personnel to serve as member of the EOC
- Provide department staff to serve in EOC roles
- Provide information on time policies for emergency personnel during emergency response
- Process worker's compensation claims for emergency personnel
- Develop plans addressing the safety, welfare and health of all employees before, during and after a disaster
- Develop evacuation plans for employees, visitors, customers, subcontractors and vendors who work or operate at City facilities.

City Clerk

The City Clerk is responsible for preparing all logistical requirements for conduct of City Council meetings, maintaining a record of all Council proceedings, and maintaining the Citywide records management program. During a disaster the City Clerk will support response operations, responsibilities include:

- Collect documentation related to incident response and retain according to established record retention policies
- Support in the development of local emergency proclamations.

Supporting Organizations

Supporting organizations are likely to be used to support local operations in all functional areas of emergency response. Supporting organizations include state and federal agencies and departments, local organizations, nonprofit organizations, private sector and other voluntary organizations.

County of San Diego

The County of San Diego is responsible for serving as the operational area coordinator and will facilitate coordination among responding agencies. The County of San Diego commits several County departments to disaster response in their respective functional areas. These departments include, Office of Emergency Services, Environmental Health, Public Health, Communications, Sheriff, etc.

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)

Cal OES provides support to the local jurisdiction through the operational area coordinator. Cal OES serves as the conduit between the local jurisdiction and the federal government. Resources can be requested through established chain of command and will be coordinated via the mission tasking system. State agencies will provide direct or indirect support to the local jurisdiction for a wide range of activities.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

FEMA's mission is to help before, during, and after disasters. FEMA provides resources for all phases of emergency management, and most notably provides disaster relief programs for those affected by disaster.

CERT

The CERT program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community.

American Red Cross (ARC)

- Assist with shelter operations, including managing and operating shelters.
- Assist with family reunification.
- Provide counseling services as necessary.

2-1-1

- Provide current emergency information to non-emergency callers.
- Aid PIOs with media monitoring and rumor control.
- Refer volunteers to volunteer organizations that are accepting volunteers

DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

The City of Santee utilizes SEMS for coordinating all local emergencies. The framework of SEMS incorporates the use of the Incident Command System, multi-agency or interagency coordination, Operational Area concepts, and the State's master mutual aid agreement.

SEMS is flexible and scalable, and designed to meet the needs to any situation, therefore can be partially or fully implemented in response to a potential/actual threat, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident. Selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the exact resources needed and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident.

Local Response Structure

Field

Responders use ICS to manage response operations. All public safety departments follow standard operating procedures when managing an incident internally and/or in coordination with multiple City departments. During any incident, an Incident Commander (IC) or Unified Command (UC) will be established. The IC/UC responsible for developing and implementing the tactical response to the incident. Tactical roles and responsibilities are outlined in agency SOPs and other procedural guides.

Department Operations Center (DOC)

Some departments operate miniature command centers that allow them to better track their resources and manage their departmental roles and responsibilities. They are able to operate from their departmental locations without reporting to the EOC. Department operations centers communicate directly with the field, mitigating field needs potentially addressing field needs before they reach the EOC. These department assist with the coordination of emergency operations, communicating their actions with the EOC, and requesting resources outside of their scope. The DOC is linked to the EOC through the EOC Operations section and the coordinators assigned each specific function.

Management/EOC

When an incident requires activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the IC/UC maintains authority to direct the tactical response, however, the EOC assumes management of the overall coordination for the incident in addition to establishing priorities for response (and all responders). Coordination elements include but are not limited to communication, resource ordering, resource allocation, information collection, alert and warning, and public information.

The EOC is organized into six sections, each responsible for carrying out a different aspect of the response.

1. **Policy Group**

- Responsible for providing direction and intent for overall incident operations. The Policy Group focuses on setting objectives to support incident response and maintain continuity of operations for the City.

2. **Management**
    - Responsible for overall EOC operations and coordination. Facilitate the EOC response at the direction of the Policy Group and ensure all EOC functions are operational.
3. **Operations**
    - Responsible for coordinating all incident related strategic operations as directed by the Policy Group and/or Management Section. The Operations Section coordinates priority missions with the branch coordinators and ensures resource deployment is consistent with the EOC objectives.
4. **Planning and Intelligence**
    - Responsible for maintaining situational awareness for the EOC, collecting, analyzing and displaying incident related information, preparing the EOC Action Plan and maintaining resource status.
5. **Logistics**
    - Responsible for providing resources to support the City's disaster response, including, but not limited to, personnel, vehicles, and equipment
6. **Finance**
    - Responsible for ensuring all financial records are maintained and tracking all costs associated with the incident, to include cost recovery.

Operational Area

Once it has been determined that an incident is beyond the capabilities of the City and its mutual aid agreements, request for assistance will be made to the County of San Diego as the Operational Area. Direction and control of the incident remains with the City, however additional support can be provided by the County.

The County of San Diego manages the OA EOC. The decision to activate the OA EOC will be made by the Director of OES, when there is an incident involving the unincorporated area, an incident involving the unincorporated area and one or more cities, or an incident involving two or more cities. The OA EOC will help coordinate incident response with all affected local jurisdictions.

State Coordination

The OA EOC communicates with the State Operations Center (SOC) on behalf of the local jurisdictions. During major emergencies, state government resources are mobilized through Cal OES in response to requests received through regional mutual aid coordinators. Jurisdictional needs are communicated to the OA EOC who communicates these needs to the state.

Federal Coordination

When the federal government responds to an emergency or disaster within the City, it will coordinate with the state to establish a Unified Coordination Group (UCG) in accordance with unified command principles. The UCG will integrate state and federal resources and set priorities for implementation. The UCG may activate a joint field office (JFO) to facilitate the unified operation. When a JFO is activated, the SOC will transfer operations to that facility.

INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

Accurate information, analysis of that information, and sharing of the information are critical to successful planning, response, and recovery operations.

Collection

Prior to the activation of the EOC, information is collected in the field by the Incident Commander and by emergency dispatchers who may have been alerted to the incident. When the decision is made to activate the EOC, information gathering becomes one of the priorities for the EOC in order to maintain situational awareness and establish a common operating picture. The Planning and Intelligence section in the EOC is tasked with seeking out and collecting incident information and compiling the information into useable formats. Information is collected from field personnel (through the Operations Section), media outlets, social media platforms, and various other sources.

Obtaining accurate information quickly through rapid assessment is key to initiating response activities. Critical information, also called essential elements of information (EEI), includes information about:

- Lifesaving needs, such as evacuation and search and rescue.
- The status of critical infrastructure, such as transportation, utilities, communication systems, and fuel and water supplies.
- The status of critical facilities, such as police and fire stations, medical providers, water and sewage treatment facilities, and media outlets.
- The risk of damage to the community (e.g., dams and levees, facilities producing or storing hazardous materials) from imminent hazards.
- The number of citizens who have been displaced as a result of the event and the estimated extent of damage to their dwellings.
- Information about the potential for cascading events

Analysis

All information collected will be analyzed by response personnel, EOC staff, supporting agencies, decision makers, and any partner with a vested interest in the planning, response, and/or recovery. Analysis of information involves vetting and verifying that the information is accurate.

Dissemination

Once information has been collected, vetted and verified, information will be distributed widely. Information is shared from the field to the EOC and from the EOC to the field, to partner agencies, and to the public.

Internal information dissemination will be shared through several methods, including but not limited to:

- Verbal
- Email
- Web EOC
- 800 MHz Radio
- Phone (direct or conference calls)
- EOC briefings
    - Periodic EOC briefings will be held to update agencies, departments, organizations, and entities of the current status of the incident, event, or disaster. The briefings will take place as often as necessary.

All information being released to the public will be approved for release by the incident commander and/or the EOC Director. The incident PIO is responsible for releasing information through all necessary communication methods. External partners and the public may receive information through any of the aforementioned methods, and may also include:

- Press releases
- Press briefings/conferences
- Alert and warning messages
- Situational reports
- Social media
- Media outlets

COMMUNICATIONS

During normal operations, responders use the Regional Communications System (RCS) to facilitate emergency communications among response agencies throughout the county. The RCS provides public safety voice and data communications to San Diego County agencies via 800Mhz radio, for the purpose of improving public safety, public service communications, and interoperability. The San Diego County Sheriff's Department's Wireless Services Division oversees the operation and maintenance of the Regional Communications System (RCS).

Incident Communications

Response to local emergencies is managed by first responders operating under the Incident Command System (ICS). The City of Santee has designated radio channels for the public safety departments.

Fire

Day-to-day radio communications are managed by Heartland Communications (HCFA). HCFA is staffed 24/7 with dispatchers and administrative personnel. The center is responsible for all medical, fire, and rescue operations in the City of Santee and also dispatches for cities of Lemon Grove, El Cajon, La Mesa, as well as, numerous fire districts and reservation fire departments.

Law Enforcement

The San Diego Sheriff's Department dispatch center manages and coordinates law enforcement communications for the City of Santee. The San Diego Sheriff's Department dispatch also coordinates with HCFA to ensure communication coordination and interoperability with the Fire Department.

Public Works

The Public Works manages calls for service and dispatches crews as appropriate to deal with any incidents requiring public works personnel.

As incidents grow, or when multiple incidents are taking place simultaneously, existing procedures provide that the EOC is staffed to coordinate information and provide support to the incidents. The City has a dedicated set of emergency channels that can be utilized by all City departments for incident coordination.

Communication will be coordinated between all responding agencies through various forms of communications devices, channels and methods. If an incident expands beyond the City's capabilities and mutual aid is required, the RCS network provides access to conventional mutual aid / interoperability frequencies that can be used to communicate with non-member agencies when there is a need to coordinate information and/or.

When the EOC is activated, all incident related information, updates, resource requests, etc. can be shared via WebEOC in addition to any other chosen communication methods. Communication is a two-way flow (both top down and bottom up) through the established ICS structure. All communications use plain language, avoiding acronyms.

The regional communication framework is further explained in the County of San Diego Emergency Operations Plan, Annex I: Communication and Warning Systems, and the Tactical Interoperability Communications Plan.

Alert and Warning

There are three primary alert and warning systems within San Diego County. These systems are designed to provide San Diego County residents with emergency notifications. These systems are the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) and the AlertSanDiego/Accessible AlertSanDiego system.

EAS

The State of California has been divided into "EAS Operational Areas" for the purpose of disseminating emergency information. The San Diego EAS Operational Area encompasses the entire County. Under Federal guidelines, local EAS operational plans are written by the broadcast community. Two radio stations, KOGO (600 AM) the Local Primary (LP)-1 and KLSD (1360 AM) the Local Primary (LP)-2 have emergency generators and have volunteered to be the local primary stations for the OA.

All radio and television stations in San Diego County along with all cable TV providers will be broadcasting emergency public information in the event of an activation of the EAS. The system is designed so that all of the radio, TV and cable stations/systems monitor the LP-1 and LP-2 stations and forward the information to their listeners and viewers.

The County's Office of Emergency Services (OES) is authorized to activate the EAS. Local jurisdictions in the OA can contact the OES Duty Officer to activate the system in the event of the need to notify its citizens to take protective actions or to provide emergency information.

Wireless Emergency Alerts

The Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) system, is a federally maintained alert and warning system, available to all jurisdictions to notify residents in times of severe or extreme hazards within the framework, agreements, rules and protocols agreed upon by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and the Unified Disaster Council.

Through the County's existing mass notification system (Blackboard Connect), jurisdictions can initiate Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) messages. WEA messages are emergency notifications sent by authorized government alerting authorities, as determined by the jurisdiction, through mobile carriers and broadcast to mobile phones receiving a signal from cell towers within or in close proximity to the alert area.

WEA version 3.0 from FEMA/FCC incorporates .10-mile geo-targeting capability which allows jurisdictions to notify residents with greater accuracy. Since WEA messages may have regional implications and may be received by residents in surrounding jurisdictions, WEA messages require regional coordination.

If a jurisdiction's public safety official (Incident Command, or other authorized alerting authority as determined by the Jurisdiction) determines that the severity of an incident necessitates public alert through WEA, the public safety official will request that a WEA is devised and sent out through their respective dispatch agency. Use of the WEA system is solely authorized for severe or extreme hazards.

Severe or extreme hazards are incidents where an emergency threatens, or is imminently expected to threaten, life, health, or property. WEA messages must contain protective action instructions that recipients will follow to reduce vulnerability to an imminent threat. Protective action instructions include:

1. Shelter – Shelter in place
2. Evacuate – Relocate as instructed
3. Prepare – Make preparations
4. Execute – Execute a pre-planned activity
5. Avoid – Avoid the hazard
6. Monitor – View local information sources
7. All clear – The event no longer poses a threat or concern

AlertSanDiego/Accessible AlertSanDiego

The County of San Diego has instituted a regional notification system that is able to send telephone notifications, texts and emails to residents and businesses within San Diego County impacted by, or in danger of being impacted by, a disaster. This system (software), called AlertSanDiego, is used by emergency response personnel to notify residents at risk with information about the event and/or actions (such as evacuation, shelter in place, gas leak, missing person at risk, etc.)

AlertSanDiego enables emergency dispatchers to call residents, via a reverse 911 type of system, and alert them to emergency actions which may need to be taken. AlertSanDiego combines GIS mapping technologies with 9-1-1 calling data in an easy-to-use interface. The system utilizes the region's 9-1-1 database, provided by the local telephone companies, which includes both listed and unlisted landline phone numbers. It is TTY/TDD capable.

AlertSanDiego is also available in accessible formats. Accessible AlertSanDiego provides emergency management the capability of alerting and informing residents of San Diego County who are deaf, blind, hard of hearing, and deaf/blind before, during, and after a disaster. Accessible AlertSanDiego sends accessible alerts and information to internet and video capable devices, such as computers, cell phones, smart phones, tablet computers, and wireless Braille readers.

Residents are also able to self-register their Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP), cellular telephone numbers, and/or email addresses to receive notifications via phone, text, email, and/or American Sign Language with English voice and text.

If a jurisdiction’s Public Safety Official, as determined by the Jurisdiction, determines that the severity of an incident necessitates public alert through AlertSanDiego, the public safety official will be responsible for processing and disseminating the AlertSanDiego message.

Use of AlertSanDiego system is authorized for the following purposes:

1. Imminent or perceived threat to life or property

2. Disaster notifications
3. Evacuation notices
4. Public health emergencies
5. Any notification to provide emergency information to a defined community

Use of AlertSanDiego email and text alerts for registered mobile devices are authorized for the following purposes:

1. Missing Persons at risk

Public Information

The need for accurate information to be disseminated quickly to the public is a necessity during an emergency. The City's Public Information Officers staff the EOC in response to disasters or emergencies. The primary responsibility is providing the public with accurate information and instructions.

Team members must be able to quickly access tools such as the City website, social media and City network. It is possible that some team members will work from remote locations because they cannot get to the EOC. Team members process emergency information and confirm with the EOC Director as to what should be published in emergency updates distributed via all public outlets. Only information verified/approved by the Incident Commander and the EOC Director can be disseminated by the communications team. The communications team generally disseminates information about areas within the City's jurisdiction only, but makes referrals to, and coordinates with, other jurisdictions.

The communications team distributes information using several methods, including social media, email subscription services, news conferences, and incident updates (brief press releases). Updates contain public messages describing the nature of the hazard, the timing and the recommended or required protective actions the public needs to implement as well as shelter or recovery information.

All communication must be effective, equitable, and redundant. The communications team ensures all public information is accessible to the whole community. Inclusive public communications include but are not limited to:

- Accessible public information/messaging throughout event
- Social Media Platforms *including Alt Text for all images
- Direct communication accommodations
- Visual Language Translators/Pictograms
- Certified ASL (American Sign language) Interpreter/s
- Video Relay Services (VRS)/ Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) availability
- Assistive Listening Devices
- Non-English Translators
- Accessible Website updates *including alt text for all images
- Accessible materials (e.g. forms, brochures)
- Personal Assistant Services (PAS) availability
- Large font signage

- Non-English signage
- Press conference equal accessibility
- Closed Captioning

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

Administration

Documentation

Documentation of an emergency incident is a critical part of an emergency planning. An incident may have visual, audio, and written recordings that detail each step of the emergency response in order to provide a clear understanding of the events that occurred. This Information provides lessons learned and can be used to revise and/or develop more functional emergency plans.

Incident Reports

Incident reports capture the narrative of the call for service and any decisions that were made. Field responder's complete incident reports detailing actions taken. All radio communications are monitored by dispatch centers across the county, recording radio transmissions and creating transcripts for records.

Emergency Operations Center

EOC personnel complete activity logs which provide chronological log of the activities and response actions of their section. In addition to the activity logs, EOC personnel provide information to WebEOC to share with other responders in the region. WebEOC is a situational awareness tool that captures incident updates and paints a picture of incident progression.

The EOC is also responsible for producing the EOC Action Plan. The EOC Action Plan provides overall incident actions and strategies. All EOC personnel provide input to the action plan, which is approved by EOC management, and carried out by all incident personnel.

Damage Assessment/Recovery

Damage assessment and cost recovery are a significant part of incident documentation. Damage estimates are needed to secure public assistance and individual assistance for anyone affected by the disaster. The State and Federal reimbursement process requires accurate documentation of costs incurred, including personnel, equipment, materials, contracts, etc. City departments will coordinate to ensure all resources and cost are captured through the various departmental tracking systems.

Following a disaster, jurisdictions must be able to identify, quantify, and describe the damages that have occurred as a result of a disaster through damage assessments.

Damage assessments allow jurisdictions to report the level of damage experienced, substantiate requests for additional assistance from state or federal partners, and identify community needs.

The City of Santee will utilize available personnel to patrol the City and begin collecting information of the type of damaged witnessed and give estimates as to the quantity of damages. This includes personnel from Police, Public Works, Fire, Engineering, CERT members, etc. This information is collected and compiled into an initial damage estimate (IDE) report which is sent to the County Office of Emergency Services. County OES will compile all jurisdictional IDEs and submit them to the state then for further consideration of the need for preliminary damage assessments (PDA). PDA is the step in the assessment process which validates data and damages identified through IDEs. PDAs are conducted by state and federal officials. If PDAs are scheduled, the City of Santee will provide City representatives to participate in the PDA tour of the damaged areas.

The damage assessment process is described in more detail in the San Diego County Damage Assessment Concept of Operations (ConOps).

After-Action Reports

California Code of Regulations, Title 19, § 2450 requires that any jurisdiction declaring a local emergency for which the governor proclaims a state of emergency, and any state agency responding to that emergency shall complete and transmit an after-action report to Cal OES. The report must be a comprehensive review of the incident, including but not limited to response actions taken, necessary modifications to plans and procedures, and identified training needs.

The After-Action Report contains an improvement plan that sets a path forward for the identified training needs and implementation of necessary improvements.

City Retention Schedule

The City's record retention is a guide to the records produced by the City and their disposition – if and when records should be destroyed or transferred to off-site storage the schedule requires the various documents that are created during any emergency to adhere to the City's record keeping guidelines.

Vital records pertaining to emergency response are stored on the City network which is managed by the Information Technology Department. Computer records are routinely backed up and stored separately from the hard drives.

Finance

The Finance Department manages all financial aspects of disaster response and recovery. The Finance Department has established City protocols for financial management, including procurement, cost accounting, and reimbursement. The Finance Director serves as the lead for

the Finance Section in the EOC, monitoring all disaster expenditures, including timekeeping, contracts, supplies and equipment, and materials, etc.

The EOC Finance Section is responsible for tracking all costs associated with and EOC activation and ensures all costs are appropriate with existing emergency operations, procedures, and rules. The City's disaster procurement policy is outlined in the City Municipal Code under section 3.24.140, which authorizes emergency purchases under conditions that pose an immediate threat to public health, safety or welfare.

The Finance Section will also ensure that, to the extent possible, all eligible costs are collected and submitted to State and Federal agencies for the purposes of reimbursement. Fiscal representatives from each City department, in coordination with the Recovery Director, will coordinate to ensure all appropriate reimbursement documentation is submitted for all possible public and/or individual assistance reimbursement programs.

Public Assistance

Cost recovery is achieved through Federal and State public assistance programs. Each jurisdiction has the responsibility to complete and submit the required documents for both State and Federal public assistance programs, if seeking and accepting such assistance. There are various public assistance programs available based on the type of disaster that has occurred, including but not limited to:

- Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG)
- National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Emergency Watershed Program (EWP)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rehabilitation and Inspection Program
- Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief Program
- US Department of Housing and Urban Development
- US Department of Agriculture Emergency Loans
- California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA)

Each of these programs are referenced in the San Diego County Operational Area Recovery Plan and can be found in the most recent FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide for more thorough planning and operational FEMA Public Assistance considerations.

Individual Assistance

Individuals are expected, whenever possible, to provide for themselves and be responsible for their own personal recovery. However, many individuals will need and expect the government to deliver assistance to them well after the disaster. The City will coordinate with FEMA to acquire assistance from the Individuals and Households Program, which provides financial help or direct services to those who have necessary expenses and serious needs if they are unable to meet these needs through other means. Assistance falls into two categories:

- Housing Assistance (including Temporary Housing, Repair, Replacement, and Semi Permanent or Permanent Housing Construction)
- Other Needs Assistance (including personal property and other items)

Logistics

The ability to effectively respond to and manage a disaster is highly dependent on the planning and preparation before an incident occurs. This includes having adequate staffing, training, and equipment resources. Additionally, the City's emergency management is the lead for ensuring that the following logistical actions are taken before and during an emergency:

Before:

- Acquiring and typing County equipment
- Stockpiling supplies
- Designating emergency facilities, such as shelter sites
- Establish mutual aid agreements, such as with American Red Cross; and prepare a resource contact list

During:

- Move emergency equipment into place
- Arrange for food and transportation
- Arrange for shelter facilities; if needed, call on mutual aid; and if needed, provide backup power and communications

Homeland Security Grant Program

Many of the resources required to sustain preparedness and response efforts are funded through the Homeland Security Grant Program. The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the building, sustainment and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient nation. With the HSGP, there are two programs in particular that provide funding for the City's preparedness:

State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP)

The State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) is a core assistance program that provides funds to build capabilities at the State, local, tribal, and territorial levels, to enhance our national resilience to absorb disruptions and rapidly recover from incidents both natural and manmade as well as to implement the goals and objectives included in State homeland security strategies and initiatives in their State Preparedness Report (SPR).

Activities implemented under SHSP must support terrorism preparedness by building or enhancing capabilities that relate to the prevention of, protection from, mitigation of, response to, and recovery from terrorism in order to be considered eligible.

However, many capabilities which support terrorism preparedness simultaneously support preparedness for other hazards.

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

As a part of the San Diego County Operational Area, the City receives funding from the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI). The UASI Program assists high-threat, high-density Urban Areas in efforts to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. The UASI program is intended to provide financial assistance to address the unique multi-discipline planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high-threat, high-density Urban Areas, and to assist these areas in building and sustaining capabilities to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from threats or acts of terrorism using the Whole Community approach.

Support Requirements/Mutual Aid

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system, which is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s).

No jurisdiction has the resources necessary to fully respond to and recover from major or catastrophic disasters. The City will request mutual aid and fill mutual aid requests in accordance with SEMS and NIMS. In particular, the City will coordinate with the County for services such as hazardous materials response, public health response, and environmental services.

Resource Management

During any emergency, resource management rests with the entity/agency in charge of that incident. Typically, incident commanders will manage their resources from the established command post. If the EOC is activated, the EOC will support resource ordering and tracking. During any emergency, the logistics section’s primary responsibility is to ensure the acquisition, transportation, and mobilization of resources to support the response effort at the disaster sites, public shelters, EOC, etc.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services, as the Operational Area, coordinates the update of the Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OA EOP) every four years. The OA EOP was developed following the guidelines contained within FEMA’s Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101.

The San Diego County local jurisdictions utilize the OA EOP as a guiding document from which to develop individual EOPs. The San Diego County Emergency Managers Working Group established an EOP subcommittee to develop a localized template based on the OA EOP. The subcommittee coordinated to identify appropriate jurisdictional (local) level operations, policies,

and procedures that should be outlined in this plan. The goal of the San Diego County Operational Area EOP template is to further the standardization of plans and processes throughout the county and continue to enhance the high degree of coordination in the OA.

Plan review is a recurring activity. The EOP will be reviewed and considered for updates after the following events:

- A major incident
- A change in operational resources (e.g., policy, personnel, organizational structures, management processes, facilities, equipment)
- Each activation
- Major exercises
- A change in elected officials
- A change in the jurisdiction's demographics or hazard or threat profile
- A formal update of planning guidance or standards
- The enactment of new or amended laws or ordinances.

To ensure the EOP is a relevant and current tool, and in compliance with State-level regulations, the EOP will be reviewed and revised every two years, and brought before City Council for adoption every four years.

Although the EOP is a public document, it is also a living document that may be changed frequently, therefore the most current version of the EOP is kept on file with the City. Anyone wishing to access the EOP may do so by contacting the City and requesting a copy of the EOP.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization, Fifth Amended Emergency Services Agreement, 2005
- California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code
- San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan – September 2018
- Petris (SEMS) SB 1841 Chapter 1069 - Amendments to the Government Code, Article 7, California Emergency Services Act
- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- Incident Command System, Field Operations Guide, ICS 420-1
- San Diego County Mutual Aid Agreement for Fire Departments
- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
- Public Works Mutual Aid Plan
- San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018
- San Diego Urban Area Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan, February 2006

- Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Resolution adopting the National Incident Management System updated October 2017
- Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 Version 2.0, November 2010
- FEMA Independent Study (IS) 0368 - Including People with Disabilities and Others with Access and Functional Needs in Disaster Operations
- Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelter, November 2010
- Public Law 288, 93rd Congress, Disaster Relief Act of 1974
- Public Law 920, 81st Congress, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950
- A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes ad Pathways for Action, December 2011
- California Government Code 8593.3 (2018) – Accessibility to Emergency Information and Services
- Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0
- San Diego County Operational Area Recovery Plan (2019).

ATTACHMENT 1- MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system, designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support services are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resource capabilities are exceeded or overwhelmed during any incident. The basis for the system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act. The Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement was developed in 1950 and adopted by California's incorporated cities and by all 58 counties. It created a formal structure, in which each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities but can give and receive help whenever it is needed. State government, on the other hand, is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) includes mutual aid as an essential element in responding to disasters and emergencies.

To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six California Emergency Management Agency Mutual Aid Regions, and the Southern Administrative Region contains two of the six Mutual Aid Regions (see map - Figure 3). Through this mutual aid system, Cal OES can receive a constant flow of information from every geographic and organizational area of the state. This includes direct notification from a state agency or department or from a local government official that a disaster exists or is imminent. In some cases, it also includes information that makes it possible to anticipate an emergency and mitigate its effects by accelerated preparations, or perhaps prevent an incident from developing to disaster proportions.

To further facilitate the mutual aid process, particularly during day-to-day emergencies involving public safety agencies, Fire and Rescue, and Law Enforcement Coordinators have been selected and function at the Operational Area (countywide), Mutual Aid Region (two or more counties), and at the state level. It is expected that during a catastrophic event, such as an earthquake, Coordinators will be assigned at all levels for other essential services (e.g., Medical, Care and Shelter, Rescue).

Responsibilities

Local jurisdictions are responsible for:

- Developing and maintaining current emergency plans that are compatible with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and the plans of neighboring jurisdictions and are designed to apply local resources to the emergency requirements of the immediate community or its neighbors.
- Maintaining liaison with the appropriate Cal OES Mutual Aid Region Office and neighboring jurisdictions.
- Identifying Multipurpose Staging Areas (MSA) to provide rally points for incoming mutual aid and/or a staging area for support and recovery activities.
- Responding to requests for mutual aid.

- Dispatching situation reports to the appropriate Operational Area Coordinator and/or Cal OES Mutual Aid Region as the emergency develops and as changes in the emergency dictate.
- Requesting assistance from neighboring jurisdictions, and/or the Operational Area, as necessary and feasible.
- Receiving and employing resources as may be provided by neighboring jurisdictions, state, federal, and private agencies.
- Carrying out emergency regulations issued by the Governor.

Operational Area (OA) is responsible for:

- Coordinating intra-county mutual aid.
- Maintaining liaison with the appropriate Cal OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator, the local jurisdictions within the county, and neighboring jurisdictions.
- Identifying Multipurpose Staging Areas (MSA) to provide rally points for incoming mutual aid and/or staging areas for support and recovery activities.
- Channeling local mutual aid requests which cannot be satisfied from within the county to the appropriate Cal OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator.
- Dispatching reports to the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator as the emergency develops and as changes in the emergency dictate.
- Receiving and employing resources provided by other counties, state, federal, and private agencies.
- Carrying out emergency regulations issued by the Governor.

Cal OES Mutual Aid Region is responsible for:

- Coordinating inter-county mutual aid.
- Maintaining liaison with appropriate state, federal, and local emergency response agencies located within the Region.
- Providing planning guidance and assistance to local jurisdictions.
- Responding to mutual aid requests submitted by jurisdictions and/or Operational Area Coordinators.
- Receiving, evaluating, and disseminating information on emergency operations.
- Providing the State Director, OES, with situation reports and, as appropriate, recommending courses of action.

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is responsible for:

- Performs executive functions assigned by the Governor.
- Coordinates the extraordinary emergency activities of all state agencies.
- Receives, evaluates, and disseminates information on emergency operations.
- Prepares emergency proclamations and orders for the Governor and disseminates to all concerned.

- Receives, processes, evaluates, and acts on requests for mutual aid.
- Coordinates the application of state mutual aid resources and services.
- Receives, processes, and transmits requests for federal assistance.
- Directs the receipt, allocation, and integration of resources supplied by federal agencies and/or other states.
- Maintains liaison with appropriate state, federal, and private agencies.
- Coordinates emergency operations with bordering states.

Other State Agencies

Provide mutual aid assistance to local jurisdictions based on capabilities and available resources.

Policies and Procedures

- Mutual aid resources will be provided and utilized in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and supporting separate agreements.
- During a proclaimed emergency, inter-jurisdictional mutual aid will be coordinated at the appropriate Operational Area or Mutual Aid Regional level whenever the available resources are:
    - Subject to state or federal control
    - Subject to military control
    - Located outside the requesting jurisdiction
    - Allocated on a priority basis

- Due to the variety of radio communications systems, local agencies should coordinate, where possible, with incoming mutual aid forces to provide an interoperable communications plan.
- Requests for and coordination of mutual aid support will normally be accomplished through established channels (cities to Operational Areas, to Mutual Aid Regions, to State). Requests should include, as applicable:
    - Number of personnel needed
    - Type and amount of equipment
    - Reporting time and location
    - Authority to whom they are to report
    - Access routes
    - Estimated duration of operations

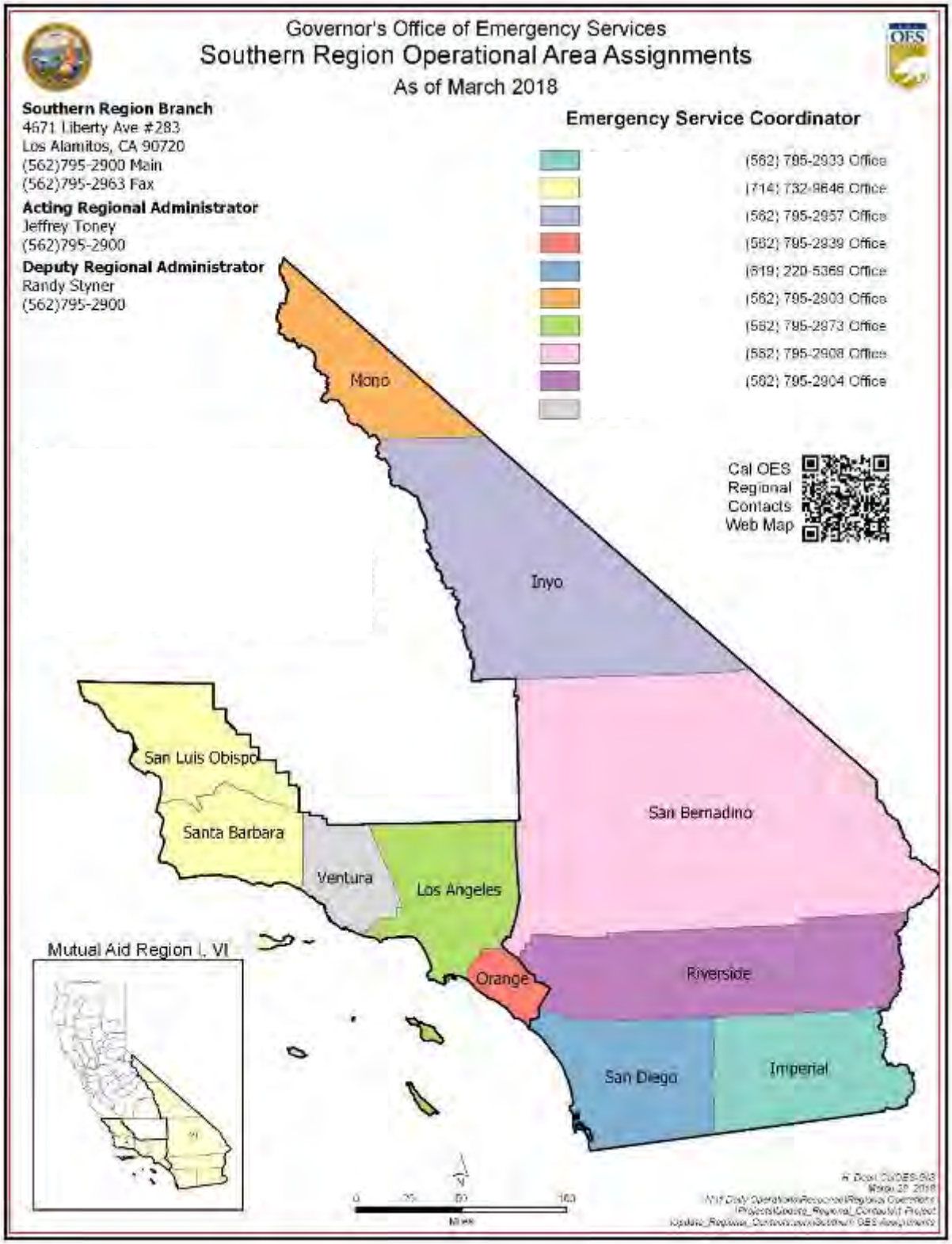
References

Mutual aid assistance may be provided under one or more of the following authorities:

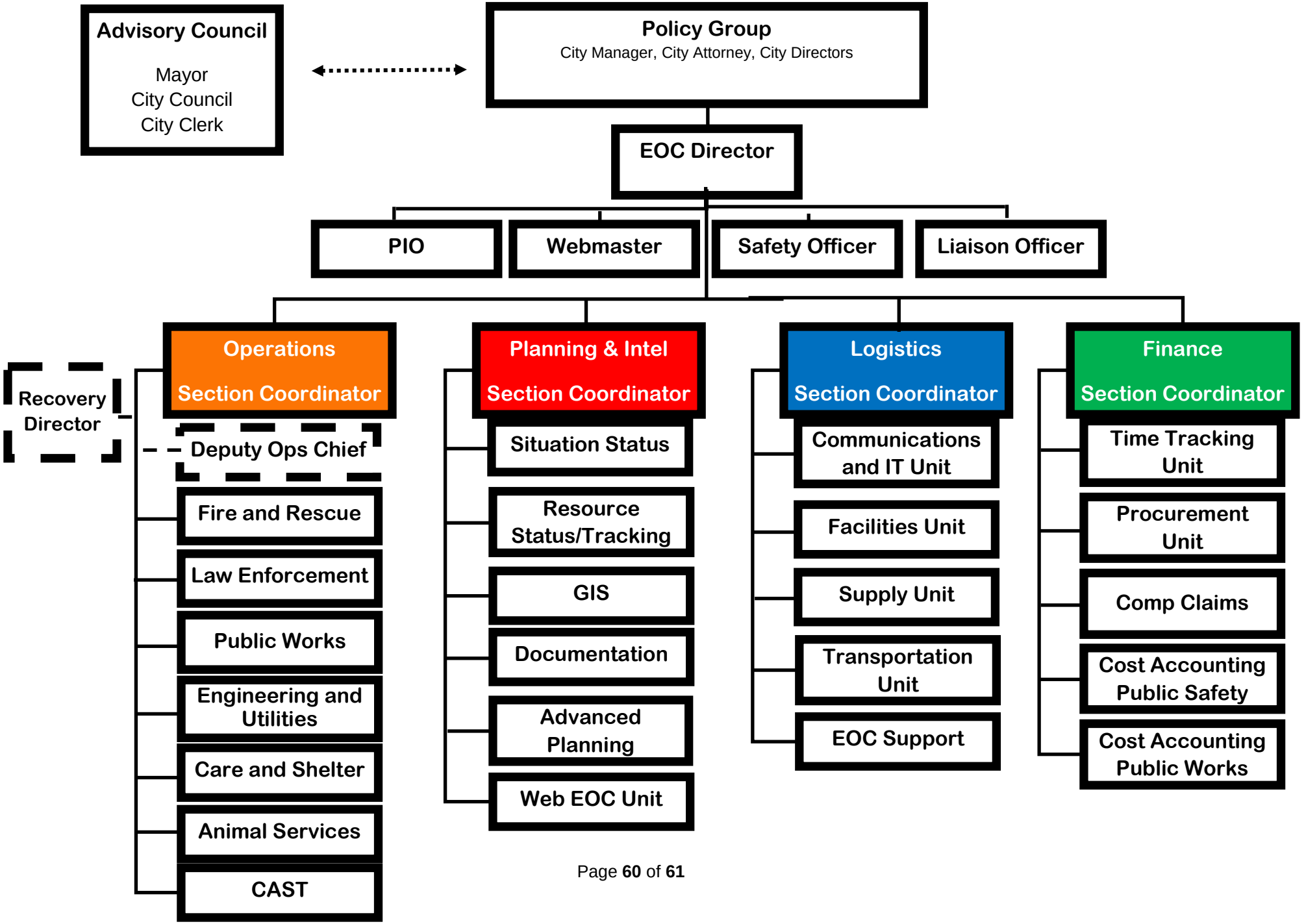
- California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan
- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
- Local Mutual Aid Agreement

- Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93_288)
  (Provides federal support to state and local disaster activities)
- State of California Emergency Management Mutual Aid Plan (EMMA)
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

Figure 3 – Southern Mutual Aid Region



ATTACHMENT 2 – EOC ORGANIZATION CHART



City of Santee
COUNCIL AGENDA STATEMENT

Item 7

MEETING DATE August 12, 2020 **AGENDA ITEM NO.**

ITEM TITLE DISCUSSION ON THE PRIORITY OF USE FOR THE CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF, AND ECONOMIC SECURITY (CARES) ACT CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUNDS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DIRECTOR/DEPARTMENT Marlene D. Best, City Manager

SUMMARY

The State of California has approved an additional $500 million in funding to be allocated to cities through federal CARES Act funding. The City of Santee's allocation is $716,121. The expenditure of this allocation must comply with the CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) criteria which require, among other things, that the expenditure be necessary due to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19. These funds may not be used to backfill lost revenues. After receiving the funds, the City must submit a mid-term expenditure plan to the State (a report detailing the status of the City's expenditures and the anticipated use of any remaining funds), no later than September 1, 2020. All funds must be expended by October 30, 2020 or returned to the State.

Staff recommends the funding be used towards the following categories which have been established by the U.S. Treasury Department: payroll for public health and safety employees, budgeted personnel and services diverted to a substantially different use, improvements to telework capabilities of public employees, medical expenses, public health expenses, economic support (small business grants), rental/mortgage assistance and child care scholarship programs.

Staff is requesting (1) recommendation from City Council on the priority of use for CARES Act funds, and (2) authorization for the City Manager to execute all agreements related to the CARES Act funding, including CARES Act funding received from the County, in a manner consistent with the City Council's stated priorities, and (3) authorization for the City Manager to approve adjustments to funding allocations when necessary and in a manner consistent with the City Council's stated priorities, to ensure funds are expended prior to the deadline.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The City of Santee will receive $716,121 in federal CARES Act CRF funds from the State of California for eligible COVID-19 related expenditures. Any funds not spent by the deadline will be returned to the State of California.

CITY ATTORNEY REVIEW ☐ N/A ☒ Completed

RECOMMENDATION

Provide direction to staff regarding the use of federal CARES Act CRF funds allocated to the City of Santee by the State of California and authorize the City Manager to execute and enter into all agreements related to the CARES Act funding. In addition, authorize the City Manager to adjust funding allocations based on necessity.

ATTACHMENTS None.

Appendix D

CR Associates Evacuation Timeframe Modeling Results

TO:	HomeFed Fanita Rancho, LLC
FROM:	Phuong Nguyen, PE; CR Associates (CRA)
DATE:	May 25, 2022
RE:	Fanita Ranch Project Fire Evacuation Analysis – Technical Memorandum

The purpose of this technical memorandum is to assess the time required for emergency evacuation under several scenarios, assuming a wind-driven fire that results in an evacuation affecting the Fanita Ranch Project (Project) and surrounding community.[1] The following discussion of evacuation traffic simulations is not intended to be an Evacuation Plan, nor include elements typically found in an Evacuation Plan. The sole purpose of the traffic simulations is to focus on the vehicle travel times in simulated evacuation events.

Background and Purpose

This memorandum provides a summary of the traffic simulations conducted for evacuation of the Fanita Ranch project (Project) and surrounding community in the City of Santee due to a wildfire. The simulations have been conducted for a variety of evacuation scenarios described below.

Modeling potential evacuation traffic impacts requires that numerous assumptions be made to address many variables that will impact a real-life evacuation scenario, including the number of existing vehicles in the community, the number of project vehicles that will need to evacuate, the roadway capacities and whether enhancements are provided (e.g., extra lanes, lane widening, signaling intersections), the total number of intersections and how they will be operating, the final destination, the targeted evacuation area, the total mobilization time, vegetation communities, weather and wind, fire spread rates, humidity, topography, risk to homes, locations of ignitions and new fire starts, lead time needed, etc. There are many hundreds or thousands of potential model scenarios, and every fire scenario poses variations that regularly change and are reassessed "real-time" during a wildfire. Agencies involved in implementing an evacuation order would not rely on a project-specific evacuation plan, but on situational awareness and wildfire pre-plans, which act as an operational tool to provide high-level fire assessments and assets at risk, preferred evacuation approaches, and safety information to inform evacuation decision-making.

The following analysis is intended to present representative evacuation scenarios using the best available information, conservative assumptions, and the best available modeling technology. In an actual emergency, unified command will take into account numerous factors including fire location and spread rates, wind speeds and direction, humidity, topography, fuel loading, emergency access routes, evacuation routes, shelter-in-place options, time needed to evacuate, and other variables, and will issue specific evacuation or shelter-in-place directives consistent with the process and protocols outlined in the City's and County's Emergency Operations Plans. During a wildfire, residents should comply with those directives from authorities and first responders conducting the evacuation or emergency response. The evacuation traffic model used herein is appropriate for planning and comparison purposes, but will likely not be relied on by first responders and should not be relied on by residents in time of an emergency; however, it provides useful information that will be provided to agencies and emergency managers.

This technical memorandum was performed in accordance with the requirements of the County of San Diego – Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan – Annex Q (Evacuation), September 2018 for

[1] This memorandum was prepared with technical fire behavior input from Dudek's fire protection planning team.

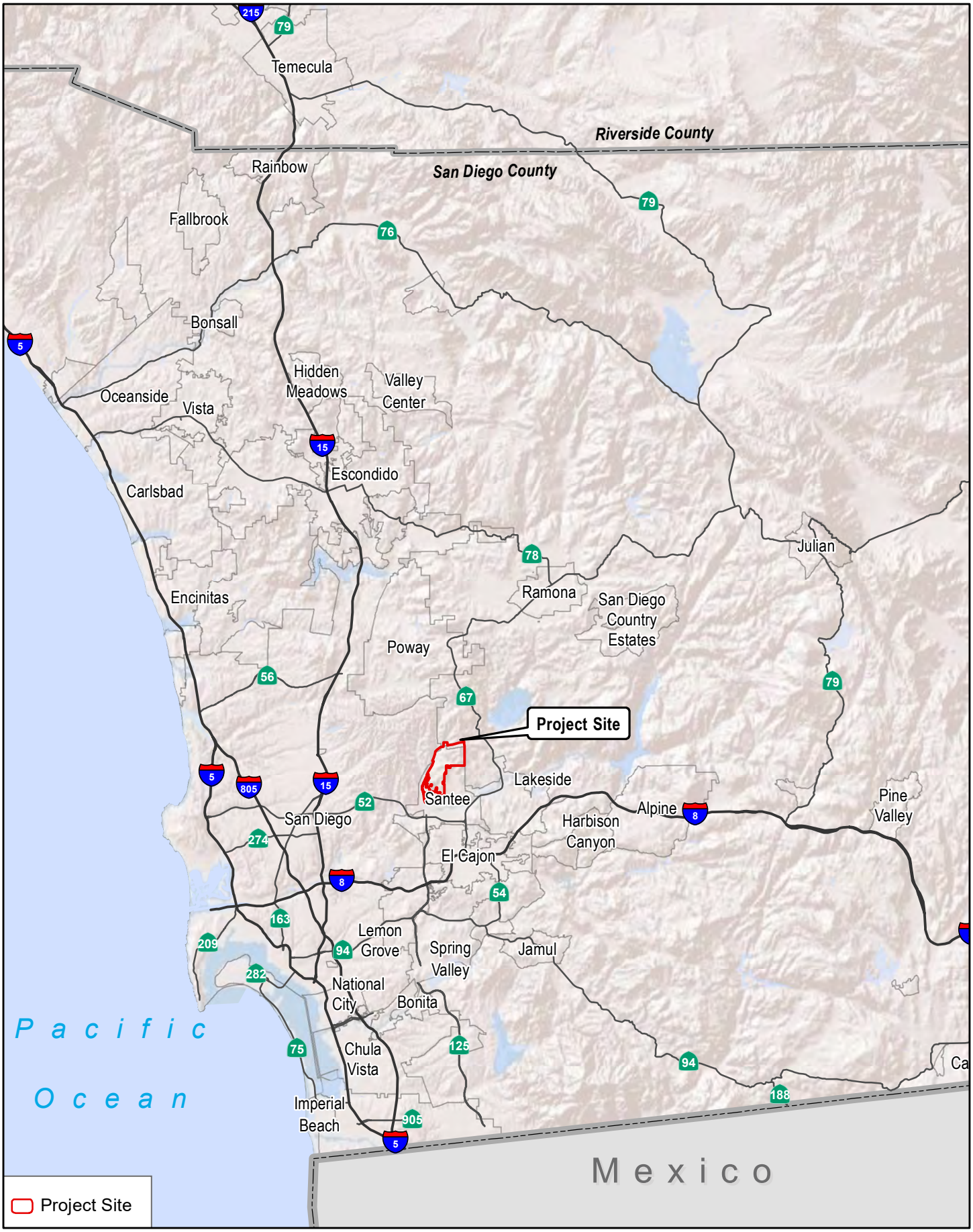
the determination of evacuation times. The roadway network and vehicle input assumptions also have been selected to simulate a "worst-case" evacuation scenario that would occur in the nighttime when all Project residents and the surrounding community are at home when ordered to evacuate. This "worst-case" evaluation is not required by CEQA; indeed, CEQA requires the application of reasonable standards and criteria only. Nonetheless, this preparer imposed a "worst-case" evaluation out of an abundance of caution. The assumptions that a mass evacuation would occur at night when all Project residents and the surrounding community are at home when the evacuation order is provided represents an extreme, worst-case condition. In an actual wildfire event, phased evacuation orders would be given to provide for a more orderly evacuation, and it is likely that fewer residents would be present onsite.

The wildfire evacuation scenarios selected for this analysis were based on a comprehensive approach that included consultation with the Santee Fire Department, review of fire history, review of Cedar Fire evacuations in Santee, fire behavior science, area topography, fuel types and the evolved approach to evacuations which is surgical instead of area wide. Accordingly, given the highest probability wildfire scenarios that would result in evacuation, the perimeter populations in certain locations may be targeted for evacuation. The entire Fanita Ranch Project is provided wildfire hardening and will provide significant protection against exposure to wildfire. However, some perimeter units, based solely on their closer proximity to native fuels, may be selected for occupant relocation as a precautionary measure. This may be combined with targeted evacuations of perimeter populations within existing communities to the south of Fanita Ranch, as indicated in the modeling analysis. This type of evacuation is consistent with County/City Annex Q (Evacuation) and with management of recent San Diego County wildfires (for example, the 2017 Lilac Fire) where the phased/surgical evacuation practice has been implemented with great success.

Project Description

The Fanita Ranch Project is located in the City of Santee, California. The proposed Project would establish a new community within the City consisting of approximately 2,949 housing units under the preferred land use plan with school, or 3,008 units under the land use plan without school, and up to 80,000 square feet of commercial uses in addition to parks, open space, and agriculture uses. Project development would be clustered into three villages to preserve natural open space areas, drainages, and key wildlife corridors. The three villages would be named according to their design theme: Fanita Commons, Vineyard Village, and Orchard Village. The three villages would be situated around a centralized farm that would provide food and function as a focal point for the community. Each village would be defined by its location, physical characteristics, and mix of housing types and uses. For a conservative approach, the analysis in this report assumes a maximum density of 3,008 units, including up to 445 Active Adult Residential units.

Fanita Commons would serve as the main village and include the primary Village Center, the Village Green, the Community Park, a potential K–8 school site, and an Active Adult neighborhood. The Vineyard and Orchard Villages would include smaller, mixed-use Village Centers that would allow for neighborhood-serving uses, office space, and other community services and amenities, as well as Medium Density Residential and Low Density Residential neighborhoods. A variety of parks would be located within walking distance of all residences, and a comprehensive system of walking and biking trails would connect the residences to key destinations throughout the project site and to existing off-site trails in surrounding park and recreation areas. In addition, a Special Use area would be located in the southwestern corner of the Project site. The area, which was previously graded for a park and is not suitable for habitat preservation, cannot be irrigated and is limited to minimal grading because of geological conditions of the site. As such, the Special Use area would include a limited range of uses, such as a solar farm, recreational vehicle storage, cand other similar uses. A Mini-Park would serve as a trail staging area adjacent to the Special Use area. **Figure 1** displays the Project Site location.



Fanita Ranch Fire Evacuation Analysis
Technical Memorandum

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Figure 1
Project Regional Location

Assumptions

This evacuation analysis was performed for the Project to determine how long it would take for residents of the Fanita Ranch project and the surrounding community to evacuate to nearby urban areas in case of a fire emergency. Current evacuation practice typically targets the scope of the evacuation only to the area in immediate danger. This practice allows for better evacuation operations, reduces gridlock, and reserves sufficient travel way for emergency vehicles. It is assumed that first responders or law enforcement will direct traffic at all major intersections during the evacuation process.

During the evacuation process which can proceed aided by the roadside fuel modification zones and unexposed corridors, wildfire progress may be slowed by fire fighting efforts that would likely include fixed wing and helicopter fire fighting assets. Hand crews would also be deployed toward containment.

A total of nine evacuation scenarios were analyzed:

- **Scenario 1** – *Existing Land Uses*: This scenario estimates the evacuation time for the existing land uses located within the City of Santee, north of Mast Boulevard. **Figure 2** displays the area assumed to be evacuated under this scenario.
- **Scenario 2** – *Full Project without Magnolia Avenue Extension*: This scenario assumes that all residents of the Project will evacuate via Fanita Parkway and Cuyamaca Street. Magnolia Avenue is not available as an evacuation route for the Project.
- **Scenario 3** – *Full Project with Magnolia Avenue Extension*: This scenario assumes that all residents of the Project will evacuate via Fanita Parkway, Cuyamaca Street, and the Magnolia Avenue Extension.
- **Scenario 4** – *Most Probable Evacuation*: This scenario was developed in coordination with the City of Santee Fire Department. The land uses evacuating under this scenario include a portion of the Project as well as a portion of the existing land uses. Evacuating land uses were selected based on their proximity to existing open spaces area. **Figure 3A** and **Figure 3B** display the area assumed to be evacuated under this scenario.
- **Scenario 5** – *Existing Land Uses with Targeted Evacuation (1/8-mile)*: This scenario estimates the evacuation time for the existing land uses located within the City of Santee, north of Mast Boulevard, and within 1/8-miles of an open space area. **Figure 4A** displays the area assumed to be evacuated under this scenario.
- **Scenario 6** – *Existing Land Uses Plus Project with Targeted Evacuation (1/8-mile) with Magnolia Avenue Extension*: This scenario is identical to Scenario 4 with the addition of the Project land uses with the Magnolia Avenue Extension. Similar to Scenario 4, only Project land use located adjacent to open space area are evacuating. **Figure 4B** displays the area assumed to be evacuated under this scenario.
- **Scenario 7** – *Existing Land Uses with Targeted Evacuation (1/4-mile)*: This scenario estimates the evacuation time for the existing land uses located within the City of Santee, north of Mast Boulevard, and within a ¼-mile of an open space area. **Figure 5A** displays the area assumed to be evacuated under this scenario.
- **Scenario 8** – *Existing Land Uses Plus Project with Targeted Evacuation (1/4-mile) with Magnolia Avenue Extension*: This scenario is identical to Scenario 6 with the addition of the Project land uses with the Magnolia Avenue Extension. Similar to Scenario 6, only Project land use located adjacent to open space area are evacuating. **Figure 5B** displays the area assumed to be evacuated under this scenario.

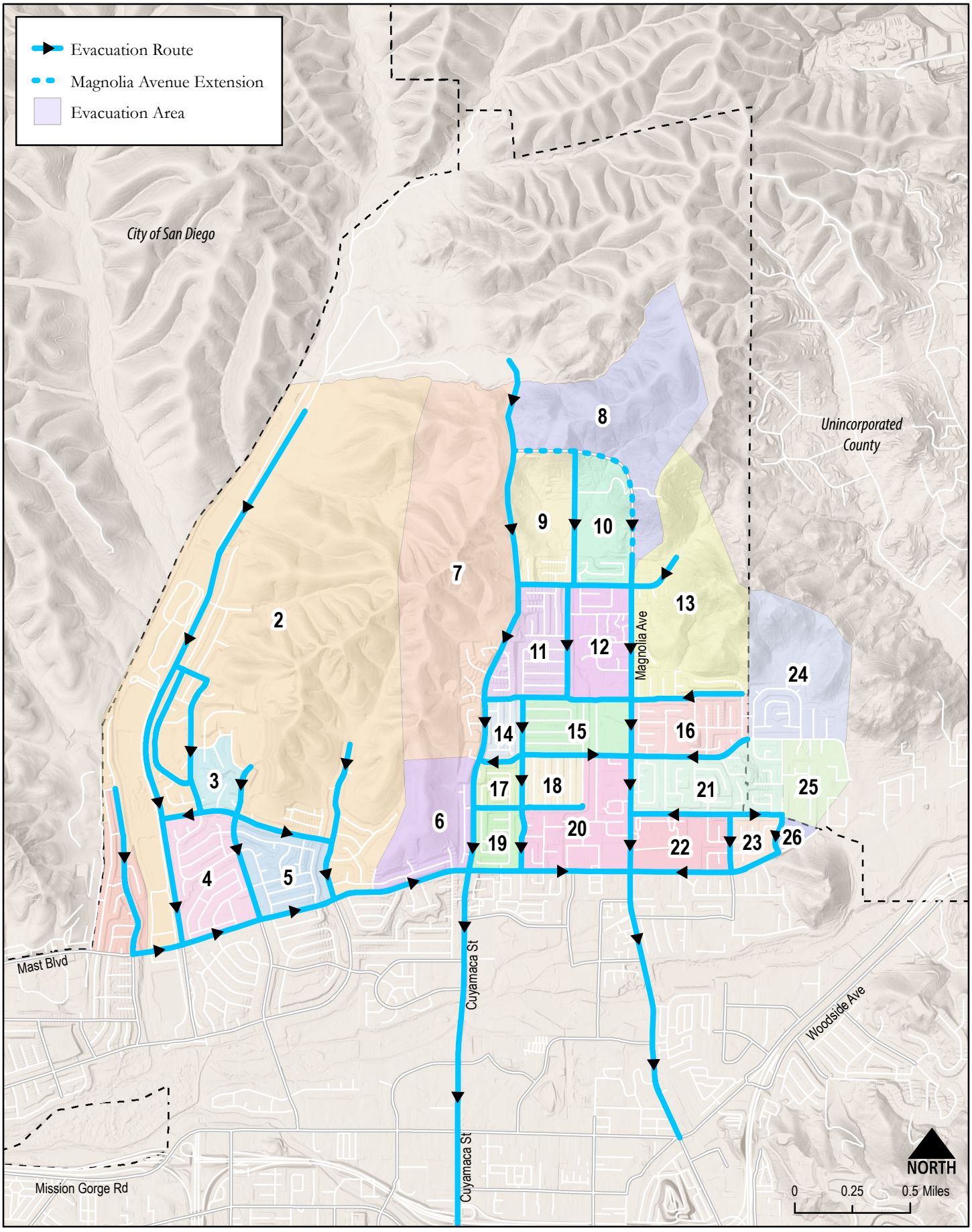

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Figure 2
Existing Land Uses Evacuation Area

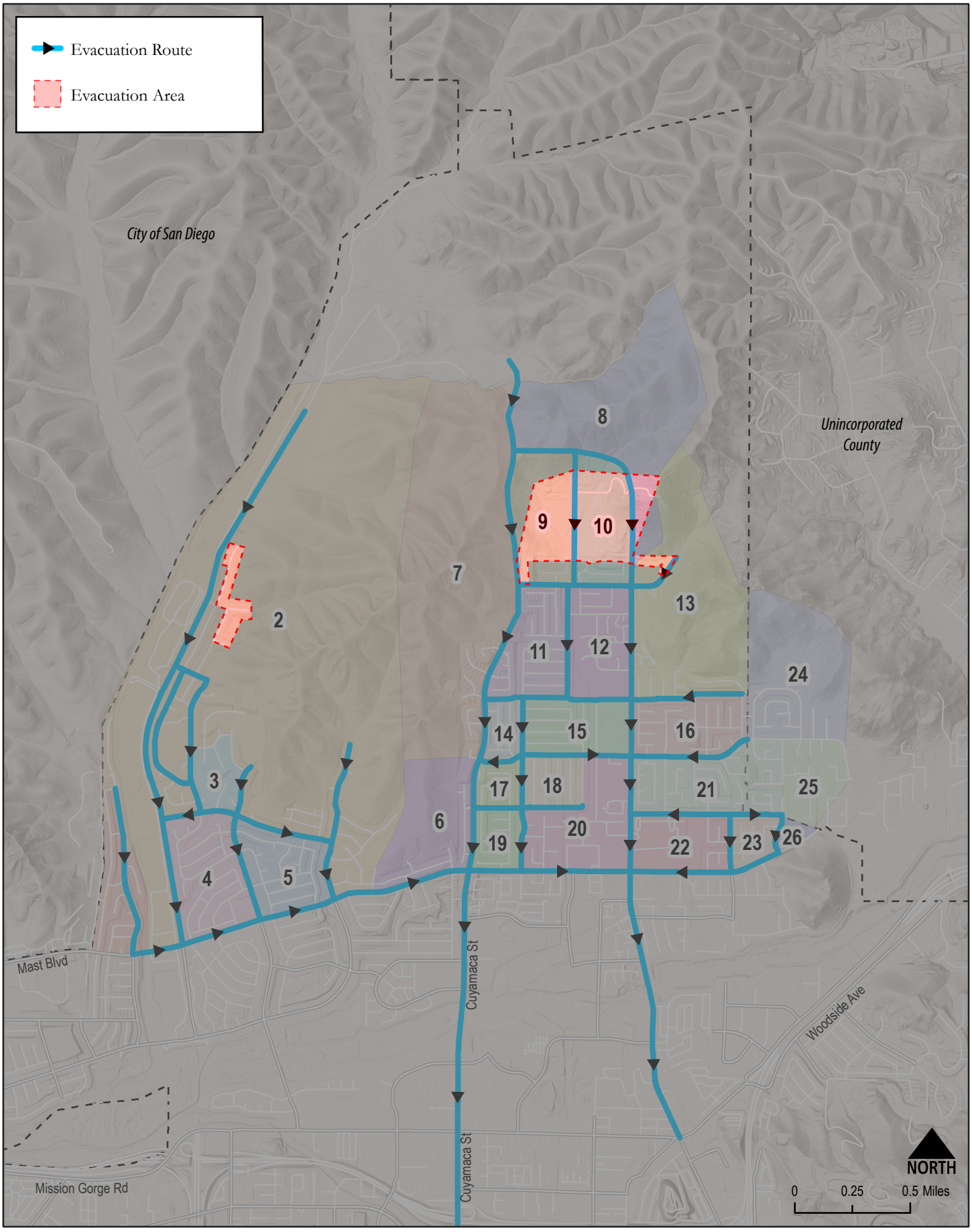

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Figure 3A
Most Probable Evacuation

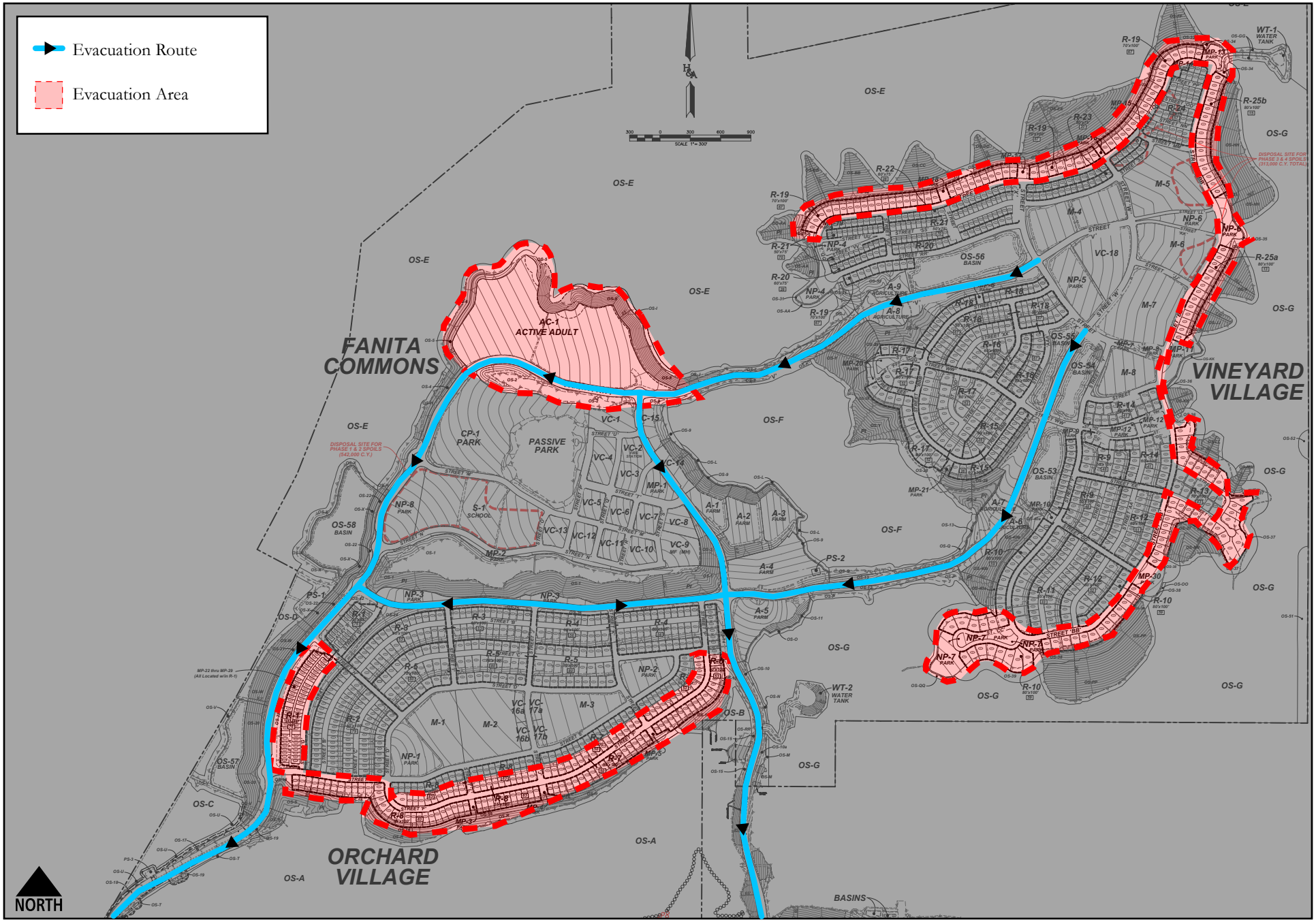

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Figure 3B
Most Probable Evacuation

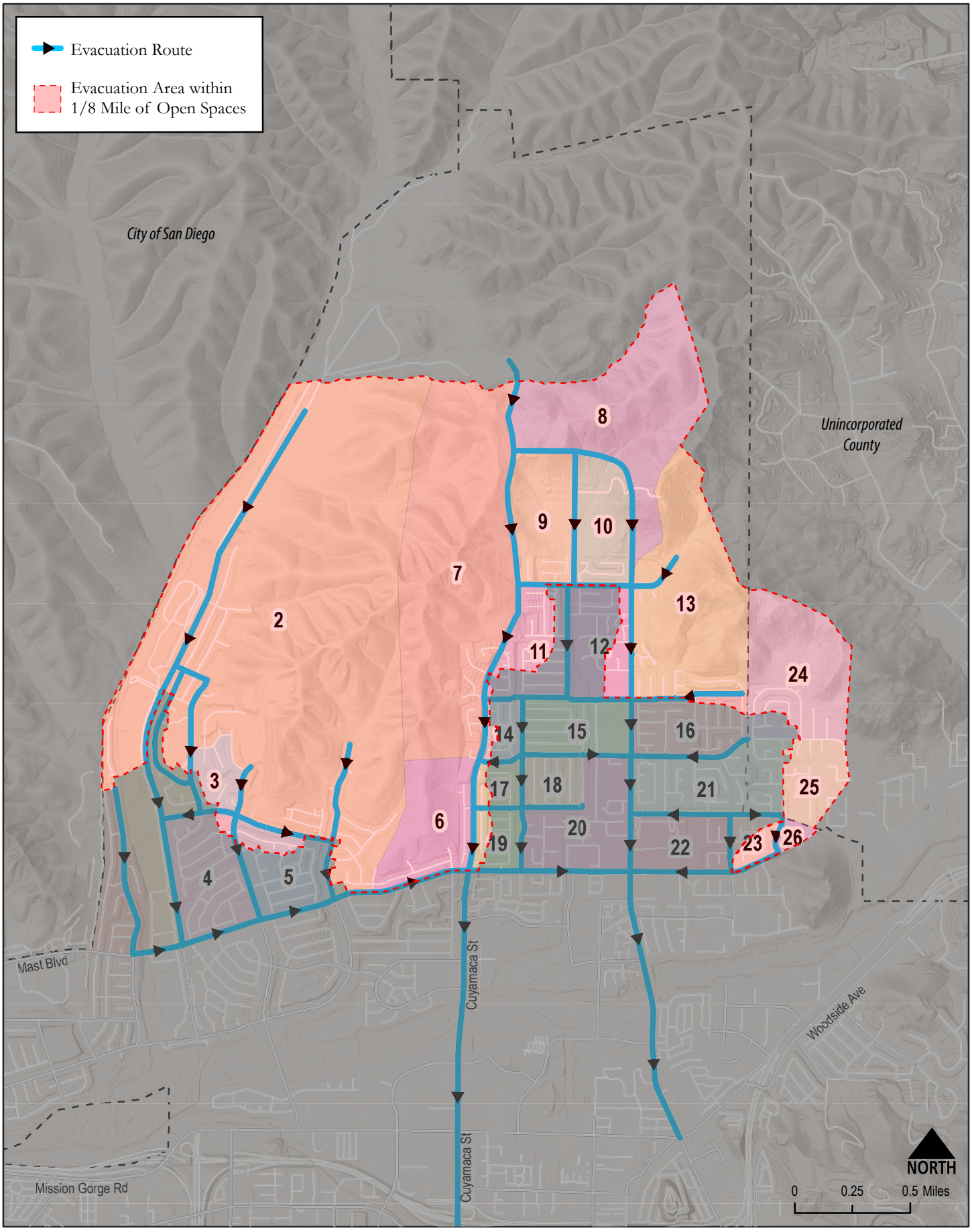

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Figure 4A
Existing Land Uses with Targeted Evacuation (1/8-mile)

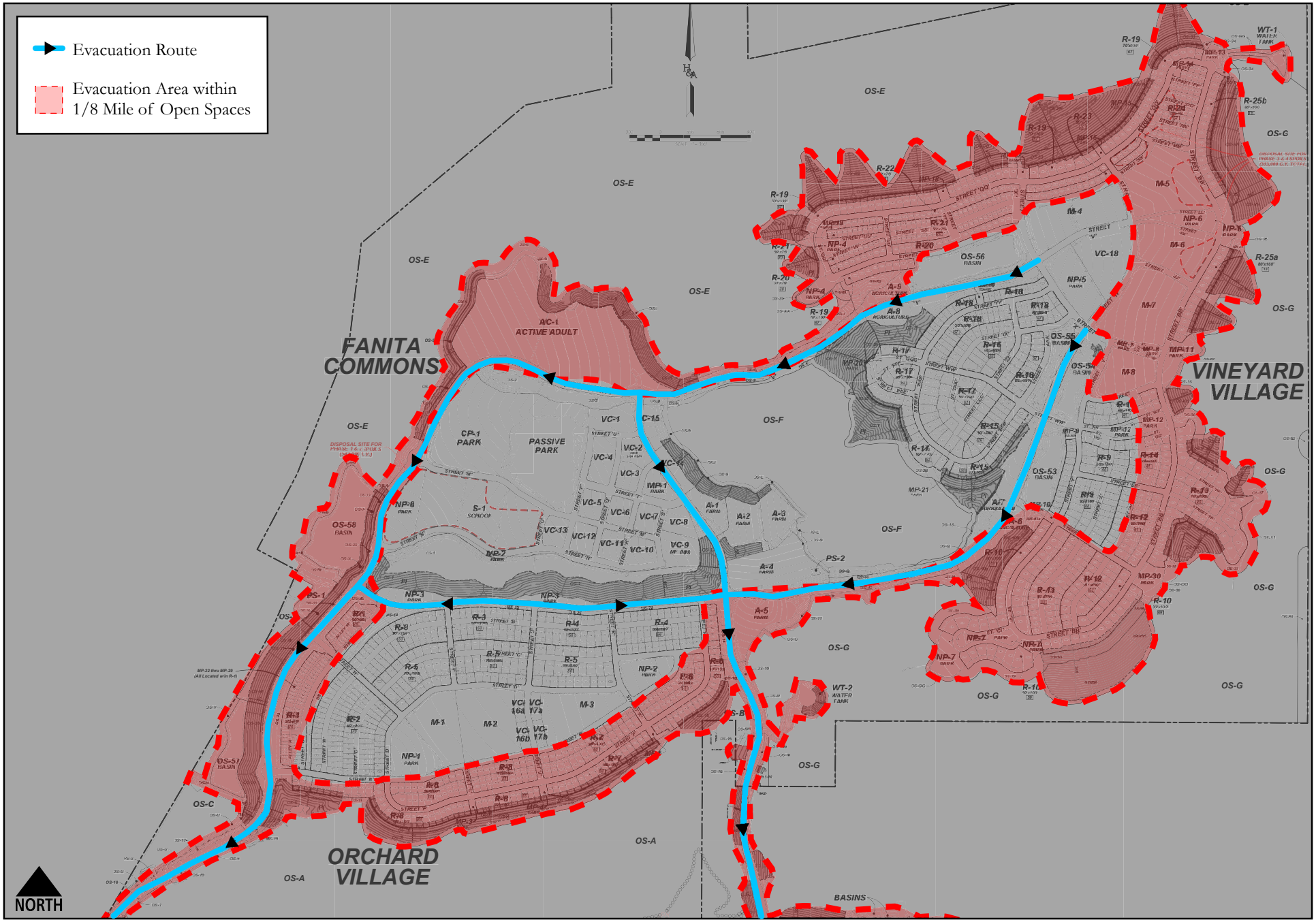

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Figure 4B
Existing Land Uses Plus Project with Targeted Evacuation (1/8-mile) with Magnolia Avenue Extension

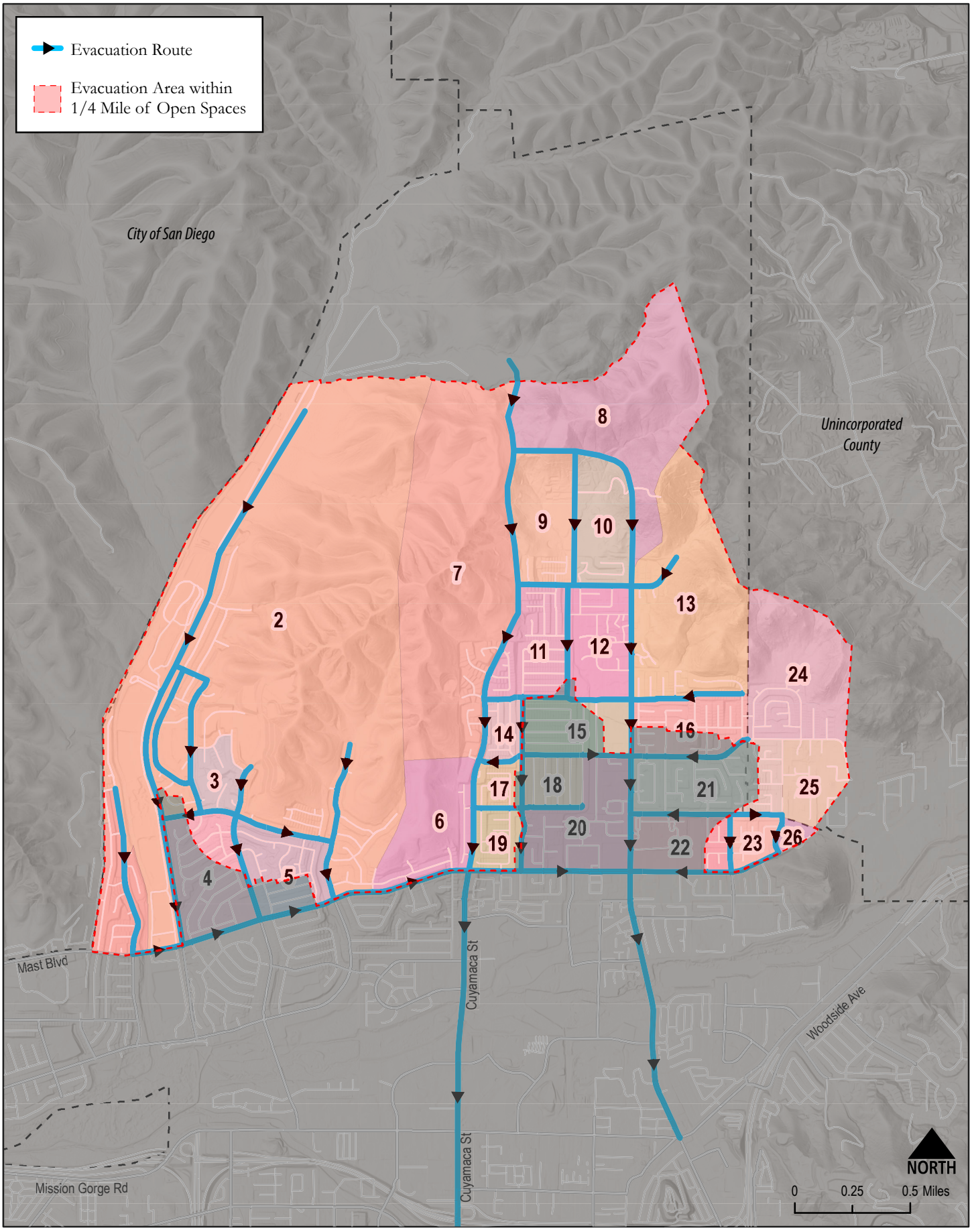

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Figure 5A
Existing Land Uses Plus Project with Targeted Evacuation (1/4-mile)

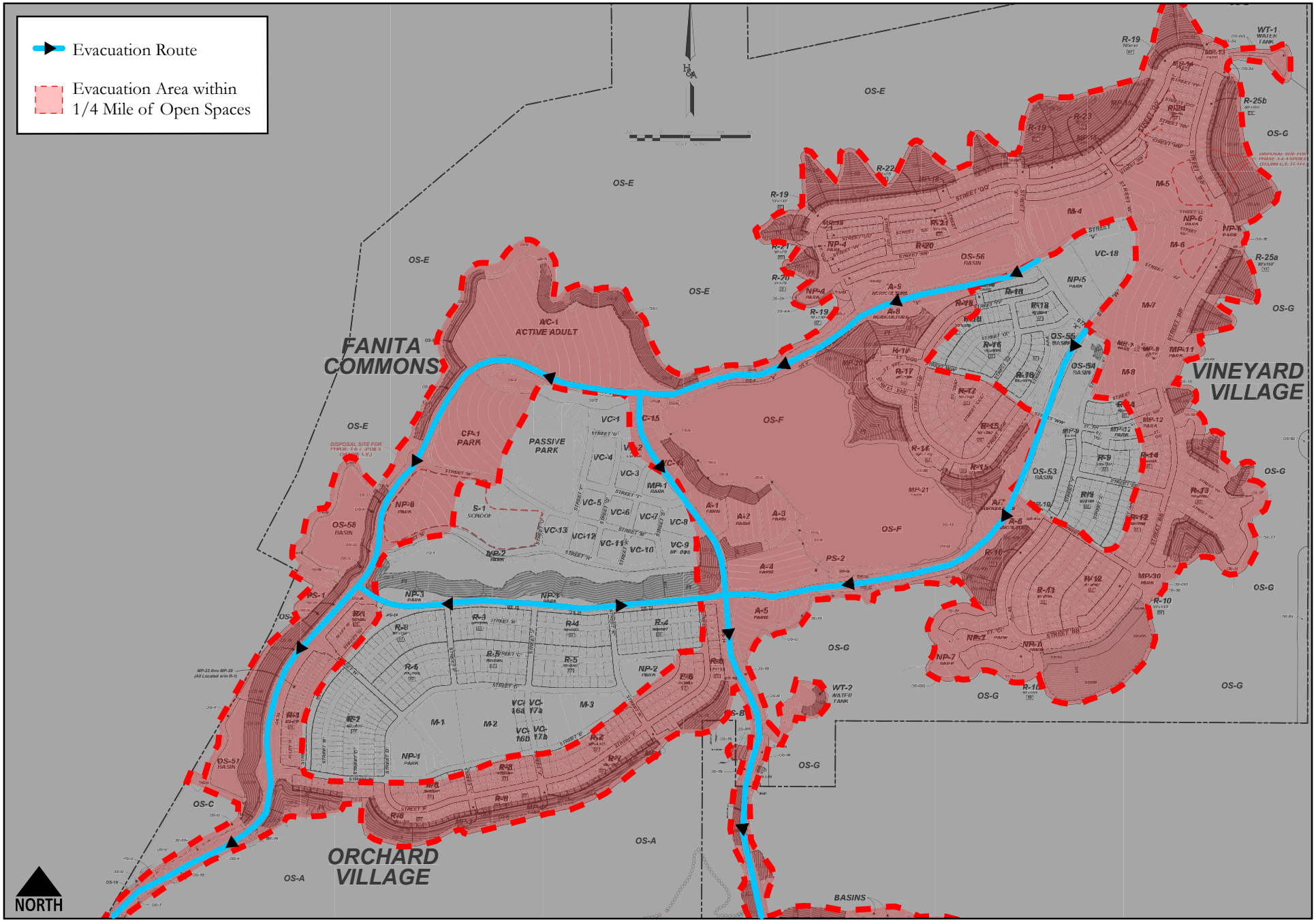

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Figure 5B
Existing Land Uses Plus Project with Targeted Evacuation (1/4-mile) with Magnolia Avenue Extension

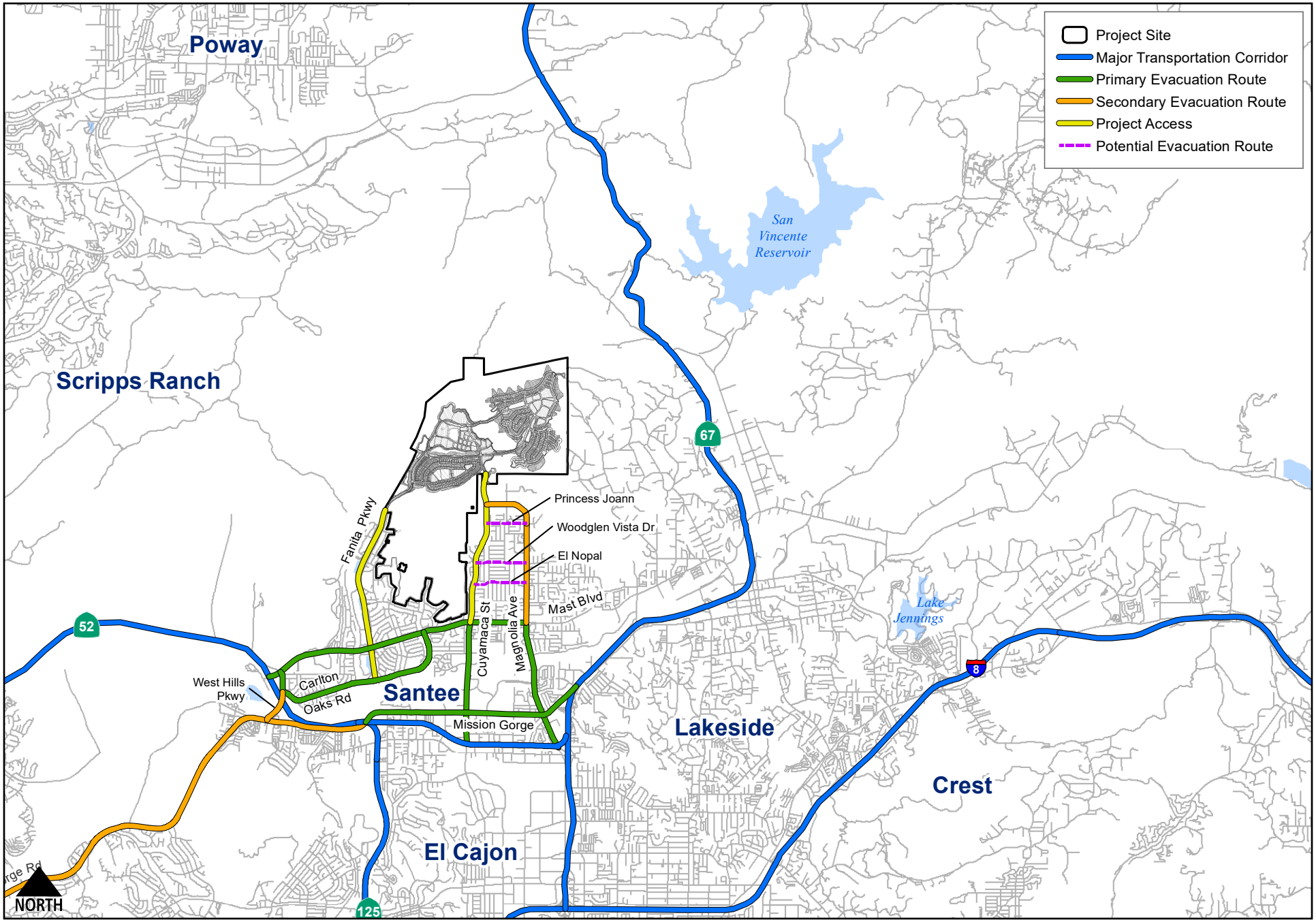

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Figure 6
Evacuation Routes

Scenario 9 – *Existing Land Uses Plus Project with Magnolia Avenue Extension*: This scenario is identical to Scenario 1 with the addition of the Project land uses with the Magnolia Avenue Extension.

Figure 6 displays the evacuation routes for the study area.

Scenario 1 depicts the time it will take to evacuate existing land uses.

Scenarios 2 and 3 were chosen to evaluate the time needed to evacuate the Project both with and without the Magnolia Avenue Extension. The Project will include the Magnolia Avenue Extension, so the "without" timeframe is provided for comparative purposes only.

Scenario 4 focused on evacuating residents from the Project and existing land uses that are most likely to be under an evacuation order in a wild fire scenario. The wildfire evacuation scenarios selected for this analysis were based on a comprehensive approach that included consultation with the Santee Fire Department, review of fire history, review of Cedar Fire evacuations in Santee, fire behavior science, area topography, fuel types and the evolved approach to evacuations, which is surgical instead of area wide. Accordingly, given the highest probability wildfire scenarios that would result in evacuation, the perimeter populations in certain locations may be targeted for evacuation. The entire Fanita Ranch Project would include wildfire hardening construction and provide significant protection against exposure to wildfire. However, some perimeter units, based solely on their closer proximity to native fuels, may be selected for occupant relocation as a precautionary measure. This may be combined with targeted evacuations of perimeter populations within existing communities to the south of Fanita Ranch, as indicated in the modeling analysis. This type of evacuation is consistent with County/City Annex Q (Evacuation) and with management of recent San Diego County wildfires (for example, the 2017 Lilac Fire) where the phased/surgical evacuation practice has been implemented with great success.

Scenarios 4 through 8 were modeled at the request of the Santee Fire Department to better depict "real-life" evacuation practice where the scope of the evacuation is targeted to only the area in immediate danger, i.e., the first several rows of homes adjacent to fuels and wildland areas.

Scenario 9 depicts the time it will take to evacuate all residents of the Fanita Ranch project and all existing land uses. This simultaneous mass evacuation scenario has been modeled in response to the trial court decision regarding the Project to provide a comparison to a targeted evacuation. However, current evacuation practice is to target evacuation and avoid "mass" evacuations -- refer to Scenarios 4 through 7.

Evacuating Vehicles

The number of evacuating vehicles was calculated by taking the total number of residential units and multiplying it by the average vehicle ownership (2.46 vehicles per household and 1.65 vehicles per Active Adult Residential unit) in the area. Average vehicle ownership and residential units calculations are provided in **Attachment A**. **Table 1** displays the number of vehicles evacuating under each scenario.

Because Fanita Ranch consist of primarily residential land uses, this analysis assumed a nighttime evacuation order, where all the residents are home and that each household would take all of their vehicles during an evacuation. While the FPP includes an evacuation plan for the commercial land uses, a nighttime evacuation would not includes employees associated with the commercial land uses, since these employees would likely be home at not at their place of employment.

Table 1 – Evacuating Vehicles

Scenario	Number of Residential Units	Number of Evacuating Vehicles
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	7,286	17,924
Scenario 2 – Full Project without Magnolia Avenue Extension	3,008	7,042
Scenario 3 – Full Project with Magnolia Avenue Extension		
Scenario 4 – Most Probable Evacuation	913	1,885
Scenario 5 – Existing Land Use with Targeted Evacuation (1/8-mile)	4,352	10,706
Scenario 6 – Existing Land Use Plus Project with Targeted Evacuation (1/8-mile) with Magnolia Avenue Extension	5,977	14,343
Scenario 7 – Existing Land Use with Targeted Evacuation (1/4-mile)	4,630	11,391
Scenario 8 – Existing Land Use Plus Project with Targeted Evacuation (1/4-mile) with Magnolia Avenue Extension	6,573	15,810
Scenario 9 – Existing Land Uses Plus Project with Magnolia Avenue Extension	10,294	24,956

Source: CR Associates (2022), US Census Bureau (2022), Google Maps (2022).

For the analysis, these scenarios assumed that two percent (2%) of the evacuating vehicles are heavy vehicles (trucks with trailers). Two percent is the nationally acceptable ratio of heavy vehicles to all vehicles[2].

Mass Evacuation

A mass evacuation scenario is modeled in which all area residents would evacuate at the same time. This assumption presents a worst-case scenario as it assumes all traffic would be directed to the evacuation roadways at once. Mass evacuation events can overwhelm a roadway's capacity, which, when reaching a threshold traffic density, begins to decrease traffic flow.

In an actual "real-life" wildfire event, a phased evacuation would be implemented where orders are given to evacuate based on vulnerability, location, and/or other factors, which reduce or avoid traffic surges on major roadways and improve traffic flow. The phased evacuation strategy also prioritizes the evacuation of residents in proximity to the immediate danger, giving emergency managers the ability to monitor the fire situation and decide in real time based on changing conditions whether or not to order additional evacuations as needed. This analysis includes several targeted evacuation scenarios in which those residents closest to the urban/wildland interface (both 1/8 and 1/4 mile away) would be evacuated to evaluate more realistic "real-life" scenarios compared to a mass evacuation.

Extreme Wildfire Event

The evacuation analysis set forth below assumes a Santa Ana-wind driven fire from the north and/or east of the study area and travels in a westerly and southerly direction. This fire condition is the one most likely to require a large-scale evacuation, and the one that creates the most risk to property and humans. Traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby developments are anticipated to use Fanita Parkway, Cuyamaca Street, and Magnolia Avenue (including the "with Magnolia Avenue Extension" under those scenarios).

In California, wildfire-related large-scale evacuations are almost exclusively associated with wildfires that occur on extreme fire weather days, also known as "Red Flag Warning" days. These days occur when relative humidity drops to low levels and strong winds from the north/northeast are sustained. With climate change, periods in which such wildfires occur may increase. During Red Flag Warning days, vegetation is more likely to ignite and fire spread is more difficult to control. In San Diego County, these extreme weather days typically occur during limited periods in the late summer, fall and,

[2] https://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/nchrp/nchrp_rpt_599.pdf (p.5)

occasionally, in the spring, but may occur at other times on a less frequent basis. Currently, it is not common to experience more than 15 to 20 Red Flag Warning days in a typical year. Wildfires that occur during these periods of extreme weather are driven by winds –referred to as "Santa Ana" winds – that come from the north or east and blow toward the south or west. Fires driven by these winds move very quickly, making them difficult to control. In response to such fires, emergency managers typically activate pre-planned evacuation triggers that require down-wind communities to sequentially be notified to evacuate and move to nearby urbanized areas prior to the fire's encroachment.

Wildfires that occur on non-extreme weather days behave in a much less aggressive manner and pose fewer dangers to life and property because they include less aggressive fire behavior and are easier to control. Terrain and fuel are typically the wildfire drivers. During these non-extreme weather days, vegetation is much more difficult to ignite and does not spread fire as rapidly. In these situations, firefighters have a very high success rate of controlling fires and keeping them under 10 acres. CALFIRE estimates that 90% of all vegetation fires occur during normal, onshore weather conditions and that such fires account for only 10% of the land area burned. Conversely, the 10% of wildfires that occur during extreme fire weather account for 90% of the land area burned. This data highlights that the most dangerous fire conditions are those related to a fire that moves rapidly due to high winds and low humidity, whereas under normal conditions fires are likely to be controlled with no evacuation or possibly limited extent, focused evacuations.

While it is possible that a fire driven by onshore wind (i.e., from the west) could require evacuation of the Project, such an event would be highly unusual. Moreover, due to the reduced fire behavior during normal weather periods, the evacuation would not be expected to be a large-scale evacuation of large areas. Instead, most of the Project area population would be anticipated to remain at their locations and within their communities, with a more targeted evacuation being ordered, if any.

Nighttime Evacuation; 100% Occupancy

CRA assumed that the evacuation would occur at night when all residents and the surrounding communities are at home and thus all resident vehicles would need to evacuate. In an actual wildfire scenario, it is likely that fewer vehicles would likely be present on the Project site and within the surrounding communities when an evacuation order is given.

Primary Evacuation Routes

CRA assumed that traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby developments would use Fanita Parkway, Cuyamaca Street, and Magnolia Avenue (including the "with Magnolia Avenue extension" under that scenario) to travel south into more urbanized, fire-safe areas of the City. This presents a worst-case scenario by assuming more traffic would utilize these roadways despite the other available options that may be employed in an actual evacuation scenario, and which have been identified in the project Evacuation Plan, City Emergency Operations Plan, and/or County Emergency Operations Plan as available evacuation routes and roadways (i.e., Mast Blvd., SR-52, SR-67, etc.).

This assumption selects a reasonable evacuation route for the assumed extreme weather scenario and a fire traveling in a southwesterly direction. For example, although SR-52 is identified in County Emergency Operations Plan, Annex Q, as a major evacuation corridor, because of the fire pattern from the Cedar Fire that occurred in November 2003, this modeling assumes that SR-52 would not be used as an evacuation route. Rather, it is assumed that all vehicles will travel south via Fanita Parkway, Cuyamaca Street, and Magnolia Avenue to reach a safe area. Should wind shifts, slower fire spread, or other factors result in SR-52 being confirmed as a safe evacuation option, then evacuation route options would increase, while evacuation times would decrease. Detailed evacuation analysis information is provided in **Attachment B**.

No contraflow lanes were assumed to provide access.[3] Two-way travel was assumed, with evacuating vehicles traveling outbound to the Safe Zone. It is assumed that first responders or law enforcement will direct traffic at all major intersections during the evacuation process. Should evacuation managers determine that contraflow is preferred or necessary, evacuation capacity would increase while evacuation times would decrease.

Safe Zone

Based on Dudek's review of the City's fire history[4] and discussions with the Santee Fire Department[5], fires have halted along areas adjacent to wildland fuels and have not historically progressed into the City's more densely urbanized, irrigated, and hardscaped areas. Thus, it is assumed that evacuees are considered to reach a safe area once they travel past Mission Gorge Road.

Road Network Assumptions

The Existing Conditions Scenarios 1, 4, & 6 assumed the current transportation network. The Project Only Scenarios 2 & 3 and the Existing with Project Scenarios 5,7, & 8 assumed the following mitigation measures would be implemented with the Fanita Ranch project:

> TRA-3: Ganley Road/Fanita Parkway Intersection (Direct and Year 2035 Cumulative). Prior to occupancy of the 1,917th equivalent dwelling unit, the proposed project shall install a traffic signal at this intersection and provide southbound/northbound left-turn protected phasing. Provide the following lane geometry: southbound – 1 left lane, 1 shared thru/right-turn lane; northbound – 1 left lane, 1 thru lane, 1 right lane; westbound – 1 left lane, 1 shared thru lane/right lane; and eastbound – 1 shared left lane/thru lane/right lane.
>
> TRA-4: Woodglen Vista Drive/Cuyamaca Street Intersection (Direct and Year 2035 Cumulative). Prior to occupancy of the 1,563rd equivalent dwelling unit, the proposed project shall install a traffic signal at this intersection and provide north–south protected phasing and east–west permissive phasing. The following lane geometry shall be provided: southbound – 1 left lane, 1 thru lane; northbound – 1 left lane, 1 thru lane, 1 right lane; westbound – 1 shared left lane/thru lane/right lane; and eastbound – 1 shared left lane/thru lane/right lane.
>
> TRA-5: El Nopal/Cuyamaca Street Intersection (Direct and Year 2035 Cumulative). Prior to occupancy of the 1,091st equivalent dwelling unit, the proposed project shall install a traffic signal at this intersection and provide north–south protected phasing and east–west permissive phasing. The following lane geometry shall be provided: southbound – 1 left lane, 1 thru lane, 1 shared thru lane/right lane; northbound – 1 left lane, 1 thru lane, 1 shared thru lane/right lane; eastbound – 1 shared left lane/thru lane/right lane; westbound – 1 shared left lane/thru lane/right lane.

[3] Contraflow or lane reversal involves directing traffic to use lanes coming from the source of a hazard to move people away from the hazard. Such a strategy can be used to eliminate bottlenecks in communities with road geometries that prevent efficient evacuations or to facilitate traffic flow out of a major urban area. Among the considerations in planning emergency contraflow are whether sufficient traffic control officers are available, potential negative impact on responding fire apparatus, access management, merging, exiting, safety concerns, and labor requirements. Contraflow configurations must be carefully planned based on on-site factors and should not be implemented in an *ad-hoc* fashion. Dudek July 2014. "Wildland Fire Evacuation Procedures Analysis" for City of Santa Barbara, California, page 65.

[4] Cedar Fire 2003 After Action Report. San Diego Fire and Rescue Department.

[5] Santee Fire Department Chief Garlow.

TRA-7: Lake Canyon Road/Fanita Parkway Intersection (Direct and Year 2035 Cumulative). Prior to occupancy of the 1,828th equivalent dwelling unit, the proposed project shall install a traffic signal at this intersection and provide northbound–southbound protected phasing. The following lane geometry shall be provided: southbound – 1 left lane, 2 thru lanes; northbound –1 thru lane, 1 shared thru lane/right lane; and westbound – 1 left lane, 1 shared left lane/right lane.

TRA-8: Beck Drive/Cuyamaca Street Intersection (Direct and Year 2035 Cumulative). Prior to occupancy of the 236th equivalent dwelling unit, the proposed project shall install a traffic signal and provide northbound–southbound protected phasing. The following lane geometry shall be provided: southbound – 1 left lane, 1 thru lane, 1 shared thru lane/right lane; northbound – 1 left lane, 1 thru lane, 1 shared thru lane/right lane; eastbound – 1 shared left lane/thru lane/right lane; and westbound – 1 shared left lane/thru lane/right lane.

TRA-11: Mast Boulevard/Fanita Parkway Intersection (Direct and Year 2035 Cumulative). Prior to occupancy of the 2,064th equivalent dwelling unit, the proposed project shall widen the intersection to provide dual southbound right-turn lanes and restripe the eastbound approach to provide dual eastbound left-turn lanes.

TRA-12: Mast Boulevard/Cuyamaca Street Intersection (Direct and Year 2035 Cumulative). Prior to occupancy of the 1,268th equivalent dwelling unit, the proposed project shall widen the intersection to provide the following lane geometry: southbound – 1 left lane, 2 thru lanes, 1 right lane; and eastbound –2 left lanes, 2 thru lanes, 1 right lane.

TRA-23: Fanita Parkway: Ganley Road to Lake Canyon Road (Direct and Year 2035 Cumulative). Prior to occupancy of the 1,485th equivalent dwelling unit, the proposed project shall widen this segment of Fanita Parkway to a three-lane parkway with a raised median with one northbound lane and two southbound lanes.

TRA-24: Fanita Parkway: Lake Canyon Road to Mast Boulevard (Direct and Year 2035 Cumulative). Prior to occupancy of the 1,264th equivalent dwelling unit, the proposed project shall widen this section of Fanita Parkway as a four-lane parkway with a raised median with two northbound lanes and two southbound lanes.

TRA-25: Cuyamaca Street: Woodglen Vista Drive to El Nopal (Year 2035 Cumulative). Prior to occupancy of the 118th equivalent dwelling unit, the proposed project shall improve this street segment to its ultimate Santee General Plan Mobility Element classification of a four-lane major street.

TRA-26: Cuyamaca Street: El Nopal to Mast Boulevard (Direct and Year 2035 Cumulative). Prior to occupancy of the 1,302nd equivalent dwelling unit, the proposed project shall reconstruct the median and restripe Cuyamaca Street from El Nopal to Mast Boulevard to four-lane major street standards consistent with the Santee General Plan Mobility Element.

Analysis Methodology

The analysis methodology utilized in this report is consistent with those provided in the County of San Diego – Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan – Annex Q Evacuation Plan. Annex Q provides the following equation for determining evacuation time:

Evacuation Time = (Evacuation Population / Average Vehicle Occupancy) / Roadway Capacity

To analyze the evacuation events, CRA conducted simulations using *Vissim*, a microscopic, multimodal traffic flow modeling software used to simulate different traffic conditions. In *Vissim* simulations, roadway capacity is accounted for and each vehicle in the traffic system is individually tracked through the model and comprehensive measures of effectiveness, such as average vehicle speed and queueing, are collected on every vehicle during each 0.1-second of the simulation. This software enables drivers' behaviors during an evacuation to be replicated. A total of 20 simulations were conducted to yield a reasonable sample size to determine the performance of the study area roadways and impacts during evacuation scenarios. To be conservative, CRA assumed a worst case scenario that all vehicles belonging to households in the study area would be used in the evacuation, instead of the necessary number of vehicles needed to evacuate the impacted population.

For the purpose of the evacuation analysis, residential land uses within the study area are divided into smaller neighborhood units, using the City of Santee Mobility Element Network as the natural dividing line between the different neighborhoods. Each neighborhood unit is assumed to utilize local streets to reach the closest Mobility Element Roadway, then continue to the respective Mobility Element Roadway during the evacuation process. It is assumed that evacuees are considered to reach a safe area once they travel past (south of) Mission Gorge Road. Detailed evacuation analysis information is provided in **Attachment B**.

Simulation Area

The simulation area used for this modeling is expansive and includes existing land uses bounded by the following limits:

- City of Santee City limit to the west
- City of Santee City limit to the east
- Mast Boulevard to the south
- Existing open space to the north

Evacuation Routes

The evacuation areas described above are anticipated to utilize the following facilities as evacuation routes:

Fanita Parkway is classified as a Residential Collector between Mast Boulevard and Carlton Oaks Drive, and as a Parkway north of Mast Boulevard to Ganley Road. North of its existing terminus, Fanita Parkway is planned to be extended as a two- to four-lane Parkway as part of the Project's street design, consistent with the Santee General Plan Mobility Element. It is currently built as a two-lane undivided roadway for its entire length between Ganley Road and Carlton Oaks Drive. The posted speed limit is 40 mph north of Mast Boulevard and 35 mph to the south. Since Fanita Parkway does not reach Mission Gorge Road (and beyond), vehicles evacuating from existing land uses along Fanita Parkway and from the western portion of the Project are assumed to use a combination of Mast Boulevard, Carlton Oaks Drive, Carlton Hills Boulevard to continue south.

Cuyamaca Street is a significant north–south roadway in the City. From its existing northern terminus to Town Center Parkway, Cuyamaca Street is classified as a Major Arterial. Between Town Center Parkway and the southern City limits, it is classified as a Prime Arterial. North of its existing terminus, Cuyamaca Street is planned to be extended as a two-lane Parkway and four-lane Major Arterial with completion of the Project. It is currently built as a two-lane roadway divided by a raised median with a cross-section to allow for the median to be reconstructed allowing for four lanes from its northern terminus to Beck Drive. South of Beck Drive to Mast Boulevard, an additional northbound through lane is provided. The posted speed limit along this section is 35 mph. Class II bike lanes are provided and on-street parking is prohibited. South of Mast Boulevard to Town Center Parkway, it is built to Four-

Lane Major Arterial standards providing Class II bike lanes with on-street parking prohibited. From Town Center Parkway to Prospect Avenue, it is built to Six-Lane Prime Arterial standards. Bike lanes are not provided and on-street parking is prohibited. The posted speed limit is 35 mph.

Magnolia Avenue from Princess Joann Road to Mission Gorge Road is classified and currently constructed as a Four-Lane Major Arterial. From Kerrigan Street to 2nd Street and between Braverman Drive and Mission Gorge Road it is divided by a Two-Way Left-Turn Lane while maintaining a Major Arterial cross-section. Class II bike lanes are provided and on-street parking is permitted intermittently. The posted speed limit is 40 mph. North of its existing terminus, Magnolia Avenue is planned to be extended as 2-lane parkway as part of the Project. From Mission Gorge Road to the southern City limits it is classified and currently built as a Six-Lane Prime Arterial roadway. South of the City limits, Magnolia Avenue narrows to a two-lane undivided roadway.

Evacuation Analysis & Results

Based on the analysis methodology described above, **Table 2** reflects evacuation times for each scenario.

Table 2 – Evacuation Time Summary – All Scenarios

Scenario	Total Evacuation Vehicles	Evacuation Time
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	17,924	1 Hour 18 Minutes
Scenario 2 – Full Project without Magnolia Avenue Extension	7,042	1 Hour 32 Minutes
Scenario 3 – Full Project with Magnolia Avenue Extension		53 Minutes
Scenario 4 – Most Probable Evacuation	1,885	19 Minutes
Scenario 5 – Existing Land Use with Targeted Evacuation (1/8-mile)	10,706	1 Hour 9 Minutes
Scenario 6 – Existing Land Use Plus Project with Targeted Evacuation (1/8-mile) with Magnolia Avenue Extension	14,343	1 Hour 17 Minutes
Scenario 7 – Existing Land Use with Targeted Evacuation (1/4-mile)	11,391	1 Hour 11 Minutes
Scenario 8 – Existing Land Use Plus Project with Targeted Evacuation (1/4-mile) with Magnolia Avenue Extension	15,810	1 Hour 18 Minutes
Scenario 9 – Existing Land Uses Plus Project with Magnolia Avenue Extension	24,956	1 Hour 57 Minutes

Source: CR Associates (2022).

The evacuation time does not depict the evacuation time for *each* population modeled, but rather the time needed to evacuate *all* populations modeled. Populations located in closer proximity to the safe zone will safely evacuate sooner than the calculated evacuation time.

As shown in Table 2, it would take 53 minutes to evacuate the proposed Project's population with completion of the Magnolia Avenue Extension (Scenario 3) compared to 1 hour and 32 minutes to evacuate the proposed Project without Magnolia Avenue Extension (Scenario 2). Thus, the Magnolia Avenue Extension would result in a 35-minute reduction in Project evacuation time.

It would take the existing land uses and the Project land uses located within the probable evacuation area (Scenario 4) 19 minutes to evacuate the area. Since the Project is located at the northern most end of the City of Santee and evacuated residents would travel south, traffic from existing neighborhoods would mostly have arrived at the safe zone by the time traffic from the proposed Project arrived at key intersections.

It would take existing land uses located within a 1/8 mile of open space 1 hour and 9 minutes to evacuate without the Project (Scenario 5). With the proposed Project, plus the Magnolia Extension, evacuating all project and existing land uses located within 1/8 mile of open space would take 1 hour and 17 minutes (Scenario 6), an increase of 8 minutes. Since the Project is located at the northern

most end of the City of Santee and evacuated residents would travel south, traffic from existing neighborhoods would mostly have arrived at the safe zone by the time traffic from the proposed Project arrived at key intersections.

It would take existing land uses located within a 1/4 mile of open space 1 hour and 11 minutes to evacuate without the Project (Scenario 7). With the proposed Project, plus the Magnolia Extension, evacuating all project and existing land uses located within 1/4 mile of open space would take 1 hour and 18 minutes (Scenario 8), an increase of 7 minutes. Similar to Scenario 5, traffic from existing neighborhoods would mostly have arrived at the safe zone by the time traffic from the proposed Project arrived at key intersections.

A simultaneous mass evacuation of all residents of existing land uses without the Project would take 1 hour and 18 minutes (Scenario 9). Existing land uses plus the proposed Project with the Magnolia Avenue Extension would take 1 hour and 57 minutes to evacuate, an increase of 39 minutes. As shown above, traffic from existing neighborhoods would mostly have arrived at a safe space by the time traffic from the proposed Project arrived at key intersections.[6]

The proposed Project provides several features that would enhance orderly and safe evacuation, but which are not reflected in the average evacuation time results above. These features include evacuation preparedness, fuel modification along Project roadways, structural hardening of Fanita Ranch homes, the additional fire station located on the Project site, and temporary areas for safe refuge and "shelter-in-place" options. These evacuation enhancements would reduce the potential for evacuation friction or interruption; however, such enhancements cannot be well depicted by the traffic evacuation model. Other model limitations are discussed below.

Analysis and Conclusion

Neither CEQA, nor the City has adopted numerical time standards for determining whether an evacuation timeframe is appropriate. Public safety, not time, is generally the guiding consideration for evaluating impacts related to emergency evacuation. The City considers a Project's impact on evacuation significant if the Project will significantly impair or physically interfere with implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan; or if the Project will expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

The City of Santee has historically had an extremely high success rate for safely evacuating large numbers of people and doing so in a managed and strategic way using available technological innovations. Safely undertaking large-scale evacuations may take several hours or more and require moving people long distances to designated areas. Further, evacuations are fluid and timeframes may vary widely depending on numerous factors, including, among other things, the number of vehicles evacuating, the road capacity to accommodate those vehicles, residents' awareness and preparedness, evacuation messaging and direction, and on-site law enforcement control.

Notwithstanding evacuation challenges and variables, the success rate in the City of Santee in safely managing both mass and targeted evacuations is nearly 100% safe evacuations based on research showing there were no fire-caused deaths during an evacuation. Technological advancements and improved evacuation strategies learned from prior wildfire evacuation events have resulted in a system that is many times more capable of managing evacuations. With the technology in use today in the City, evacuations are more strategic and surgical than in the past, evacuating smaller areas at highest risk and phasing evacuation traffic so that it flows more evenly and minimizes the surges that may

[6] To be clear, the 39-minute increase in modeled evacuation time does not equate to a 39-minute delay in the evacuation of the existing neighborhoods.

slow an evacuation. Mass evacuation scenarios where large populations are all directed to leave simultaneously, resulting in traffic delays, are thereby avoided, and those populations most at risk populations are able to safely evacuate.

Based on the evacuation simulations above, evacuation traffic generated by the Project would not significantly increase the average evacuation travel time or result in unsafe evacuation timeframes. In a likely evacuation scenario, existing residents south of the Project site would be located downstream of Project traffic and be able to evacuate prior to Project traffic reaching the same locations. Evacuation flow would be able to be effectively managed. Future residents of the Project would also be able to safely evacuate using the Project's two separate major evacuation routes and, once off-site, the Magnolia Avenue Extension. Project roadways would include 50 foot fuel modification zones adjacent to open space to further ensure evacuation safety.

The Project would also provide emergency managers the alternative option of recommending residents temporarily seeking refuge on-site in fire-resistant buildings or within the wide, converted landscapes and hardscapes that would not readily facilitate wildfire spread. This would provide emergency managers with a safer alternative to risking a late evacuation. By contrast, the examples of Southern California evacuations that have included loss of life have been the result of residents who did not evacuate when directed, and then attempted a late evacuation with travel through long distances of exposed travel ways as wildfire was overtaking the area. These examples occurred in fire environments that were more aggressive and included less maintenance than would occur at the Project area.[7]

The Project would not cut off or otherwise modify existing evacuation routes. It would, instead, implement certain roadway improvements that would improve evacuation, as discussed under the "Assumptions" section above.

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

Limitations

In coordination with fire professionals at Dudek and the Santee Fire Department, CRA has presented a conservative analysis simulating evacuation during an extreme wildfire event. However, as discussed above, wildfires are variable events. The underlying planning principle for fire preparedness, given the dynamic nature of a fire, is to demonstrate the availability of multiple route alternatives and response strategies to permit emergency professionals to manage their response according to the specific circumstances. The Project area provides ample route and response alternatives that were not

[7] San Diego County Sheriff's Department, Captain Dave Brown during public testimony for the Harmony Grove Village South, Newland Sierra, Otay Ranch Villages 13 and 14 projects – various dates from 2017 to 2019.

considered in this model. Emergency responders will coordinate the safest possible evacuation based on the dynamic circumstances of the actual event, including the appropriate phasing of the evacuation, and utilization of the most appropriate ingress and egress routes for area residents and emergency responders.

Figure 2 and 7 illustrate a non-exhaustive view of the many route alternatives that could be utilized by evacuees and emergency responders in the region. In any one of the Development Areas designated in the Project Area, multiple routes of ingress and egress are available.

The breadth of route alternatives and response strategies available to emergency professionals to manage a potential fire in the City cannot and should not be evaluated using this evacuation analysis alone. A comprehensive view of Project fire safety is gained by understanding this memorandum, the Fire Protection Plan and Construction Fire Protection Plan, the Evacuation Plan, along with the standard protocols and "in-the-field" decision making of emergency responders as detailed in the County and City Emergency Operations Plans.

This travel time analysis presents a reasonable vehicle travel time estimate based on professional judgment made by CRA, Dudek, and fire operations experts with experience participating in evacuations in the City and San Diego County. Changing any number of these assumptions can lengthen or shorten the average vehicle travel time.

For instance, a situation could arise in which professionals *may* choose to utilize additional roadways for evacuation not utilized in the analyses and *may also* choose to guide vehicle trips to more or different route permutations relative to what has been modeled in this analysis. A phased evacuation is also likely to be implemented, which improves the orderly flow of traffic in an evacuation scenario.

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

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

2. Increasing or decreasing the number of path permutations and percentage of the population utilizing each route that leads out of the immediate area could shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

3. Emergency professionals electing to reserve certain travel lanes for emergency vehicle ingress for periods of time could affect the travel time relative to the results shown herein.

4. Assuming evacuees utilize fewer or more vehicles to evacuate from their homes relative to the vehicle utilization rate selected in the analysis would shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

5. Changing the mix of vehicle trips allocated to each evacuation route could shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

6. Assuming different road condition adjustment factors could shorten or lengthen the vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

7. Assuming fewer people are at home when the evacuation notice is given would reduce the number of vehicle trips and shorten vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

For instance, an evacuation during daytime hours could result in fewer outbound trips than assumed in this analysis

8. Assuming some portion of vehicle trips are made in advance of the evacuation notice would reduce the number of vehicle trips relative to the results shown herein.

9. Assuming emergency professionals elect to implement contraflow on certain roadways to open up additional lanes for emergency evacuation egress could reduce the travel time results shown herein.

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

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Dudek

	Vehicle Per Household (Owned)						Vehicle per Household (Rent)					
Geographical Area	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5
Block Group 1, Census Tract 166.08	26	89	270	176	71	38	0	19	55	24	27	6
Block Group 1, Census Tract 166.09	0	39	143	168	63	42	0	12	62	0	17	21
Block Group 1, Census Tract 166.12	0	93	337	236	67	57	0	16	37	0	15	10
Block Group 1, Census Tract 166.13	0	53	50	84	30	9	0	22	0	4	0	7
Block Group 1, Census Tract 166.14	11	144	145	207	0	5	22	38	90	9	0	0

Number of HH **3166**
Number of Veh **7762**
Average **2.46**

Source: US Census

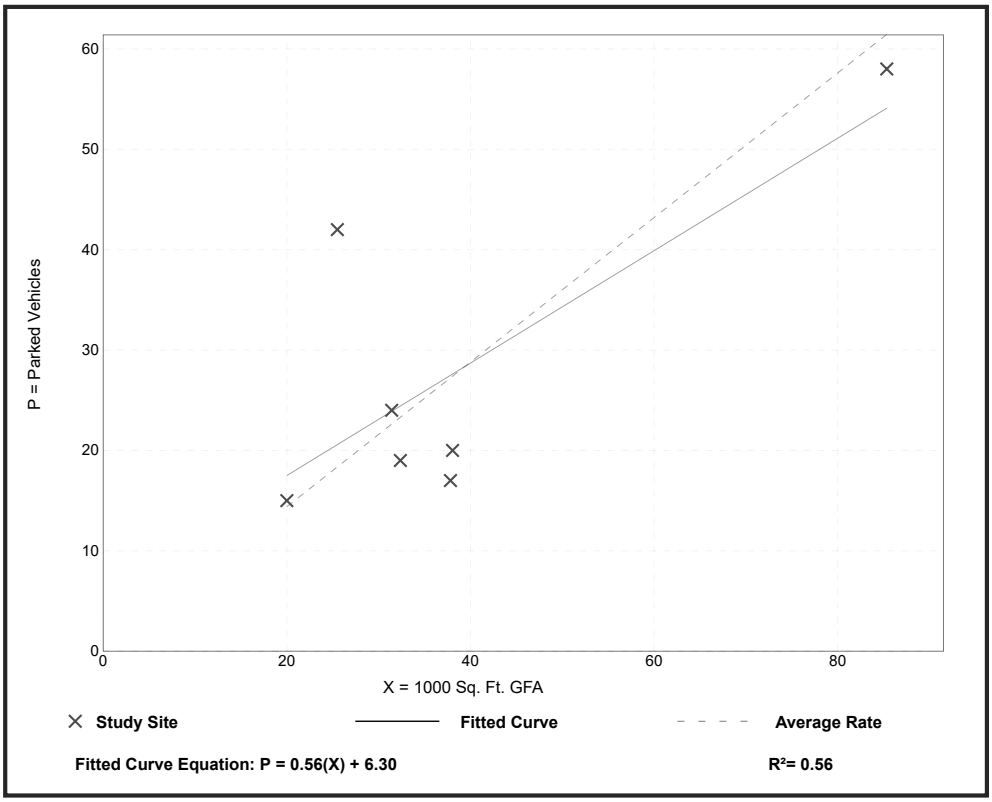
Assisted Living
(254)

Peak Period Parking Demand vs: **1000 Sq. Ft. GFA**
On a: **Weekday (Monday - Friday)**
Setting/Location: **General Urban/Suburban**
Peak Period of Parking Demand: **11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.**
Number of Studies: 7
Avg. 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA: 39

Peak Period Parking Demand per 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	33rd / 85th Percentile	95% Confidence Interval	Standard Deviation (Coeff. of Variation)
0.72	0.45 - 1.65	0.56 / 1.47	***	0.34 (47%)

Data Plot and Equation



Fitted Curve Equation: P = 0.56(X) + 6.30

R^2= 0.56

Existing & Project Land Uses within Evacuation Area - 1/8 Miles

Zone ID	Total HH within 1/4 Miles	Average Veh	Total
1	89	2.46	219.00
2	952	2.46	2342.00
3	94	2.46	231.00
4	16	2.46	39.00
5	152	2.46	374.00
6	137	2.46	337.00
7	86	2.46	212.00
8	7	2.46	17.00
9	83	2.46	204.00
10	97	2.46	239.00
11	169	2.46	416.00
12	1058	2.46	2603.00
13	229	2.46	563.00
14	20	2.46	49.00
15	0	2.46	0.00
16	48	2.46	118.00
17	31	2.46	76.00
18	0	2.46	0.00
19	53	2.46	130.00
20	628	2.46	1545.00
21	0	2.46	0.00
22	0	2.46	0.00
23	74	2.46	182.00
24	158	2.46	389.00
25	132	2.46	325.00
26	39	2.46	96.00
Existing Total	**4352**		**10706**
Fanita West	159	2.46	
Fanita West (Senior)	445	1.65	1125.00
Fanita Middle	103	2.46	1256.00
Fanita East	918	2.46	1256.00
Fanita Total	**1625.00**	**9.03**	**3637.00**

Existing & Project Land Uses within Evacuation Area - 1/4 Miles

Zone ID	Total HH within 1/4 Miles	Average Veh	Total
1	264	2.46	649.00
2	789	2.46	1941.00
3	108	2.46	266.00
4	98	2.46	241.00
5	281	2.46	691.00
6	137	2.46	337.00
7	86	2.46	212.00
8	7	2.46	17.00
9	83	2.46	204.00
10	97	2.46	239.00
11	338	2.46	831.00
12	759	2.46	1867.00
13	229	2.46	563.00
14	121	2.46	298.00
15	19	2.46	47.00
16	232	2.46	571.00
17	108	2.46	266.00
18	0	2.46	0.00
19	160	2.46	394.00
20	0	2.46	0.00
21	123	2.46	303.00
22	68	2.46	167.00
23	130	2.46	320.00
24	219	2.46	539.00
25	135	2.46	332.00
26	39	2.46	96.00
Existing Total	**4630**		**11391**
Fanita West	159	2.46	
Fanita West (Senior)	445	1.65	1125.00
Fanita Middle	237	2.46	1647.00
Fanita East	1102	2.46	1647.00
Fanita Total	**1943.00**	**9.03**	**4419.00**

Existing & Project Land Uses within Evacuation Area - Full Evacuatiion

Zone ID	Total HH	Average Veh	Total
1	278	2.46	684.00
2	1121	2.46	2758.00
3	108	2.46	266.00
4	379	2.46	932.00
5	358	2.46	881.00
6	137	2.46	337.00
7	88	2.46	216.00
8	3	2.46	7.00
9	85	2.46	209.00
10	102	2.46	251.00
11	312	2.46	768.00
12	768	2.46	1889.00
13	225	2.46	554.00
14	122	2.46	300.00
15	276	2.46	679.00
16	345	2.46	849.00
17	120	2.46	295.00
18	190	2.46	467.00
19	168	2.46	413.00
20	963	2.46	2369.00
21	522	2.46	1284.00
22	92	2.46	226.00
23	129	2.46	317.00
24	219	2.46	539.00
25	137	2.46	337.00
26	39	2.46	96.00
Existing Total	**7286**		**17923.00**
Fanita West	602	2.46	
Fanita West (Senior)	445	1.65	2215.00
Fanita Middle	636	2.46	1565.00
Fanita East	1326	2.46	3262.00
Fanita Total	**3009.00**		**7042.00**

Fanita Ranch Land Uses - Evacuation Scenarios

W = West
M = Middle
E = East

			Total Residential	Full Evacuation			1/8 Miles Evacuation			1/4 Miles Evacuation		
Neighborhood	**Type**	**Subclass**	**Amount**	**Full-W**	**Full-M**	**Full-E**	**Eight-W**	**Eight-M**	**Eight-E**	**Quarter-W**	**Quarter-M**	**Quarter-E**
R-2	LDR	Res	79	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R-3	LDR	Res	53	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R-4	LDR	Res	56	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R-5a	LDR	Res	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R-5b	LDR	Res	52	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R-6	LDR	Res	53	0	53	0	0	53	0	0	53	0
R-7	LDR	Res	50	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	50	0
R-8	LDR	Res	83	83	0	0	83	0	0	83	0	0
R-9	LDR	Res	48	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
R-10	LDR	Res	59	0	0	59	0	0	59	0	0	59
R-11	LDR	Res	33	0	0	33	0	0	33	0	0	33
R-12	LDR	Res	52	0	0	52	0	0	52	0	0	52
R-13	LDR	Res	43	0	0	43	0	0	43	0	0	43
R-14	LDR	Res	41	0	0	41	0	0	41	0	0	41
R-15	LDR	Res	26	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
R-16	LDR	Res	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
R-17	LDR	Res	52	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	52
R-18	LDR	Res	67	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0
R-19	LDR	Res	67	0	0	67	0	0	67	0	0	67
R-20	LDR	Res	28	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	28
R-21	LDR	Res	70	0	0	70	0	0	70	0	0	70
R-22	LDR	Res	28	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	28
R-23	LDR	Res	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20
R-24	LDR	Res	57	0	0	57	0	0	57	0	0	57
R-25a	LDR	Res	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13
R-25b	LDR	Res	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	15
M-1	MDR	Res	102	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M-2	MDR	Res	111	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M-3	MDR	Res	79	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M-9	MDR	Res	76	76	0	0	76	0	0	76	0	0
M-4	MDR	Res	106	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	106
M-5	MDR	Res	117	0	0	117	0	0	117	0	0	117
M-6	MDR	Res	85	0	0	85	0	0	85	0	0	85
M-7	MDR	Res	129	0	0	129	0	0	129	0	0	129
M-8	MDR	Res	61	0	0	61	0	0	61	0	0	61
AC-1	Active Adult	Active Adult	445	445	0	0	445	0	0	445	0	0
VC-16a	VC	Res	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-16b	VC	Res	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-17a	VC	Res	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-17b	VC	Res	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-1	VC	Res	39	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	39	0
VC-3	VC	Res	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-4	VC	Res	37	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-5	VC	Res	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-6	VC	Res	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-7	VC	Res	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-8	VC	Res	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
VC-9	VC	Res	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
VC-10	VC	Res	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-11	VC	Res	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-12	VC	Res	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-13	VC	Res	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VC-14	VC	Res	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
VC-15	VC	Res	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
VC-18	VC	Res	79	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
S-1	School	Res	59	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Household)				**1047**	**636**	**1326**	**604**	**103**	**918**	**604**	**237**	**1102**

Existing & Project Land Uses - Most Probable

Zone ID	Total HH within 1/4 Miles	Average Veh	Total
1	0	2.46	0.00
2	51	2.46	125.00
3	0	2.46	0.00
4	0	2.46	0.00
5	0	2.46	0.00
6	0	2.46	0.00
7	0	2.46	0.00
8	0	2.46	0.00
9	45	2.46	111.00
10	46	2.46	113.00
11	0	2.46	0.00
12	0	2.46	0.00
13	0	2.46	0.00
14	0	2.46	0.00
15	0	2.46	0.00
16	0	2.46	0.00
17	0	2.46	0.00
18	0	2.46	0.00
19	0	2.46	0.00
20	0	2.46	0.00
21	0	2.46	0.00
22	0	2.46	0.00
23	0	2.46	0.00
24	0	2.46	0.00
25	0	2.46	0.00
26	0	2.46	0.00
Existing Total	**142**		**349.00**
Fanita West	117	2.46	288.00
Fanita Middle (Senior)	445	1.65	734.00
Fanita Middle	66	2.46	162.00
Fanita East	125	2.46	308.00
Fanita Total	**753.00**	**9.03**	**1492.00**

Attachment B
Evacuation Analysis Worksheets

Existing Land Uses Plus Project with Magnolia Avenue Extension – Most Probable Scenario

Node = Evacuation Points

Evacuation Time = Max Time (Last Vehicle) – Min (First Vehicle)

Select = Include the results in average evacuation time. Results that are outside of 1 standard deviation of the mean are typically not included as they are outlier.

Node	1				3			
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	2164.3	2639.5	0	0	2328.2	3402.2	0	0
2	2162.3	2686.1	0	0	2370.5	3359	0	0
3	2171.5	2667.8	0	0	2310.6	3303.9	0	0
4	2172.6	2652.2	0	0	2349.9	3362	0	0
5	2157	2679.2	0	0	2378	3471.8	0	0
6	2160.2	2643.9	0	0	2329.4	3321.4	0	0
7	2161.4	2690.2	0	0	2349.2	3353.6	0	0
8	2159	2619.1	0	0	2371.8	3347.9	0	0
9	2162.1	2701.2	0	0	2340.9	3330.8	0	0
10	2172.3	2726.5	0	0	2343.9	3293.1	0	0
11	2167.2	2645	0	0	2365.9	3412.7	0	0
12	2145.9	2712.4	0	0	2336	3362.2	0	0
13	2170	2651	0	0	2343.3	3393.4	0	0
14	2166.7	2661.7	0	0	2376.1	3274.6	0	0
15	2148.1	2672.7	0	0	2348.8	3312.5	0	0
16	2167.9	2660.4	0	0	2333.7	3345	0	0
17	2151.5	2642.8	0	0	2342.2	3413.1	0	0
18	2173.9	2657.3	0	0	2338.8	3385.6	0	0
19	2143.8	2678.5	0	0	2346.5	3346.4	0	0
20	2169.3	2689.1	0	0	2362.3	3425.4	0	0

Select
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
No
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Min	Max	Total
2164.3	3402.2	1237.9
2162.3	3359	1196.7
2171.5	3303.9	1132.4
2172.6	3362	1189.4
2160.2	3321.4	1161.2
2161.4	3353.6	1192.2
2159	3347.9	1188.9
2162.1	3330.8	1168.7
2172.3	3293.1	1120.8
2167.2	3412.7	1245.5
2145.9	3362.2	1216.3
2170	3393.4	1223.4
2166.7	3274.6	1107.9
2148.1	3312.5	1164.4
2167.9	3345	1177.1
2151.5	3413.1	1261.6
2173.9	3385.6	1211.7
2143.8	3346.4	1202.6
2169.3	3425.4	1256.1
	Average	1192.357895
	Time	0:19

Existing Conditions

Node = Evacuation Points

Evacuation Time = Max Time (Last Vehicle) – Min (First Vehicle)

Select = Include the results in average evacuation time. Results that are outside of 1 standard deviation of the mean are typically not included as they are outlier.

Node	1		2		3		4	
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	1784.8	3214.4	1782.1	3497.9	1792.6	5752	1781.4	6427.9
2	1783.2	3406	1782.9	3498	1786.9	5979.4	1783	6506.4
3	1785.1	3237.3	1780.7	3194.4	1781.7	5765.4	1781.9	6387.8
4	1785.3	3322.6	1781.3	3557.3	1782.6	5891	1782	6625.4
5	1784.5	3436.4	1782	3334	1791.3	5974.6	1783.2	6442.1
6	1785.3	3176.7	1789.6	3586.7	1781.8	5830.8	1781.6	6490.8
7	1783.9	3364.7	1790.6	3401.4	1783.7	5719.2	1781.9	6427.5
8	1787.1	3261.8	1783.9	3345.1	1781.9	5805.9	1780.8	6441.4
9	1784.4	3470.8	1781.3	3126.5	1796	5855.3	1781.2	6529.8
10	1786.5	3305.2	1782.7	3677.7	1782.4	5862.6	1782.2	6422.6
11	1783.8	3126.6	1780.4	3218.5	1782.9	5647.6	1780.9	6320.8
12	1784.1	3309.2	1781.9	3725	1791.8	6154.2	1781.4	6405.1
13	1784.3	3180.7	1781.2	3459.9	1786.9	5822.8	1780.4	6537
14	1784.7	3294.6	1780.4	3808.5	1783.1	6010.1	1780.9	6309.3
15	1783.9	3368.7	1780.6	3320.6	1790.5	6040.4	1781	6442.4
16	1784.4	3175.5	1791.8	3251.1	1788.6	5647	1781.8	6602.5
17	1783.9	3454.7	1780.7	3283.8	1782.5	5817	1781.9	6554.2
18	1787.9	3373.6	1793.8	3339.5	1781.7	5818.9	1781.8	6399.3
19	1790.2	3217.9	1787.5	3357.2	1783.2	5619.4	1781.3	6587.5
20	1787.2	3393.3	1783.6	3333.9	1785	5943.9	1781.8	6589.5

Select
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
No

Min	Max	Total
1781.4	6427.9	4646.5
1782.9	6506.4	4723.5
1780.7	6387.8	4607.1
1781.3	6625.4	4844.1
1782	6442.1	4660.1
1781.6	6490.8	4709.2
1781.9	6427.5	4645.6
1780.8	6441.4	4660.6
1781.2	6529.8	4748.6
1782.2	6422.6	4640.4
1780.4	6320.8	4540.4
1781.4	6405.1	4623.7
1780.4	6537	4756.6
1780.4	6309.3	4528.9
1780.6	6442.4	4661.8
1781.8	6602.5	4820.7
1780.7	6554.2	4773.5
1781.7	6399.3	4617.6
1781.3	6587.5	4806.2
	Average	4685.0
	Time	1:18

Full Project without Magnolia Avenue Extension

Node = Evacuation Points

Evacuation Time = Max Time (Last Vehicle) – Min (First Vehicle)

Select = Include the results in average evacuation time. Results that are outside of 1 standard deviation of the mean are typically not included as they are outlier.

Node 5 = Measured at the entrance of Fanita Ranch for a conservative analysis.

Node	3		5					
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Select	Min	Max	Total
1	2318	7335.8	1805.6	6732.5	Yes	1805.6	7335.8	5530.2
2	2351.2	7187.7	1805.9	6576.9	No			
3	2306.5	7230.7	1805.7	6579.2	No			
4	2341.5	7455.1	1805.9	6843	Yes	1805.9	7455.1	5649.2
5	2362.6	7430.7	1805.8	6673.8	Yes	1805.8	7430.7	5624.9
6	2318	7424.8	1806.3	6832.5	Yes	1806.3	7424.8	5618.5
7	2331.5	7345.3	1805.8	6742.9	Yes	1805.8	7345.3	5539.5
8	2365.2	7151.9	1805.4	6547.9	No			
9	2325.4	7475.9	1805.6	6870.1	Yes	1805.6	7475.9	5670.3
10	2357.3	7375.2	1805.7	6782.1	Yes	1805.7	7375.2	5569.5
11	2355.9	7379.9	1806.1	6734	Yes	1806.1	7379.9	5573.8
12	2325.4	7314.9	1805.8	6703.1	Yes	1805.8	7314.9	5509.1
13	2342.2	7311.8	1806.1	6709.9	Yes	1806.1	7311.8	5505.7
14	2347.3	7330.8	1805.9	6706.1	Yes	1805.9	7330.8	5524.9
15	2350	7408.2	1805.9	6780.8	Yes	1805.9	7408.2	5602.3
16	2311.6	7479.3	1805.7	6879.3	Yes	1805.7	7479.3	5673.6
17	2349.5	7354.2	1805.8	6747.6	Yes	1805.8	7354.2	5548.4
18	2329.3	7296.4	1805.9	6694.3	Yes	1805.9	7296.4	5490.5
19	2333.8	7517.3	1806	6912.4	Yes	1806	7517.3	5711.3
20	2322.5	7271.8	1805.5	6668.5	Yes	1805.5	7271.8	5466.3
							Average	5576.9
							Time	1:32

Full Project with Magnolia Avenue Extension

Node = Evacuation Points

Evacuation Time = Max Time (Last Vehicle) – Min (First Vehicle)

Select = Include the results in average evacuation time. Results that are outside of 1 standard deviation of the mean are typically not included as they are outlier.

Node 5 = Measured at the entrance of Fanita Ranch for a conservative analysis.

Node	3		5	
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	0	0	0	0
2	2392	5038.5	1783.3	4150.9
3	2380.6	4954.1	1783	4113.7
4	2349.2	4874.9	1783.5	4032.3
5	2430.7	5025.6	1783.9	4185.1
6	2437.5	4934.7	1782.6	4228.4
7	2345.8	5063.3	1782.2	4204.8
8	2445.2	5073.8	1782.1	4222.6
9	2373.2	4994.7	1783.4	4152.4
10	2346.2	4993.2	1782.3	4120.8
11	2400.6	4957.9	1783.2	4103.8
12	2355.9	4956.7	1782.8	4093.6
13	2348.5	5028.3	1783.7	4186.9
14	2358.4	5043.1	1782.6	4195
15	2347.8	4929.2	1783.6	4085.4
16	2403	5037.6	1783.3	4194
17	2377.8	5031.9	1783.5	4171.1
18	2394.5	5070.3	1783.4	4240.5
19	2407	4998.9	1782.4	4234.5
20	2345.3	4909.6	1784.6	4047.3
21	2326.1	5105.8	1782.2	4251.2

Select
No
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Min	Max	Total
1783.3	5038.5	3255.2
1783	4954.1	3171.1
1783.5	4874.9	3091.4
1783.9	5025.6	3241.7
1782.6	4934.7	3152.1
1782.2	5063.3	3281.1
1782.1	5073.8	3291.7
1783.4	4994.7	3211.3
1782.3	4993.2	3210.9
1783.2	4957.9	3174.7
1782.8	4956.7	3173.9
1783.7	5028.3	3244.6
1782.6	5043.1	3260.5
1783.6	4929.2	3145.6
1783.3	5037.6	3254.3
1783.5	5031.9	3248.4
1783.4	5070.3	3286.9
1782.4	4998.9	3216.5
1784.6	4909.6	3125
1782.2	5105.8	3323.6
	Average	3218.0
	Time	0:53

Existing Land Uses Plus Project with Magnolia Avenue Extension – Most Probable Scenario

Node = Evacuation Points

Evacuation Time = Max Time (Last Vehicle) – Min (First Vehicle)

Select = Include the results in average evacuation time. Results that are outside of 1 standard deviation of the mean are typically not included as they are outlier.

Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	0	0	0	0	2328.2	3402.2	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	2346.7	3359	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	2310.6	3303.9	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	2349.9	3362	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	2364.8	3469.3	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	2329.4	3321.4	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	2349.2	3353.6	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	2380	3682.91	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	2334.6	3663.88	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	2358.2	3976.418	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	2365.9	3412.7	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	2334	3362.2	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	2362.3	3393.4	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	2360.2	3280.8	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	2362.5	3312.5	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	2333.7	3345	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	2347.4	3413.1	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	2338.8	3385.5	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	2346.5	3848.36	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	2353.4	3425.3	0	0

Select
Yes
Yes
No
Yes
Yes
No
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
No
No
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Min	Max	Total
2328.2	3402.2	1074
2346.7	3359	1012.3
2349.9	3362	1012.1
2364.8	3469.3	1104.5
2349.2	3353.6	1004.4
2380	3682.91	1302.91
2334.6	3663.88	1329.28
2358.2	3976.418	1618.21825
2365.9	3412.7	1046.8
2334	3362.2	1028.2
2362.3	3393.4	1031.1
2333.7	3345	1011.3
2347.4	3413.1	1065.7
2338.8	3385.5	1046.7
2346.5	3848.36	1501.86
2353.4	3425.3	1071.9
	Average	1141.329266
	Time	0:19

Existing Land Use with targeted Evacuation (1/8-mile)

Node = Evacuation Points

Evacuation Time = Max Time (Last Vehicle) – Min (First Vehicle)

Select = Include the results in average evacuation time. Results that are outside of 1 standard deviation of the mean are typically not included as they are outlier.

Node	1		2		3		4					
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Select	Min	Max	Total
1	1785.3	3214.7	2079.1	2671.7	2056.6	4739.9	2047.6	6136.3	Yes	1785.3	6136.3	4351
2	1785.3	3214.7	2079.1	2671.7	2056.6	4739.9	2047.6	6136.3	Yes	1785.3	6136.3	4351
3	1849.3	3193.4	2091.5	2654.8	2061.7	4804.1	2044	5762.3	No			
4	1818	3068.7	2082.8	2735.6	2058.6	4701.4	2030.2	5899	Yes	1818	5899	4081
5	1788.7	3164.6	2084.8	2721.8	2043.9	4789.8	2046	5867.9	Yes	1788.7	5867.9	4079.2
6	1847.1	3120.2	2083.4	2771.7	2060.8	4711.6	2045.3	6024.6	Yes	1847.1	6024.6	4177.5
7	1870.8	3142.9	2099.1	2702.9	2059.5	4795.2	2031.3	5872.1	Yes	1870.8	5872.1	4001.3
8	1801.4	3127.4	2092.3	2699.6	2045.2	4730.8	2046.9	5898.2	Yes	1801.4	5898.2	4096.8
9	1829.6	3119.6	2079	2710.9	2069.8	4779.4	2033.6	6002.3	Yes	1829.6	6002.3	4172.7
10	1842.5	2939.1	2081.4	2692.5	2047.6	4779.2	2046.2	5933.6	Yes	1842.5	5933.6	4091.1
11	1863.3	3110.4	2083.5	2661.3	2060.5	4863.4	2028.5	5961.4	Yes	1863.3	5961.4	4098.1
12	1882.1	3005.4	2089.8	2779.7	2042.3	4715.7	2045.3	6022	Yes	1882.1	6022	4139.9
13	1787.2	3167.3	2084	2745.5	2060.1	4783.6	2057.5	6020.9	Yes	1787.2	6020.9	4233.7
14	1795.1	3043.5	2088.6	2632.7	2072.4	4693.6	2037	6049.1	Yes	1795.1	6049.1	4254
15	2071.2	3137.9	2086.9	2664.8	2051.1	4830.8	2048.1	5805.8	No			
16	1895.6	3047.6	2070.5	2720.8	2062.2	4705.5	2054.5	5783.2	No			
17	1938.3	3052.6	2089.2	2756.5	2069.8	4825.7	2038.8	6060.2	Yes	1938.3	6060.2	4121.9
18	1787.1	2997.2	2087.1	2703.3	2053.1	4747.9	2054.2	5792.6	Yes	1787.1	5792.6	4005.5
19	1852.6	3168	2071.9	2727.2	2068.8	4839	2050.4	5967.4	Yes	1852.6	5967.4	4114.8
20	1787.4	2997.8	2087.4	2701	2065.4	4668.6	2039.2	6046.4	Yes	1787.4	6046.4	4259
21	1894.5	3224	2074.7	2707.9	2053.2	4821	2048.4	5834.7	No			
											Average	4154.0
											Time	1:09

Existing Land Use Plus Project with targeted Evacuation (1/8-mile) with Magnolia Avenue Extension

Node = Evacuation Points

Evacuation Time = Max Time (Last Vehicle) – Min (First Vehicle)

Select = Include the results in average evacuation time. Results that are outside of 1 standard deviation of the mean are typically not included as they are outlier.

Node	1		2		3		4	
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	1785.3	3721	2079.1	2672.7	2056.6	5563.2	1788.5	6629.4
2	1849.3	3840.1	2091.5	2656.5	2061.7	5571.5	1789	6348.2
3	1818	3642.1	2082.8	2742.1	2058.6	5508.8	1805.4	6361.5
4	1788.7	3367.4	2084.8	2725	2043.9	5609.3	1781.8	6364.8
5	1847.1	3392.1	2083.4	2777.9	2060.8	5552.6	1782.2	6613.3
6	1870.8	3518.7	2099.1	2702.7	2059.5	5597.5	1782.7	6464.2
7	1801.4	3500.3	2092.3	2706.8	2045.2	5517.9	1782	6450.7
8	1829.6	3831.1	2079	2711.6	2069.8	5630.7	1782.1	6472.5
9	1842.5	3394.9	2081.4	2693	2047.6	5526	1784.3	6448.9
10	1863.3	3388.4	2083.5	2661.4	2060.5	5604.2	1788.8	6509.2
11	1882.1	3511.4	2089.8	2768.1	2042.3	5527.3	1782.1	6569.8
12	1787.2	3710.8	2084	2746.8	2060.1	5697.6	1786	6525.7
13	1795.1	3425.3	2088.6	2632.9	2072.4	5500.8	1781.1	6581.6
14	2071.2	3653.1	2086.9	2664.8	2051.1	5605.5	1781.4	6390.7
15	1895.6	3397.7	2070.5	2720.8	2062.2	5519.3	1784.2	6266.2
16	1938.3	3503.8	2089.2	2753.1	2069.8	5579.6	1781.8	6498.2
17	1787.1	3435.4	2087.1	2702	2053.1	5633.8	1782.1	6293.9
18	1852.6	4001.7	2071.9	2727.2	2068.8	5640.2	1795.1	6566.2
19	1787.4	3344.2	2087.4	2701	2065.4	5510.2	1790.2	6595.4
20	1894.5	3568.5	2074.7	2723.3	2053.2	5661.7	1784.2	6314.8

Select
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Min	Max	Total
1785.3	6629.4	4844.1
1789	6348.2	4559.2
1805.4	6361.5	4556.1
1781.8	6364.8	4583
1782.2	6613.3	4831.1
1782.7	6464.2	4681.5
1782	6450.7	4668.7
1782.1	6472.5	4690.4
1784.3	6448.9	4664.6
1788.8	6509.2	4720.4
1782.1	6569.8	4787.7
1786	6525.7	4739.7
1781.1	6581.6	4800.5
1781.4	6390.7	4609.3
1784.2	6266.2	4482
1781.8	6498.2	4716.4
1782.1	6293.9	4511.8
1795.1	6566.2	4771.1
1787.4	6595.4	4808
1784.2	6314.8	4530.6
	Average	4677.8
	Time	1:17

Existing Land Use with targeted Evacuation (1/4-mile)

Node = Evacuation Points

Evacuation Time = Max Time (Last Vehicle) – Min (First Vehicle)

Select = Include the results in average evacuation time. Results that are outside of 1 standard deviation of the mean are typically not included as they are outlier.

Node	1		2		3		4	
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	1805.1	4369.3	2079.1	3130.1	2060.7	6070.4	2069.4	5640.6
2	1784.1	4376.4	2091.5	3041.8	2065.6	6130.8	2088.1	5454
3	1784.3	4233.1	2082.8	3143.1	2058.5	5904.2	2084.7	5499.6
4	1848.3	4299	2084.8	3173.9	2058.3	6007.8	2070.9	5553.6
5	1797.1	4189.8	2083.4	3098.1	2069.4	5998.1	2087.4	5546.8
6	1800.6	4355.2	2099.1	3145.1	2068.2	6316.6	2073.4	5430.7
7	1784.1	4224.6	2092.3	3176.9	2045.2	5985.3	2081.1	5546.5
8	1801.6	4343.2	2079	3121.5	2070.9	6122	2067.5	5582.8
9	1791	4260	2081.4	3025.2	2058.3	6230.7	2084.2	5565.8
10	1846	4300.9	2083.5	3035.9	2073.9	6243.4	2091.6	5515.9
11	1796.2	4294.3	2089.8	3129.1	2042.2	6105.7	2080.3	5599.5
12	1812.3	4519.1	2084	3113.1	2068.6	6021.3	2095.3	5505.2
13	1791.2	4320.6	2088.6	3126.8	2079.5	6020.7	2080.6	5539.1
14	1834.1	4399.6	2086.9	3093.6	2058.4	6139.2	2082.8	5510.8
15	1819.2	4370.9	2070.5	3056.5	2071.2	6101.8	2106.1	5395.9
16	1787.2	4206.8	2089.2	3061.3	2077.1	6055.4	2093.2	5645.4
17	1829.7	4249.5	2087.1	3111.8	2061.2	5985.8	2082.5	5433.5
18	1787.4	4443.8	2071.9	3127.8	2077.3	6107.7	2091.2	5502.4
19	1806.3	4270.1	2087.4	3144	2079.3	5905.7	2088.7	5658.4
20	1793.7	4447.6	2074.7	3120.5	2060.4	6135.1	2083.9	5482.5

Select
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Min	Max	Total
1805.1	6070.4	4265.3
1784.1	6130.8	4346.7
1784.3	5904.2	4119.9
1848.3	6007.8	4159.5
1797.1	5998.1	4201
1800.6	6316.6	4516
1784.1	5985.3	4201.2
1801.6	6122	4320.4
1791	6230.7	4439.7
1846	6243.4	4397.4
1796.2	6105.7	4309.5
1812.3	6021.3	4209
1791.2	6020.7	4229.5
1834.1	6139.2	4305.1
1819.2	6101.8	4282.6
1787.2	6055.4	4268.2
1829.7	5985.8	4156.1
1787.4	6107.7	4320.3
1806.3	5905.7	4099.4
1793.7	6135.1	4341.4
	Average	4274.4
	Time	1:11

Existing Land Use Plus Project with targeted Evacuation (1/4-mile) with Magnolia Avenue Extension

Node = Evacuation Points

Evacuation Time = Max Time (Last Vehicle) – Min (First Vehicle)

Select = Include the results in average evacuation time. Results that are outside of 1 standard deviation of the mean are typically not included as they are outlier.

Node	1		2		3		4	
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	1805.2	5184.9	2079.1	3172.8	2056.6	6428.7	1797.7	6096.6
2	1784.3	5178.1	2091.5	3051.5	2061.5	6494.9	1782.1	6006.8
3	1784.4	5035.6	2082.8	3135.9	2058.6	6332.2	1786.8	5917.3
4	1832.2	4898.8	2084.8	3185	2049.9	6296.2	1782.8	5989.7
5	1800	4976.5	2083.4	3104.9	2069.4	6394.9	1784.4	6077.6
6	1788.4	5065.3	2099.1	3131.2	2062.1	6435.5	1782.3	5962.6
7	1784.2	4916.8	2092.3	3224	2045.2	6270	1784	6056.5
8	1801.7	5539	2079	3107.5	2069.8	6595.1	1783.2	6075.8
9	1791.1	4923.2	2081.4	3027.9	2058	6390.7	1783.6	6032.9
10	1834.7	4895.7	2083.5	3048.6	2066.7	6422.9	1781.8	5967.4
11	1796.3	4983.6	2089.8	3344.5	2042.3	6379.2	1789.2	6007.4
12	1812.4	5544.4	2084	3102.6	2071.5	6639.4	1781.2	6049.3
13	1791.3	4903.5	2088.6	3133.8	2072.4	6286.2	1781.8	6107.3
14	1824.5	5153.2	2086.9	3165.6	2051.1	6484.4	1783.2	5997.5
15	1819.3	5003.6	2070.5	3097.8	2070.8	6403.3	1788.4	5827
16	1787.3	5078	2089.2	3073	2075.4	6456.6	1789.8	6050.5
17	1813.2	4983.4	2087.1	3150.4	2072.3	6319.1	1782.1	5905.1
18	1787.5	5115.6	2071.9	3144.3	2069.1	6454.7	1781.4	5999.6
19	1806.4	4983.4	2087.4	3171.5	2078.6	6328.4	1783.6	6095.9
20	1793.8	5097	2074.7	3170	2060.5	6489.5	1781.3	5982.4

Select
Yes
Yes
No
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
No
Yes
No
Yes
Yes
Yes

Min	Max	Total
1797.7	6428.7	4631
1782.1	6494.9	4712.8
1782.8	6296.2	4513.4
1784.4	6394.9	4610.5
1782.3	6435.5	4653.2
1784	6270	4486
1783.2	6595.1	4811.9
1783.6	6390.7	4607.1
1781.8	6422.9	4641.1
1789.2	6379.2	4590
1781.2	6639.4	4858.2
1781.8	6286.2	4504.4
1783.2	6484.4	4701.2
1787.3	6456.6	4669.3
1781.4	6454.7	4673.3
1783.6	6328.4	4544.8
1781.3	6489.5	4708.2
	Average	4642.2
	Time	1:18

Existing Land Uses Plus Project with Magnolia Avenue Extension

Node = Evacuation Points

Evacuation Time = Max Time (Last Vehicle) – Min (First Vehicle)

Select = Include the results in average evacuation time. Results that are outside of 1 standard deviation of the mean are typically not included as they are outlier.

Node	1		2		3		4	
Run	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	1799	4413.9	2079.1	5957	2056.6	8096.2	1785.4	8890.7
2	1803.7	4500.3	2091.5	6335.1	2061.9	8399.8	1782.1	8947.3
3	1784.8	3957.6	2082.8	5937.9	2059.8	8161.7	1783.9	8833.9
4	1825.9	4313.1	2084.8	6192.5	2048.8	8227.4	1781.8	8832.9
5	1793.8	4435.3	2083.4	6230.9	2062.7	8281.7	1784.8	8895.1
6	1790.7	4180.1	2099.1	6169.5	2059.3	8247.5	1781.7	8797.3
7	1830.6	4001.6	2092.3	6227.8	2045.2	8343.4	1784.4	8819.5
8	1795.1	4145.8	2079	6292	2066.8	8267.3	1781.4	8731
9	1784.5	4329.2	2081.4	6047.6	2051.5	8312.8	1783	8773.3
10	1828.3	4107	2083.5	5977.3	2064.6	8433.9	1782.4	8831.3
11	1790.2	4070.2	2089.8	6297.8	2042.3	8486.3	1782.7	8774.1
12	1805.9	4583.5	2084	6429.3	2064.4	8207.4	1791.7	8788.4
13	1784.8	4038.1	2088.6	6364.2	2072.4	8316.2	1783	8983.3
14	1817.9	4189.7	2086.9	6411.2	2080.7	8233.1	1784.5	8856.8
15	1813.1	4104.7	2070.5	5978.6	2067.5	8318.8	1783.4	8690.8
16	1815.3	3934.8	2089.2	6177.9	2069.8	8270.5	1780.9	8880.7
17	1805.4	4108.1	2087.1	6068.2	2075.5	8320.6	1782	8622.6
18	1783.6	4223.6	2071.9	6486.6	2070.8	8507.3	1782.1	8952.2
19	1800.2	4461.1	2087.4	5727.7	2069.3	7809.6	1789	8892.3
20	1787.7	4203.2	2074.7	6427.3	2053.2	8396	1790.1	8849.1

Select
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes
Yes

Min	Max	Total
1785.4	8890.7	7105.3
1782.1	8947.3	7165.2
1783.9	8833.9	7050
1781.8	8832.9	7051.1
1784.8	8895.1	7110.3
1781.7	8797.3	7015.6
1784.4	8819.5	7035.1
1781.4	8731	6949.6
1783	8773.3	6990.3
1782.4	8831.3	7048.9
1782.7	8774.1	6991.4
1791.7	8788.4	6996.7
1783	8983.3	7200.3
1784.5	8856.8	7072.3
1783.4	8690.8	6907.4
1780.9	8880.7	7099.8
1782	8622.6	6840.6
1782.1	8952.2	7170.1
1789	8892.3	7103.3
1787.7	8849.1	7061.4
	Average	7048.3
	Time	1:57