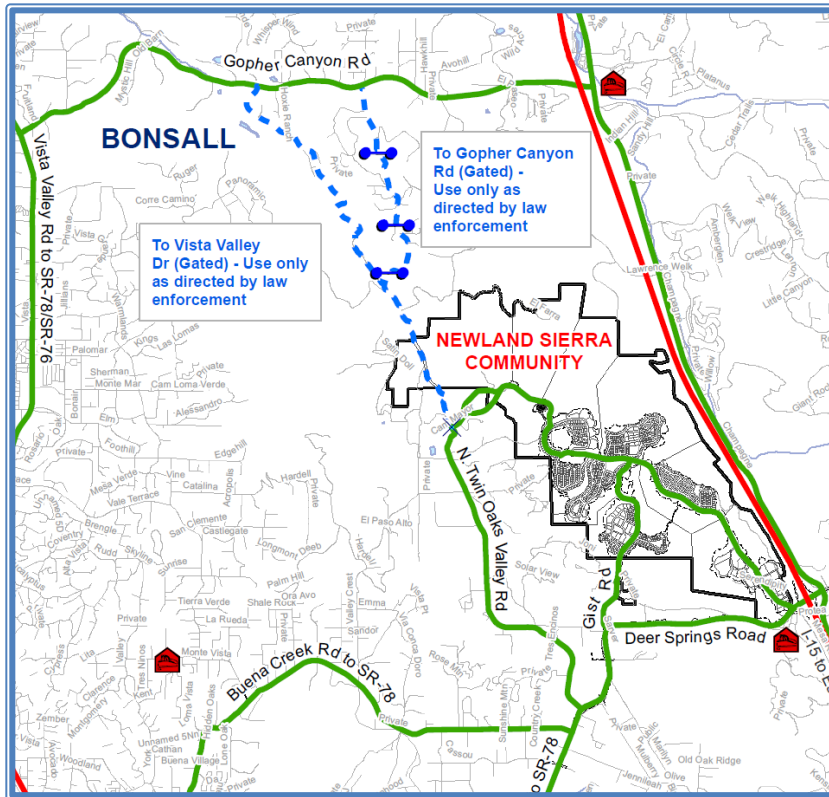


DRAFT

WILDLAND FIRE EVACUATION PLAN

for

Newland Sierra, San Diego County



Prepared for:

Deer Springs Fire Protection District
San Diego County, California

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Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan Newland Sierra Community

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1 QUICK REFERENCE - WILDLAND FIRE EVACUATION PLAN

NOTE: Pages 1 through 6 are to be the focus of the homeowner evacuation educational outreach efforts. These pages will be available on the community's HOA Website. 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.

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.

Figure 1 indicates the Emergency Evacuation Routes available to the Newland Sierra 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.

Figure 2 illustrates Deer Springs Fire Protection District's/Deer Springs Fire Safe Council's Emergency Evacuation Route map. This map provides a larger, District-wide view of primary evacuation routes, particularly to the east of I-15. This Newland Sierra plan focuses on evacuation routes for the Newland Sierra community during a wildfire scenario, and therefore, does not address evacuations east of the I-15 as that would typically be where a fire event is located and approaching the Newland Sierra project.

The available evacuation routes for the residents and guests of Newland Sierra project are (See Figures 1 and 2):

1. **Egress to the south via Mesa Rock Road** – This is the primary Newland Sierra access road and connects with Deer Springs Road, which offers travel options to the west and south into San Marcos or to the east and then north or south on either the I-15 or Old Highway 395. **Likely neighborhoods using this access during an evacuation include: Town Center, Mesa, Terraces, and Hillside.**
2. **Egress to the south on Sarver Lane** - this secondary access road provides a route to Deer Springs Road at which point, travel to the west and south into San Marcos or east and then north or south (on I-15 or Old Highway 395) is possible. **Likely neighborhoods using this access road during an evacuation are Valley, Knolls, and/or Mesa.**

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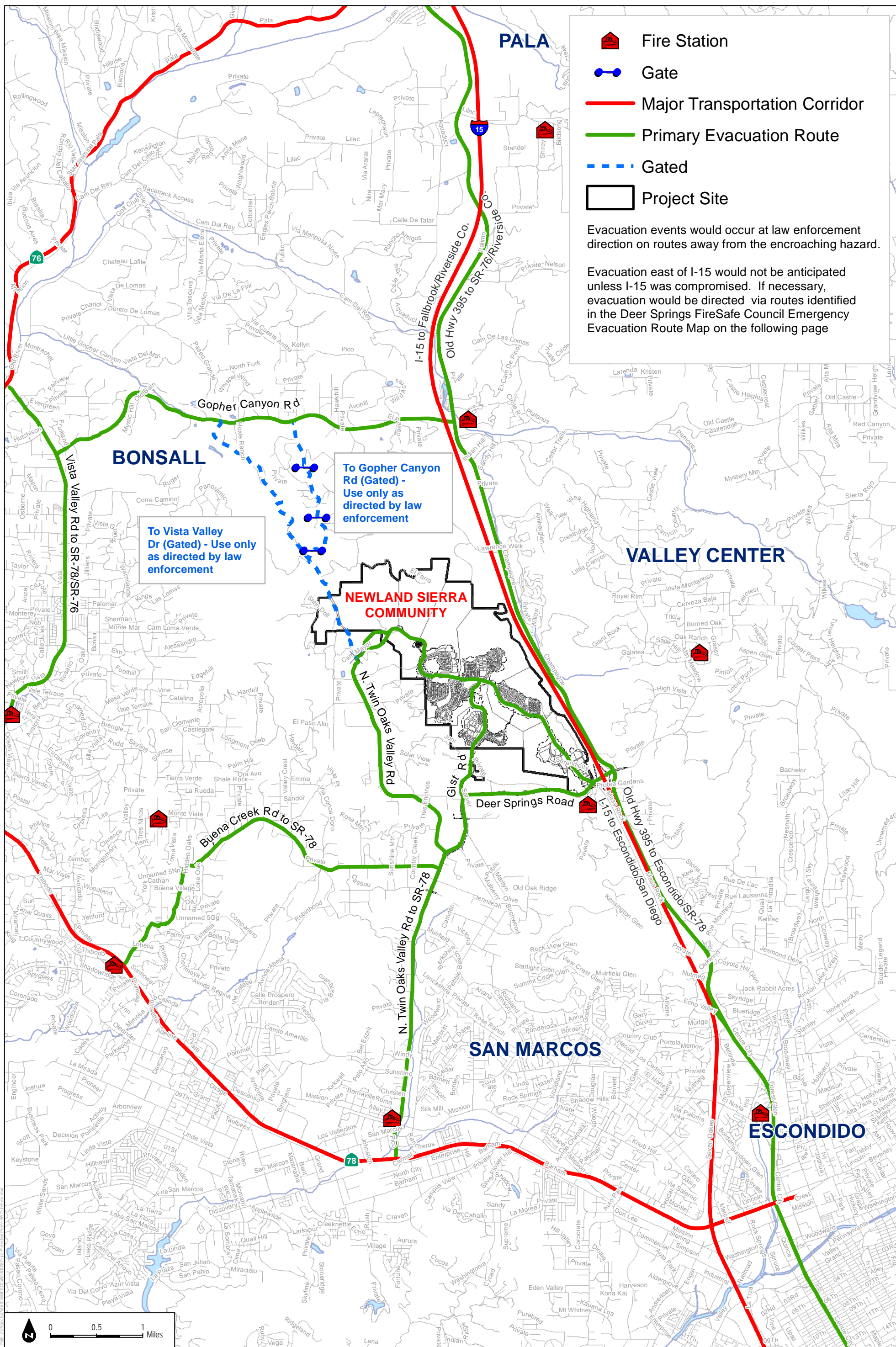
3. **Egress to the west via Camino Mayor or the Camino Mayor Alternative¹** – either of these secondary access roads connect with North Twin Oaks Valley Road and provide southerly access to Twin Oaks Valley Road. Travel to the south to San Marcos on Twin Oaks Valley Road or Buena Creek Road or to the east via Deer Springs Road, and then north or south via I-15 or Old Highway 395 is available. *Travel to the north on North Twin Oaks Valley Road may be directed by law enforcement. However, residents are not advised to utilize this route without law enforcement direction because it is a gated road and should not be assumed passable.* In an emergency evacuation, any of the neighborhoods may be directed to utilize Camino Mayor or the Camino Mayor alternative, but based on proximity, Summit is the only neighborhood likely to use either of these routes to North Twin Oaks Valley Road.

The Newland Sierra community residents will be strongly encouraged to register with Reverse 911, Alert San Diego, and the local DSFPD message system. In addition, the community HOA will organize annual evacuation public outreach, engage directly with organizations such as Deer Springs Fire Safe Council, as well as 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 Newland Sierra Community and focuses on wildland fire evacuations, although many of the concepts and protocols will be applicable to other emergency situations. Ultimately, this plan will be used by the Newland Sierra Homeowner’s Association to educate community residents as to their evacuation approach during wildfires and other similar emergencies.

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

¹ The Camino Mayor alternative would provide ungated ingress/egress from the same point along North Twin Oaks Valley Road to the northern portion of the project. The alternative roadway is aligned to the north of Camino Mayor and would direct traffic around the existing Camino Mayo residential neighborhood, as depicted in Figure 1.



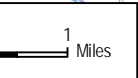
- Fire Station
- Gate
- Major Transportation Corridor
- Primary Evacuation Route
- Gated
- Project Site

Evacuation events would occur at law enforcement direction on routes away from the encroaching hazard.

Evacuation east of I-15 would not be anticipated unless I-15 was compromised. If necessary, evacuation would be directed via routes identified in the Deer Springs FireSafe Council Emergency Evacuation Route Map on the following page

To Vista Valley Dr (Gated) - Use only as directed by law enforcement

To Gopher Canyon Rd (Gated) - Use only as directed by law enforcement



SOURCE: SANDAG, 2016

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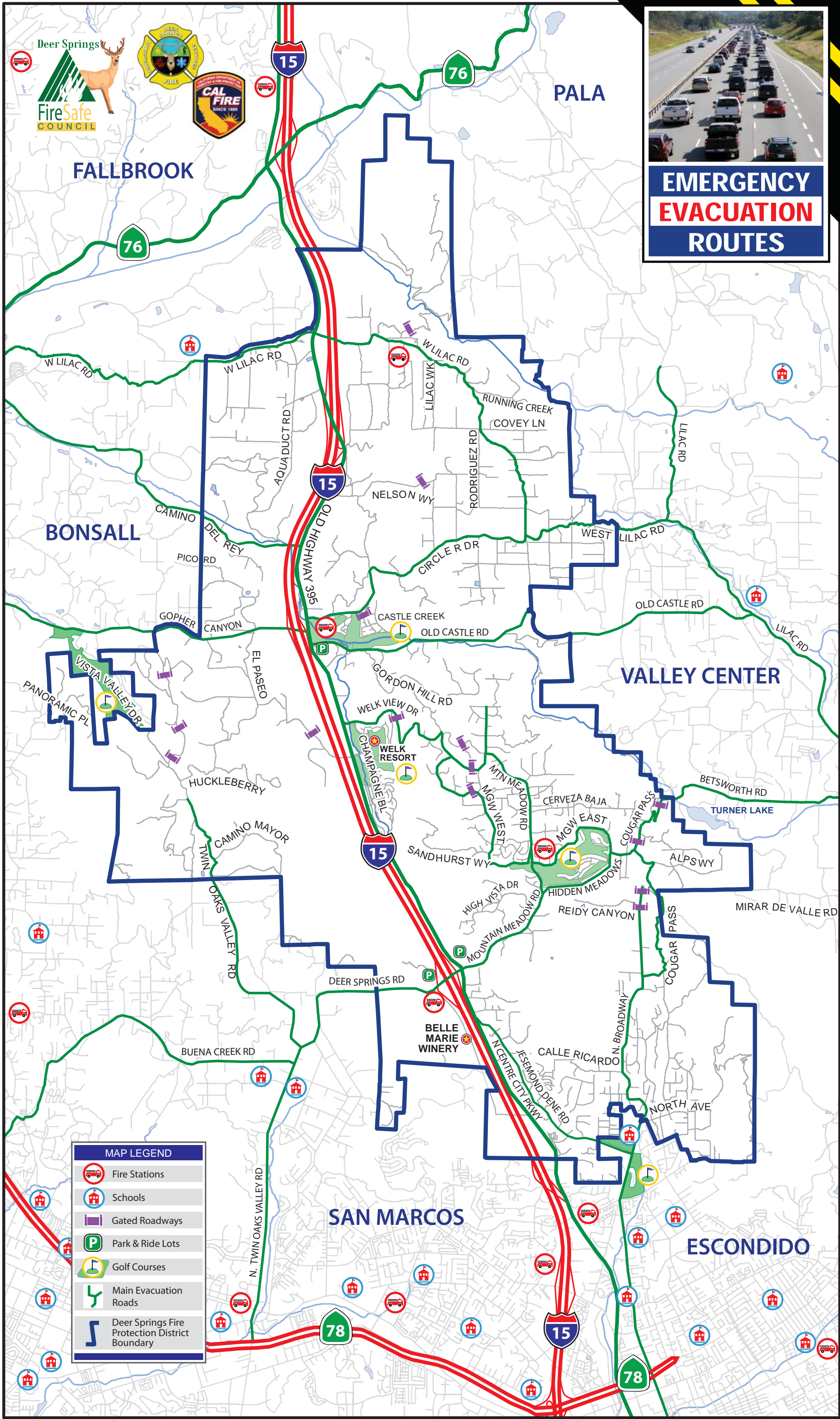
Newland Sierra

FIGURE 1
Newland Sierra Community Fire Evacuation Map

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EMERGENCY EVACUATION ROUTES



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Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan Newland Sierra Community

2 BACKGROUND

This Newland Sierra Evacuation Plan has been prepared based on the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization and County of San Diego Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) – Evacuation Annex. In order to establish a framework for implementing well-coordinated evacuations, the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services (OES) developed an Evacuation Annex as part of the Area EOP (San Diego County 2014). 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.

As the DSFPD is aware, evacuation during a wildfire is not necessarily directed by the fire agency, except in specific areas where fire personnel may enact evacuations on-scene. The San Diego County Sheriff's Department, California Highway Patrol, and other cooperating law enforcement agencies have primary responsibility for evacuations. These agencies work closely within the Unified Incident Command System, with the County Office of Emergency Services, and responding fire department personnel who assess fire behavior and spread, which should ultimately guide evacuation decisions. To that end, DSFPD, County Fire, law enforcement, Public Works, Planning, Emergency Services Departments, and Caltrans, amongst others, have worked with a County Pre-Fire Mitigation Task Force to address wildland fire evacuation planning for San Diego County.

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

Equally as important, the evacuation procedures should be regularly updated with lessons learned from actual evacuation events, as they were following the 2003, 2007, and 2014 San Diego County fires. The authors of this Evacuation Plan recommend that occasional updates are provided, especially following lessons learned from actual incidents, as new technologies become available that would aid in the evacuation process, and as changing landscapes and development patterns occur within and adjacent the Newland Sierra project that may impact how evacuation is accomplished. At the time of this plan's preparation, there is no encompassing emergency evacuation plan for the Deer Springs Fire Protection District or the greater northern

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San Diego County area. The only published evacuation information specific to the project vicinity, and including the Newland Sierra project site, was prepared by the Deer Springs Fire Safe Council in cooperation with the Deer Springs Fire Protection District. The information is located on the DSFSC Website at: http://deerspringsfiresafecouncil.com/linked/evacmap_text_side_final2.pdf and is provided in Appendix A. This Web site provides general evacuation safety considerations, but is not a specific evacuation plan for the DSFPD. This Newland Sierra Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan is consistent with the existing DSFSC plan, although more specific, and provides guidance and pre-planning for Newland Sierra residents. This plan can be integrated into a regional evacuation plan when and if the area officials and stakeholders (DSFPD, CAL FIRE, San Diego County Fire Authority, Office of Emergency Services, San Diego Sheriff's Department, and others) complete one.

As demonstrated during large and localized evacuations occurring throughout San Diego County over the last 15 years, an important component to successful evacuation is early assessment of the situation and early notification via managed evacuation declarations. San Diego County utilizes early warning and informational programs to help meet these important factors. Among the methods available to citizens for emergency information are radio, television, social media/internet, neighborhood patrol car PA notifications, and Reverse 911.

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3 SAN DIEGO COUNTY EVACUATION PLANNING SUMMARY

This Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan incorporates concepts and protocols practiced throughout San Diego County. The San Diego County Evacuation Annex (2014) 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.

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
- County Health and Human Services Agency
- Department of Animal Services,
- Department of Planning and Development Services
- Department of Environmental Health
- Department of General Services
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Agriculture, Weights, and Measures
- Department of Parks and Recreation

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

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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;
- 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, and persons without vehicles;
- 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 San Diego Sheriff's Department (SDSD) is the lead agency for evacuations of the unincorporated areas of San Diego County, including Deer Springs Fire Protection District and the Newland Sierra 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 coordinate evacuation traffic management with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the California Highway Patrol (CHP), other supporting agencies, and jurisdictions.

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

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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 scenario 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 outline in their Emergency Operations Plan (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.
 - f. The EOC will coordinate with fire, law enforcement, public health, and other relevant support agencies to obtain recommendations on protective actions.
 - g. The EOC will coordinate with jurisdictional emergency management personnel and other public safety personnel. The Policy Group within the EOC will coordinate will other officials from jurisdictions within the OA to 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 regular time to share updates
 - h. The EOC will coordinate emergency public information to citizens in accordance with established procedures.

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- i. The EOC may support coordinating the evacuation response according to the EOP, including:
 - i. Providing transportation for those who need assistance
 - ii. Provide support for people with disabilities and other access and functional needs
 - 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. Providing shelter for evacuees

3.3 Evacuation Response Operations

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. On the other hand, other threats, including wildfires igniting nearby, may occur with little or no notice and certain evacuation response operations will not be feasible (for example, establishing contra flow requires between 24 to 72 hours to be implemented; a no-notice event will not allow for contra flow to be established). Evacuation assistance of specific segments of the population may also not be feasible.

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 to direct evacuees to the established TEP or shelter. These evacuation points will serve as temporary safe zones for evacuees and will provide basic needs such as food, water, and restrooms. If there are residents unable to evacuate and need transportation assistance to get to a TEP or shelter, the SDSD may 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.

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.

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The San Diego County Department of Animal Services (DAS) has plans in place to transport and shelter pets in a disaster under Annex O of the OA EOP, including the Animal Control Mutual Aid Agreement. Animal Control Officers, the San Diego Humane Society, and private animal care shelters will assist in the rescue, transport, and sheltering of small and large animals. In addition, potential volunteer resources and private groups 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. 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 2014). 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 most new master planned communities incorporating ignition resistant construction, wide fuel modification zones, and providing defensibility throughout, responding fire and law enforcement personnel will be able to direct residents to temporarily refuge in their homes at Newland Sierra, in the rare situation where that alternative is determined to be safer than evacuating.

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4 NEWLAND SIERRA EVACUATION ROAD NETWORK

Wildfire emergencies that would be most likely to include an evacuation of Newland Sierra would be large wildfires approaching from the north, northeast, or east. These fires are often wind driven and occur during declared Red Flag Warning days where low humidity and high winds facilitate fire ignition and spread. If a fire starts in the backcountry (East County) and is fanned by these fire weather conditions, an early evacuation of the area may occur as many as 24 hours prior to actual threatening conditions. Fires occurring on typical weather days, even fires igniting off the Interstate 15, have been very successfully controlled at small sizes within minutes of ignition and would not typically trigger a need to evacuate the project. Partial evacuation of some neighborhoods could be an option in these cases.

If a wildfire ignited closer to the Newland Sierra community during weather that facilitates fire spread, where multiple hours are not available for evacuation, a different evacuation approach would need to be explored. Because it is preferred to evacuate long before a wildfire is near, and in fact, history indicates that most human fatalities from wildfires are due to late evacuations when they are overtaken on roads, it is prudent to consider a contingency option. For example, if a wildfire is anticipated to encroach upon the community in a timeframe that is shorter than would be required to evacuate all residents, then options available to responding fire and law enforcement personnel should include 1) partial relocation where residents in perimeter homes on the north/northeast/east edge are temporarily relocated to internal areas or to the town center, 2) Individual neighborhood relocations where residents are temporarily relocated to the Town Center or south to San Marcos or Escondido, 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 (2014) Evacuation approach which states "*Due to the nature of the threats requiring an evacuation, there may be insufficient time to perform an early evacuation of the area and shelter-in-place instructions may need to be provided*". Although not a shelter in place community, the structures in Newland Sierra are ignition resistant, defensible and designed to require minimal resources for protection, which enables these contingency options that may not be available to other DSFPD communities.

The roads that will be used for ingress and egress from the Newland Sierra community are described below. The on-site roads include enhanced protection and availability during a fire due to roadside fuel modification that is a minimum of five times (100 feet) and up to 12 ½ times (250 feet) the standard 20 feet requirement. Road improvements for Deer Springs Road, portions of Sarver Lane, and Camino Mayor or the Camino Mayor alternative will provide significantly higher vehicle capacity due primarily to the additional widths and lane provisions:

- **Internal roads** – vary from 72 feet wide with 4 travel lanes along Mesa Rock Road (four 12-foot wide travel lanes, median, bike lane/shoulders) to 2 travel lanes (two 14 foot wide

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travel lanes) along Camino Mayor or the Camino Mayor alternative. Residential streets will vary between 28 feet to 36 feet wide. Parking will be limited to roads with 32 feet width or greater.

- **Deer Springs Road** – the post-project Deer Springs Road will be 52' curb to curb with two 12 foot wide travel lanes, a 12' wide turn lane and 8 foot wide paved shoulders. Essentially, in an emergency evacuation, a minimum of 3 lanes could be established to move vehicles south into San Marcos where Deer Springs Road and Twin Oaks Valley Road provide 4 lanes, or east to I-15.
- **Sarver Lane** – Sarver lane will be widened to 40 feet from Deer Springs Road with no parking to the Newland Sierra Farms park then will transition to a width of 34 feet beyond the park entrance. The intersection of Sarver Lane and Deer Springs Road will be signalized.
- **North Twin Oaks Valley Road** – where Camino Mayor and if approved, the Camino Mayor alternative will intersect this road, the road width ranges between 22 and 24 feet southward to its connection with Deer Springs Road, which is currently approximately 28 feet wide with two travel lanes. Travel to the north on North Twin Oaks Valley Road is not possible due to private gates. These gates can be opened during an emergency should it be deemed necessary by law enforcement. North Twin Oaks Valley Road continues south into San Marcos as a two lane road. It includes four travel lanes (two northbound/two southbound) just south of Cassou Road, which continues to its intersection with SR-78.
- **Buena Creek Road** – Buena Creek Road is accessed off of North Twin Oaks Valley Road. Buena Creek Road provides an alternative to traveling south into San Marcos with westward travel for approximately 2 miles before heading south where it intersects SR-78 and terminates at S. Melrose Drive.
- **Interstate -15** – the improved interchange at Deer Springs Road provide for higher capacity and level of service of D or better.

As evidenced by mass evacuations in San Diego County and elsewhere, even with roadways that are designed to the code requirements, it may not be possible, or necessary to move large numbers of persons at the same time. Road infrastructure throughout the United States, and including San Diego County is not designed to accommodate a short-notice, mass evacuation. The need for evacuation plans, pre-planning, and tiered or targeted and staggered evacuations becomes very important for improving evacuation effectiveness.

Among the most important factors for successful evacuations in urban settings is control of intersections downstream of the evacuation area. If intersections are controlled by law

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enforcement, barricades, signal control, or other means, potential backups and slowed evacuations can be minimized. Another important aspect of successful evacuation is a managed and phased evacuation declaration. Evacuating in phases, based on vulnerability, location, or other factors, enables the subsequent traffic surges on major roadway to be smoothed over a longer time frame and can be planned to result in traffic levels that flow better than when mass evacuations include large evacuation areas at the same time. This plan defers to Law Enforcement and Office of Emergency Services to appropriately phase evacuations and to consider the vulnerability of communities when making decisions. For example, the Newland Sierra Community will offer its residents a high level of fire safety on site (refer to the Newland Sierra Fire Protection Plan prepared by Dudek 2015) along with options for firefighter safety zones and temporary on-site refuge as a contingency, as discussed further in this plan.

The Newland Sierra planned community interior road network and the existing regional road system that it interconnects provide multi-directional primary and secondary emergency evacuation routes consistent with, or exceeding, most communities in this area. Consistent with County of San Diego evacuation planning annex (2014), major ground transportation corridors in the area will 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 Newland Sierra are Deer Springs Road, Sarver Lane, North Twin Oaks Valley Road, and Twin Oaks Valley Road. These roads provide access to major traffic corridors including indirectly to State Route 76 to the north, State Route 78 to the south and southwest, and Interstate 15 to the east.

During an emergency evacuation from the Newland Sierra 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 12-foot wide, 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 the roadway efficiency are minimized, allowing for smooth evacuations.

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, the community can evacuate to the north (once off-site), south, east and west depending on the nature of the emergency.

There are three ingress/egress routes for Newland Sierra (Figure 1):

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- In the southeast corner of the community – Mesa Rock Road, the project’s primary access, provides access to Deer Springs Road at the I-15 on-ramp.
- In the south central portion of the community – Sarver Lane provides access to Deer Springs Road
- In the northern portion of the community – Camino Mayor or the Camino Mayor alternative offer access to North Twin Oaks Valley Road, which connects to the south with Twin Oaks Valley Road/Deer Springs Road. North Twin Oaks Valley Road may also be available for travel north to Vista Valley Country Club or Gopher Canyon Road, but would require three private gates to be opened by law enforcement for passage.

Depending on the nature of the emergency requiring evacuation, it is anticipated that the majority of the community traffic would exit the project via Mesa Rock Road or Sarver Lane. These are the most direct routes for the Mesa, Town Center, Terraces, Hillside, and Valley neighborhoods. Camino Mayor or the Camino Mayor alternative may be used by the Summit and portions of the Knolls neighborhoods, depending on the time available for evacuation and the need for additional movement via the northerly route. In a typical evacuation that allows several hours or more time (as experienced in 2003, 2007, and 2014 wildfires), all traffic may be directed to the south and out Mesa Rock Road and/or Sarver Lane. If less time is available, fire and law enforcement officials may direct some neighborhoods, primarily the Summit and Knolls, to utilize Camino Mayor or the Camino Mayor alternative to North Twin Oaks Valley Road and then north (if private gates are opened by law enforcement) or south from there, depending on the nature of the emergency.

4.1 Evacuation Route Determination

Fire and law enforcement official 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.

4.2 Roadway Capacities and Maximum Evacuation Time Estimate

Roadway capacity represents the maximum number of vehicles that can reasonably be accommodated on a road. Roadway capacity is typically measured in vehicles per hour and can fluctuate based on the number of available lanes, number of traffic signals, construction activity, accidents, and obstructions as well as positively by traffic control measures. The current vs. post-project conditions for existing roads are provided below. The project includes improvements to vehicle capacity through road widening, lane additions, and related improvements.

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Each roadway classification has a different capacity based on level of service, with freeways and highways having the highest capacities. Based on traffic engineer estimates (Linscott, Law & Greenspan 2016), and using peak numbers and a conservative estimate, roads that would be the most likely available to Newland Sierra residents and their hourly capacities (based on Highway Capacity Manual Guidelines) are:

Newland Sierra Post Mitigation Estimated Roadway Capacity (Evacuation)

Roadway Segment	Post Mitigation	
	Circulation Element	Estimated Conservative Capacity (vehicles / hour)
1. Mesa Rock Road		
Sierra Town Center to Deer Springs Rd	4-Lane Major Arterial	4,800
Sierra Terraces to Sierra Town Center	2 Lane Collector	2,240
2. Deer Springs Road		
Mesa Rock Rd to Sarver Ln (Option A)*	2.1B Collector	3,200*
Mesa Rock Rd to Sarver Ln (Option B)*	4.1B Major Road	5,040*
3. Sarver Lane	2.1C Collector	3,200
4. Twin Oaks Valley Road		
North of Deer Springs Road	Rural Collector	1,350
Deer Springs Rd to Buena Creek Rd	4-Lane Major Arterial	5,600
5. Buena Creek Road (80%**)	Rural Collector	2,160
6. Camino Mayor or Camino Mayor Alternative	Rural Residential Collector	1,000

* Project road options A and B for Deer Springs Road are provided for comparison.

** 80% capacity is assumed since the road is not currently built to standards and the shoulders are non-standard

Using these averages, the length of time it will take for an area to evacuate can be estimated by dividing the number of vehicles that need to evacuate by the total roadway capacity. Based on Newland Sierra's estimated 2,135 units, and assuming 2.2 cars per household (Cal Poly San Luis Obispo 2016), during an evacuation, it is calculated that up to 4,697 vehicles could be evacuating in a major incident that required full evacuation of the community. Although this is a conservative estimate, as that number would likely be far lower, as many families would likely drive in one vehicle versus in multiple vehicles and depending on the time of day, many of these vehicles may already be off-site, such as if a fire occurred during typical work hours.

The potential amount of time needed to evacuate the Newland Sierra Community, based on the planned roadway improvements, was calculated based on the following factors: 1) the internal roadway capacities, 2) three available egress routes with estimated 60% of vehicles (2,820) using Mesa Rock Road, 30% (1,410) using Sarver Lane, and 10% (470) using Camino Mayor, and 3) off-site roadway capacities. The lowest capacity roadway was given priority and was the

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determining factor for determining the vehicle capacity and accounting for slower speeds during some evacuations.

Based on these factors and assumptions regarding neighborhood evacuation routes, it is estimated that the 2,820 vehicles anticipated to use Mesa Rock Road (minimum capacity of 2,240 vehicles) to the improved Deer Springs Road (minimum capacity of 3,200 vehicles), to I-15, can be evacuated from the site within, conservatively 1.5 hours. Simultaneous evacuation of the estimated 1,410 vehicles via Sarver Lane (minimum capacity of 3,200 vehicles) to Deer Springs, to Twin Oaks Valley Road (minimum capacity of 5,600 vehicles) would require less than one hour. The 470 vehicles estimated to use Camino Mayor or the Camino Mayor alternative (minimum capacity of 1,000 vehicles) to North Twin Oaks Valley Road (minimum capacity of 1,350 vehicles) to Twin Oaks Valley Road (5,600 vehicles) would be approximately 30 minutes. Therefore, it is conservatively estimated that the community can be completely evacuated within 1.5 to 2 hours once notification has been provided. The timeframe may be longer if traffic flow is not maintained, and may be double or more if a region-wide evacuation is declared that does not enable pre-planned traffic management measures. Traffic flow is a priority during evacuation events and phased evacuations are important to reduce the number of vehicles accessing roadways at the same time.

Evacuation time of up to 1.5 to 2 hours is considered good for this type of community and is aided by the multiple ingress/egress points and the major road improvements to existing roads that would occur with the project. This evacuation timeframe and would be accommodated during large, wind driven wildfires from the east where advance notice allows appropriate evacuation order timing/phasing. Wildfires originating closer to the community could allow significantly less time for evacuation than would be required, and Newland Sierra offers decision makers with contingency options, including evacuating or relocating a portion of the community (much lower number of vehicles and faster evacuation time, proportional to the vehicle total being relocated).

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5 NEWLAND SIERRA RESIDENT FIRE/ EVACUATION AWARENESS

The Newland Sierra Community HOA will be active in its outreach to residents regarding fire safety and general evacuation procedures. There are aspects of fire safety and evacuation that require a significant level of awareness by the residents and emergency services in order 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 Newland Sierra HOA will engage residents and DSFPD through a variety of methods. This evacuation plan will 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 will coordinated with DSFPD to hold an annual fire safety and evacuation preparedness informational meeting. Representatives of DSFPD will be invited to attend and important fire and evacuation information reviewed. One focus of these meetings and of the HOA's annual message will be on the importance of each resident to prepare and be familiar with their own "Ready, Set, Go!" 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 B.

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 Newland Sierra FPP (Dudek 2015). Use only fire-resistant landscaping and maintain the ignition resistance of your home. Assemble emergency supplies and belongings in a safe spot. Confirm you are registered for Reverse 911, AlertSanDiego, and DSFPD 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 Newland Sierra, pack your vehicle with your emergency items. Stay aware of the latest news from local media and your local fire department for updated information on the fire. If you are uncomfortable, leave the area.

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“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 Newland Sierra 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 911. The San Diego Office of Emergency Services operates the reverse 911 notification system that provides a recorded message over land line telephone systems relating to evacuation notices. In addition, the Office of Emergency Services operates a program known as “Alert San Diego” that has the capability to send emergency notifications over both land lines as well as to cell phones and via text messages. It is up to individual residents to register their cell phones for “Alert San Diego”. The registration of cell phones can be done on line at www.ReadySanDiego.com. The Newland Sierra HOA will strongly encourage all residents to register telephone numbers.

In addition, the DSFPD, through the Deer Springs Fire Safe Council, provides a separate telephone-based emergency alert messaging system that residents can sign up for at www.DeerSpringsFireSafeCouncil.com. The subscription-based information messaging system is for residents of the Deer Springs Fire Protection District. This system is for informational purposes only for emergencies that are threatening the area within the boundaries of the DSFPD. In the event of an emergency (fire or otherwise), volunteer coordinators and observers would closely monitor the situation through observation, radio communications, and coordination with public safety officials. If the determination is made to notify residents of the entire District or individual communities within the District, an appropriate message would be sent to the telephones of residents who have registered for this service. All Newland Sierra residents will be strongly encouraged to register their telephone numbers. The automated dialer is a computer-based system capable of dialing dozens of numbers simultaneously and can call all currently registered numbers in approximately 20 minutes. This system is not affiliated with the San Diego County Reverse 9-1-1 system and is informational only. It will not be used to issue an evacuation order.

As part of the Newland Sierra resident fire awareness and evacuation readiness program, information will be delivered in a variety of methods. The Home Owners Association will be

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responsible to provide and distribute to each homeowner a complete copy of the project's Fire Protection Plan and this Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan, including materials from the READY! SET! GO! Program. The HOA is also responsible for insuring 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 will be responsible for the dissemination of the Evacuation Plan information to their employees.

As part of the approval of this project, it shall be binding on the HOA to actively participate as a partner with the DSFPD and the Deer Springs FireSafe Council (DSFSC) and to assist with the coordination and distribution of fire safety information they develop.

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6 NEWLAND SIERRA EVACUATION PROCEDURES

It is estimated that the minimum amount of time needed to move the Newland Sierra population to urbanized and/or designated evacuation areas may require 1.5 up to two hours after notification to evacuate is given and may be require additional time if a regional evacuation occurs that results in large areas being evacuated simultaneously and all of those vehicles accessing the pre-identified Newland Sierra evacuation routes. 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.

Wildfire emergency response procedures will vary depending on the type of wildfire and the available time in which decision makers (Incident Command, DSFPD, CAL FIRE, 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 type of evacuation envisioned is an orderly, pre-planned evacuation process where people are evacuated from the Newland Sierra community to more 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 on 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). An example of this type of evacuation which is highly undesirable from a public safety perspective, is an evacuation that occurs when fire ignites close to vulnerable communities. Newland Sierra is not considered a vulnerable community, however there are vulnerable communities within DSFPD. This type of situation is inherently dangerous because there is generally a higher threat to persons who are in a vehicle on a road when fire is burning in the immediate area. Conditions may become so poor, that the vehicle drives off the road or crashes into another vehicle, and flames and heat overcome the occupants. This scenario occurred in San Diego County during the 2003 Cedar Fire. Even though hundreds of thousands of people were successfully evacuated, night-time evacuations on Wildcat Canyon Road resulted in fatalities. A vehicle offers little shelter from a wildfire if the vehicle is situated near burning vegetation or catches fire itself. This type of evacuation must be considered a very undesirable situation by law and fire officials in all but the rarest situations where late evacuation may be safer than seeking temporary refuge in a structure (such as when there are no nearby structures, the structure(s) is/are already on fire, or when there is no other form of refuge).

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

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

Evacuation orders or notifications are often triggered based on established and pre-determined 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 Newland Sierra Evacuation Baseline

For purposes of this Evacuation Plan, the first and most logical choice for all of the residents and guests within the boundaries of the Newland Sierra Community is to adhere to the principals and practices of the “READY! SET! GO!” Program previously mentioned in this document. 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 Newland Sierra HOA and the DSFPD/Deer Springs Fire Safe Council. In addition, it is imperative that the “READY! SET! GO!” program information be reviewed on a routine basis along with the accompanying maps illustrating evacuation routes, temporary evacuation points and pre-identified safety zones. It must be kept in mind that conditions may arise that will dictate a different evacuation route than the normal roads used on a daily basis.

Residents are urged to evacuate as soon as they are notified to do so or earlier if they feel uncomfortable. Directions on evacuation routes will be provided in most cases, but when not provided, Newland Sierra residents will proceed according to known available routes away from the encroaching fire. Depending on the type of emergency and the resulting evacuation, it could take as long as 1.5 to 2 hours to complete a Newland Sierra community-wide evacuation, based

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on nationally recognized road capacity standards and competing use of the roads by residents from other areas.

The available evacuation routes for the residents and guests of Newland Sierra project are (See Figures 1 and 2):

1. **Egress to the south via Mesa Rock Road** – This is the primary Newland Sierra access road and interconnects with Deer Springs Road. Deer Springs Road offers travel options to the west and south into San Marcos or to the east, then north or south on either the I-15 or Old Highway 395. Likely neighborhoods using this access during an evacuation include: Town Center, Terraces, Hillside, and Mesa.
2. **Egress to the south on Sarver Lane** - this secondary access road provides a route to Deer Springs Road at which point, travel to the west and south into San Marcos or east and north or south (on I-15 or Old Highway 395) is possible. Likely neighborhoods using this access road during an evacuation are Valley, lower Knolls, and/or Mesa.
3. **Egress to the west via Camino Mayor or the Camino Mayor alternative, if approved** – these secondary access roads (one or the other would be considered secondary access for the project) interconnect with North Twin Oaks Valley Road and provide ungated access to the south to Twin Oaks Valley Road. Travel to the south to San Marcos on Twin Oaks Valley Road or to the east via Deer Springs Road, and then north or south via I-15 or Old Highway 395 is available. Likely neighborhoods using this access road during an evacuation are Summit, and upper Knolls.

Note: this evacuation plan will require adjustment and continued coordination by the Newland Sierra HOA and/or developer and DSFPD/Law enforcement agencies 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 Civilian and Firefighter Evacuation Contingency

As of this document's preparation, no community in California has been directed to shelter in place during a wildland fire. Even the communities in Rancho Santa Fe, California which are designed and touted as shelter in place communities, were evacuated during the 2007 Witch Creek Fire. This is not to say that people have not successfully sheltered in place during wildfire, where there are numerous examples of people sheltering in their homes, in hardened structures, in community buildings, in swimming pools, and in cleared or ignition resistant landscape open air areas. The preference will always be early evacuation following the "Ready, Set, Go!" model,

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but there exists the potential for unforeseen civilian evacuation issues, and having a contingency plan will provide direction in these situations that may result in saved lives.

Potential problems during wildfire evacuation from Newland Sierra include:

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

It is recommended that local law enforcement and fire agencies conduct concerted pre-planning efforts focusing on evacuation contingency planning for civilian populations when it is considered safer to temporarily seek a safer refuge than evacuation.

6.2.1 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 and Escape routes:

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.

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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 70 foot tall flame lengths that may be possible adjacent this site (Dudek 2016), then a 280 foot separation would be required, and potentially more if there were site-specific features that would result in more aggressive fire behavior. In order to provide 280 feet in all directions, a minimum 7.2 acres is considered necessary for a safety zone to be considered appropriate for one 3 person engine crew during an extreme weather fire.

If one considers the ignition resistant and maintained landscaping within each of the Newland Sierra neighborhoods, along with the adjacent 250 feet wide fuel modification zone and Chapter 7A of California Building Code compliant structures, each neighborhood's interior roads would provide Safety Zones available to responding firefighters. The neighborhoods as Safety Zones can be part of DSFPD's and County's pre-planning efforts, although during the 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 DSFPD and other fire and law enforcement agencies.

6.2.2 Temporary Firefighter Refuge Areas

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

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

Examples of a TRA may include the lee side of a structure, inside of a structure, large lawn or parking areas, or cab of fire engine, amongst 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 they are very site and fire behavior specific. For the Newland Sierra Community, TRAs would likely include navigating into any of the neighborhoods where 200 to 250 foot wide fuel modification zones provide defensible space and maintained landscapes are provided, along with ignition resistant residences and wide roads that offer numerous opportunities for TRA.

The entire Newland Sierra 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 condition, 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.

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

- Ignition Resistant Construction
- 250 foot wide Fuel Modification Zone around perimeter of project
- Annual inspections by 3rd party fuel modification zone inspectors
- Wide roadways with fire hydrants
- Maintained landscapes and roadside fuel modification
- Ember resistant vents
- 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 the I-15, including temporary refuge within residences, at the Town Center, or elsewhere on site is considered a contingency plan for Newland Sierra. 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.

6.3 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 DSFPD. 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

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success is heightened when evacuations are not foreign to residents (Quarentelli and Dynes 1977; Lindell and Perry 2004) as will occur within the Newland Sierra 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.

6.3.1 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 Newland Sierra 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.

Newland Sierra Approach:

The Newland Sierra community will 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.

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6.3.2 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 Newland Sierra project will not accommodate livestock of any type on-site, however the trails and trail access points could conceivably include horses during an evacuation notice. Household pets will be a common occurrence.

Newland 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.
- Notice horse owners who utilize the Newland Sierra trailheads of the fire dangers and encourage them through trailhead signage to register with DSFPD's alert program as well as Alert San Diego evacuate and evacuate when given notice.

6.3.3 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 will be initiated by the Incident Commander/Unified Command of the Incident Management Team, with the support of the Director of Emergency Services, the OA EOC Director, and the Operations Section Chief at the OA EOC. In most cases the OA EOC will remain activated until full 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 will initiate re-entry procedures.

The Incident Commander will 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:

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The impacted areas must be thoroughly investigated to ensure it is safe for residents to return and normal operations have been restored. This assessment will include verification that:

The public will be notified of the re-entry status through the notification measures previously mentioned in this annex, including 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 Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan has been developed based on wildfire and evacuation standards and the San Diego County Evacuation Annex (San Diego County 2014) and is specifically intended as a guide for evacuations for the Newland Sierra Community. This plan provides basic evacuation information that will familiarize Newland Sierra 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 tiers off of the DSFPD/DSFSC's Evacuation Plan Map and promotes the "Ready, Set, Go!" model, adopted by County OES, CAL FIRE, and many fire agencies statewide, including DSFPD. The goal is to raise agency and citizen awareness of potential evacuation issues and get a majority of the public "Ready" by taking a proactive stance on preparedness, training drills, and visitor education, and evacuation planning efforts. The Newland Sierra populace will be "Set" by closely monitoring the situation whenever fire weather occurs and/or when wildland fire occurs, and elevating pre-planned protocol activities and situation awareness. Lastly, officials will implement the plan and mandate that populations "Go" by executing pre-planned evacuation procedures in a conservative manner, i.e., evacuation will occur based on conservative decision points, as proposed in this evacuation plan or when directed by fire and law enforcement personnel, whichever is more conservative. The preferred alternative will always be early evacuation. However, there may be instances when evacuation is not possible, is not considered safe, or is not an option based on changing conditions. For example, should a fire occur and make evacuation from the project ill advised, a contingency plan for residents will be available. This contingency would include moving people to pre-designated temporary refuge areas until it is safe to evacuate or the threat has been mitigated.

Ultimately, it is the intent of this Evacuation Plan to guide the implementation of evacuation procedure recommendations such that the process of evacuating people from the Newland Sierra 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 Newland Sierra residents will be aware of this evacuation plan as the HOA will post it on its Website and provide reminders to residents on at least an annual basis. This educational outreach will result in a populace that understands the potential for evacuations and the routes and options that may be presented to them.

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

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could damage property or harm persons. However, successful implementation of the recommendations outlined in this Evacuation Plan will provide for an informed populace regarding evacuations. The Newland Sierra community is designed specifically to be resistant to wildfire ignition and perform as a fire adapted project, offering fire and law officials additional options for resident safety than are available from less defensible communities.

This Wildland Fire Evacuation 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. This 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 is carried out with a conservative approach to fire safety. This approach must include maintaining the Newland Sierra fuel modification landscape, infrastructural, 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.

Wildland Fire Evacuation Plan Newland Sierra Community

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APPENDIX A

Deer Springs Fire Safe Council Community Evacuation Information



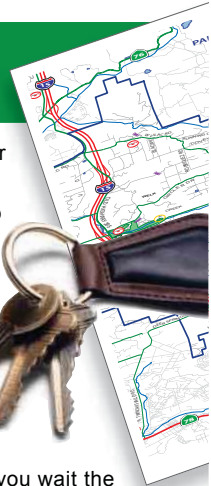
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Escondido, CA
ECRWSS

POSTAL CUSTOMER
Escondido, CA 92026

IMPORTANT: COMMUNITY EVACUATION INFORMATION ENCLOSED
Please Open Immediately

PLAN YOUR ESCAPE NOW! WHEN YOU RECEIVE THIS HANDOUT YOU SHOULD:

- Highlight your evacuation route now and post this map in a conspicuous location, also put a copy in each of your vehicles;
- Make plans for anyone who may be in your home when you are not, ex., children, elderly, those with special needs, etc.;
- Prepare a checklist of important items to take with you, ex., irreplaceable documents, medications, photos, cell phone/charger, computer tower, etc;
- Once evacuated, road closures may prevent you from returning;
- Prearrange a meeting place outside your neighborhood with family members;
- Those with special needs should develop a Phone Tree network with friends/neighbors who can assist in an evacuation;
- Plan how you will transport your pets. Arrange for the evacuation of large animals and know shelter locations. Make sure all animals have appropriate identification.



DON'T WAIT TO BE TOLD TO EVACUATE!

Most people who are killed or injured in a fire waited too long to evacuate. If you are uncomfortable because of smoke, extreme weather conditions, etc., you should move to a safer location. The longer you wait the more congestion there will be on roadways. **IF IN DOUBT – GET OUT.**

HOW WILL YOU BE TOLD TO EVACUATE?

A Reverse 9-1-1 call from the Sheriff's Office will inform you of a mandatory evacuation. The Deer Springs Fire Safe Council (DSFSC) also maintains a Reverse 9-1-1 system. If you have registered for this free service, the DSFSC will provide you information to assist you in deciding what actions to take. This service will not order an evacuation, as that is the Sheriff's Office responsibility. Remember that if you lose power or your power is turned off, you may not receive an official evacuation call from the Sheriff's Office or a Reverse 911 information call from the DSFSC. Having a corded phone will better your chances of receiving a call in the event power is lost or turned off. See DeerSpringsFireSafeCouncil.com to register your phone numbers and to download additional copies of this flyer.

IF YOU FEEL YOU HAVE TIME BEFORE EVACUATION DO THE FOLLOWING:

- Place valuable documents, family mementos, medicines, glasses and other valuables in your vehicle;
- Secure pets in carriers so departure is not delayed;
- Place your car facing out with windows closed;
- Close garage doors but leave them unlocked and disconnect any automatic door openers;
- Shut off propane or natural gas valves and move all portable propane tanks away from your house;
- Close all interior doors to slow any fire;
- Wear long sleeve cotton or wool shirts and long pants,
- wear gloves, do not wear synthetic fabrics,
- Turn on all exterior lights;
- Move combustibles, yard furniture, cushions, etc., away from the house;
- Attach garden hoses to bibs and lay them out into the yard;
- Place a metal ladder against the side of house opposite the approaching fire;
- Close all windows and doors and close heavy draperies, but open light fabric window coverings;
- Apply fire blocking gel, if trained and if available.

IF YOU FEEL YOU ARE UNABLE TO EVACUATE, DO THE FOLLOWING:

If you are inside your home:

- Move furniture away from windows and sliding glass doors;
- Close all windows and doors and close heavy draperies, but open light fabric window coverings. Leave all exterior doors unlocked.
- Stay inside your house, away from outside walls and in rooms opposite the approaching fire;
- Keep your family together
- Place wet towels around gaps in doors to keep out smoke;
- Stay in your house until the fire passes – the fire will be loud, smoky, hot, but will most likely pass in about 10 to 20 minutes. The conditions will be much worse outside. If your house does catch on fire, you will usually have time to leave before substantial damage occurs.

If you are trapped in your vehicle while attempting to evacuate:

Park in an area clear of vegetation, turn off the ignition, close all windows and vents, cover yourself with a blanket or coat and lie on the floor. Tires may burst from the heat, but remain in your vehicle until the fire passes.

If you are trapped by fire while attempting to evacuate on foot:

Find a ditch or area along a road clear of vegetation; however, avoid canyons since they channel wildfire. Lie face down and cover exposed skin with a jacket or blanket.

Once the fire has passed:

- Account for the safety of every person.
- Check the exterior of your home, roof, and attic for embers.
- Keep doors and windows closed; continue to check your home and yard for burning embers for at least 12 hours.

APPENDIX B

Resident “Ready, Set, Go!” Personal Wildland Fire Action Guide

READY, SET, GO!

YOUR PERSONAL WILDLAND FIRE ACTION GUIDE



READY, SET, GO!

Wildland Fire Action Guide

Saving Lives and Property
through Advance Planning



Fire is a constant threat in San Diego County, and drought, high temperatures in the summer and fall, combined with seasonal Santa Ana winds can lead to explosive fire growth.

In San Diego County, first responders are busy year-round fighting fires. When large fires threaten our community, local, state, federal, tribal, military and other agencies work together to save lives, protect property, and help those impacted by the disaster.

First responders can't do it alone though. Residents, especially those in the Wildland Urban Interface, play a critical role in being prepared for wildfires before, during, and after the next one strikes.

This guide has been modeled off of the Ready, Set, Go! program that is used locally, throughout California, and across the nation. This version is customized for San Diego County, with important local tips and information.

Use this guide to get "Ready" by making your home hardened against wildfire by using defensible space and smart fire resistant building and design choices. Create and practice a family disaster plan that includes storing essentials like food and water supplies, knowing how you'll meet up or communicate with each other, where you can safely evacuate to, and other important information.

Visit ReadySanDiego.org to register with AlertSanDiego to receive emergency alerts via email, text, cell and landline phones, and download the SD Emergency App to get the latest emergency updates delivered to your Android/iOS devices.



Be "Set" and prepared to leave when in danger by monitoring local media, viewing disaster updates on SDCountyEmergency.com, talking with 2-1-1 San Diego, and taking important steps to harden your home even further when you decide to evacuate.

Finally, be able to "Go" and go early, both to keep you and your family safe, and to make it easier for first responders to get into your community.

This guide is a great place to start as you take action to protect your family home, and community.

Tony Mecham, County Fire Chief

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A Wildland Fire-Ready Home	6-7
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Photos courtesy of CAL FIRE, FEMA and ©Kevin Pack/K.E. Photography

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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 naturally vegetated area, often called the Wildland Urban Interface, provide firefighters with 100 feet of defensible space to protect your home. The buffer zone you create by removing weeds, brush and thinning vegetation helps keep the fire away from your home and reduces the risk from flying embers. Firewise Communities and your local fire department's brush management guidelines provide valuable guidance on property enhancements.



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 wildland fire.



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 wildland fire to a structure. It protects the home from igniting due to direct flame or radiant heat. Defensible space is essential for structure survivability during wildland fire conditions. For more information about defensible space zones and preparedness techniques within each, visit ReadySanDiego.org/wildland-fire

ZONE ONE

Zone One extends 50 feet from your home.

- Must be permanently irrigated to maintain green and healthy plants.
- Is primarily low-growing plant material, with the exception of trees. Plants shall be low-fuel and fire-resistive.
- Trim tree canopies regularly to remove dead wood and keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from structures, chimney outlets and other trees.
- Remove leaf litter (dry leaves/pine needles) from yard, roof and rain gutters.
- Relocate woodpiles and 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 would allow the fire to spread from the ground to the tree canopy). Create a separation between low-level vegetation and tree branches by reducing the height of the vegetation and/or trimming low branches.

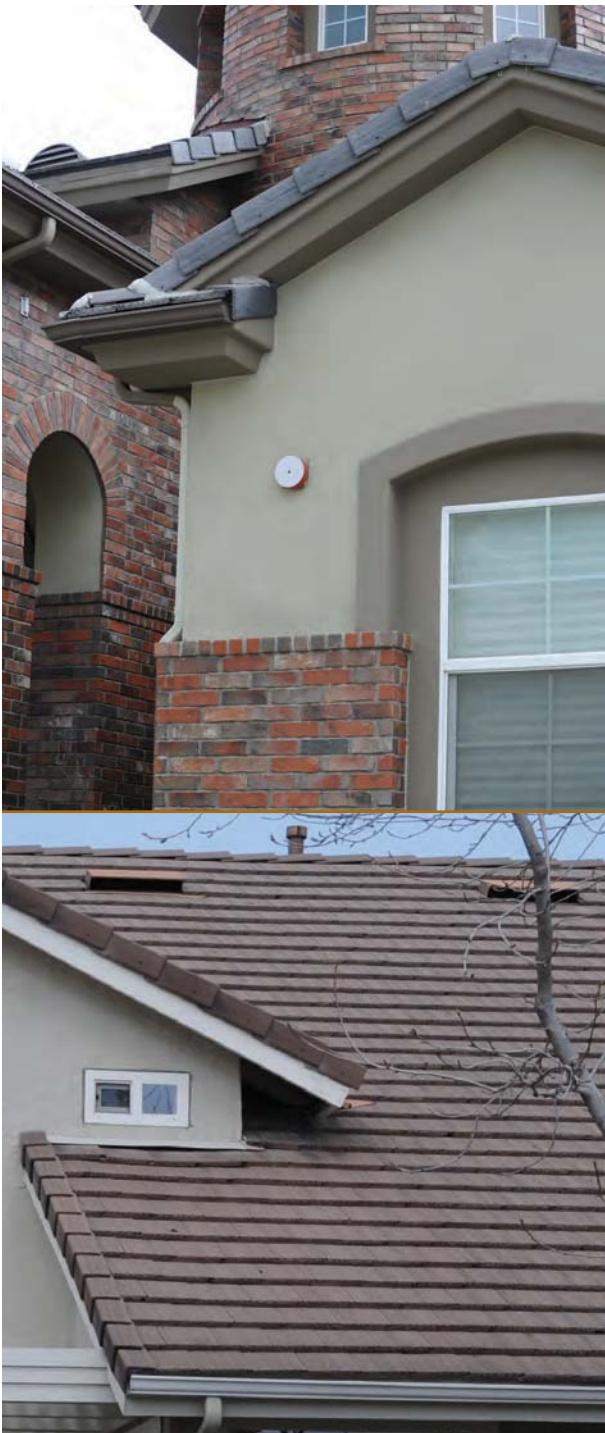
ZONE TWO

Zone Two extends 50 to 100 feet from your home.

- Minimize the chance of fire jumping from plant to plant by removing dead material and removing or thinning vegetation seasonally. The minimum spacing between vegetation is three times the dimension of the plant.
- There should be no permanent irrigation in Zone Two.
- Remove "ladder fuels."
- Cut or mow annual grass down to a maximum height of 4 inches.
- Trim tree canopies regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.

What is a Hardened Home?

Construction materials and the quality of the defensible space surrounding a home are what gives it the best chance to survive a wildland fire. Embers from a wildland fire can 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 wildland fire. 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 wildland fire.



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 through vents 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 through open windows and gaps in doors, including garage doors. Plants or combustible storage near windows can ignite 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 further, consider protecting your home 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 Wildland Fire Prepared Home

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

Cut and remove 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.

Inside: Keep working fire extinguishers on hand. Install smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors 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.

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 wildland fire.

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 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch 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 wildland fire 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.

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-fiber board, 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 13½ feet to allow emergency vehicles to pass.

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

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.

Chimney: Cover your chimney and stovepipe outlets with a non-flammable screen of ½ 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.

Decks and Balconies: Decks, balconies, and other floor projections and attachments must be of one – or a combination – of the following:

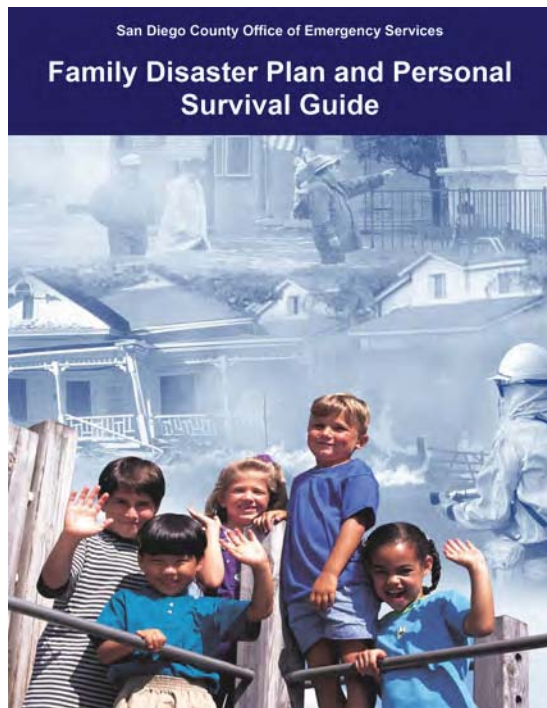
- non-combustible construction (e.g., concrete, metal)
- protected by one-hour fire-resistive material (e.g., stucco, cement-fiber board, ceramic tile, deck surface listed by approved evaluation service as one-hour-rated or Class A roof covering)
- approved fire-retardant treated materials (factory-applied fire retardant, pressure-treated lumber, listed for exterior use, installed per listing)
- heavy timber construction (minimum 4x8 joists, 4x10 or 6x8 beams, 3x ledgers, and 6x6 columns/posts)
- alternative decking materials per County Building Code 92.1.709A.1.4

READY, SET, GO!

Create Your Own Action Guide

Now that you've done everything you can to protect your house, it's time to prepare your family. Your **Wildland Fire Action Guide** must be prepared well in advance of a fire. Include *all* members of your household. Use these checklists to help you gain a situational awareness of the threat and to prepare your Wildland Fire Action Guide. For more information on property and home preparedness before a fire threat, review the preparedness checklist on the Firewise Communities website, www.firewise.org

Ready – Preparing for the Fire Threat



For a more extensive survival guide, please visit: ReadySanDiego.org/make-a-plan

- Create an in-depth family disaster plan at ReadySanDiego.org
- Register to receive emergency notifications on phone, cell, text, and email for your area. Sign up at AlertSanDiego.org
- Have fire extinguishers on hand
- Ensure that your family knows the location of your utility shut-off controls
- Plan and practice several different evacuation routes
- Designate an emergency meeting location
- Assemble an emergency supply kit (water, food, medicine)
- Maintain a list of emergency contact numbers
- Have a portable radio



All the information in your hands when you need it! Get the SD Emergency App for Android and iOS!



Find out how to volunteer, and get the most up-to-date disaster information! Call 2-1-1



Visit ReadySanDiego.org for all your preparedness needs! Get a plan, get the app, get informed!

Set – Situational Awareness when a Fire Starts

- Alert family and neighbors
- Ensure that you have your emergency supply kit
- Stay tuned to media, visit: SDCountyEmergency.com
- Close all windows and doors, leaving them unlocked
- Remove flammable window shades and curtains
- Move furniture to the center of the room
- Turn off pilot lights and air conditioning
- Leave inside and outside lights on so firefighters can see your house through smoke
- Bring patio furniture, children's toys, etc. inside
- Turn off propane tanks and other gas at the meter
- Don't leave sprinklers on or water running
- Back your car into the driveway to facilitate a quick departure

- Cover attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or commercial covers
- Call 2-1-1 for all non-emergency inquiries or visit: 211SanDiego.org

IF YOU ARE TRAPPED: SURVIVAL TIPS

- Call 9-1-1
- Remain inside your home until the fire passes
- Shelter away from outside walls
- Bring garden hoses inside the house so embers don't destroy them
- Patrol inside your home for spot fires and extinguish any you find
- 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 is 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 home and roof. Extinguish any fires, sparks or embers
- Check inside the attic for hidden embers
- If there are fires that you cannot extinguish with a small amount of water or in a short period of time, call 9-1-1



Go – Leave Early

By leaving early, you give your family the best chance of surviving a wildland fire. You also help firefighters by keeping roads clear of congestion.

WHEN TO LEAVE

Do not wait to be advised to leave if there is a possible threat to your home or evacuation route. Leave early enough to avoid being caught in fire, smoke or road congestion. If you are advised to leave by local authorities, do not hesitate!

MEETING LOCATION

Travel to a predetermined location. It should be a low-risk area, such as a well-prepared neighbor or relative's house, a shelter or motel, etc.

HOW TO GET THERE

Know several travel routes out of your community in case one route is blocked by the fire or by emergency vehicles.

WHAT TO TAKE

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



The County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services has a free, printable, All Hazards Family Disaster Plan and Survival Guide at: ReadySanDiego.org/make-a-plan

Here is a brief checklist to get your emergency supply kit started.

- 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 and 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, valuable and other irreplaceable items that are easy to carry
- Personal computers, hard drives, disks and flash drivers
- Chargers for electronic communication devices

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

Why can't I immediately return home?

Although a fire has been contained or extinguished there are post-hazard concerns that must be addressed before re-entry into the impacted area(s) may be permitted. Priorities for re-entry include:

1. Safety
2. Security
3. Damage Assessment
4. Restoration of Services
5. Communication of Information

The impacted areas must be thoroughly investigated to ensure it is safe for residents to return and that services have been restored. You will be notified of the re-entry status through: *emergency broadcast radio, television, internet www.SDCountyEmergency.com, 2-1-1, community briefings, and informational updates at shelters.*

Returning Home

After a disaster, **DO NOT attempt to return to your home or cross any barriers or caution tape without permission from law enforcement officials.** When returning home, be cautious in your neighborhood and watch out for:

- Emergency personnel still operating in the area.
- Power lines lying on the ground.
- Small fires that may flare up without warning.
- Ash pits, which are holes filled with hot ash created by burned trees.
- Damaged buildings or debris (including glass, nails, etc.)
- Charred power poles and trees that may be unstable and fall.

Take the following precautions when attempting to enter your house:

<p>POWER:</p> <p><i>If a person or piece of equipment comes in contact with an electric line, or if a line is down or broken.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Call 9-1-1.<input type="checkbox"/> If you see an electrical fire, fight it with a dry CO(2) extinguisher.<input type="checkbox"/> If possible, shut off the power.<input type="checkbox"/> Don't touch the person or any equipment involved. The line may still be energized and dangerous.<input type="checkbox"/> Freeing someone from energized power lines or equipment should only be attempted by a qualified SDG&E employee or a trained rescuer such as a fire fighter.<input type="checkbox"/> Always assume that power lines are energized.<input type="checkbox"/> Do not smoke or attempt to light anything. Use a flashlight instead.	<p>GAS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Check to see if your gas utility is working properly. If you smell gas, leave your home immediately, and call (24/7) SDG&E at 1-800-411-7343.<input type="checkbox"/> DO NOT light a match, candle, or cigarette.<input type="checkbox"/> DO NOT turn electrical devices on or off, including light switches.<input type="checkbox"/> DO NOT start an engine or use any device, including a telephone, which could cause a spark.<input type="checkbox"/> DO NOT attempt to control the leak or repair the damaged pipe or meter. Do not use or turn off any equipment that could cause a spark.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Check for burning embers on roofs, gutters, porches, attic, crawlspace, and throughout your property for several days after a wildfire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Check for any structural damage before entering your home. If you are uncertain, have your home professionally inspected before returning.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Do not smoke or attempt to light anything as there could be flammables or leaking gases. Use a flashlight instead.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Open windows and doors to allow airflow, which will help dry out of any water damage areas.

San Diego Gas & Electric can be reached at 1-800-411-7343 or SDGE.com/customer-service/contact-us
For more information on damage assessment visit the County's Recovery page at SDCountyRecovery.com.

Fire Action Guide

Out of Area Contact: _____ **Phone #:** _____

Work: _____ **School:** _____ **Other:** _____

Evacuation Routes: _____

Meeting Location: _____ **Location of Supply Kit:** _____

Information: SDCountyEmergency.com 211SanDiego.org [SD Emergency App](#)

You can create a more in-depth plan for free at: ReadySanDiego.org/make-a-plan



READY, SET, GO!

Safety Checklist

Tips To Improve Family and Property Survival During A Wildland Fire

Home

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Does your home have a metal, composition, tile or other non-combustible roof with capped ends and covered fascia? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are the rain gutters and roof free of leaves, needles and branches? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Are all vent openings screened with 1/8 inch non-combustible, corrosion-resistant metal mesh? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Are approved spark arrestors on chimneys? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Does the house have non-combustible siding material? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Are the eaves "boxed in" and the decks enclosed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Are the windows dual-paned or tempered glass? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Are decks, porches and similar areas made of non-combustible material and are they free of easily combustible material? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Is all firewood at least 30 feet from the house? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Defensible Space

- | | Yes | No |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Has dead vegetation been removed from the defensible space zones around your home? (Consider adding distance due to slope of property.) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Is the required separation between shrubs maintained? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Have ladder fuels been removed? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Is there a clean and green area extending at least 50 feet from the house? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Is there a non-combustible area within five feet of the house? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Is the required separation between trees and crowns maintained? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Emergency Access

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Is the home address plainly legible and visible from the street? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Are trees and shrubs overhanging the street trimmed to 15½ feet? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. If your home has a long driveway, does it have a suitable turnaround area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

