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## OLIVENHAIN COMMUNITY EVACUATION ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



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# CONSULTANT REPORT

# Olivenhain Community Evacuation Analysis and Recommendations

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## Introduction

Olivenhain is a historic community within the incorporated City of Encinitas. The community is approximately five (5) square miles in area, with an estimated population of 6,176<sup>1</sup>. The built environment consists of some 2,294 housing units in planned subdivisions and on rural residential parcels. A limited number of commercial developments, including a memory-care facility, schools, day cares, and a park with several historic structures, also serve the community. Due to the agrarian roots of Olivenhain, many of the streets originated as long, meandering ranch roads without planned access or egress routes to serve what has become a suburban housing district. To this day, Olivenhain's farm and ranch heritage continues with an estimated 382 horses living on ranchettes and in organized stables. To serve the riding culture of the area, equine paths are found along many of the roadways and in the open spaces.

Photographs lining the walls of Olivenhain Town Hall clearly capture the rolling grasslands and the sparse patches of trees and brush that were characteristic of rural Olivenhain in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 1).

**Figure 1:** Grain field circa 1964.



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<sup>1</sup> Based on census.gov estimate of Encinitas population increase of 5.3% since 2010

In the subsequent decades, invasive and highly flammable eucalyptus trees, various species of conifer, and several varieties of chaparral have formed a continuous fuel bed that stretches west from Harmony Grove, San Marcos, and Escondido into Olivenhain. Extremely dense fuels choke Escondido Creek and tributary drainages east of Rancho Santa Fe Road, bifurcating the community. High fuel loading, combined with the seasonal wind events common to San Diego County, have warranted the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone designation assigned to the community. With the inherent life risk associated with the wildland fire threat to Olivenhain, a review and analysis of the existing Olivenhain Evacuation Plan was conducted on behalf of the City of Encinitas.

## **Evaluation Process**

This comprehensive analysis included review of existing plans and documents related to Olivenhain evacuation planning, community outreach, in-person area visits, and input from allied agencies. Based upon field visits that were conducted by the team, an Evacuation Clearance Time study and a Fire Behavior Analysis were completed. Using the information acquired through the evaluation and analysis process, the following were provided: (1) the estimated time required to evacuate the community if an evacuation is required, (2) additional fire behavior prediction tools and guidance for the formulation of evacuation Decision Points, (3) a draft update of the Olivenhain Evacuation Plan, and (4) the evacuation planning enhancements and community wildfire fire risk reduction recommendations found at the end of each section.

Evacuation planning is an on-going process. The evacuation plan should be updated at regular intervals to ensure changes in the community, emerging or mitigated threats, and available resources are reflected in the document. In Appendix B is found an updated version of the Olivenhain Evacuation Plan (draft) produced as part of this project. This update is based upon the recommendations and findings that can be implemented in the short-term. However, since many of the recommendations may be difficult to implement due to budgetary considerations, a lack of available staffing, or conflicting community interests, most of the recommendations found in this document are long-term goals that may be included in future evacuation plan revisions.

The evaluation and analysis were based upon State and Federal guidance; San Diego County's Emergency Operations Plan, Annex Q; and the extensive wildland fire control and evacuation experience of the subject matter experts who conducted this evaluation.

## **Community Wildfire Threat**

As with many communities developed in the temperate climate of California's coastal zone, Olivenhain enjoys cool temperatures and a higher relative humidity when compared to the

inland mountain and desert regions. Therefore, wildland fires that occur infrequently in the Olivenhain community are quickly controlled by fire service personnel. It is likely then that the limited fire history within the community has contributed to a lack of wildfire awareness and mitigation initiatives needed to reduce the wildfire threat.

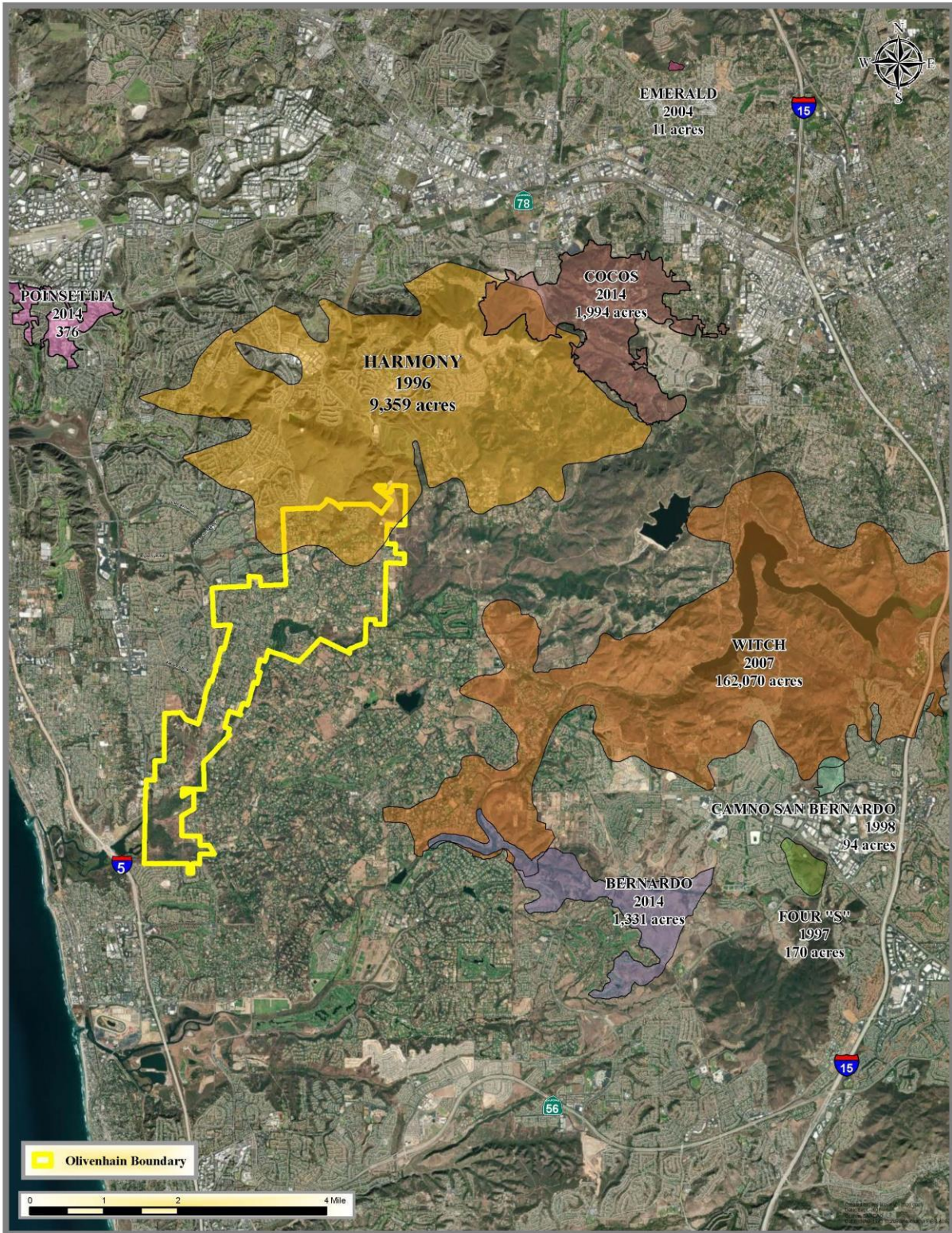
During the community evaluation, many of the homes and structures were found to be built before building and fire codes were adopted to address Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone construction and lacked inherent fire-resistive characteristics. Combustible roof coverings, combustible siding, open vents, and non-conforming fire apparatus access roads were observed throughout the community (Figure 2). Five hundred or more of these homes are accessed by long, winding roads that provide limited egress options. Highly flammable trees and vegetation grow near structures, with a large percentage of the houses lacking minimum combustible vegetation clearance; as well as several roadways with sections impinged by trees and brush.

**Figure 2: Combustible construction surrounded by highly combustible vegetation**



Added to the conflagration potential created by the fire-prone construction materials and highly combustible vegetation intermixed with structures as described above, the region is subject to annual weather patterns that bring sustained winds of 47 mph or more, with gusts to 90 mph. When these winds surface, the relative humidity rapidly drops, creating explosive fire conditions that can impact Olivenhain within hours. Under such conditions, a conflagration that spreads from home to home with the wind is likely. Historic fires, such as the Harmony Grove Fire of 1996, bear out the rapid and destructive nature of such an event (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Harmony Grove Fire of 1996



## FIRE HISTORY

In response to this threat, Encinitas Fire Department has focused time and resources to complete or initiate the following:

- Both the City of Encinitas and County of San Diego have proactively planned for evacuating the Olivenhain Community.
- Regular and on-going County-wide incident exercises are conducted to ensure the validity of San Diego County's Emergency Operations Plan.
- Fire agencies have fostered a collaborative working relationship that maximizes resource utilization through automatic and mutual aid agreements.
- Encinitas is signatory to a Mutual Threat Zone (MTZ) Agreement for the Olivenhain community. With this Agreement, the full force of available State and County resources, including air resources, are dispatched to vegetation fires in Olivenhain.
- Encinitas Fire Department has fostered a positive relationship with the San Diego Sheriff's Department (SDSD), with a Sheriff's representative responding to the Incident Command Post (ICP) when a fire is reported in Olivenhain.
- To improve fire response times to fires and Emergency Medical Service (EMS) incidents, a fire station in Olivenhain is now constantly staffed and equipped with a rapid-response vehicle.
- Has adopted and regularly updated an evacuation plan that addresses the most probable onshore and offshore wildfire scenarios (Scenarios A and B) and has detailed routing for evacuations, automated access gates, and traffic control points.
- The County has identified the fairgrounds for sheltering large animals.
- A One-Team approach includes the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Department of Public Works (DPW), lifeguards, and City staff to support the evacuation plan.
- Mass notification systems, including AlertSanDiego, are used to provide robust and redundant media for community notifications.
- Locations for Refuge of Last Resort/Temporary Refuge Areas (TRA's) are identified.
- A tiered evacuation planning process is provided.
- Mass evacuation facilities are pre-identified.



In addition to the items enumerated above, Encinitas Fire Department has assigned a Deputy Fire Marshal to support and assist Olivenhain's recently formed Fire Safe Council. Together they have written a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and have hosted public education events to increase community wildfire awareness. Using the CWPP process, the Fire Safe Council in collaboration with Encinitas Fire Department is pursuing grant funding for foreshore vegetation management projects.

**Recommendations:**

- *Continue to support the Firewise Community concept.*
- *Adopt enhanced and targeted vegetation management ordinances.*
- *Enhance the defensible space inspection program.*
- *Ensure Encinitas Planning Standards are aligned with a Firewise Community concept.*
- *Require new developments to design a Wildfire Mitigation Plan and a funding source to support on-going fuels management (e.g., Homeowners' Association (HOA) Covenant).*

## **Fire Behavior Analysis**

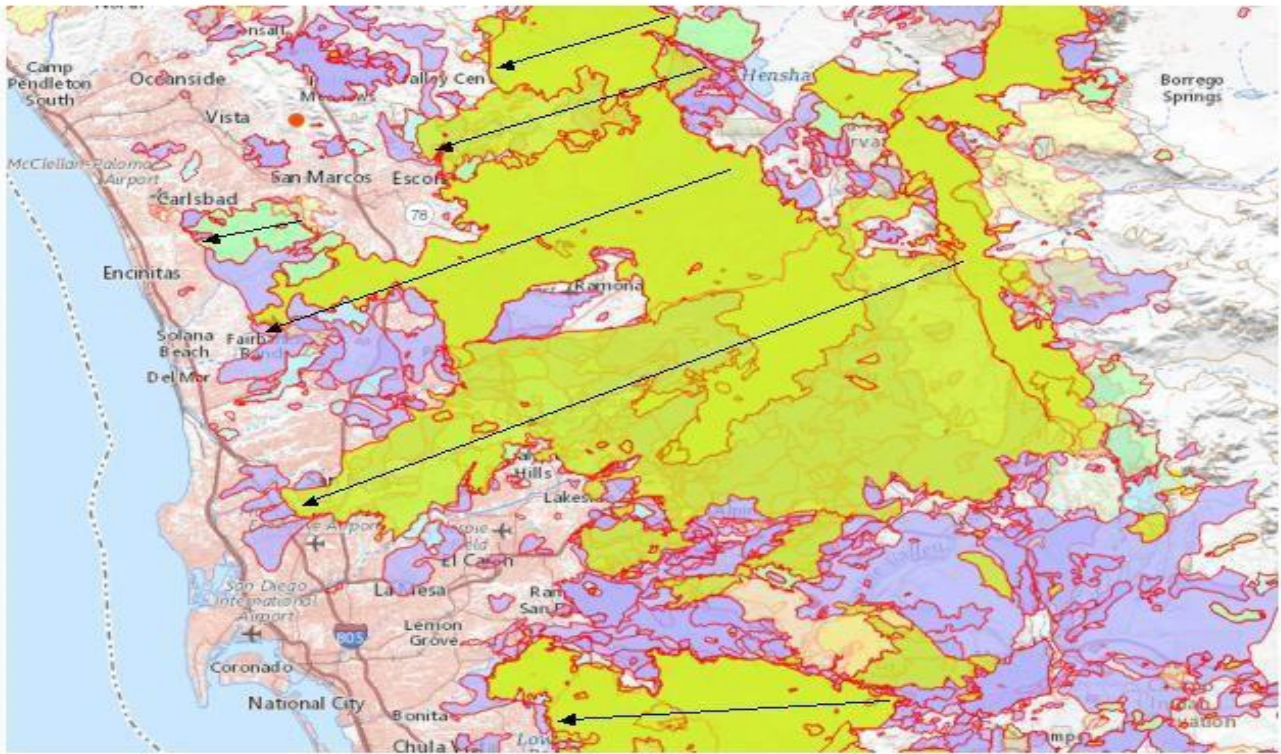
Olivenhain is threatened by two significant wildfire scenarios. The first and most destructive is an offshore wind event that influences a vegetation fire that starts in interior San Diego County and becomes established west of Escondido, San Marcos, or Harmony Grove.

A fire starting during a Santa Ana wind pattern will travel downslope with offshore winds and resist suppression due to the sustained gusty winds, low humidity, and plummeting fuel moistures. Such wind patterns often spark numerous fires across the region, stretching available fire suppression resources and grounding air resources; in sustained winds of 25 mph or more, it becomes unsafe to use airtankers and helicopters as firefighting resources.

These critical factors determine if Olivenhain is to be threatened by a wildfire: the location of the ignition; the wind direction at ignition and during uncontrolled fire spread; the duration of the wind event; and the existence of a continuous fuel bed between the ignition point and the community.

As seen in Figure 4 the Paradise, Poomacha, Witch-Guejito, and Cedar Fires followed a similar vector as they spread from the high terrain in San Diego County toward the coast.

Figure 4: Paradise, Poomacha, Witch-Guejito, and Cedar Fires



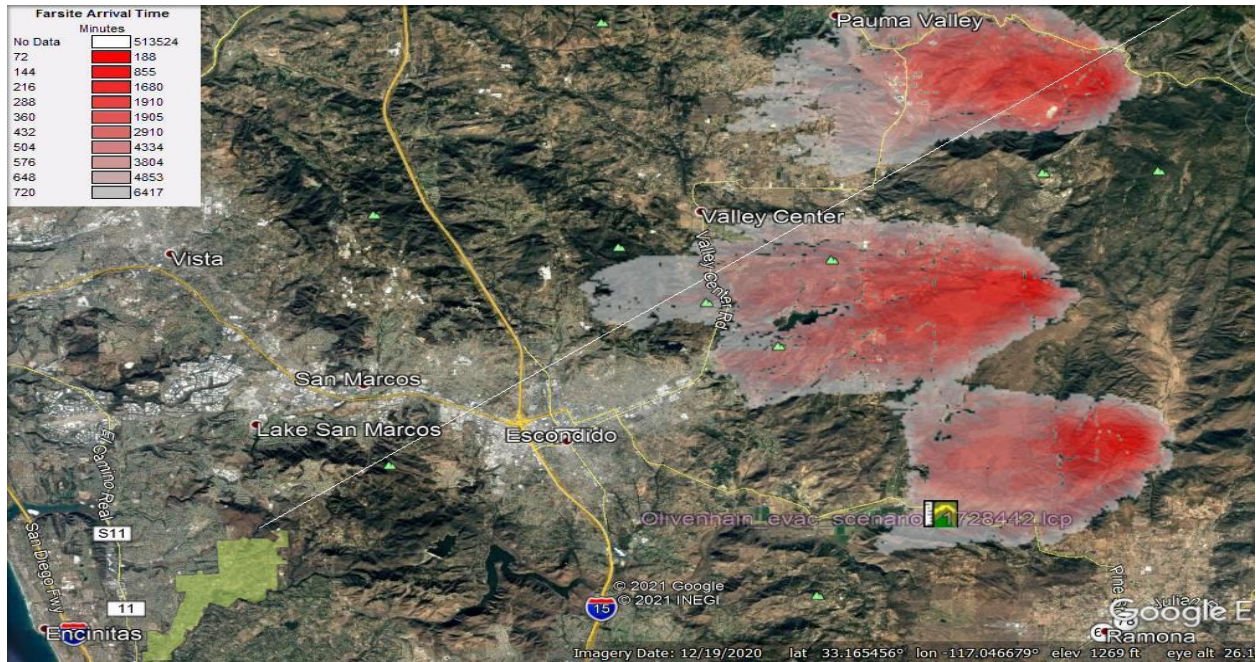
A fire starting in eastern San Diego County will impact Olivenhain if the fire becomes an urban conflagration that spreads through the developed areas of Escondido and San Marcos. While unlikely, it is not impossible - the Tubbs Fire in 2017 penetrated two (2) miles into urban Santa Rosa, and the 2018 Camp Fire pushed over five (5) miles through Paradise as an urban fire storm.

Using FARSITE modeling (Figure 5) it is estimated that under extreme conditions - 45 mph sustained winds and extremely low fuel moisture for 24 hours prior to ignition - a fire starting in the eastern part of San Diego County would require roughly 12 hours to travel from the higher terrain to the edges of Escondido. Fire models do not yet provide verifiable estimates for rates of spread experienced during an urban firestorm; however, according to Annals of Forest Science Research Paper (2019), rates of spread of 10% of the 10-mph wind speed provide a rule-of-thumb for developing fire spread estimates.<sup>2</sup>

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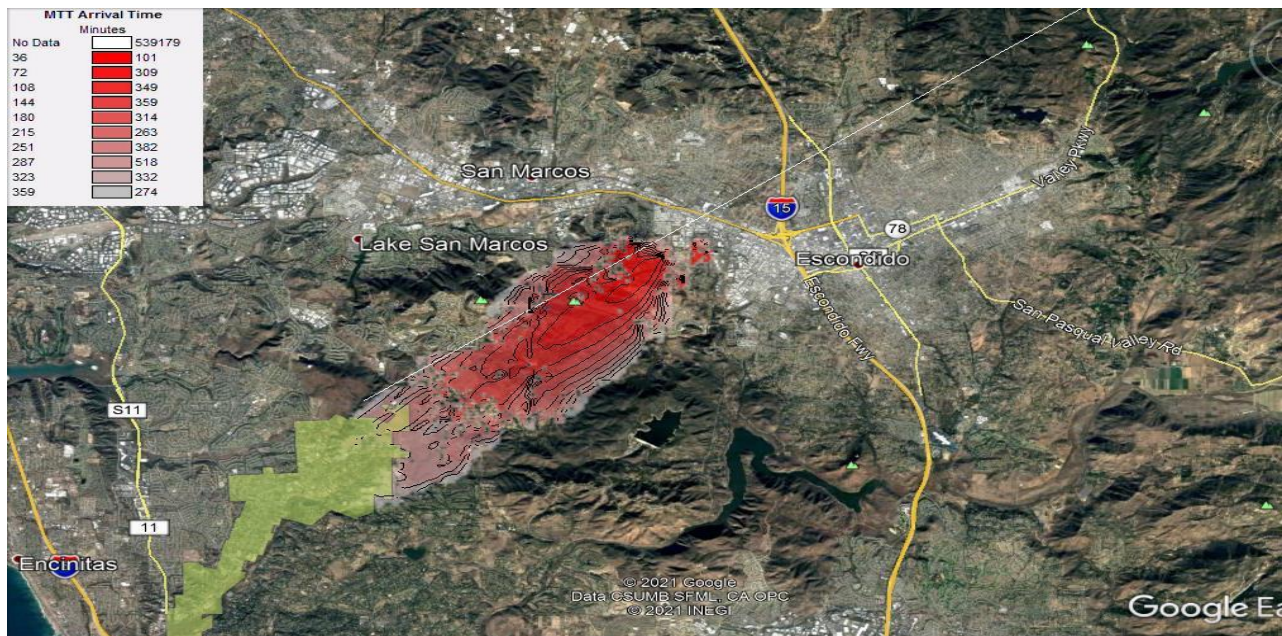
<sup>2</sup> Annals of Forest Science Research Paper (2019), The 10% wind speed rule of thumb for estimating a wildfire's forward rate of spread in forests and shrublands, by Miguel G. Cruz and Martin E. Alexander

**Figure 5: FARSITE fire modelling estimating fire spread rate and direction**



Using this rule-of-thumb, a conflagration burning under the conditions as described above may spread at a rate of 4.5 mph. Such a fire would span Escondido in about an hour. Once the fire returned to wildland fuels on the west side of Escondido, the fire could be expected to impact Olivenhain in *less* than six (6) hours (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: FARSITE modeling showing fire spread and direction of a wildfire impacting Olivenhain**



The second scenario is a fire start in lower Escondido Creek during an onshore wind event. If environmental conditions align with low fuel moistures resulting from prolonged summer heat or following an offshore wind event, rapid fire spread in the dense riparian vegetation is expected to impact structures in less than one (1) hour. Fires starting in the Lake Val Sereno Preserve under such conditions may cutoff evacuation routes for the population east of LoneJack Road. Available firefighting resources would be expected to contain the fire in the first or second Operational Period, as winds subside and humidity increases. Nevertheless, extensive mop-up of heavy fuels, repairing damaged infrastructure, and hazard mitigation may result in some portions of Olivenhain remaining evacuated for several days.

It must be made abundantly clear that fires starting in the Escondido Creek drainage **may not** necessitate evacuations. If evacuations are warranted, the area evacuated may be relatively small based on observed and predicted fire behavior and weather. The Incident Commander(s) must use available fire behavior tools, knowledge, and experience to determine when and if Evacuation Warnings or Orders are to be issued.

## Evacuation Clearance Time Considerations

Calculated from the time an Evacuation Order is issued, the Evacuation Clearance Time is the total time required for all evacuees to leave the threatened area. This includes the actual time needed for evacuees to secure their property, collect pets, gather belongings, and to travel the evacuation route to safety. It is reasonable to anticipate that from the time of notification, 30 minutes or more are required before evacuees will leave their homes.

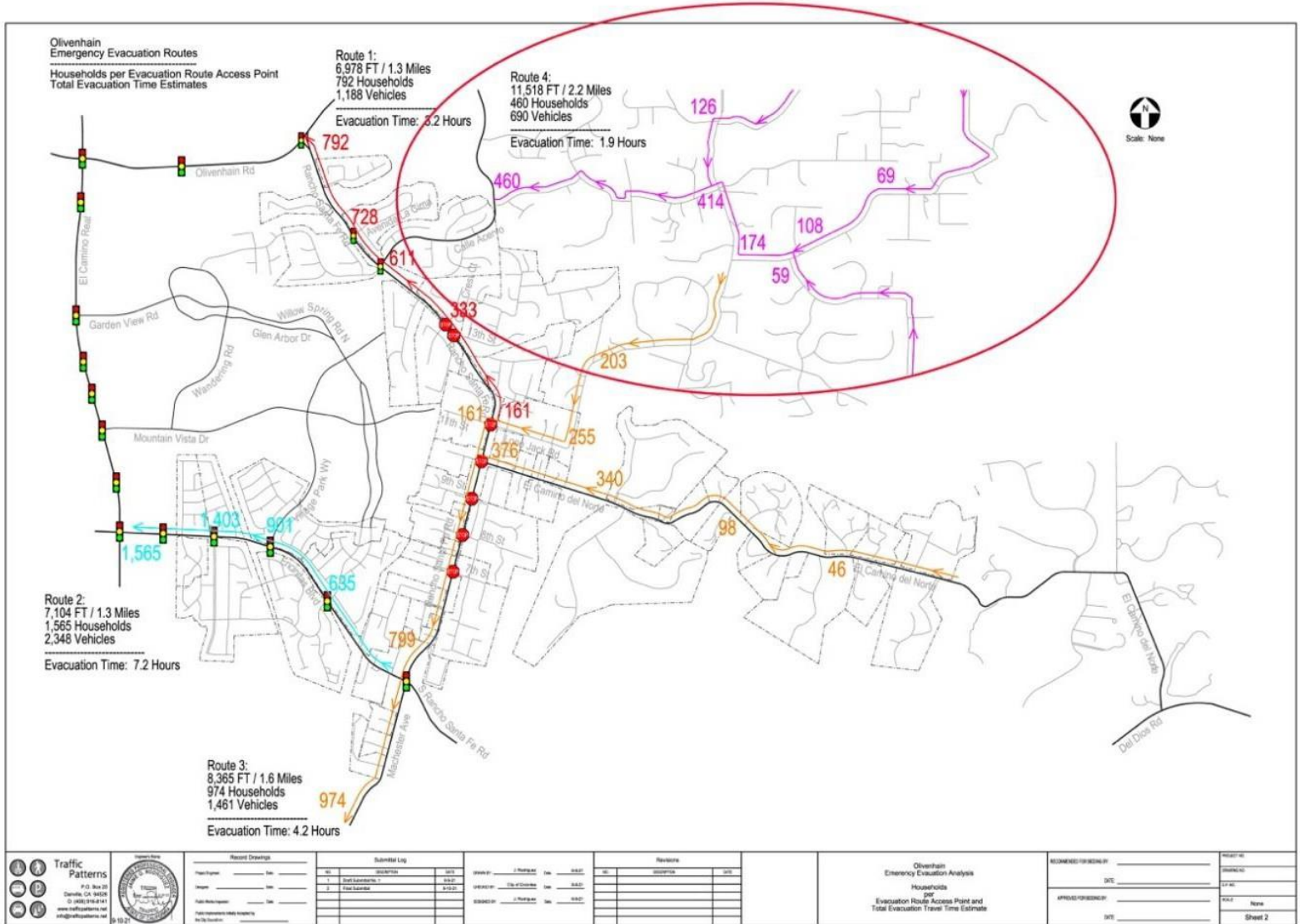
Rancho Santa Fe Road is the primary arterial roadway serving Olivenhain. As highlighted in the *2021 Rancho Santa Fe Phase 2 Corridor Study Report*, “. . . residents have expressed concerns about congestion, delay, and safety along the corridor specifically during peak traffic conditions.”<sup>3</sup>

Considering the typical traffic congestion experienced on Rancho Santa Fe Road and to reduce Evacuation Clearance Time, most of the population north of Fortuna Ranch Road will evacuate west to Lone Jack Road and through the Double LL Ranch gates. The gates are controlled electronically and are opened as part of the evacuation protocol when an evacuation is anticipated. The estimated Evacuation Clearance Time for this segment of the community is 2.5 to 3 hours. **This route does not accommodate horse trailers.** Both gates must be staffed as soon as practicable to restrict traffic flow to one way in the direction of egress and to ensure the roadway is not blocked by oversized vehicles (Figure 7).

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<sup>3</sup> Rancho Santa Fe Road Phase 2, Corridor Study Report, April 2021

Figure 7: Olivenhain Emergency Evacuation Route 4



<p>Traffic Patterns P.O. Box 20 Carroll, CA 94520 Tel: (916) 238-6141 www.trafficpatterns.net info@trafficpatterns.net</p>		Record Drawings Project: _____ Date: _____ Issue: _____ Date: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____	Submittal Log No. Description Date 1. Initial Submittal 1/1/2020 2. Final Submittal 1/1/2020	Revisions No. Description Date 1. Initial Revision 1/1/2020 2. Final Revision 1/1/2020	Olivenhain Emergency Evacuation Analysis Households per Evacuation Route Access Point and Total Evacuation Travel Time Estimate	REVISIONS/ISSUES: DATE: _____ APPROVED/ISSUED BY: DATE: _____	PROJECT NO: DRAWING NO: SHEET NO: Name: Sheet 2
		Project: _____ Date: _____ Issue: _____ Date: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____	No. Description Date 1. Initial Submittal 1/1/2020 2. Final Submittal 1/1/2020	No. Description Date 1. Initial Revision 1/1/2020 2. Final Revision 1/1/2020	REVISIONS/ISSUES: DATE: _____ APPROVED/ISSUED BY: DATE: _____	PROJECT NO: DRAWING NO: SHEET NO: Name: Sheet 2	

The population accessed by Fortuna Ranch Road and areas to the southwest of Fortuna Ranch Road will evacuate to Rancho Santa Fe Road, turn left on Rancho Santa Fe Road, and continue south along Manchester Avenue and or west on Encinitas Boulevard as directed by Law Enforcement. Due to the extended travel times expected during peak periods, it is not advised to route evacuees west on Encinitas Boulevard or north on Rancho Santa Fe Road during those periods (Figure 8). Evacuees routed down Manchester Avenue will be relatively safe once they are south of Encinitas Boulevard. The shopping center parking lots and wide stretch of roadway near Interstate 5 and Mira Costa College can accommodate large numbers of vehicles that may be queued up at the on-ramps to Interstate 5. This route is especially important in the event of regional evacuations that will further impact the surface roads north of Encinitas. In addition, the parking area at Mira Costa College may be considered for reunification of families, a pickup location for children evacuated from the day cares and private schools, and an Evacuation Assembly Point. The estimated Evacuation Clearance Time using this route is five (5) to six (6) hours. An additional two (2) hours, if available, will be added to each evacuation zone clearance time as a precaution due to the narrow roadways and large animal evacuation needs. **Law Enforcement and Fire Personnel reserve the right to deviate from the planned evacuation route if weather and fire conditions dictate to provide the highest level of safety to the evacuees.**



A fire starting under the influence of an onshore wind may cutoff portions of the population from the available evacuation routes; therefore, in such an event, the Incident Commander(s) must work directly with the Sheriff's representative to determine which areas must be evacuated and the most direct egress path for the evacuees. As was discussed above, fires starting in the Escondido Creek drainage or in the Val Sereno Preserve, are expected to be no-notice incidents that will immediately threaten structures. With limited egress options, the Incident Commander(s) may be forced to shelter-in-place or evacuate only the most vulnerable population.

### **Large-Animal Evacuations:**

Large-animal evacuations present a unique challenge for the Olivenhain community. The long, narrow roadways that form the evacuation routes will not simultaneously accommodate the expected number of evacuating vehicles and horse trailers. Attempting to evacuate large animals when a fast-moving fire is threatening Olivenhain will significantly extend the Evacuation Clearance Time. In the event of a no-notice evacuation or an evacuation initiated during an onshore wind event, as illustrated in Table 2, horses and other large animals should be sheltered in pre-identified Temporary Refuge Areas (TRA's) until all human evacuees have safely exited the area. It is strongly recommended that large-animal owners in the community work collaboratively to identify TRA's for large-animal sheltering.

When fire weather increases the potential for a wind-driven fire to threaten Olivenhain, large animals should be pre-emptively moved to locations that will not require immediate relocation (TRA's) if an Evacuation Order is issued; if an Evacuation Warning is issued, large animals need to be relocated to the fairgrounds or other areas of safety. Appendix F provides an example of a neighborhood fire evacuation plan that collaboratively addresses equine evacuation and rescue. Development of a similar plan is recommended for Olivenhain.

### ***Recommendations:***

- *Utilize Zone-Phased evacuation models based upon observed and predicted fire behavior and weather forecasts (as described below).*
- *When fire weather or emerging incidents increase the probability of a wildfire threat to Olivenhain, consider the following pre-incident protective actions:*
  - *Advise owners to relocate large animals to pre-identified Areas of Refuge.*
  - *Suspend infrastructure projects that may impede traffic flow.*



- *Ensure schools, care facilities and at-risk populations are notified of the threat and review emergency plans to prepare for evacuation.*
- *Develop a comprehensive large-animal evacuation/rescue program (Appendix F).*
- *Improve secondary egress options to the north and east, including Canyon De Oro Road and the proposed emergency exit at the end of Bumann Road.*
- *Mark the Wildfire Evacuation Route with fixed and visible signage.*
- *Restrict traffic calming measures on all roadways used as evacuation routes.*
- *Make Rancho Santa Fe Road improvements to reduce overall travel time.<sup>4</sup>*
- *Identify Mira Costa College as a potential Assembly Point and Reunification Location.*

## **Phased Evacuations**

The tendency to predict only the worst-case scenario is a shortcoming often found in Emergency Operation (EOP) or Action (EAP) Plans. As an example, the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) developed for the Oroville Dam assumed the entire contents of Lake Oroville would be released if a failure occurred. It was due to this erroneous assumption that, in 2017, nearly 190,000 persons were evacuated when erosion caused a 200-foot-long hole in the emergency spillway. Revisions to the Oroville Dam EAP included a graduated prediction system that allowed for more conservative, phased evacuations.

To support a phased approach to evacuations, five (5) probable onshore and offshore wind-driven wildfire scenarios were modeled, as illustrated in Appendix C. Inclusion of these predictive tools in the Olivenhain Evacuation Plan provides additional guidance for the Incident Commander(s) when developing phased evacuation Decision Points.

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<sup>4</sup> Rancho Santa Fe Road Phase 2, Corridor Study Report, April 2021

**Table 1****OFFSHORE WIND SCENARIO**

Fire Behavior Scenarios	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph	Estimated Arrival Time
Extreme	3	45	4 hours, 47 minutes
Very High	5	40	4 hours, 48 minutes
High	5	20	8 hours
Moderate	8	35	5 hours, 24 minutes
Moderate-Low	1 1	35	8 hours, 59 minutes

**Table 2****ONSHORE WIND SCENARIO**

Fire Behavior Scenarios	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph	Estimated Arrival Time
Extreme	3	20	1 hour or less
Very High	3	16	1 hour or less
High	3	13	1 hour or less
Moderate	3	9	1 hour or less
Moderate-Low	3	5	1 hour or less

*Note: It is assumed that the fire spots simultaneously in multiple locations in the Escondido Creek. All scenarios result in fire that impinges on residences within the first hour.*

**Recommendation:**

- *Adopt a Zone-Phased approach to evacuations.*

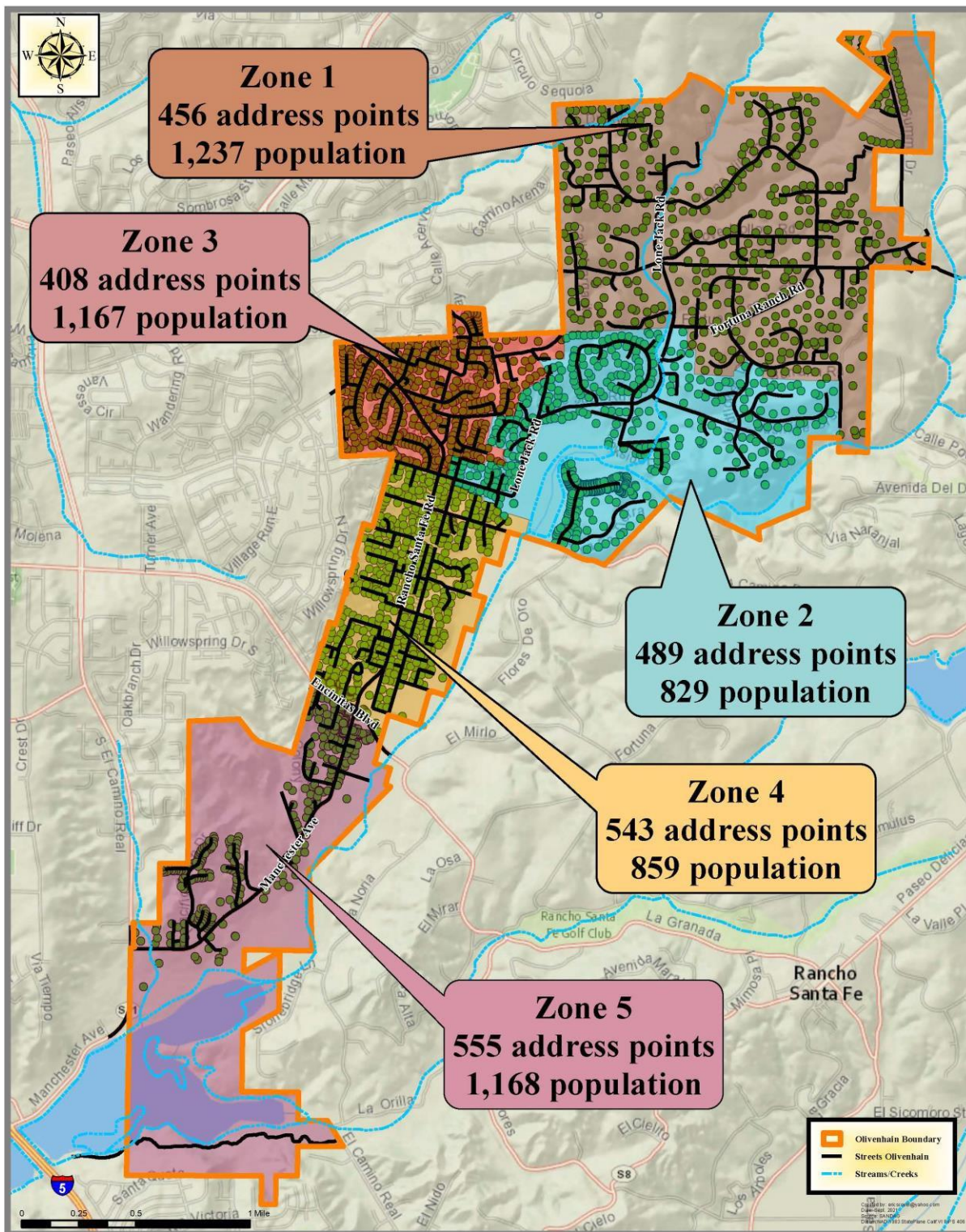
**Zone-Phased Evacuations**

Phased evacuations prioritize the evacuation of areas of the community that are in proximity to the immediate threat thus avoiding the evacuation of large populations not yet threatened. This is accomplished by dividing the subject area into Evacuation Zones. Although there are several approaches to Evacuation Zone designs, the most effective models are designed with consideration for the transportation networks. Figure 9 provides an example of Olivenhain

divided into five (5) Evacuation Zones. Using the zonal approach the Incident Commander(s), using available fire behavior tools, knowledge, and experience, can determine which areas should be noticed, warned, or evacuated. Evacuating zones using this phased approach increases the limited capacity of evacuation routes, reduces the number of persons displaced, and is essential for orderly reentry and repopulation.

Zones also provide a foundation for the Whole Community approach to evacuation planning. Community members can become familiar with their zone and work collaboratively within the zone to address pre-incident protective actions such as large-animal sheltering, vegetation management, and improvement of additional emergency egress routes. Zones also allow for targeted messaging, through social media and San Diego County's emergency communication platforms, directly to the affected portions of the community.

Figure 9: Recommended Evacuation Zone



## EVACUATION ZONES, ADDRESS COUNTS

### **Recommendations:**

- *Create Evacuation Zones using San Diego County map grids.*
- *Utilize a Real Time Evacuation Planning platform (e.g., ZoneHaven).*
- *Develop concise and understandable pre-recorded public messages.*

## **Whole Community Approach**

Successfully evacuating Olivenhain requires cooperation and collaboration with the entire community. Forming a Fire Safe Council is an important first step in addressing the wildfire risk. It is through the efforts of the Fire Safe Council that community members will embrace Firewise Community concepts. On-going efforts are required for the community to coalesce around a singular vision of wildfire resiliency. Conflicting interests appear to challenge this process. For example, the addition of all-way stops along Rancho Santa Fe Road and traffic calming measures on Fortuna Ranch Road and Dove Hollow Road negatively impact both the Evacuation Clearance Time and emergency response times. Further, the high fire loading created by highly flammable landscaping provides the continuous fuel bed needed to support an urban conflagration during an offshore wind event. The cooperation and support of the community is required to effectively address this threat through enhanced fire regulations and abatement programs.

Involving the community in annual evacuation drills, interfacing with homeowners through social media, and continuing to focus on public education are all strategies for increasing community awareness and participation.

## **Conclusions**

Encinitas, in cooperation with San Diego County, has developed a detailed plan for evacuating Olivenhain in the event of a wildfire. This level of planning is commendable, since many of California's most vulnerable communities do not have such detailed plans. Understanding that plans must be practiced, regular Countywide exercises of San Diego's Emergency Operations Plan provide the education and training required to refresh emergency responders and foster good working relationships between allied agencies. To support the County's evacuation plans, a robust, multi-layered public alert and warning system is employed (e.g., AlertSanDiego).

By adopting a Zone-Phased evacuation strategy, utilizing the decision guidance tools provided, and embracing a Whole Community Approach to wildfire mitigation and response, Evacuation Clearance Times will be reduced. Both the fire behavior analysis and travel time study support the updated evacuation plan. If the plan is initiated as soon as a fire threat from an offshore wind event is validated, it is likely that all residents can be evacuated out of the area of immediate fire impact. Sending the majority of evacuees southbound down Manchester Avenue avoids directing a large number of vehicles north into Carlsbad, where roadways may be congested by evacuees from eastern Carlsbad. Vehicles queued up on these surface roads may be vulnerable to fire entrapment if an urban conflagration does develop. Once evacuees traveling Manchester Avenue are south of Encinitas Boulevard, fuel loading from both vegetation and structures is reduced and many TRA's are available.

Planning for evacuations in the face of an onshore wind-driven fire is much more challenging. As indicated by the fire behavior models, a fire starting in the Escondido Creek drainage, supporting tributaries, or the Val Sereno Preserve are expected to impact structures in less than an hour and may cut off evacuation routes that have flammable vegetation growing in close proximity to the narrow egress roads. It is for this reason that the Incident Commander(s) must use available decision guidance tools, experience, and training to determine which portions of the community can be evacuated and if others must be sheltered-in-place until rescued. This life-safety problem necessitates timely improvement of secondary egress routes north and east of Lone Jack Road and a vegetation management plan for egress routes.

Encinitas Fire Department is keenly aware of the wildland fire threat to Olivenhain. As they continue to focus resources on mitigation measures and prepare for a wildfire event in Olivenhain, it is believed the recommendations at the end of each section of this document will enhance and build upon the initiatives already underway.

# Appendices

Appendix A: Terminology

Appendix B: Olivenhain Evacuation Plan Update

Appendix C: Fire Behavior Analysis

Appendix D: Travel Time Studies

    Olivenhain Emergency Evacuation Routes

    Olivenhain Emergency Evacuation Routes – Non-Emergency Travel Times

    Olivenhain Floating Car Studies – Travel Time Runs:

        Route 1: Calle Santa Catalina – North to Olivenhain Road

        Route 2: Encinitas Boulevard – South to El Camino Real via Encinitas Boulevard

        Route 3A: Lone Jack Road – South to El Camino Real

        Route 3B: El Camino Del Norte – South to El Camino Real

        Route 4A: Bumann Road to Calle Acervo

        Route 4B: Rancho Summit Drive to Calle Acervo

        Route 4C: Birdon Terrace to Calle Acervo

Appendix E: Maps

Appendix F: Large-Animal Evacuation Plan Example

Appendix G: Vegetation Management Ordinance Example

## **Appendix A: Terminology**



## Appendix A: Terminology

**Animal:** Animals include household pets, service, and assistance animals, working dogs, agricultural animals/livestock, exotic animals, and animals housed in shelters or rescue organizations.

**Arrival Point:** Any facility or point of entry into a host-state/jurisdiction that assists evacuees. Arrival points may include transfer points and reception processing sites (for transportation-assisted evacuees), welcome centers and information points (for self-evacuees), shelters and other congregate facilities.

**Decision Point:** A point in space and time when the Incident Commander, Operations Section Chief, or designee anticipates making a key decision concerning a specific course of action based on a specific precipitant event, action, or incident condition. Decision points or management evaluation points are clearly specified incident conditions that, when reached, prompt a predefined modification to existing incident management actions or initiate the implementation of new strategies and/or tactics.

**Evacuation Clearance Time:** The estimated time to evacuate people from the time an Evacuation Order is given until the time when the last evacuee can either leave the evacuation zone or the remaining population must shelter-in-place. The calculation is based on various factors such as the type of hazard or threat, level of notice of the incident, population characteristics of the area at the time and public behavior.

**Evacuation Order:** A jurisdictionally initiated action for an organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of people from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

**Evacuation Transportation Site** (also called **Evacuation Assembly Point** or **Pickup Point**): A temporary location exclusively for evacuation embarkation and transportation coordination in a field setting. Basic life-sustaining services are not generally available.

**Evacuation Warning:** Potential threat to life and/or property. Those who require additional time to evacuate, and those with pets and livestock should leave now.

**Evacuation Zone:** A defined area to which residents may be directed to evacuate, depending upon the impacts of the hazard (e.g., tides, storm intensity, path, hazardous material exposure).

**No-Notice Incident:** An incident occurring with little or no warning and requiring rapid assessment, decision making, communication, and implementation of protective action.

**Notice Incident:** An incident where jurisdictions have warning of an impending hazard. The officials have time to prepare in advance, assess, communicate, and implement protective action measures. Typically, initial preparation discussions regarding the impending hazard occur as soon as the jurisdiction receives first notice of impact.

**Operational Period:** The period of time scheduled for execution of a given set of tactical actions as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational Periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

**Rate of Spread:** The relative activity of a fire in extending its horizontal dimensions. It is expressed as rate of increase of the total perimeter of the fire, as rate of forward spread of the fire front, or as rate of increase in area, depending on the intended use of the information. Usually, it is expressed in chains or acres per hour for a specific period in the fire's history.

**Reentry:** The coordinated movement of first responders, recovery resources, and the public back into a community once a threat or hazard dissipates and the event causing the evacuation ends.

**Refuge of Last Resort or Temporary Refuge Area (TRA):** A venue that is used by individuals when a hazard is imminent or occurs with no warning. These are not shelters and are meant to provide temporary and limited protection as an incident occurs.

**Self-Evacuees:** The evacuees with the means and capability to evacuate the impacted area without government-provided transportation assistance. The primary modes of transportation during an evacuation are foot, bike, car, train, and bus.

**Shelter (Mass Care):** A facility where government agencies and/or pre-established voluntary organizations process, evaluate, and provide disaster services to evacuees without an end-point destination. Meals and water should be available, as well as basic first aid, pet sheltering (if applicable), sleeping quarters, hygienic support, and basic disaster services (e.g., counseling, financial assistance, and referral). Durable medical equipment, communication aids, and other necessary support assistance will be available at these locations as well.

**Shelter Demand:** The estimated percentage or number of people in a population who will require mass care services in public shelters. A general rule of thumb is to plan for approximately 10-15 percent of the population, but this can vary widely based on socioeconomic factors, hazard specifics, and other variables.

**Shelter-in-Place:** The use of a structure to temporarily separate individuals from a hazard or threat. Sheltering in place is the primary protective action in many cases. Often it is safer for individuals to shelter-in-place than to try to evacuate. Sheltering in place is appropriate when conditions necessitate that individuals seek protection in their home, place of employment, or other location when disaster strikes.

**Spontaneous Evacuation:** When individuals in threatened areas observe an incident or receive unofficial notice of an actual or perceived threat and, without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their movement, means, and direction of travel are unorganized and unsupervised.

**Spontaneous Evacuees:** Evacuees who will evacuate regardless of directives by public officials due to perceived risk of danger.

**Transfer Point (also called Assembly and Transfer Center):** If applicable, locations where transportation-assisted evacuees move from their initial evacuation mode of transportation onto other transportation to a reception processing site or a shelter. Depending on drive times and/or distances, relief drivers and/or vehicles may be needed to comply with State and/or Federal safety regulations.

**Zero Hour:** The time at which the evacuation operation must stop due to unsafe conditions from the impacts of a threat or hazard. Zero-hour actions are part of the impact phase and end prior to the incident impact, when all evacuation operations have or should have ceased(at the end of an Operational Period) to ensure the safety of first responders.

## **Appendix B: Olivenhain Evacuation Plan Update**

# Appendix B: Olivenhain Evacuation Plan Update

For Official Use Only

## CITY OF ENCINITAS FIRE DEPARTMENT OLIVENHAIN EVACUATION PLAN

December 2021

Revised - October 2023

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References

**CITY OF ENCINITAS FIRE  
DEPARTMENT**

**OLIVENHAIN EVACUATION PLAN**

**1. EVACUATION DATA:**

**1.1 JURISDICTION:**

City of Encinitas

**1.2 LOCATION:**

Northeastern portion of Encinitas; (SDCO Evacuation Map P. 157)

*Note: Throughout the text, the acronym, SDCO Evac Map, is used to denote reference to the San Diego County Evacuation Planning Map Book.*

Sheriff Evacuation Zones 5050-5023, 4920-4923, 4820-4823, 4720-4723

**1.3 CONTACTS: WEEKDAYS AFTER-HOURS:**

City of Encinitas: Refer to Emergency Telephone List

**1.4 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE THREATENED:**

("Exposed population"):

Daytime Population: 6,176  
(Based on 2020 census data estimate)

**1.5 AREA SECURITY:**

Access back into evacuated areas will follow San Diego Sheriff's Department (SDSD) guidelines outlined in Annex Q, Section: Reentry Procedures (Page 29).

**2. DECISION TO EVACUATE:**

It is the responsibility of each affected jurisdiction within the San Diego County Operational Area (OA) to make the decision to issue an Evacuation Order for their residents in the event of a wildfire. The Incident Commander (IC) decides what



neighborhoods to evacuate, and the San Diego Sheriff's Department (SDSD) carries out those orders.

## **2.1 AFFECTED JURISDICTIONS:**

1. City of Encinitas
2. City of Carlsbad
3. County of San Diego  
(Elfin Forest, Harmony Grove and Rancho Santa Fe)

## **2.2 ESTIMATED EVACUATION CLEARANCE TIME:**

Will be based on current and expected fire behavior, weather, and time of year.

## **2.3 WARNING/ORDER ACTIVATION:**

Fire Behavior Analysis Annex: The fire analysis is provided as a fire decision support system utilizing available and predicted data on weather, fuel, and topography. The time of year, location, and current environment will be significant factors in the decision-making process and how best to utilize predicted model run analysis.

Evacuation activation shall be based upon current and predicted fire behavior and weather (Appendix). Warnings or Orders will be initiated as follows:

**2.3.1** Fire and Sheriff, in Unified Command, will coordinate evacuations and notifications.

The Fire Official will identify the areas (by map section/page) threatened and determine where a Warning and/or Order is to be issued.

The Sheriff's representative executes the Evacuation Order in all facets, including notification of affected facilities, institutions, and agencies.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is to be activated as required by the City Emergency Operation Plan.

The Department of Public Works is to be advised of road closures and traffic control needs.

**2.3.2** The Unified Command/Incident Commander (UC/IC) will notify the San Diego Humane Society Emergency Response Team and the Department of Animal Services (DAS) of the nature of the emergency and request a representative to report to the Incident Command Post (ICP). During the initial notification, pertinent information, such as the nature of the emergency, location, type of animals involved, and anticipated number of animals, as well as the type and number of transportation vehicles needed, should be provided.

If large animals cannot be evacuated, determine whether they can be moved to a shelter or be allowed to remain in an enclosure, based on the type of disaster and the reliability of the location.

During the evacuations, horse trailers should be routed to Rancho Santa Fe Road via Lone Jack Road, as the Double LL Ranch Road emergency access is not suitable for horse trailers.

**2.4 OTHER THREATENED AREAS IN THE HAZARD ZONE:**

	<b>Highways and Thoroughfares</b>	<b>OPEN/CLOSED</b>	<b>FROM/TO</b>
a.	Rancho Santa Fe Road		
b.	Lone Jack Road		
c.	Fortuna Ranch Road		
c.	El Camino Del Norte		
e.	Encinitas Boulevard		
f.	Manchester Avenue		

**2.5 AFFECTED AREAS:**

Wildfire may result in widespread damage to the eastern portion of Encinitas (Olivenhain). The affected areas would include structures off Rancho Santa Fe Road, north of Encinitas Boulevard, and south of Olivenhain Road; as well as neighborhoods running on either side of Manchester Avenue, including Mira Costa College.

**2.6 KEY FACILITIES AND UNIQUE INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE HAZARD AREA:**

1	Olivenhain Guest Home (Medically Fragile Patients), 350 Cole Ranch Road, Encinitas, (760)753-5082 or (760)717-3117 (24-Hour)
2	Mira Costa College (San Elijo Campus), 3333 Manchester Avenue, Encinitas, (760)795-6640 (MCPD Dispatch)
3	Olivenhain Municipal Water District, 1966 Olivenhain Road, Encinitas, (760)753-0155

4	Pilot Management (management agency for homeowners' association near Double LL Ranch/Lone Jack Gate), (760)635- 1405
5	4-Points Management Agency (management agency for Wildflower Estates Homeowners' Association), [REDACTED]
6	San Elijo Lagoon County Park and Ecological Reserve, 2710 Manchester Avenue, Encinitas, [REDACTED]
7	Olivenhain Pioneer Elementary School (Encinitas Union School District), 8000 Calle Acervo, Carlsbad, [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]
8	Rhoades School, 141 S. Rancho Santa Fe Road, Encinitas, [REDACTED]
9	Village Bloom Preschool, 448 S. Rancho Santa Fe Road, Encinitas, [REDACTED]
10	Encinitas Country Day School, 3616 Manchester Avenue, Encinitas, [REDACTED]
11	Encinitas Country Day School (Preschool), 2155 Encinitas Boulevard, Encinitas, [REDACTED]
12	Households identified on the Homebound or Vulnerable ResidentsList or Map

***Note: The facilities listed above comprise only a partial listing of institutions/agencies that may be impacted in the event of a local wildfire. It is the responsibility of each jurisdiction to notify all residents, schools, hospitals, businesses, and all other facilities/individuals within the affected areas of an Evacuation Order. The Public Safety Grid coordinates cited throughout this document are from the San Diego County Evacuation Planning MapBook (SDCO Evac Map).***

## **2.7 MODES OF TRANSPORTATION:**

The primary mode of transportation to be used during jurisdictional evacuation efforts is privately-owned automobiles. The City and OA will use available resources, Memorandums of Understanding (MOU), Memorandums of Agreements (MOA) with public and private transportation agencies and mutual aid to procure, coordinate, and provide adequate means of transportation for those persons that do not own or have access to automobiles, have disabilities which limit their transportation options, or have other special needs.

## 2.8 TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS:

### 2.8.1 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY:

	Location	SDCO Evac Map	Agency Responsible
1*	Double LL Ranch Road and Paseo Esmerado access gate	4921 A-1	Sheriff or Fire Departments (Open Gate)
2*	Lone Jack Road & Fortuna Ranch Road	4921 C-2	Sheriff's Department
3*	Rancho Santa Fe Road and LoneJack Road	4820 C-2	Sheriff's Department
4*	Rancho Santa Fe Road and Encinitas Boulevard (Closed to N/B traffic onto Rancho Santa Fe Road –traffic signal set to flash)	4720 B-2	Sheriff's Department
5	Dove Hollow Road and Lone Hill Lane	4922 A-1	Public Works (Directional Signs)
6	Lone Jack Road and Double LL Ranch Road	4921 C-1	Public Works (Directional Signs)
7	Lone Jack Road and Fortuna RanchRoad	4921 C-2	Public Works (Directional Signs)
8	Cole Ranch Road at Lone Jack Road	4820 C-2	Public Works (Directional Signs)
9	Cole Ranch Road at El Camino Del Norte	4820 C-2	Public Works (Directional Signs)
10	Rancho Santa Fe Road and Olivenhain Road (Closed to S/B traffic onto Rancho Santa Fe Road)	4920 B-2	Carlsbad PD
11	Rancho Santa Fe Road and AvenidaLa Posta (Traffic signal set to flash)	4820 C-2	Sheriff's Department
12	Rancho Santa Fe Road and El Camino Del Norte	4820 C-2	Sheriff's Department
13	El Camino Del Norte and Val Sereno Drive	4821 A-2	Sheriff's Department
14	7 <sup>th</sup> Street and Rancho Santa Fe Road	4720 C-1	Sheriff's Department

**\*Priority Intersections**

**2.8.2 ACCESS CONTROL POINTS:**

Intersection	SDCO Evac Map
Rancho Santa Fe Road and Olivenhain Road (Closed to S/B traffic onto Rancho Santa Fe Road)	4920 A-1
Rancho Santa Fe Road and Encinitas Boulevard (Closed to N/B traffic onto Rancho Santa Fe Road – traffic signal set to flash)	4720 B-2

**2.9 SHELTER ESTIMATE:  
(Approximately 20 percent of exposed population):**

1,235	Persons
539	Dogs <i>(Based on average 1.69 per household)</i>
699	Cats <i>(Based on average 2.19 per household)</i>
382	Horses

**2.10 POTENTIAL MASS CARE CENTERS:**

Due to the unpredictability of wildfires and how they can spread rapidly, there will need to be flexibility in identifying shelters that are safely located outside the hazard zones.

***Note: The need for activation to mass care centers will be as recommended by local jurisdictions and as designated by the American Red Cross.***

	Facility	Capacity
1	Encinitas Community Center, 1140 Oakcrest Park Road, Encinitas (SDCO Evac Map 4718 D-1)	318
2	Oak Crest Middle School, 675 Balour Drive, Encinitas (SDCO Evac Map 4719)	127
3	San Dieguito High School Academy, 800 Santa Fe Drive, Encinitas (SDCO Evac Map 4718 B-2)	299

**2.11 TEMPORARY  
HORSE/LIVESTOCK  
SHELTERS:**

**SDCO  
Evac Map**

1	Oak Crest Middle School, 675 Balour Drive, Encinitas <i>(Notify San Dieguito Union School District)</i>	4719
2	San Diego County Fairgrounds, 2260 Jimmy Durante Boulevard, Del Mar	4319

**2.12 POTENTIAL TRANSPORTATION/TEMPORARY EVACUATIONPOINTS:  
(Used to collect and transport persons without transportationresources to evacuation points)**

Olivenhain Town Hall, 423 Rancho Santa Fe Road, Encinitas (SDCOEvac Map 4720 C-2).

Little Oaks Equestrian Park, Lone Jack Road at Crystal Ridge Road(2879 Lone Jack Road), Encinitas (SDCO Evac Map 4821 A-1).

Ensure horses are **not turned loose**.

Horse facilities with outdoor arenas initiate placement of horses to ensure access to open and secure arenas.

**2.13 INITIAL COMMAND POSTS:**

Will be established early ensuring adequate space for Unified Commandwith SDSD and affected jurisdictions.

**2.14 POTENTIAL STAGING AREAS:**

**SDCO  
Evac Map**

1	Oakcrest Park, 1219 Encinitas Boulevard, Encinitas	4718 D-1
2	San Dieguito High School Academy, 800 Santa Fe Drive, Encinitas	4718 B-2
3**	Mira Costa College, 3333 Manchester Avenue, Encinitas	4519 B-2
4	Paul Ecke Sports Park, 278 Saxony Road, Encinitas	4519 B-2
5	Target, 1010 N. El Camino Real, Encinitas	4919
6	Walmart, 1550 Leucadia Boulevard, Encinitas	5019
7	*Encinitas Community Center, 1140 Oakcrest Park Road, Encinitas	4718 D-1

*\*Potential Mass Care Center*

*\*\*Mira Costa College can be utilized as a Reunification Location*

**3. PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATIONS:**

**3.1 Initial Notification:**

The initial public notification shall provide basic information including:

- Whether to evacuate or shelter-in-place.

- Areas to be evacuated.

- Why and when residents should evacuate.
- The time required for evacuation efforts.
- Designated evacuation routes.
- What residents should take from their homes.
- How pets will be accommodated.
- Other information deemed appropriate.

### 3.2 Public Alert and Warning Methods:

- Alert San Diego Mass Notification System:  
<https://www.blackboardconnect.com/login>  
 Username: (All Chief Officers and Emergency Managers have their own Username)  
 Password: (Each user has own password)
- Sheriff's Department (SDSD) Emergency Notification System –Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA)
- Local Emergency Override System (for Cox Cable) [REDACTED]; Access Code [REDACTED]; Brief Tone then Press #
- Emergency Alert System (EAS) through County Office of Emergency Services (OES)
  - Television
  - Radio
- Emergency vehicles equipped with Public Address (PA) systems, including lifeguard vehicles.
- Sheriff's Department (SDSD) Aerial Support to Regional Enforcement Areas (ASTREA) helicopter PA system
- Personnel equipped with bull horns
- City website (activate static emergency page)
- City social media sites – Facebook, Twitter, Next door
- Door-to-door canvassing:
  - Emergency officials
  - Volunteers (Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Senior Patrol)



- Programmable message signs (Public Works – 2 Total)
- 2-1-1 San Diego Information Line

**4. EVENTS AND EMERGENCY STATUS:**

<b>Event</b>	<b>Status</b>
Fire Weather Watch	Review plans and procedures
Red Flag Warning	Proactive actions initiated
Wildfire progressing west from Escondido, Poway, or Rancho Bernardo	Consider Evacuation Warning, Phased-Evacuations or an Evacuation Order
Wildfire(s) in San Marcos, HarmonyGrove, Elfin Forest, Carlsbad, or Rancho Santa Fe	Reference Scenario “A” (Refer to Map)
Wildfire begins in Olivenhain (Escondido Creek), Rancho Santa Fe	Reference Scenario “B” (Refer to Map)
Wildfire threat has ceased, and affected areas are rendered safe	Reference Annex Q, Section: Activationand Termination (Page 39)

**5. ACTIONS:**

**5.1 CITY ACTIONS:**

**5.1.1 Fire Department:**

- Duty Chief will verify that a wildfire threat to Olivenhain is imminent or has occurred.
- Duty Chief should consider sending an agency representative (A-Rep) to the Incident Command Post.
- Duty Chief will notify coordinate with SDSA’s representative ensuring traffic control and evacuation operations are evaluated.
- Ensure both Double LL Ranch Road emergency access gates are opened and secured.
- Duty Chief will notify Public Works and request traffic control for the affected area and directional signage to be placed along evacuation routes and “Stop” signs bagged.

- Duty Chief will notify Fire Department Command Staff.
- Upon notification by Fire Chief, the City Manager (or designee) will activate the EOC.
- If necessary, activate the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).
- If necessary, the Encinitas Fire Department and lifeguards may assist SDS with public notification and evacuation activities.
- Coordinate with SDS's representative to request the Humane Society, per SDS policy, for large-animal rescue/evacuations.

#### **5.1.2 Public Works:**

- Institute traffic control measures. Deploy directional signage and message boards. Reference 2.8, intersection prioritization.
- Consider bagging "Stop" signs. Post signs on cross-streets at four-way stops indicating that thru-traffic does not stop.

#### **5.1.3 Traffic Engineering:**

- Develop and implement traffic control plan.
- Monitor traffic flow.
- Notify the City of Carlsbad of potential traffic impacts.

#### **5.1.4 Emergency Operations Center:**

- Notify the Operational Area (OA) of the activation.
- Post road closures on appropriate Web EOC status boards.
- Utilize AlertSanDiego Mass Notification System upon the issuance of an Evacuation order and provide public information.
- Contact special facilities, such as nursing homes and hospitals (Section 2.6), in the affected area and request they review and be prepared to implement their evacuation plans.

- Contact the American Red Cross for potential and confirmed evacuation and shelter needs of displaced population.
- Contact the San Diego County Fairgrounds for potential and confirmed evacuation and shelter needs for large animals (particularly horses), if necessary.
- Establish inter-jurisdictional coordination with the City of Carlsbad.

## **5.2 SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT (LAW ENFORCEMENT) ACTIONS:**

Law enforcement agencies are responsible for providing security, traffic control, and evacuation operations within their areas of responsibility. The SDSD is responsible for directing evacuation activities within cities that have contracted with the SDSD for law enforcement services, in the unincorporated areas in their jurisdictions, and when mutual aid is requested from allied agencies.

- Provide evacuation notification and advisory to unsafe areas.
- Coordinate mutual aid necessary for evacuations.
- Identify transportation and evacuation points.
- Coordinate relocation of people to safe areas with other agencies.
- Search vacated areas to ensure that all people have received Warnings.
- Provide initial field situation reports and updates from field units and aerial support to regional enforcement agencies.
- Coordinate the provision of transportation resources to special needs population.
- Provide traffic control measures for the evacuation effort (including the use of Senior Patrol volunteers).
- Provide security and access control to vacated areas.

- Coordinate information with the Sheriff’s Department (SDSD), California Highway Patrol (CHP), and Carlsbad Police Department concerning evacuation from affected areas, including key facilities and unique institutions as indicated on previous pages.

**5.3 COUNTY OES ACTIONS:**

- Coordinate evacuation efforts with local jurisdictions that may be affected by the evacuation.
- Coordinate the release of Warnings, instructions, and other emergency public information related to the evacuation effort, including the use of AlertSanDiego and Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) Mass Notification Systems to provide information on affected areas and the location of mass care centers, road closures, and exit/evacuation routes.
- Coordinate with the Humane Society and County Animal Services to provide support with the transportation of large animals.
- Assist in reentry, recovery operations, and planning with other agencies as requested.

**6. PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:**

**6.1 ALERTS AND WARNINGS:**

In responding to a wildfire, precautionary steps are made by telephone to the affected jurisdictions. **Numbers below are confidential and are not to be given out to the public** (refer to Emergency Telephone list for additional numbers).

Agency	Contact Numbers
NORTHCOMM	
San Diego Sheriff’s Communications	
San Diego Sheriff’s Watch Commander	
CHP Communications	
City of Encinitas	
City of Carlsbad Police Department	
American Red Cross	
San Diego Humane Society	
Rancho Santa Fe Patrol	
San Dieguito Union High School District	
Encinitas Union School District	

## **6.2 SITUATION ANALYSIS AND PRELIMINARY HAZARD/DAMAGE REPORT:**

As soon as possible, a statement analysis is done by the following agencies:

**6.2.1** The Encinitas Sheriff's Station, Public Works, Fire, Engineering, Development Services Departments, and the Red Cross will perform ground damage surveys of the affected area within the city boundaries.

**6.2.1.1** Damage survey information is reported to the City EOC and the OA.

**6.2.2** The County OES coordinates the Situation Reports and the Hazard/Damage Assessment information with the affected agencies as listed under Section IV A, Alerts and Warnings.

## **6.3 EVACUATION:**

**6.3.1** Evacuation is coordinated by the law enforcement agencies involved. CHP assists all agencies with routing and traffic control. For further information on evacuation procedures for the county area, see Annex C and Annex Q, San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan.

**6.3.2** Evacuation warning information may be disseminated via a variety of methods, including, but not limited to, Alert San Diego, WEA, helicopter, patrol units, City social media sites, news media, etc.

## **6.4 REPOPULATION:**

**6.4.1** Coordinate with the IC/UC.

**6.4.2** Provide for the reentry of residents into evacuation areas and ensure affected areas are deemed safe for reentry by responsible public and private utility representatives.

**6.4.3** Repopulation efforts should be coordinated through the OA EOC and protocol effectively communicated with law enforcement.

## **SCENARIOS – EVACUATION ROUTES**

Scenario “A” Event

1-2

Scenario “B” Event

3-5

## SCENARIOS – EVACUATION ROUTES:

### Scenario “A” Event:

**(Wildfire is outside city limits, approaching west from Harmony Grove or Rancho Santa Fe)**

Exposed population north of Fortuna Ranch Road including Bumann Road will be evacuated via the Double LL Ranch Road gate. Evacuation routes are as follows:

		<b>SDCO Evac Map</b>
1	S/B on Copper Crest Road (to Lone Jack Road)	4921 C-1
2	Southwest on Lone Hill Lane (to Lone Jack Road)	4921 C-1
3	S/B on Lone Jack Road	4921 C-1
4	S/B on Lone Hill Lane (to Dove Hollow Road)	4921 C-1
5	W/B on Dove Hollow Road	4921 D-1
6	W/B on Double LL Ranch Road	4921 C-1
7	S/B on Rancho Summit Drive (to Fortuna Ranch Road)	4922 B-1
8	W/B on Bumann Road to Fortuna Ranch Road to Lone Jack Road	4921 C-1, D-2

Exposed population south of Fortuna Ranch Road will be evacuated via Lone Jack Road to Rancho Santa Fe Road accessing Interstate 5 via Manchester Avenue or Encinitas Blvd as directed by Law Enforcement or Fire Personnel:

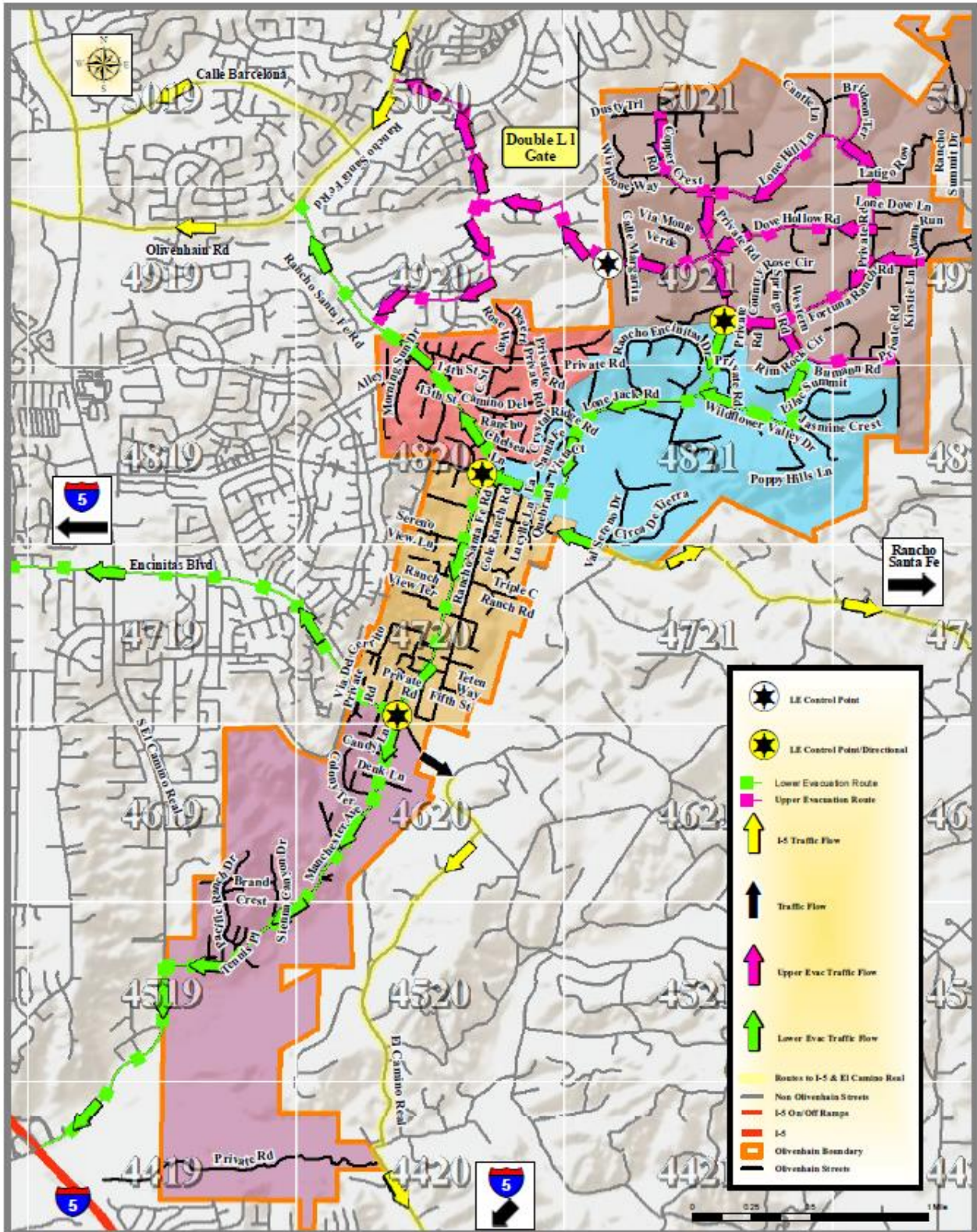
		<b>SDCO Evac Map</b>
1	South on Wildflower Drive to Wildflower Valley Drive west to Lone Jack Road	4921 D-2
2	W/B on El Camino Del Norte	4722 A-1 B-1
3	S/B on Lone Jack Road to El Camino Del Rancho	4722 A-1
4	W/B on Camino Del Rancho	4821 B-1
5	S/B on Rancho Santa Fe Road	4820 C-1, C-2

Traffic exiting Lone Jack Road will be directed south (using Rancho Santa Fe Road) to Interstate 5 via Manchester Avenue or Encinitas Blvd as directed by Law Enforcement or Fire Personnel.

Traffic exiting El Camino Del Norte and streets to the south will be directed south on Rancho Santa Fe Road unless Law Enforcement and Fire Personnel determine North Bound evacuation traffic is appropriate.

Due to the narrow roadways and need to possibly deploy firefighting resources to the affected areas, contra-flow operations are not an effective option for evacuating residents, but can be an option if Law Enforcement deems it efficient and safe.

# SCENARIO "A"



## EVACUATION ROUTES/ZONES - SCENARIO "A"



**Scenario “B” Event:**

**(Wildfire is in Escondido Creek in or near city limits):**

- Riparian zone will resist control given the density and fuel load. Ornamental vegetation around structures and limited defensible space will result in impacts on homes and roadways within 30 to 60 minutes.
- Fire will respond to topography, impacting drainages quickly.
- IC/UC will evaluate current conditions, available resources, and evacuate areas of highest concern; shelter-in-place may be only option for some locations.
- The Incident Commander/Unified Command will use fire behavior tools, knowledge, and experience to determine when and if Evacuation Warnings or Orders are to be issued.
- Review Onshore Wind Scenario.

The following are KEY Decision Point locations for evacuation route direction based on fire behavior:

	<b>Location</b>	<b>SDCO Evac Map</b>	<b>Agency Responsible</b>
1	Double LL Ranch Road and Paseo Esmerado access gate	4921 A-1	Sheriff or Fire Departments (Open Gate)
2	Lone Jack Road and Fortuna Ranch Road	4921 C-2	Sheriff's Department
3	Rancho Santa Fe Road and Lone Jack Road	4820 C-2	Sheriff's Department
4	Rancho Santa Fe Road and Encinitas Boulevard (Closed to N/B traffic onto Rancho Santa Fe Road – traffic signal set to flash)	4720 B-2	Sheriff's Department

Exposed residents from Rancho Encinitas Drive and east along Lone Jack Road will exit via the Double LL Ranch Road gate. Potential evacuation routes are as follows:

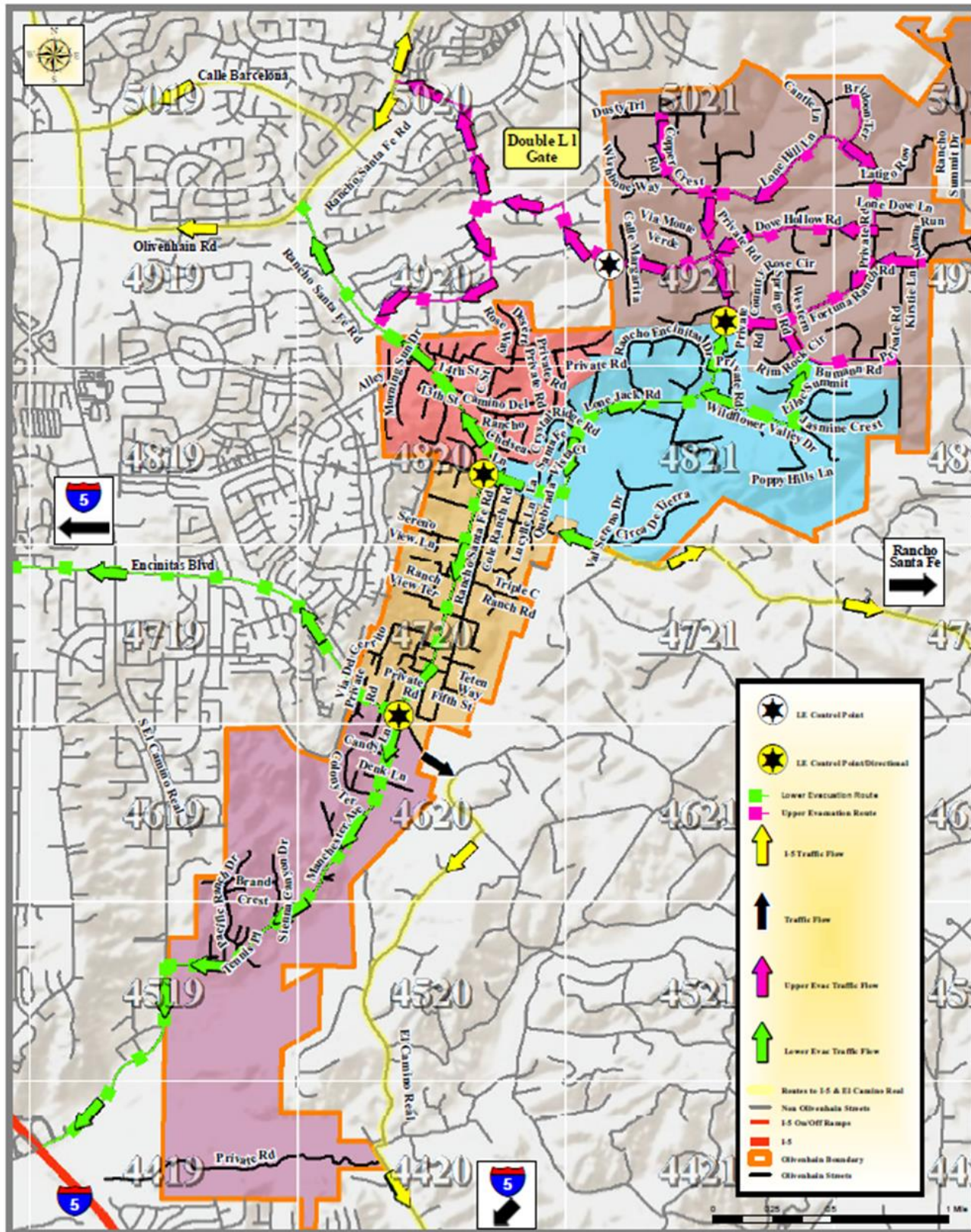
		<b>SDCO Evac Map</b>
1	S/B on Copper Crest Road (to Lone Jack Road)	4921 C-1
2	Southwest on Lone Hill Lane (to Lone Jack Road)	4921 C-1
3	S/B on Lone Jack Road	4921 C-1
4	S/B on Lone Hill Lane (to Dove Hollow Road)	4921 C-1
5	W/B on Dove Hollow Road	4921 D-1
6	W/B on Double LL Ranch Road	4921 C-1
7	S/B on Rancho Summit Drive (to Dove Hollow Road)	4922 B-1
8	W/B on Fortuna Ranch Road (to Lone Jack Road – North)	4921 C-2
9	North/Northwest on Bumann Road (to Fortuna Ranch Road)	4921 C-1
10	N/B on Wildflower Drive (to Bumann Road)	4921 C-1
11	East on Wildflower Valley Drive (to Lone Jack Road – North)	4821 C-1
12	N/B on Brookside Lane (to Lone Jack Road – North)	4821 B-1
13	N/B on Lone Jack Road from Rancho Encinitas Drive	4821 B-1/ 4921 C-2

Exposed population west of Rancho Encinitas Drive along Lone Jack Road will be evacuated via Lone Jack Road and El Camino Del Norte:

		<b>SDCO Evac Map</b>
1	S/B on Lone Jack Road south of Rancho Encinitas Drive	4821 A-1
2	S/B on Val Sereno Drive (to El Camino Del Norte)	4721 A-1
3	W/B on El Camino Del Norte	4721 B-1/A-1
4	E/B on 9 <sup>th</sup> Street (to Rancho Santa Fe Road)	4820 C-2
5	S/B on Rancho Santa Fe Road	4720 C-1

**Alternative Evacuation Routes: Morning Sun Gate & Avenida La Posta**

SCENARIO "B"



EVACUATION ROUTES/ZONES - SCENARIO "B"

## **APPENDIX: Offshore/Onshore Wind Scenarios**

### Offshore Wind Scenario

Fire Behavior Scenario Extreme	1
Fire Behavior Scenario Very High	2
Fire Behavior Scenario High	3
Fire Behavior Scenario Moderate	4
Fire Behavior Scenario Moderate-Low	5

### Onshore Wind Scenario

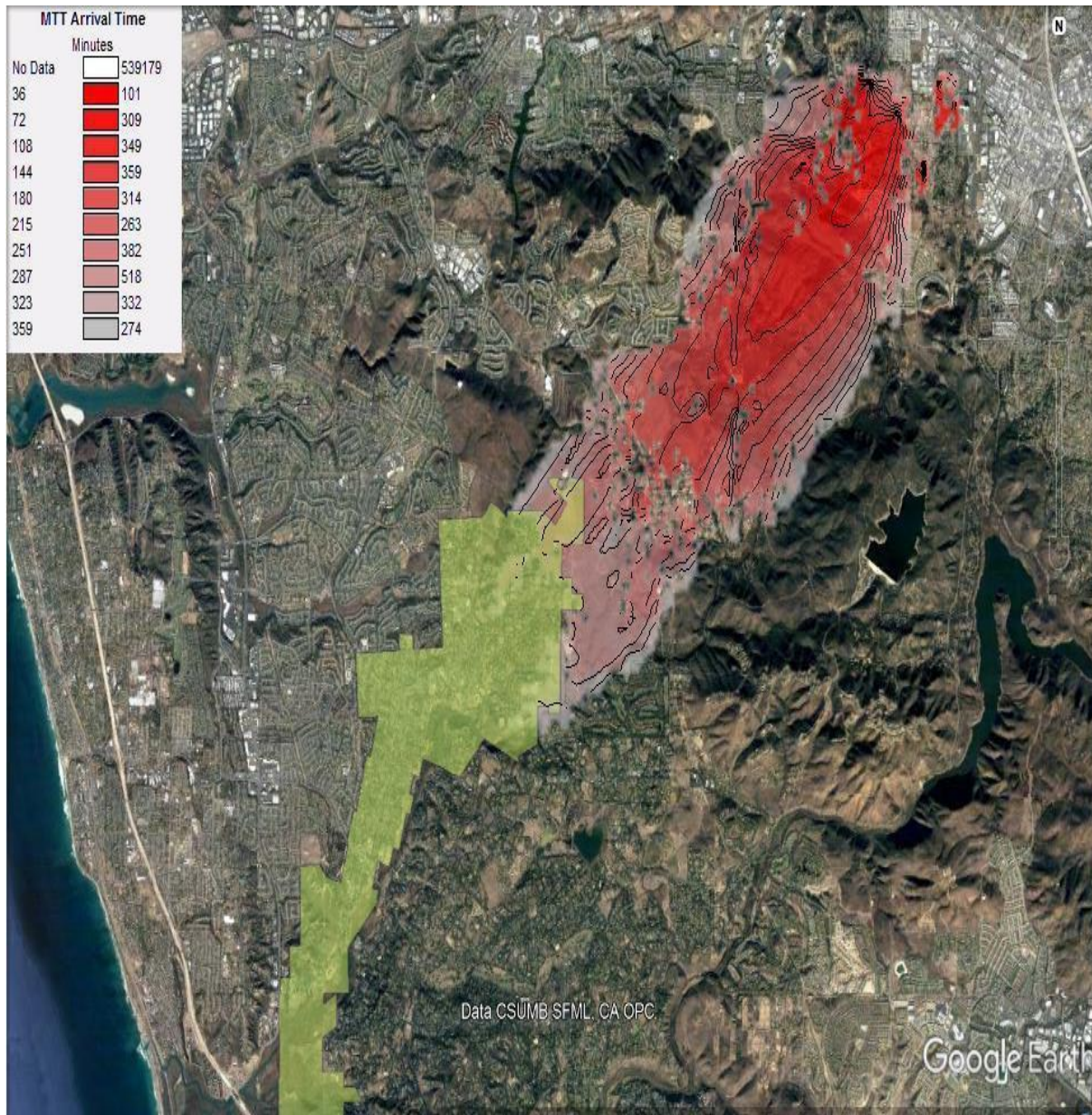
Fire Behavior Scenario Extreme	6
Fire Behavior Scenario Very High	7
Fire Behavior Scenario High	8
Fire Behavior Scenario Moderate	9
Fire Behavior Scenario Moderate-Low	10

# APPENDIX

## Offshore/Onshore Wind Scenarios<sup>1</sup>

### OFFSHORE WIND SCENARIO

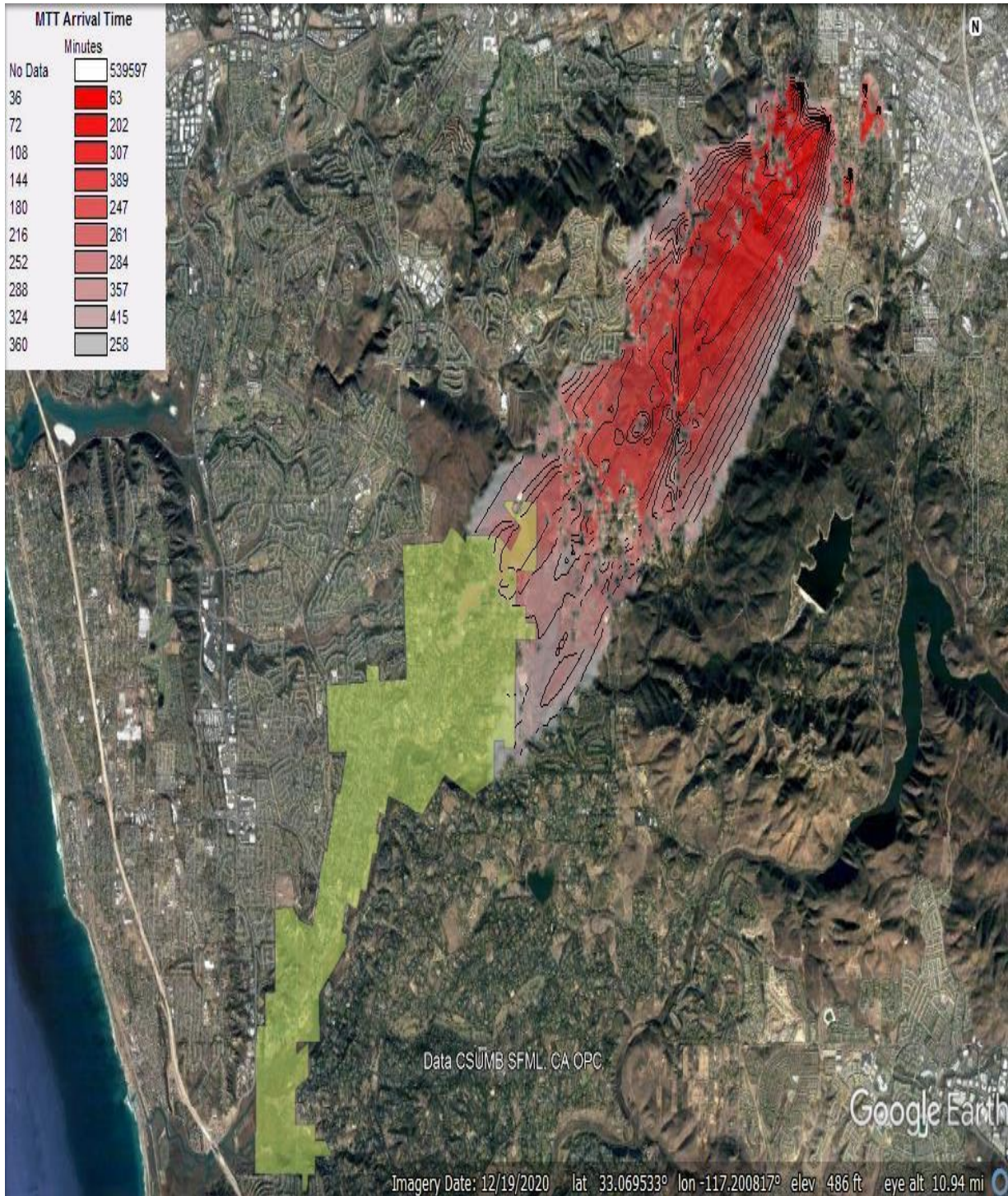
Fire Behavior Scenario	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph	Estimated Arrival Time
<b>Extreme</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4 hours, 47 minutes</b>



<sup>1</sup> MTT is the Minimum Travel Time derived from the model; the left column in the legend shows the total number of 90-meter grid cells in the model with the same numeric value; the right column is the estimated arrival time in minutes.

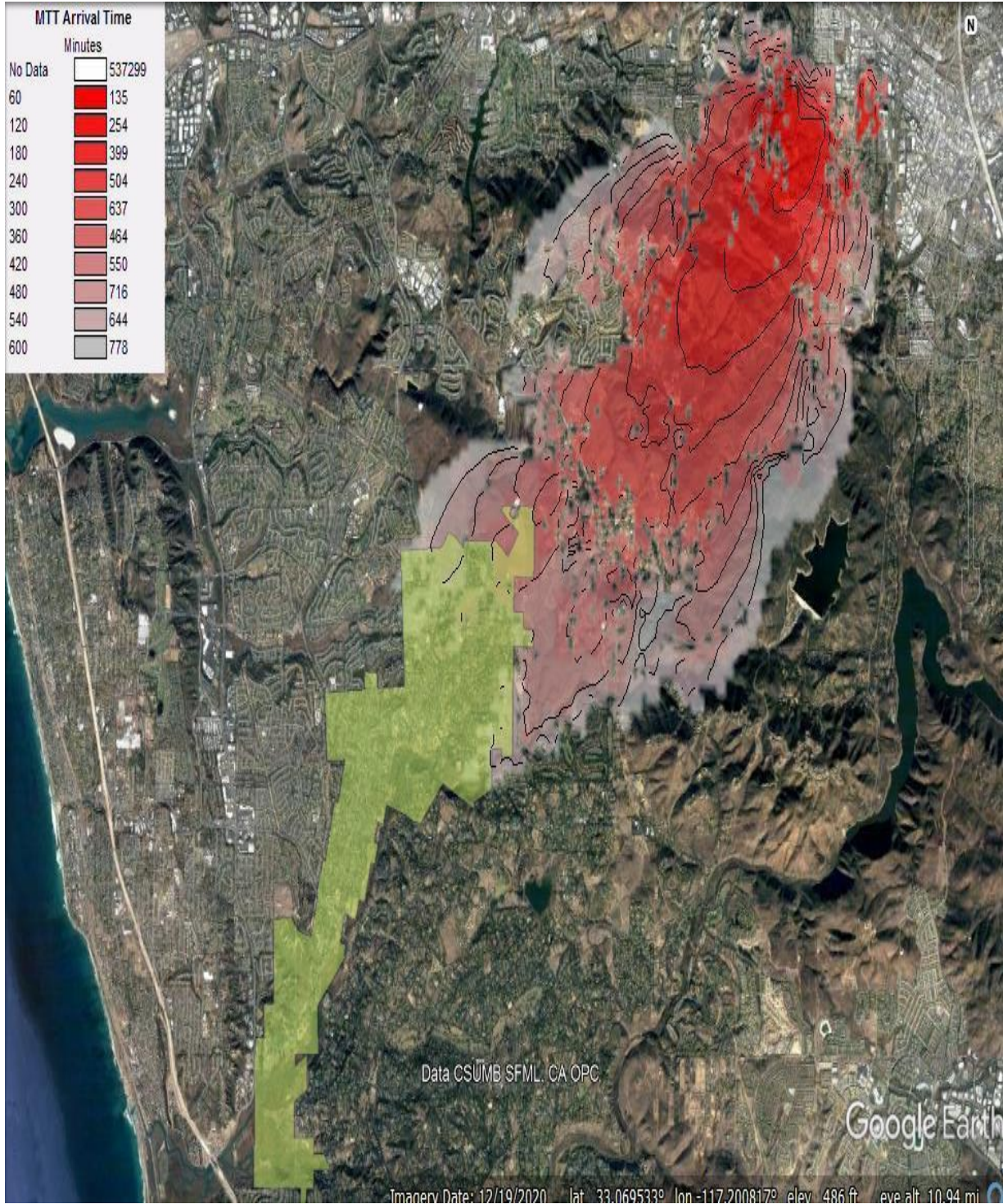
## OFFSHORE WIND SCENARIO

Fire Behavior Scenario	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph	Estimated Arrival Time
<b>Very High</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4 hours, 48 minutes</b>



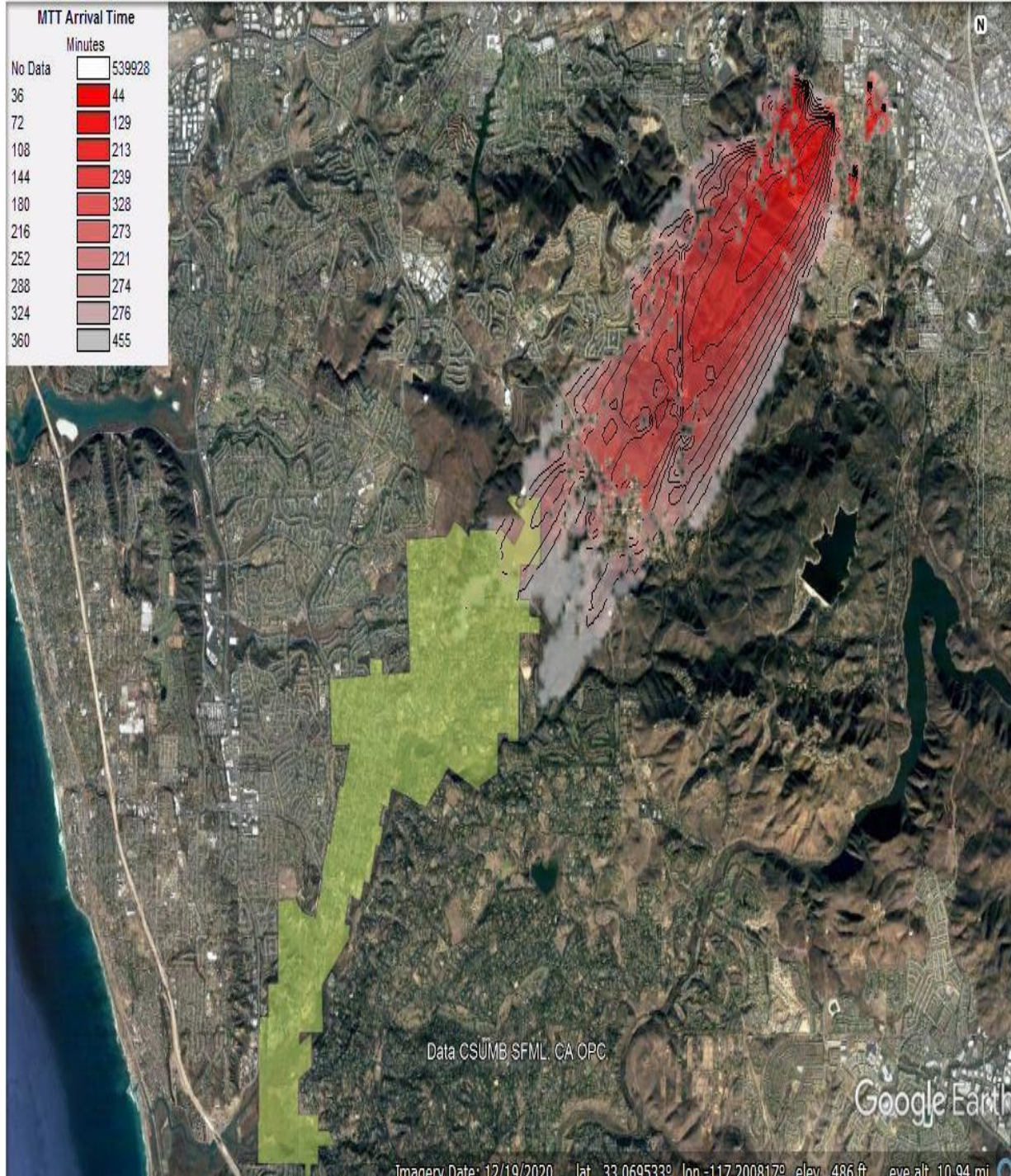
## OFFSHORE WIND SCENARIO

Fire Behavior Scenario	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph	Estimated Arrival Time
<b>High</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8 hours</b>



## OFFSHORE WIND SCENARIO

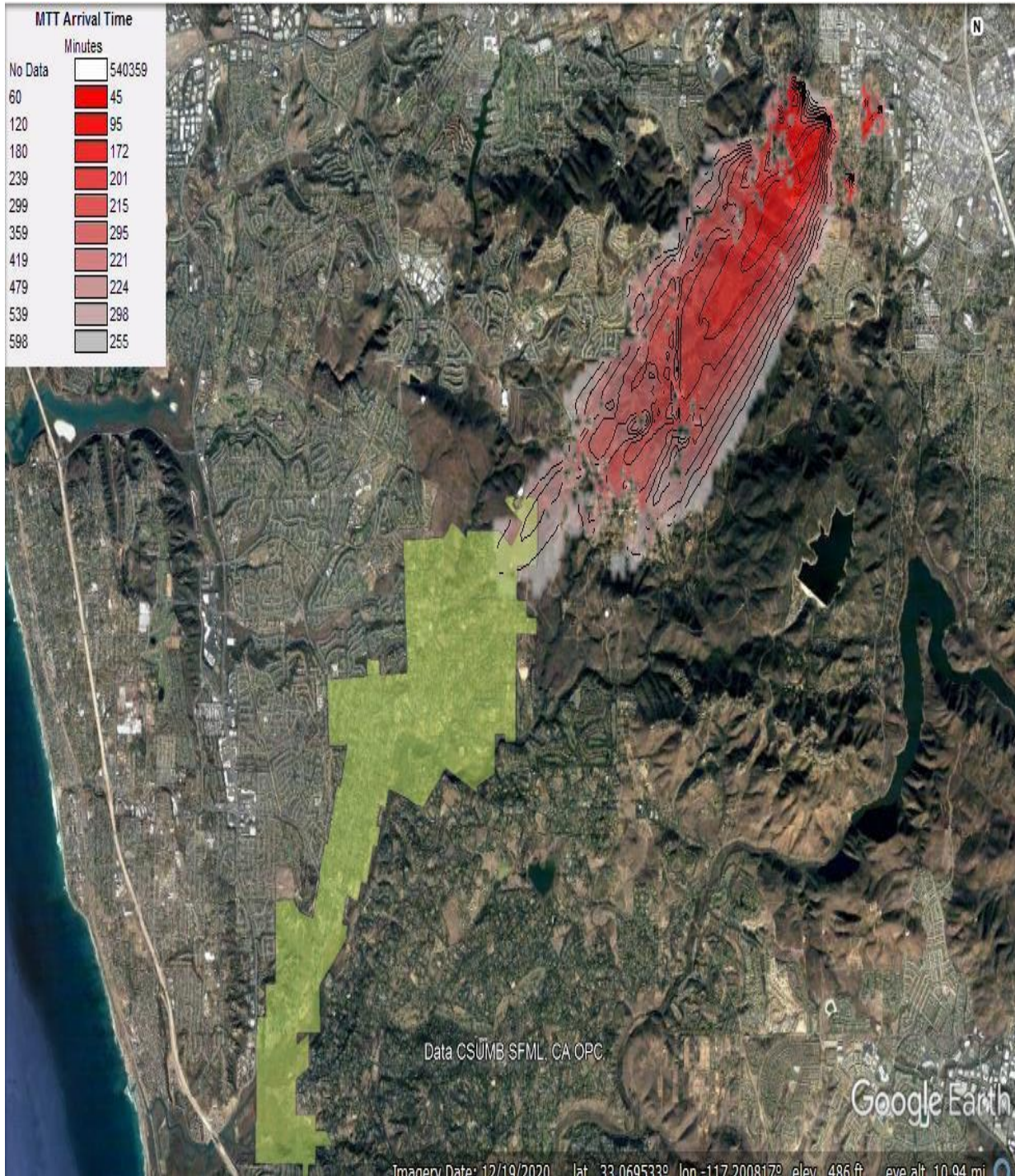
Fire Behavior Scenario	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph	Estimated Arrival Time
<b>Moderate</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5 hours 24 minutes</b>





## OFFSHORE WIND SCENARIO

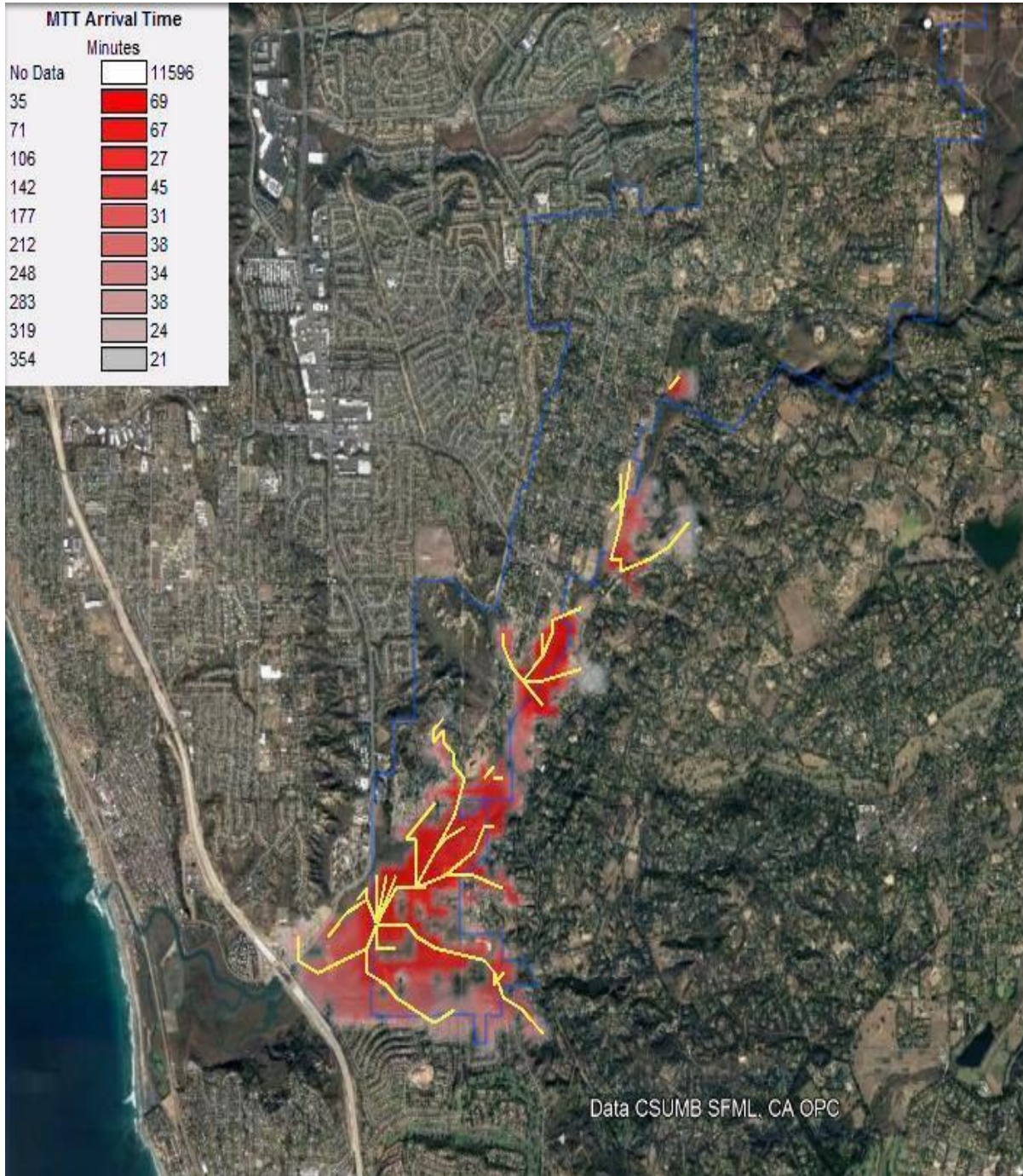
Fire Behavior Scenario	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph	Estimated Arrival Time
<b>Moderate-Low</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8 hours 59 minutes</b>



## ONSHORE WIND SCENARIO

***All scenarios result in fire that impinges on residences within the FIRST hour***

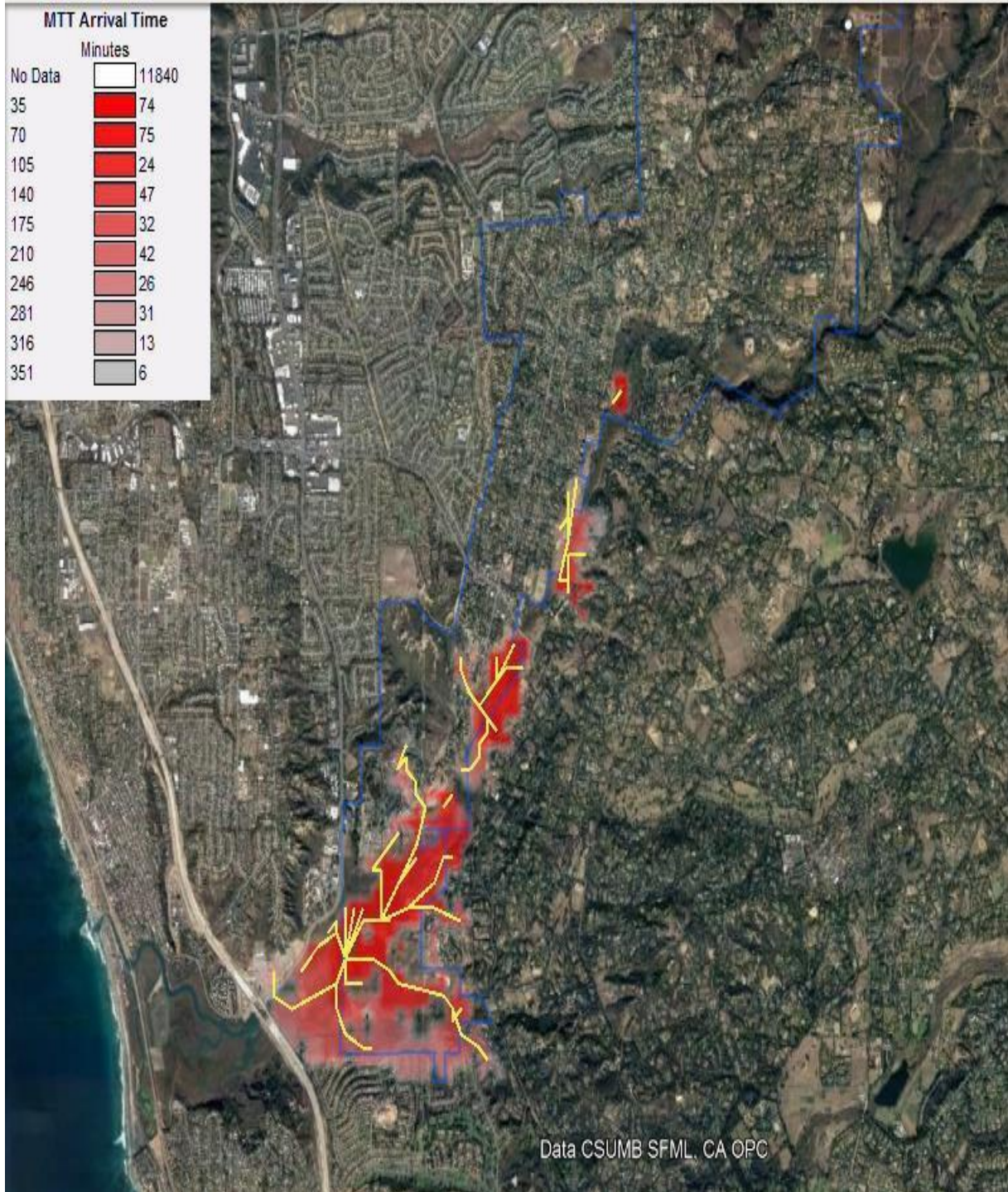
Fire Behavior Scenario	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph	Estimated Arrival Time
<b>Extreme</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1 hour or less</b>



## ONSHORE WIND SCENARIO

***All scenarios result in fire that impinges on residences within the FIRST hour***

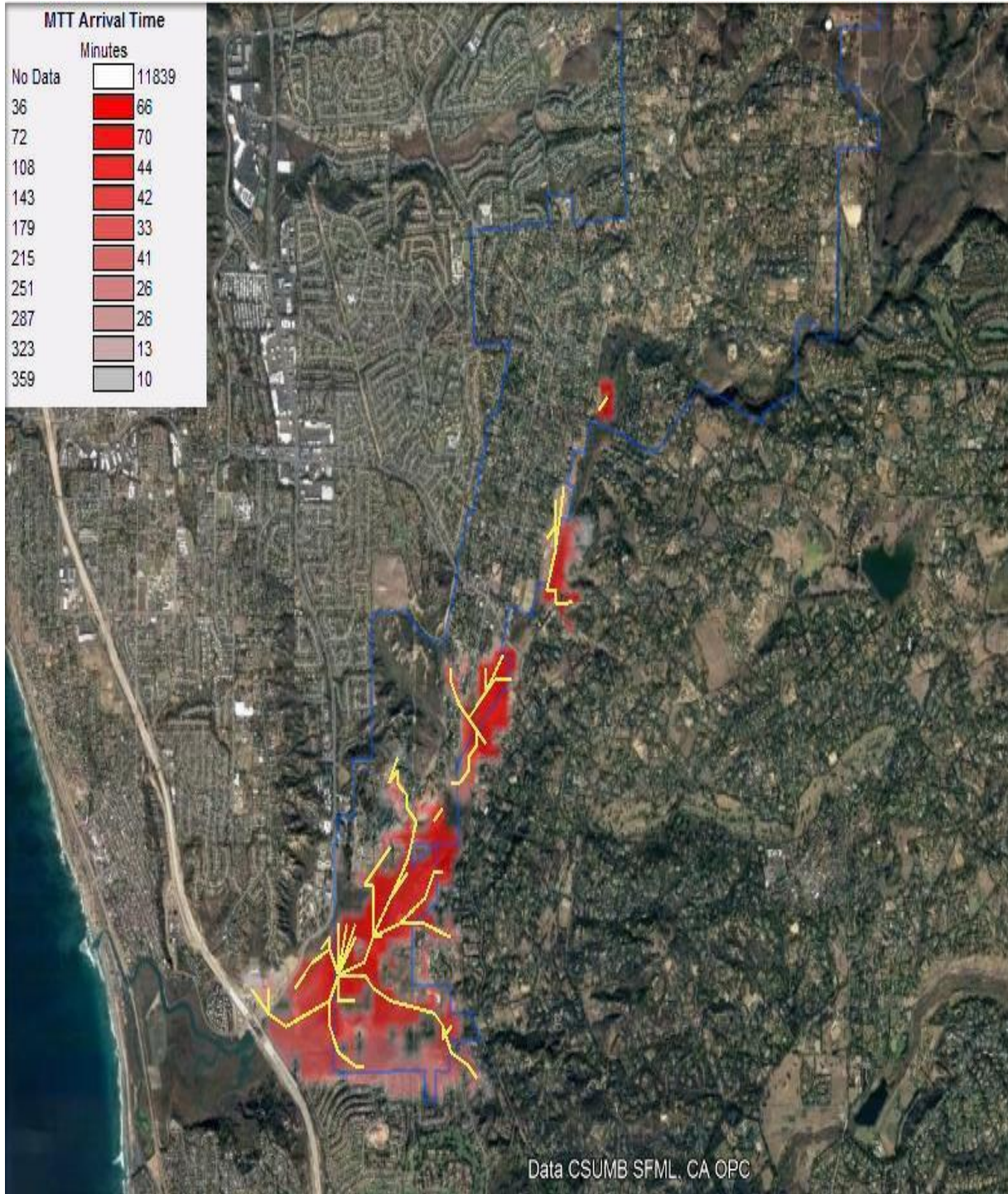
Fire Behavior Scenario	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph	Estimated Arrival Time
<b>Very High</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1 hour or less</b>



## ONSHORE WIND SCENARIO

***All scenarios result in fire that impinges on residences within the FIRST hour***

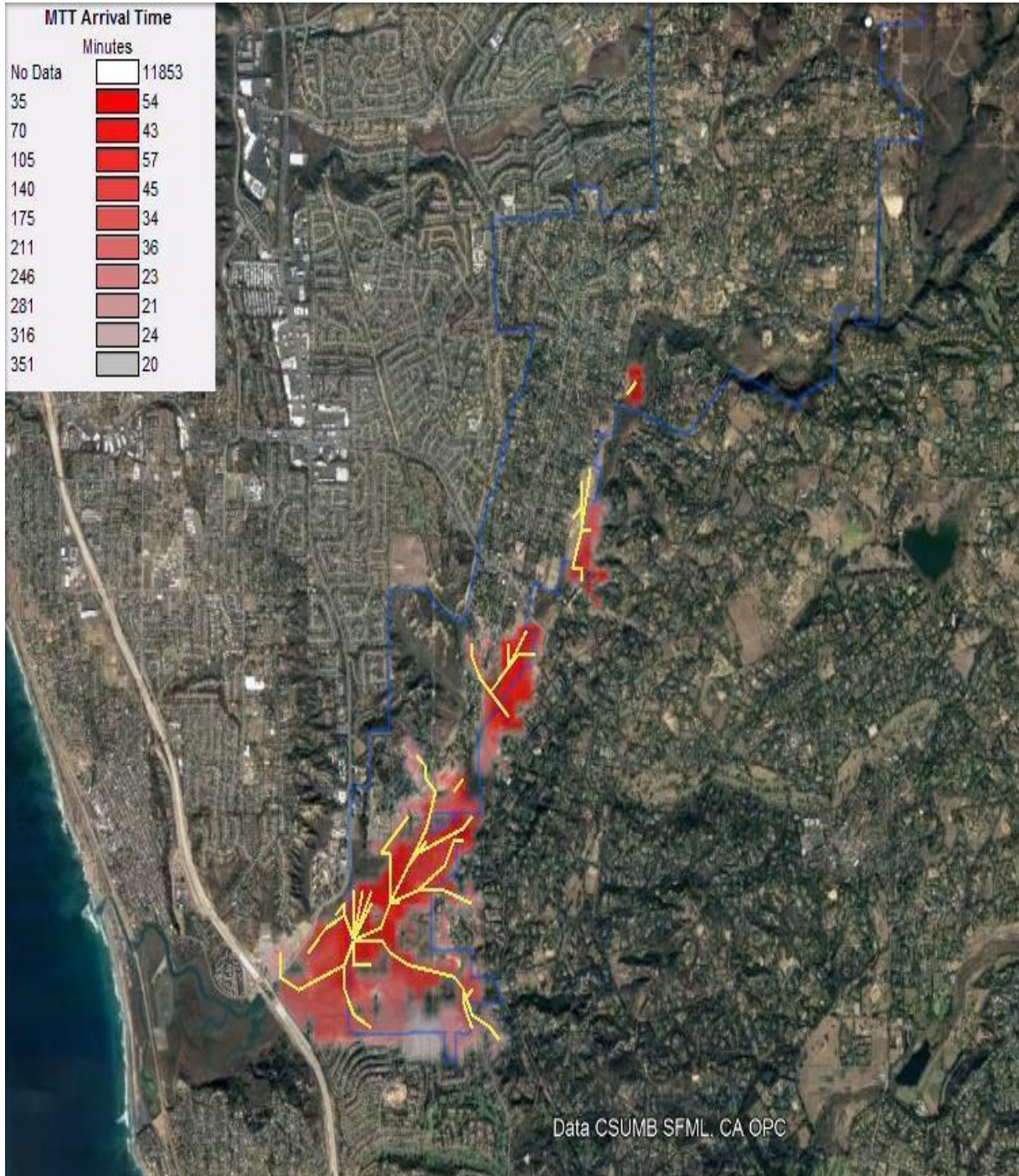
Fire Behavior Scenario	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph	Estimated Arrival Time
<b>High</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1 hour or less</b>



## ONSHORE WIND SCENARIO

*All scenarios result in fire that impinges on residences within the FIRST hour*

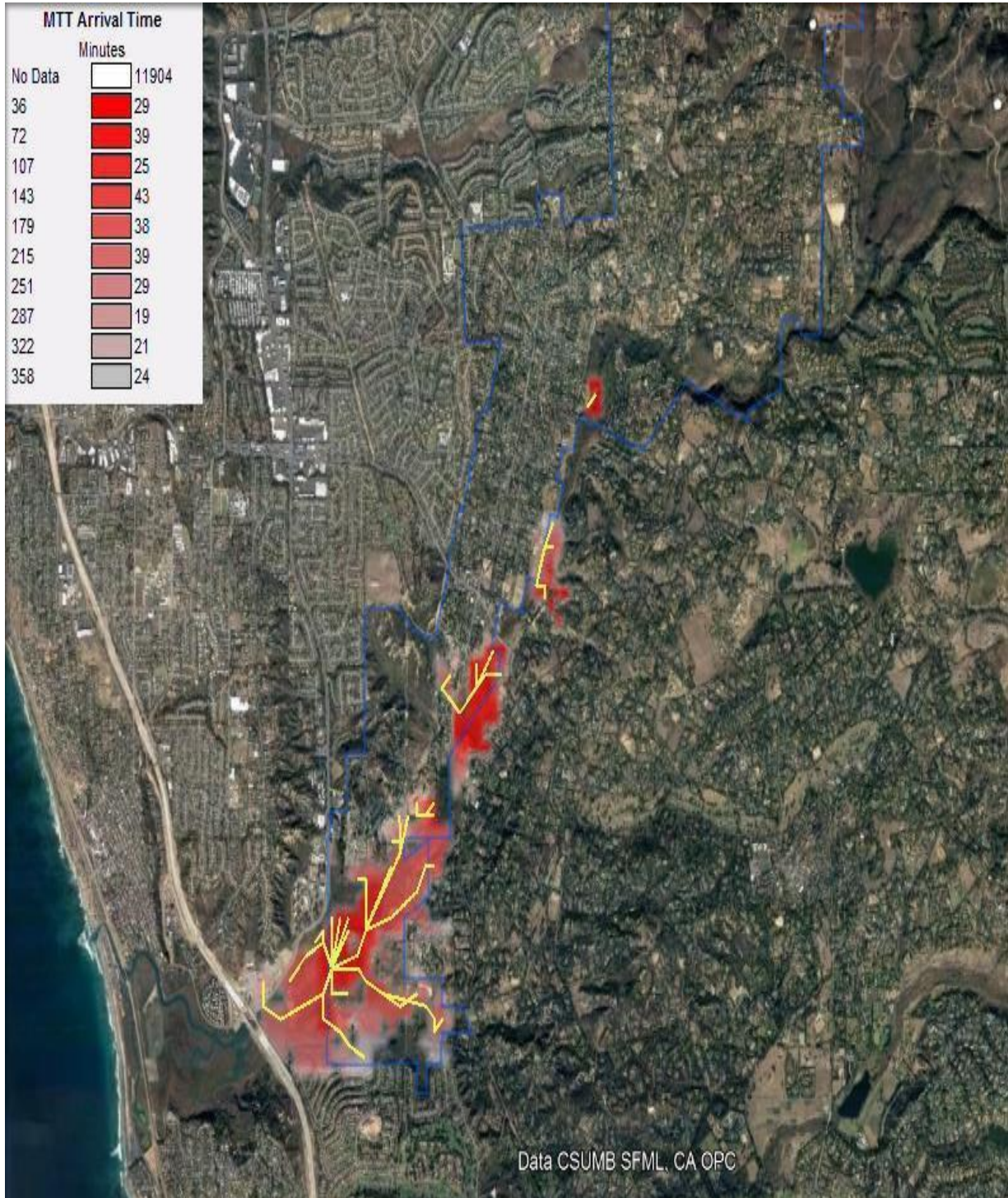
Fire Behavior Scenario	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph	Estimated Arrival Time
<b>Moderate</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 hour or less</b>



## ONSHORE WIND SCENARIO

*All scenarios result in fire that impinges on residences within the FIRST hour*

Fire Behavior Scenario	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph	Estimated Arrival Time
<b>Moderate-low</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 hour or less</b>



## REFERENCES

State of California, *Penal Code of California, Section 409.5(a) and (c)*

Federal Emergency Management Agency, U. S. Department of Homeland Security, *Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place, Guidance for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Partners*, July 2019

Federal Emergency Management Agency, U. S. Department of Homeland Security, *Planning Considerations: Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place, Guidance for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Partners*, July 2019

Federal Emergency Management System, *Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act*, 2006

Department of Homeland Security, *Appropriations Act, H. R. 2360*

Department of Homeland Security, *Security Preparedness Directorate No. 197*, 2005

*Mutual Threat Zone – Vegetation Fires Olivenhain*, April 14, 2019

Rancho Santa Fe Fire District, *RSF Wildland Pre Plan Review Strategic Look at Pre Fire Planning along Escondido Creek*, 2016

Rohde & Associates, *Linea Del Cielo Corridor WUI Fire Plan RSF01W*, 8/21/2014 Rohde & Associates, *Del Dios WUI Fire Plan RSF26W*, 04/12/2015

Rohde & Associates, *Lone Jack WUI Fire Plan ENC03W*, 4/17/2015 Rohde &

Associates, *Elfin Forest WUI Fire Plan RSF27W*, 04/14/2016 Rohde & Associates,

*Harmony Grove WUI Fire Plan RFS28W*, 04/14/2016

STC Traffic, Inc., *Rancho Santa Fe Road Phase 2, Corridor Study Report, Prepared for City of Encinitas*, April 2021

*Trabuco Canyon Emergency Evacuation Plan, Neighborhood Evacuation Plan – Trabuco Canyon*, 2015

Unified San Diego Emergency Services Organization and County of San Diego, *Annex Q Evacuation, Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan*, September 2018

## **Appendix C: Fire Behavior Analysis**



## Appendix C: Fire Behavior Analysis<sup>1</sup>

Fire behavior scenario assumptions:

- Wind speed and weather are constant during the analysis periods (6-10 hours in the offshore situations, 6 hours or less in the onshore situations).
- Fuels are as described in the USGS Land fire 2020 fuel model layer.
- No suppression actions are included in the analysis.
- Fire behavior modeled using the minimum travel time version of the Rothermel Fire model.
- Climatology from two RAWS stations on Miramar NAS with some maintenance issues.
- Fire behavior/progression models do not reflect fire spread in the urban area

### Offshore Wind Scenario:

Fire Behavior Scenarios	Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %	Wind Speed mph
Extreme	3	45
Very High	5	40
High	5	20
Moderate	8	35
Moderate-low	11	35

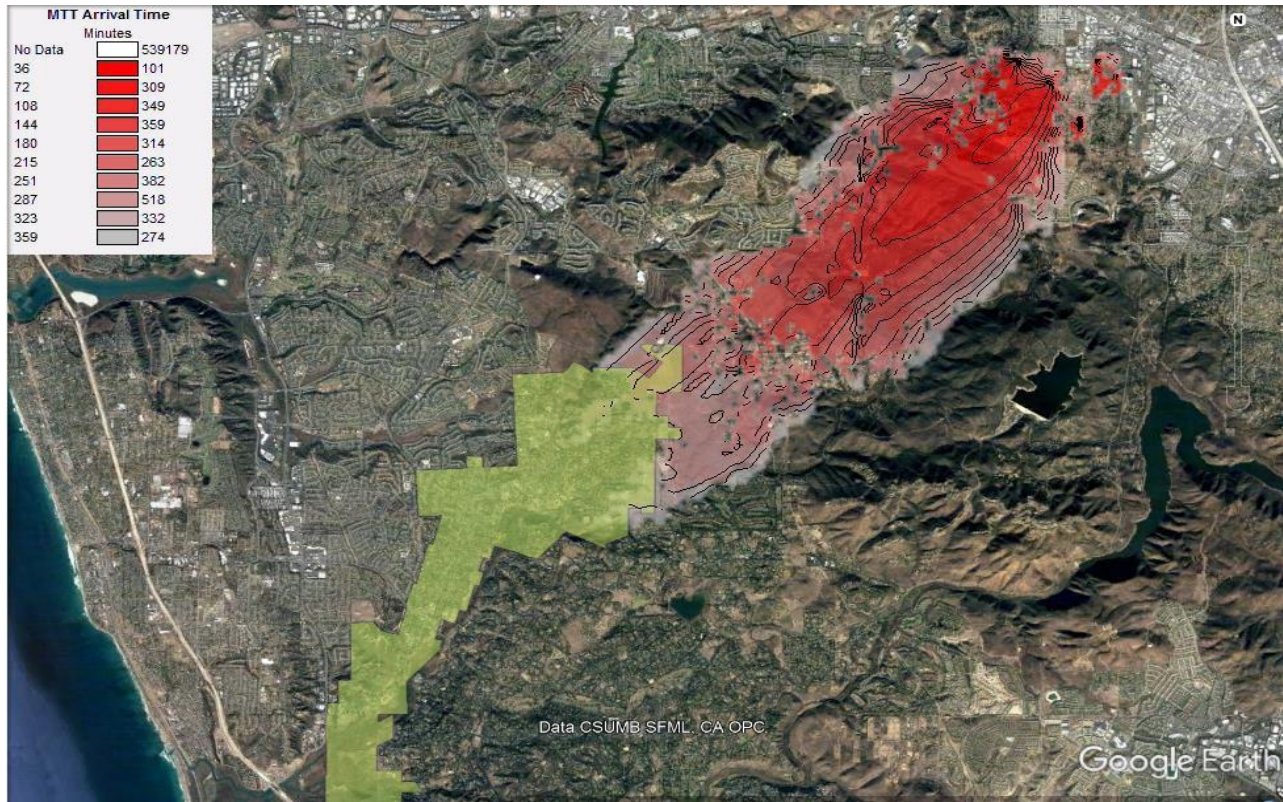
The offshore wind scenarios can be evaluated by simply looking at the time of the fire's arrival after ignition. The time is indicated by the contours and color ramp indicated in the legend. The arrival times summarized at the bottom of the images are the first intrusion into the community boundary indicated on the map.

---

<sup>1</sup> MTT is the Minimum Travel Time derived from the model; the left column in the legend shows the total number of 90-meter grid cells in the model with the same numeric value; the right column is the estimated arrival time in minutes.

# Offshore Wind Scenario

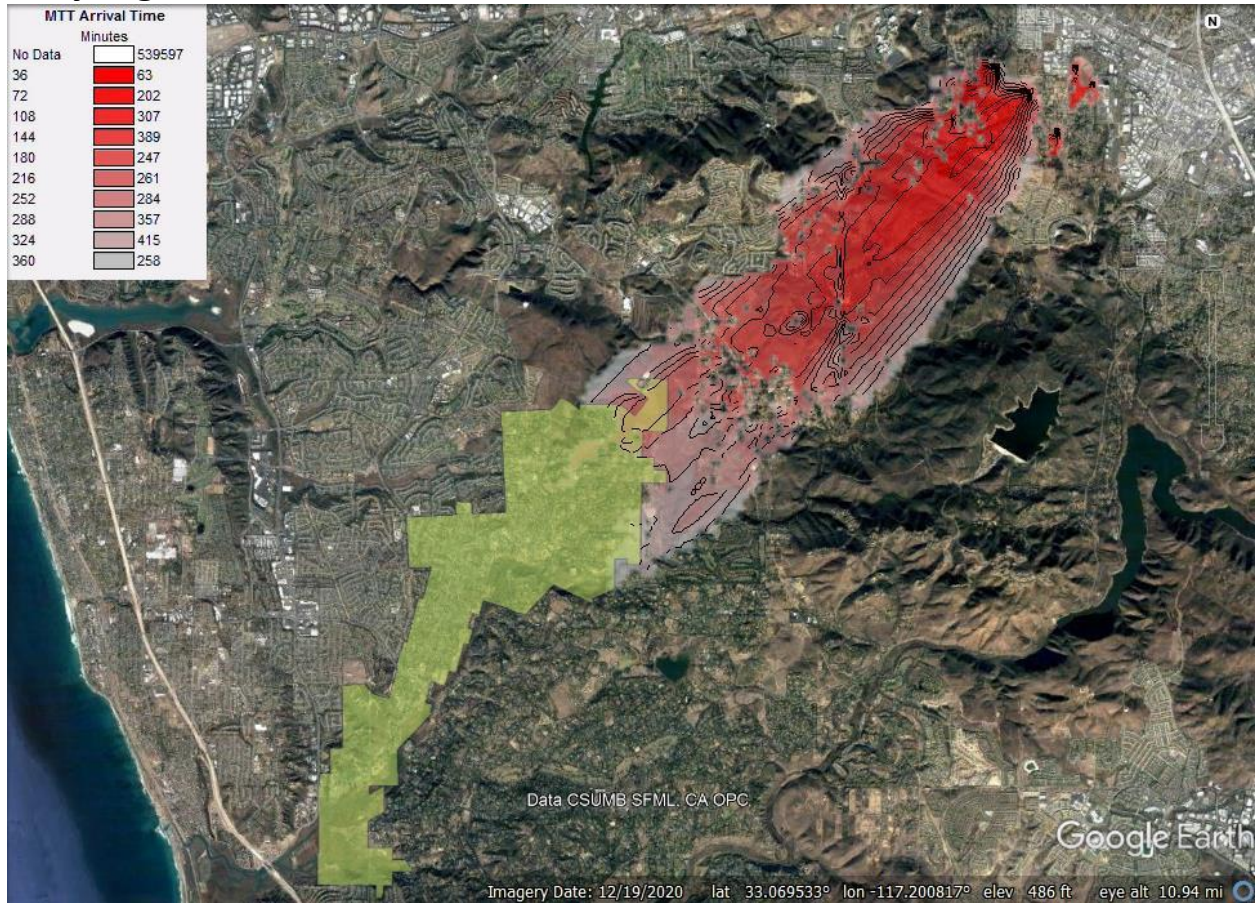
## Extreme



Arrival Time 287 minutes (4 hours, 47 minutes)

# Offshore Wind Scenario

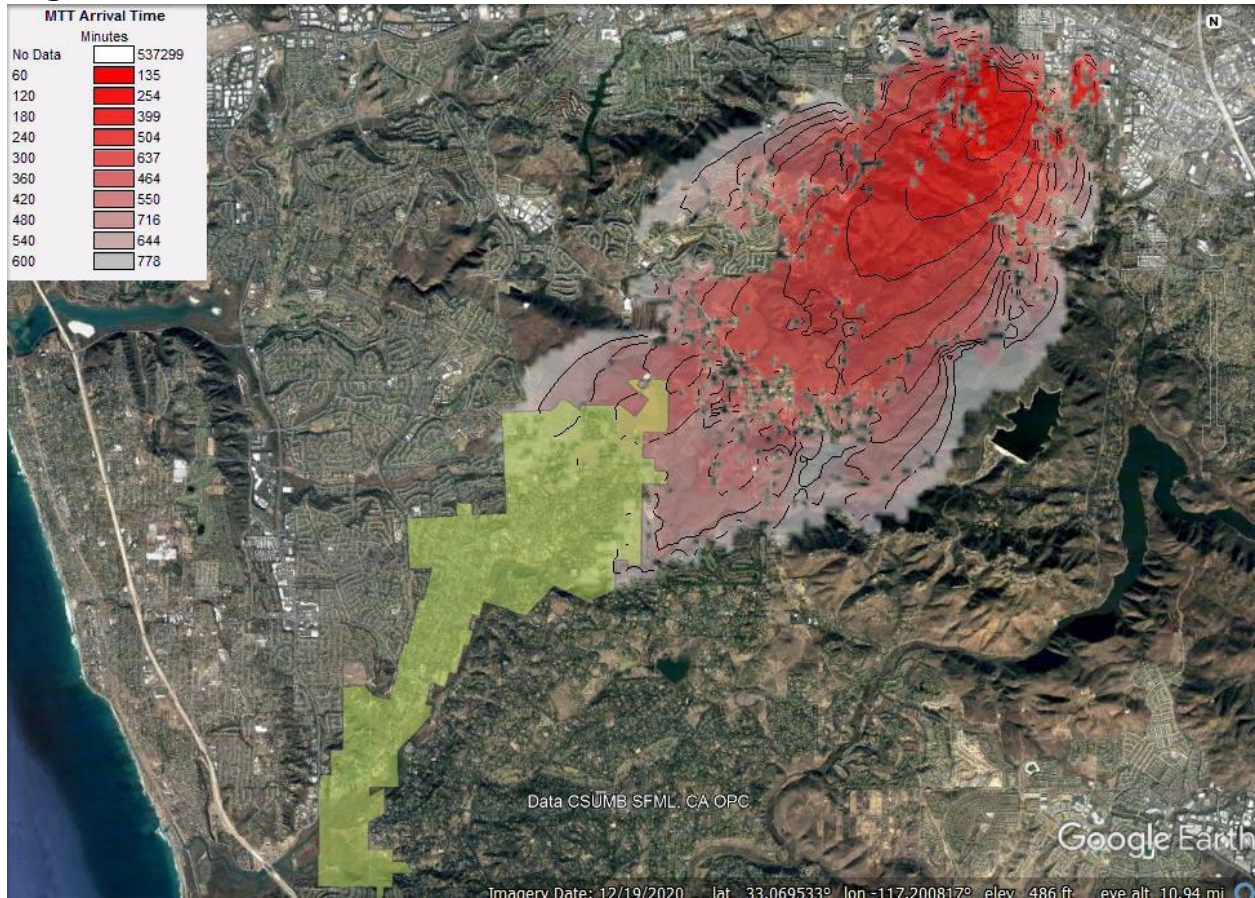
## Very High



Arrival Time 288 minutes (4 hours, 48 minutes)

# Offshore Wind Scenario

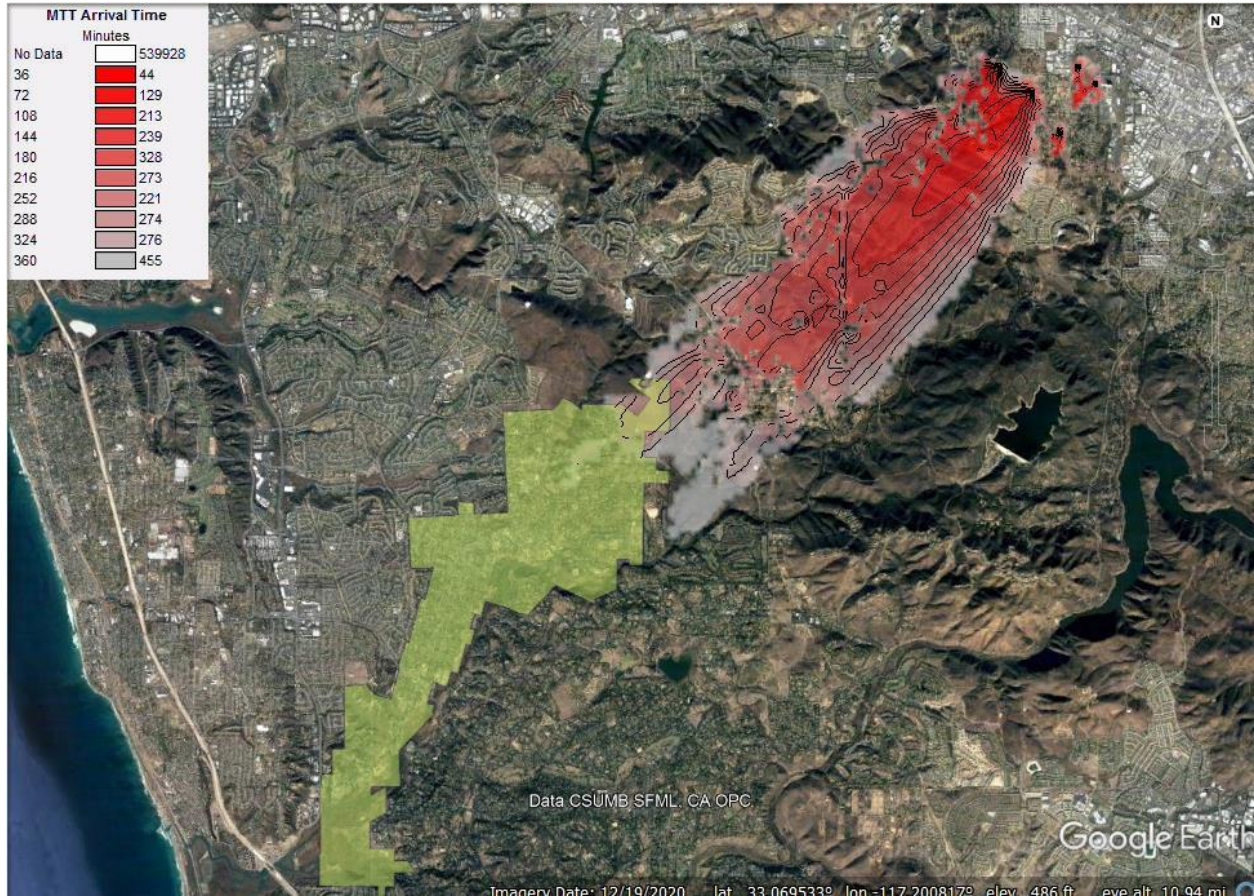
## High



Arrival Time 480 minutes (8 Hours)

# Offshore Wind Scenario

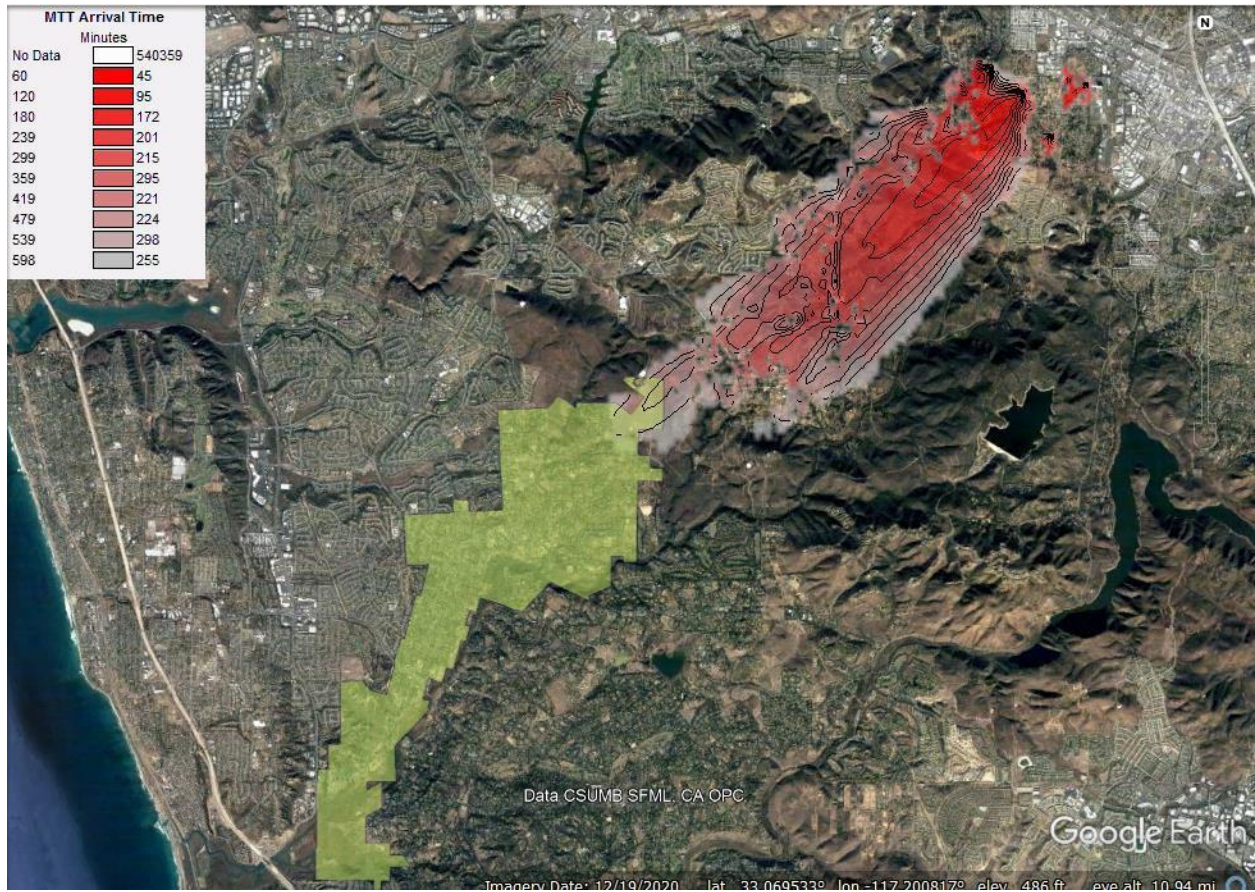
## Moderate



Arrival Time 324 minutes (5 hours, 24 minutes)

# Offshore Wind Scenario

## Moderate-Low



Arrival Time 539 minutes (8 hours, 59 minutes)

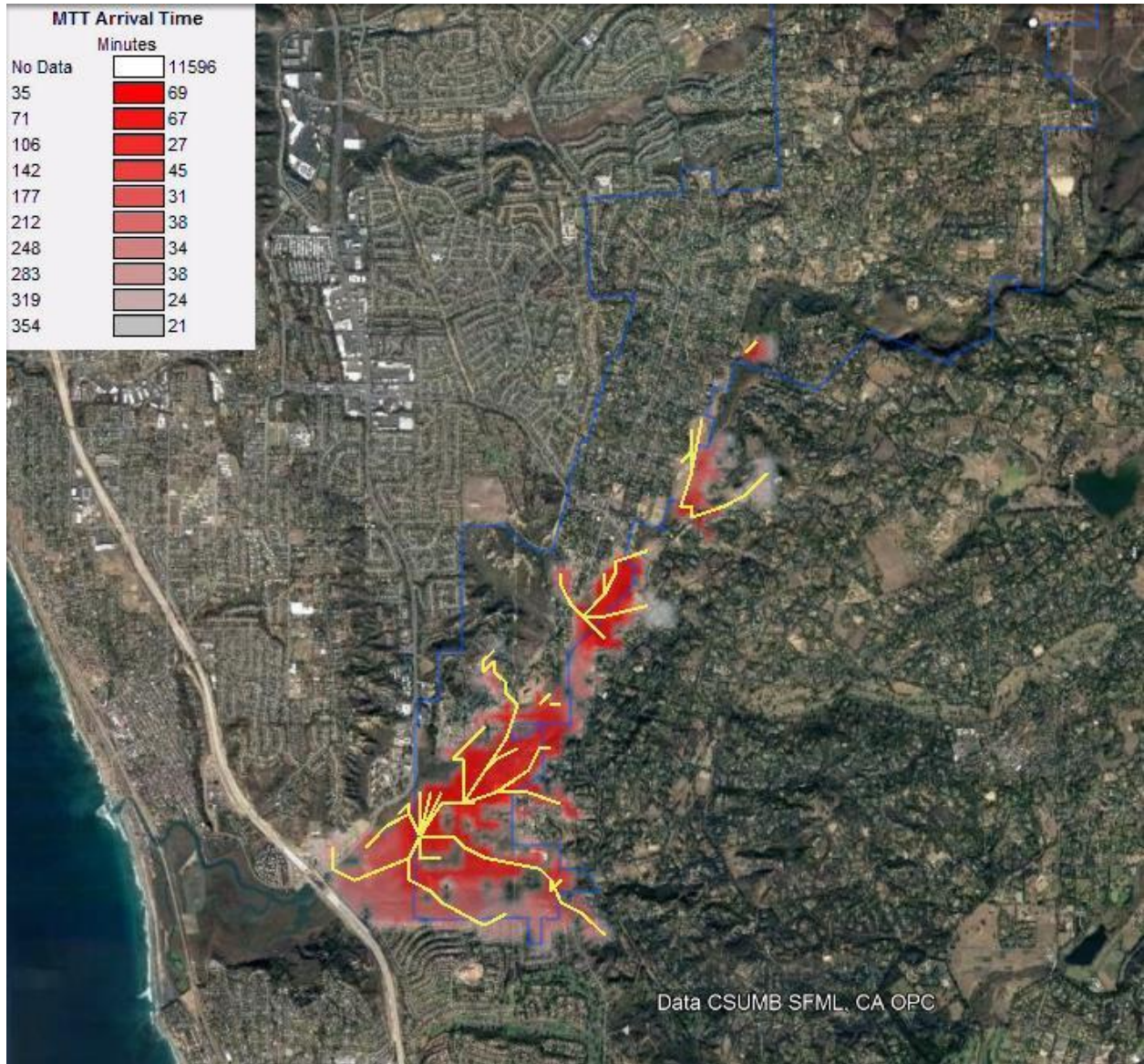
**Onshore Wind Scenarios:**

<b>Fire Behavior Scenarios</b>	<b>Fine Dead Fuel Moisture %</b>	<b>Wind Speed mph</b>
Extreme	3	20
Very High	3	16
High	3	13
Moderate	3	9
Moderate-low	3	5

Onshore wind scenarios are somewhat different in their evaluation. It is assumed that the fire spots simultaneously in multiple locations in the Escondido Creek. ***All scenarios result in fire that impinges on residences within the first hour.***

# Onshore Wind Scenario

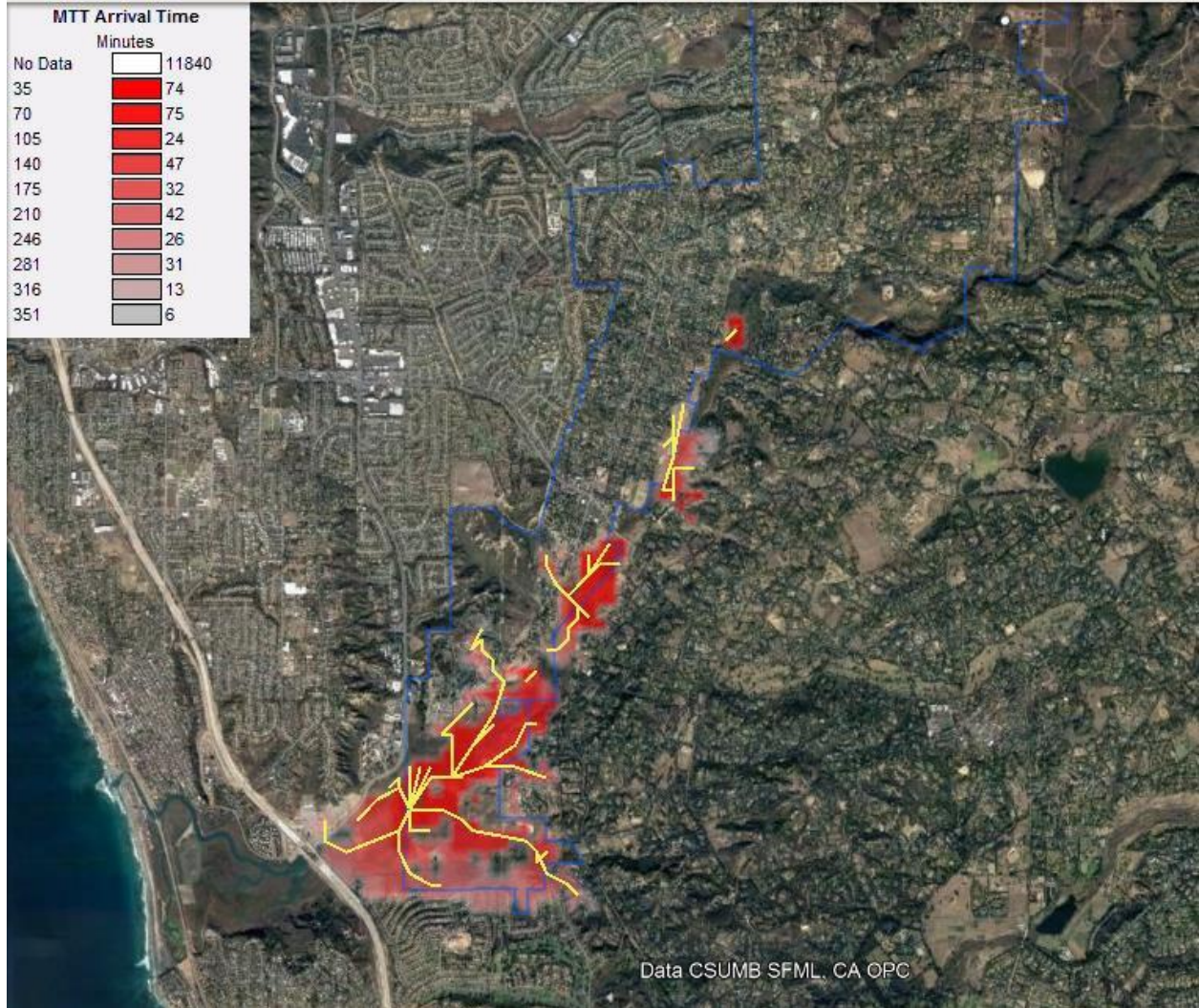
## Extreme





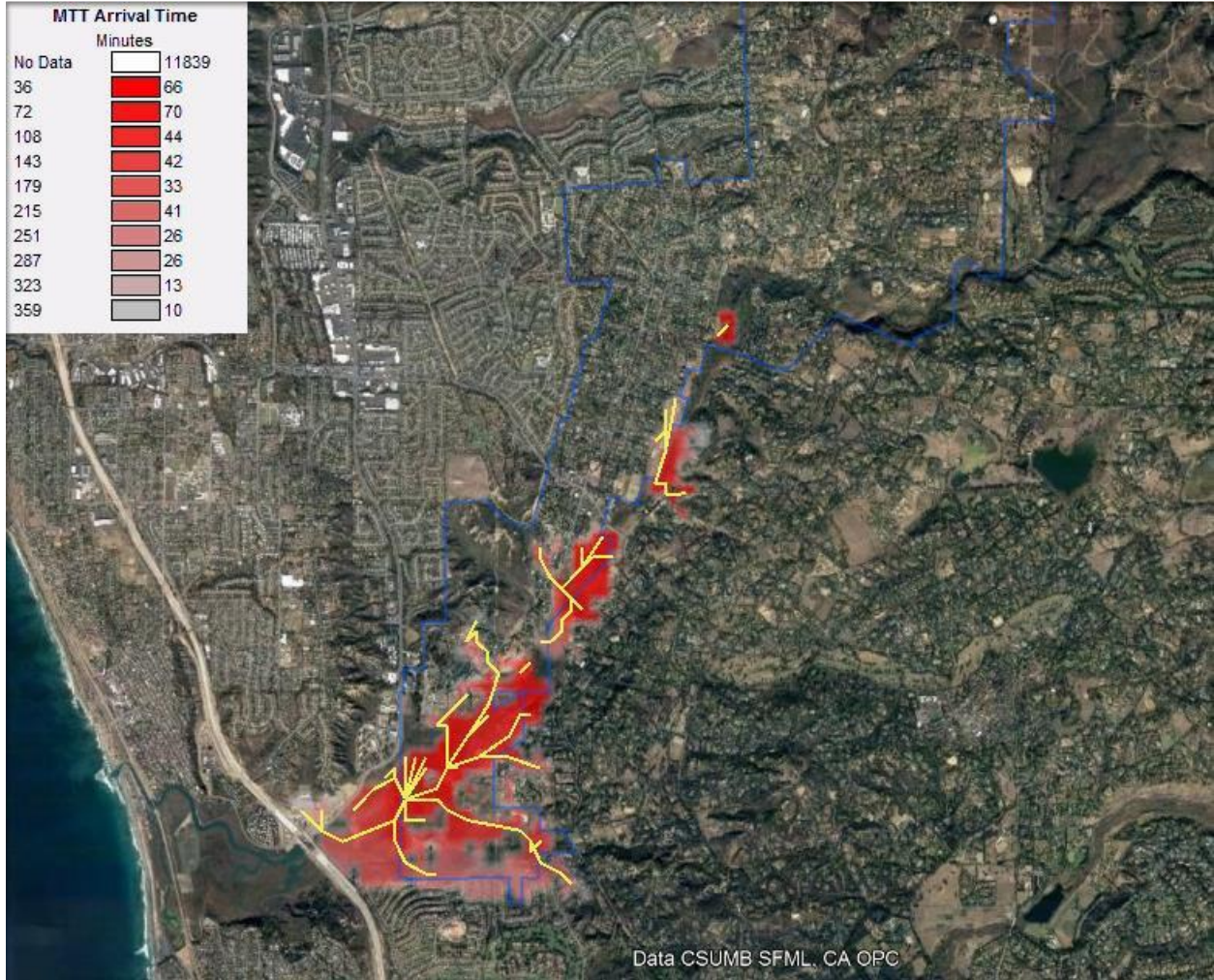
# On shore Wind Scenario

## Very High



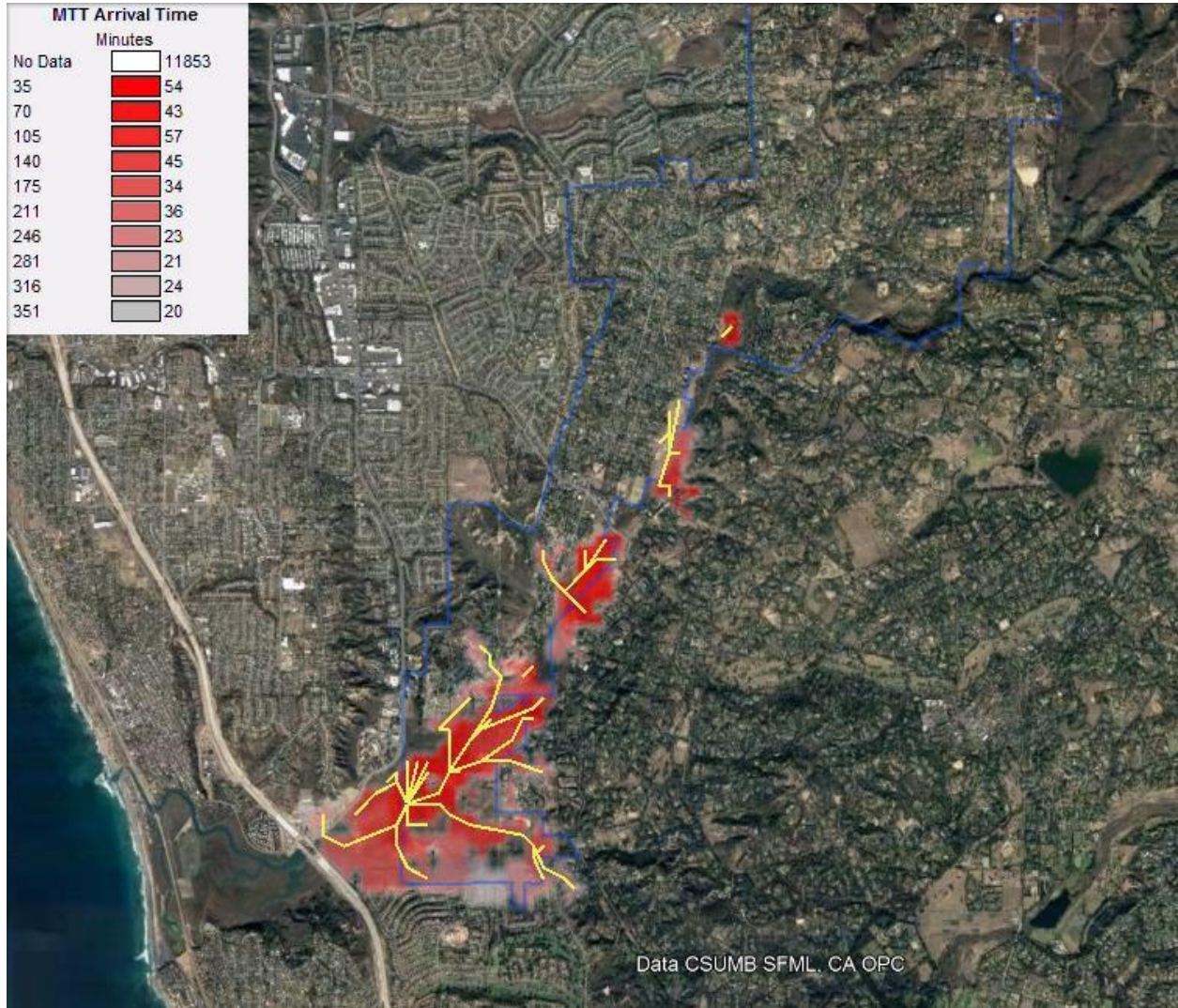
# Onshore Wind Scenario

## High



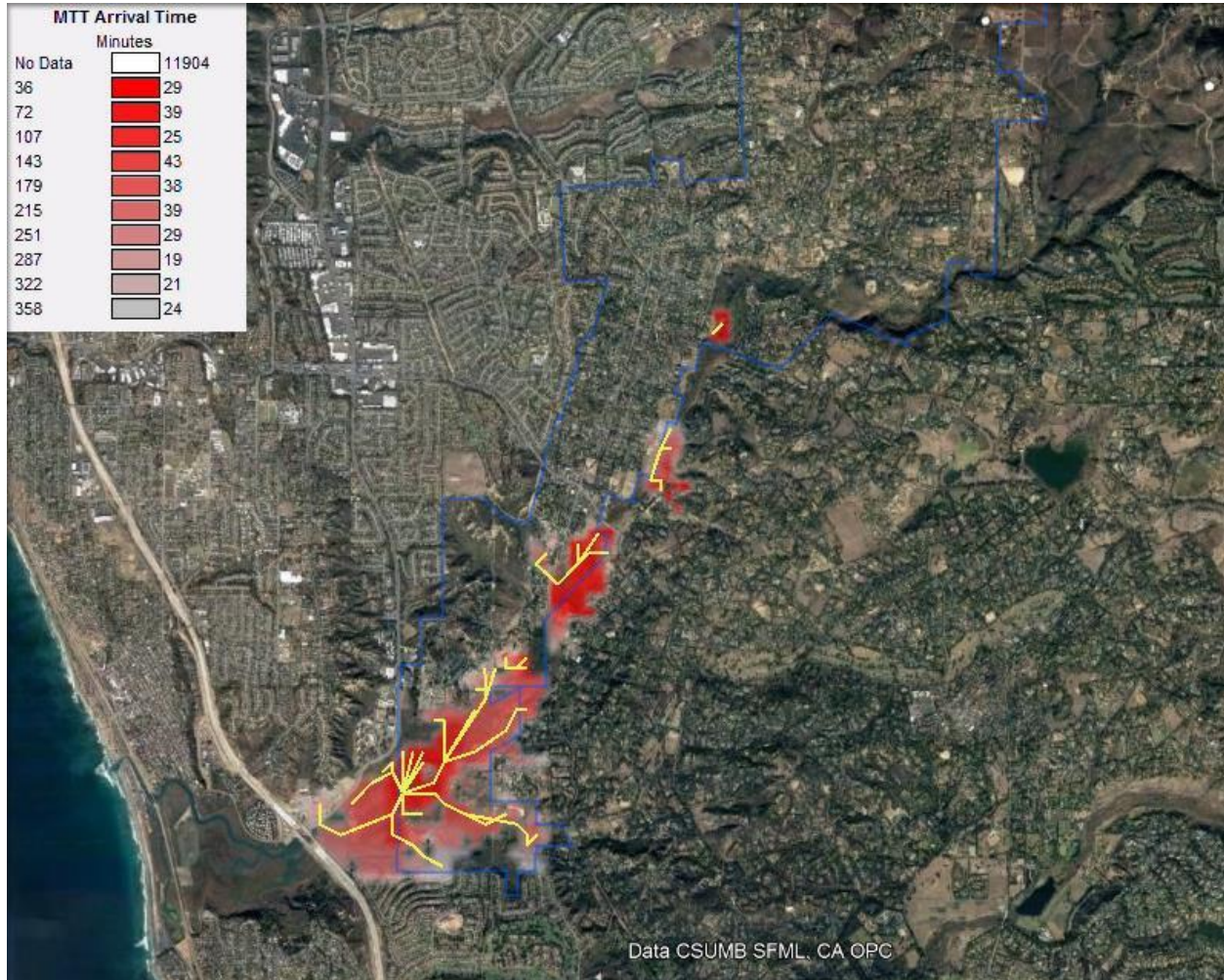
# Onshore Wind Scenario

## Moderate



## Onshore Wind Scenario

### Moderate-Low



## **Appendix D: Travel Time Studies**

## Appendix D: Travel Time Studies

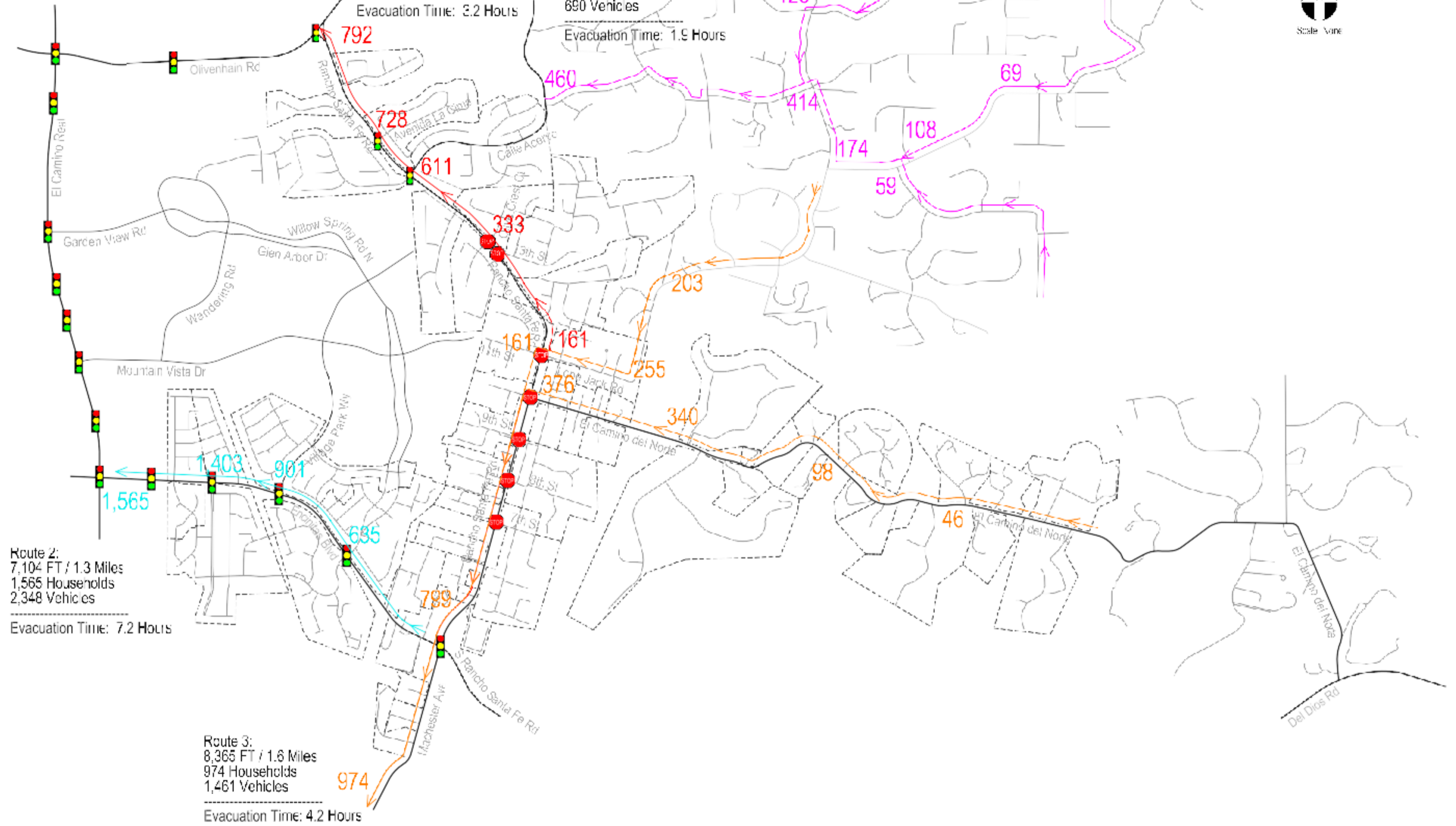
Olivenhain Emergency Evacuation Routes	1
Olivenhain Emergency Evacuation Routes – Non-Emergency Travel Times	2
Olivenhain Floating Car Studies – Travel Time Runs	
Route 1: Calle Santa Catalina – North to Olivenhain Road	3A/3B/3C
Route 2: Encinitas Boulevard – South to El Camino Real via Encinitas Boulevard	4A/4B
Route 3A: Lone Jack Road – South to El Camino Real	5A/5B
Route 3B: El Camino Del Norte – South to El Camino Real	6A/6B
Route 4A – Bumann Road to Calle Acervo	7A/7B
Route 4B: Rancho Summit Drive to Calle Acervo	8A/8B
Route 4C: Birdon Terrace to Calle Acervo	9A/9B

**Olivenhan  
Emergency Evacuation Routes**

Households per Evacuation Route Access Point  
Total Evacuation Time Estimates

**Route 1:**  
6,978 FT / 1.3 Miles  
792 Households  
1,188 Vehicles  
Evacuation Time: 3.2 Hours

**Route 4:**  
11,518 FT / 2.2 Miles  
460 Households  
690 Vehicles  
Evacuation Time: 1.9 Hours



**Route 2:**  
7,104 FT / 1.3 Miles  
1,565 Households  
2,348 Vehicles  
Evacuation Time: 7.2 Hours

**Route 3:**  
8,365 FT / 1.6 Miles  
974 Households  
1,461 Vehicles  
Evacuation Time: 4.2 Hours

<p><b>Traffic Patterns</b></p> <p>TRIP DATA DATE: 11/15/2011 TIME: 10:00 AM LOCATION: OLIVENHAN, CA</p>		<p>DATE: 11/15/2011</p>		<p>DATE: 11/15/2011</p>		<p>DATE: 11/15/2011</p>		<p>DATE: 11/15/2011</p>		<p>DATE: 11/15/2011</p>	
		<p>NO. OF TRIPS: 1</p>	<p>NO. OF TRIPS: 1</p>	<p>NO. OF TRIPS: 1</p>	<p>NO. OF TRIPS: 1</p>	<p>NO. OF TRIPS: 1</p>	<p>NO. OF TRIPS: 1</p>				
<p><b>Olivenhan Emergency Evacuation Analysis</b></p> <p>Evacuation Route Access Point and Total Evacuation Travel Time Estimates</p>										<p>PROJECT NO.:</p>	<p>DATE:</p>
										<p>SCALE: None</p>	<p>DATE:</p>
										<p>SCALE: None</p>	<p>DATE:</p>

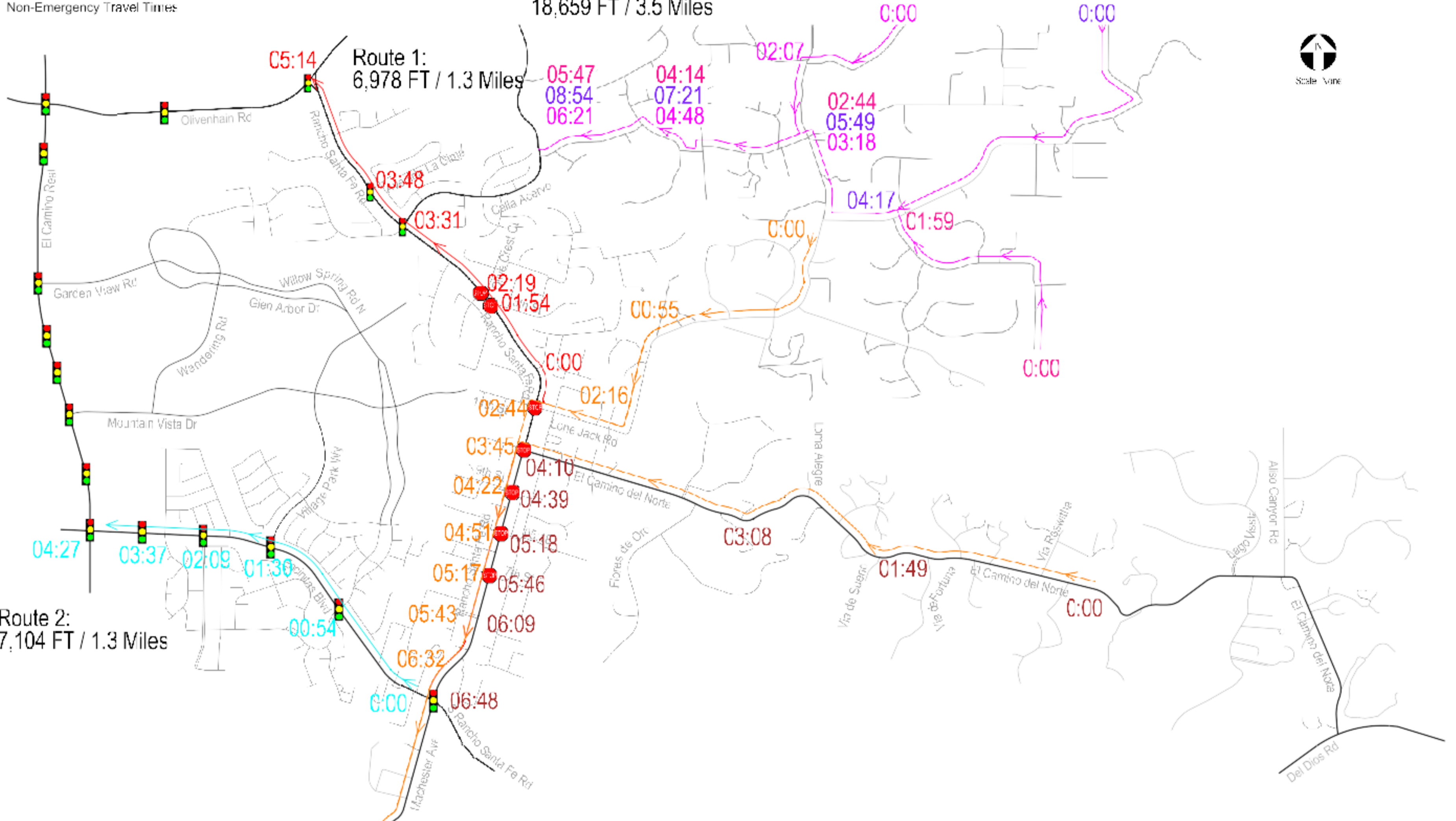
Olivenhan  
Emergency Evacuation Routes  
Non-Emergency Travel Times

Route 4:  
18,659 FT / 3.5 Miles

Route 1:  
6,978 FT / 1.3 Miles

Route 2:  
7,104 FT / 1.3 Miles

Route 3:  
8,365 FT / 1.6 Miles  
28:17 to El Camino Real



NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	08/21/2024	PREPARED BY
2	08/21/2024	REVISION

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	08/21/2024	PREPARED BY
2	08/21/2024	REVISION

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	08/21/2024	PREPARED BY
2	08/21/2024	REVISION

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	08/21/2024	PREPARED BY
2	08/21/2024	REVISION

Olivenhan  
Emergency Evacuation Analysis  
Primary Evacuation Routes  
and  
Non-Emergency Travel Times

PROJECT NO.	DRAWING NO.
DATE	SCALE
	None
DATE	SHEET
	1

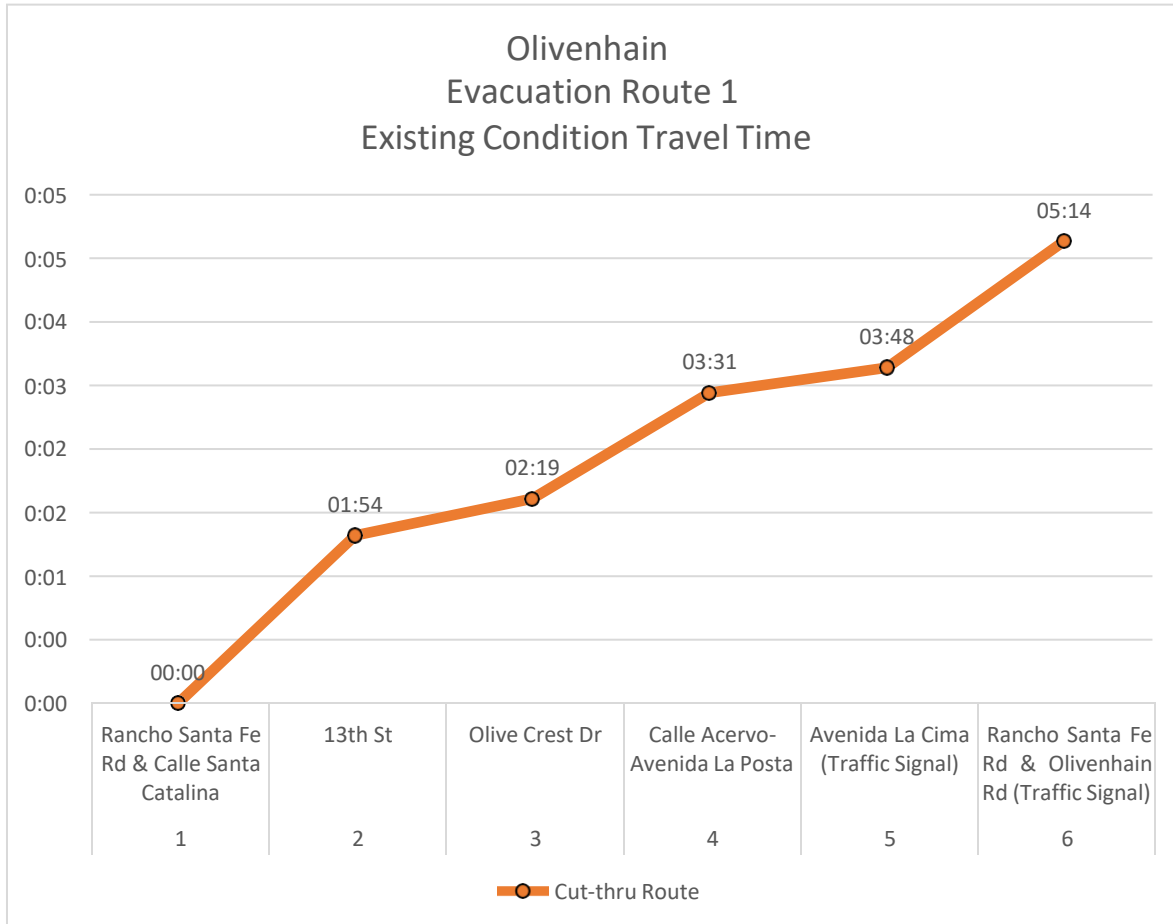


**Appendix D: Travel Time Study**  
**Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs**  
**Route 1: Calle Santa Catalina – North to Olivenhain Road**

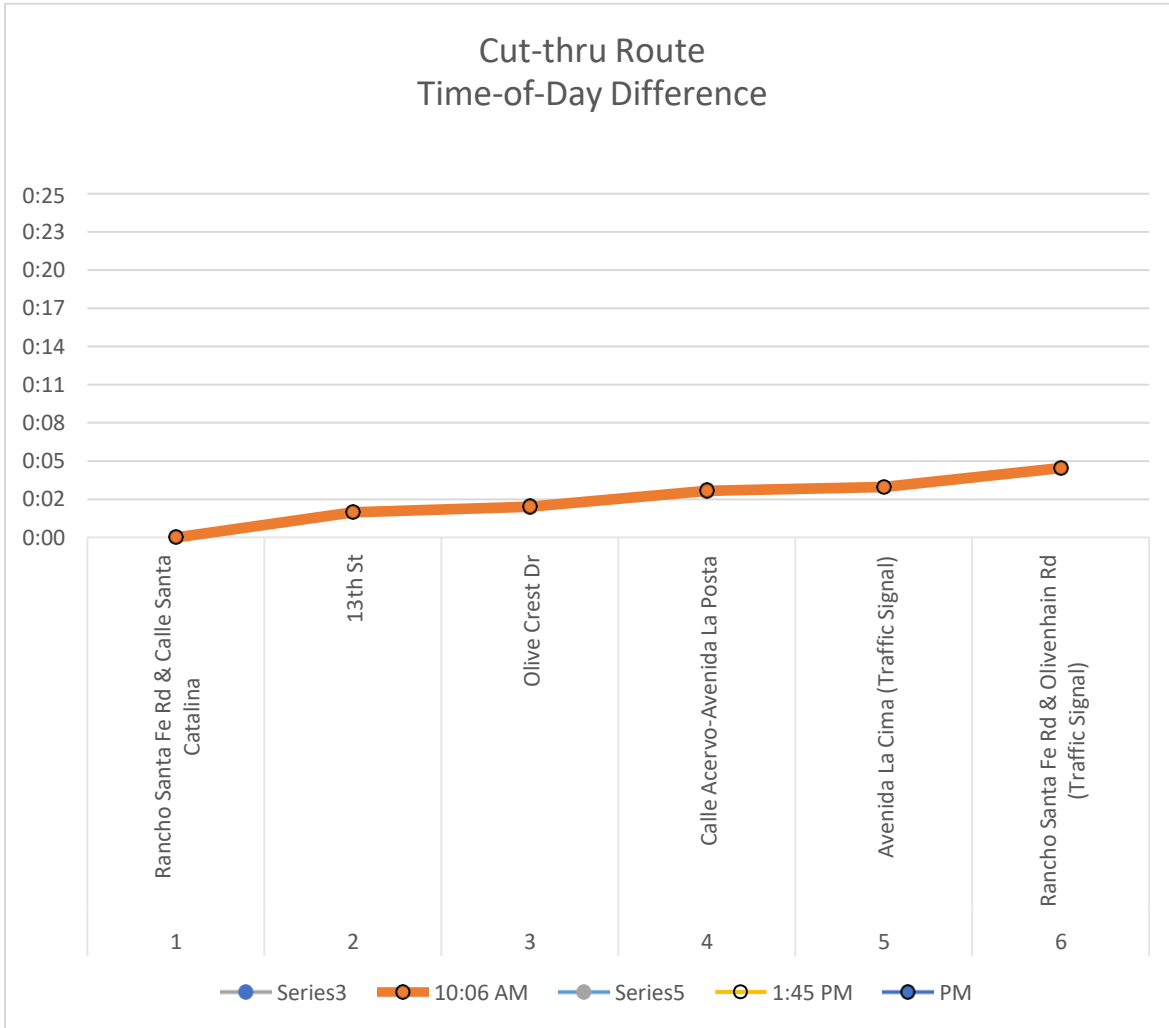
City of Encinitas – Olivenhain  
 Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs  
 Route: Calle Santa Catalina – North to Olivenhain Rd.  
 Date: 9/8/2021

Mark	Intersection	Run 1 - 3:56 PM
		Travel Time (min:sec)
1	Rancho Santa Fe Rd & Calle Santa Catalina	00:00
2	13th St	01:54
3	Olive Crest Dr	02:19
4	Calle Acervo-Avenida La Posta	03:31
5	Avenida La Cima (Traffic Signal)	03:48
6	Rancho Santa Fe Rd & Olivenhain Rd (Traffic Signal)	05:14

**Appendix D: Travel Time Study**  
**Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs**  
**Route 1: Calle Santa Catalina – North to Olivenhain Road**



**Appendix D: Travel Time Study**  
**Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs**  
**Route 1: Calle Santa Catalina – North to Olivenhain Road**



**Appendix D: Travel Time Study**  
**Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs**  
**Route 2: Encinitas Boulevard South to El Camino Real via Encinitas Boulevard**

City of Encinitas

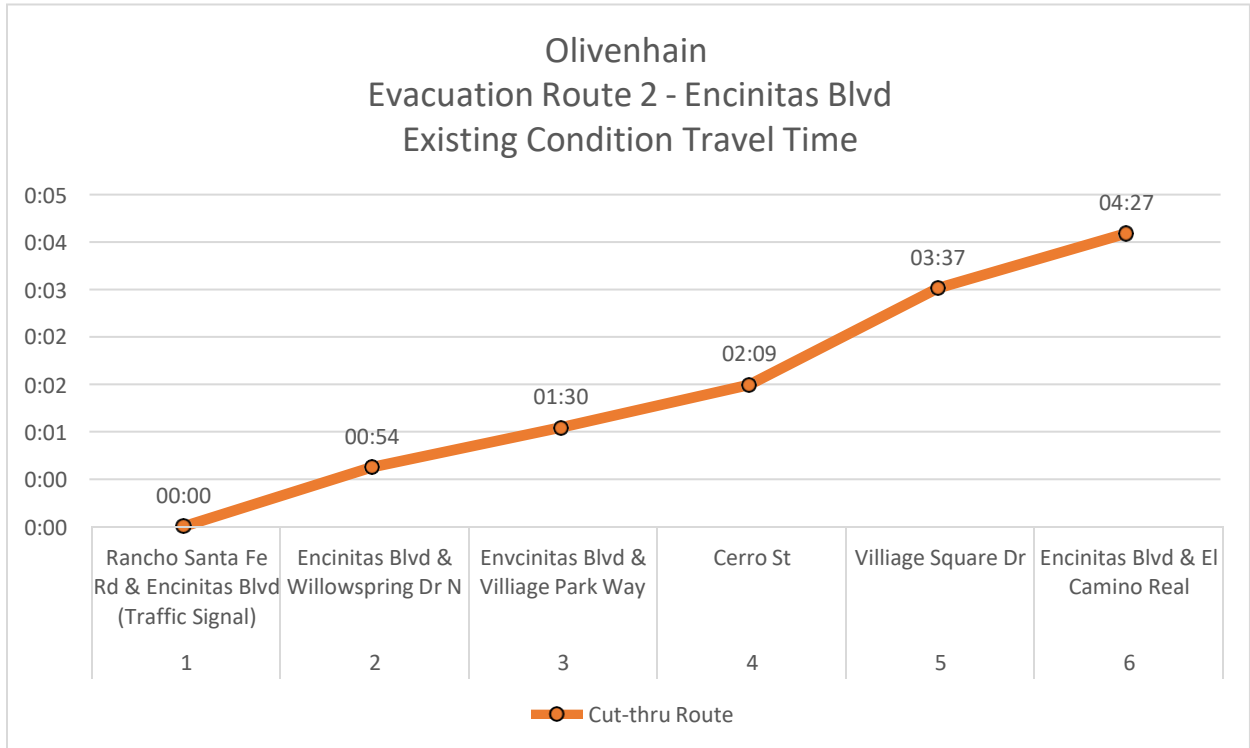
Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs

Route: Encinitas Boulevard South to El Camino Real via Encinitas Boulevard

Date: 9/7/2021

Mark	Intersection	Run 1 - 3:27 PM
		Travel Time (min:sec)
1	Rancho Santa Fe Rd & Encinitas Blvd (Traffic Signal)	00:00
2	Encinitas Blvd & Willowspring Dr N	00:54
3	Encinitas Blvd & Villiage Park Way	01:30
4	Cerro St	02:09
5	Villiage Square Dr	03:37
6	Encinitas Blvd & El Camino Real	04:27

**Appendix D: Travel Time Study**  
**Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs**  
**Route 2: Encinitas Boulevard South to El Camino Real via Encinitas Boulevard**

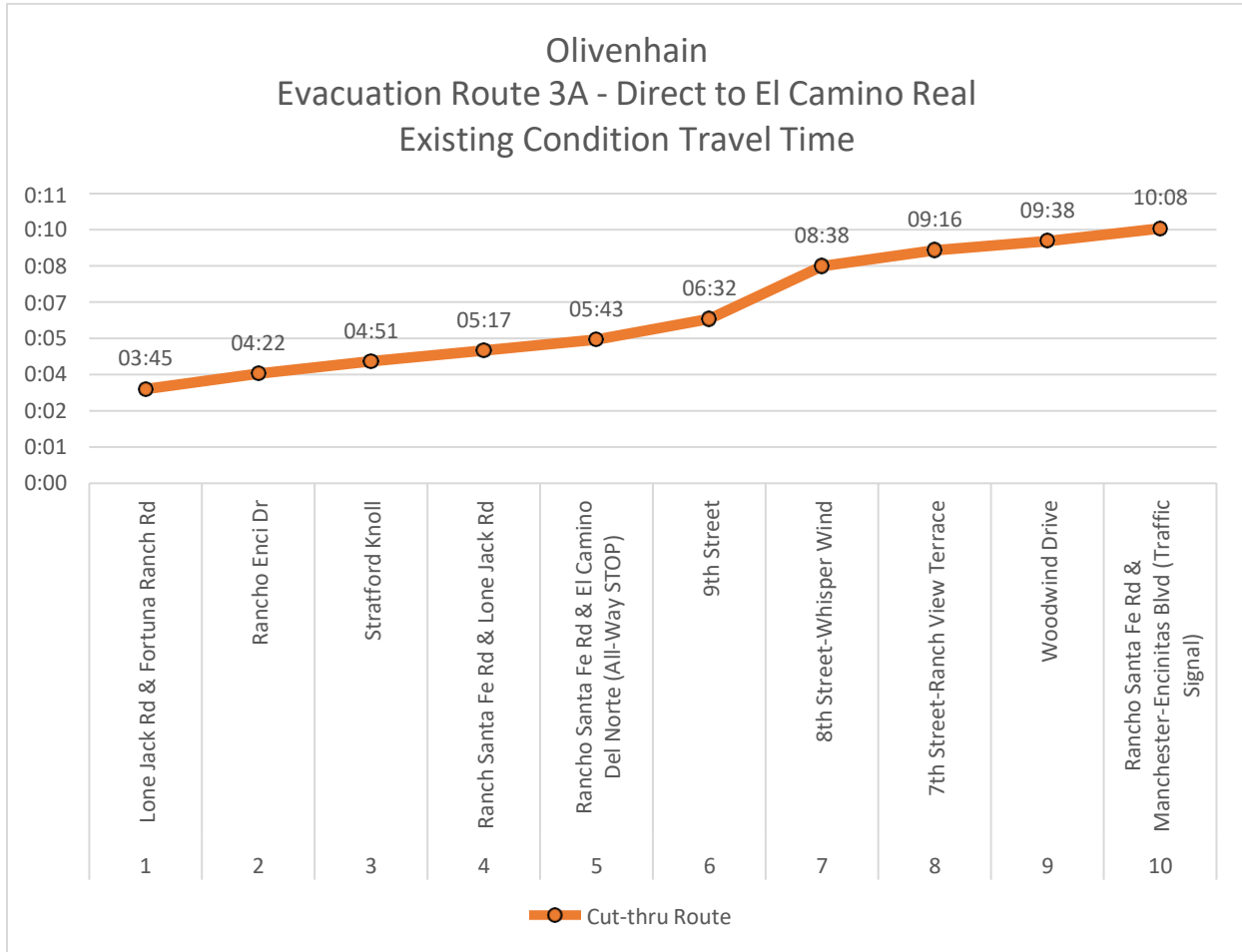


**Appendix D: Travel Time Study**  
**Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs**  
**Route 3A: Lone Jack Road – South to El Camino Real**

City of Encinitas – Olivenhain  
 Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs  
 Route: Lone Jack Road – South to El Camino Real  
 Date: 9/8/2021

Mark	Intersection	Run 2 - 4:05 PM
		Travel Time (min:sec)
1	Lone Jack Rd & Fortuna Ranch Rd	00:00
2	Rancho Enci Dr	00:55
3	Stratford Knoll	02:16
4	Ranch Santa Fe Rd & Lone Jack Rd	02:44
5	Rancho Santa Fe Rd & El Camino Del Norte (All-Way STOP)	03:45
6	9th Street	04:22
7	8th Street-Whisper Wind	04:51
8	7th Street-Ranch View Terrace	05:17
9	Woodwind Drive	05:43
10	Rancho Santa Fe Rd & Manchester-Encinitas Blvd (TrafficSignal)	06:32
11	Manchester Ave & Travert Ranch Rd	08:38
12	Manchester Ave & Sienna Canyon Dr	09:16
13	Manchester Ave & Pacific Ranch Dr	09:38
14	Manchester Ave & El Camino Real	10:08

**Appendix D: Travel Time Study**  
**Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs**  
**Route 3A: Lone Jack Road – South to El Camino Real**



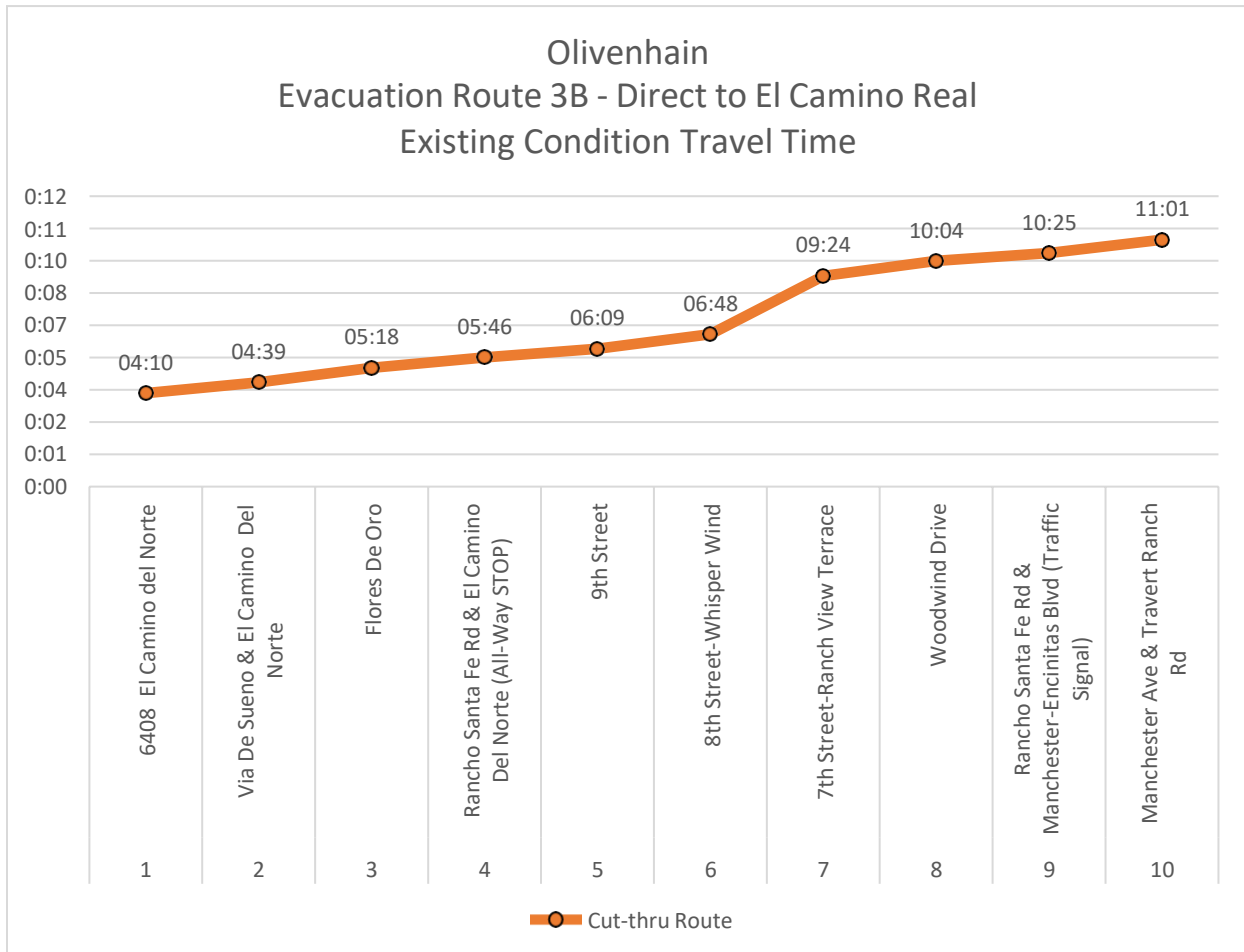
**Appendix D: Travel Time Study  
Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs  
Route 3B: El Camino Del Norte – South to El Camino Real**

City of Encinitas – Olivenhain  
 Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs  
 Route: El Camino Del Norte – South to El Camino Real  
 Date: 9/7/2021

Mark	Intersection	Run 2 - 4:41 PM
		Travel Time (min:sec)
1	6408 El Camino del Norte	00:00
2	Via De Sueno & El Camino Del Norte	01:49
3	Flores De Oro	03:08
4	Rancho Santa Fe Rd & El Camino Del Norte (All-Way STOP)	04:10
5	9th Street	04:39
6	8th Street-Whisper Wind	05:18
7	7th Street-Ranch View Terrace	05:46
8	Woodwind Drive	06:09
9	Rancho Santa Fe Rd & Manchester-Encinitas Blvd (Traffic Signal)	06:48
10	Manchester Ave & Travert Ranch Rd	09:24
11	Manchester Ave & Sienna Canyon Dr	10:04
12	Manchester Ave & Pacific Ranch Dr	10:25
13	Manchester Ave & El Camino Real	11:01



**Appendix D: Travel Time Study**  
**Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs**  
**Route 3B: El Camino Del Norte – South to El Camino Real**



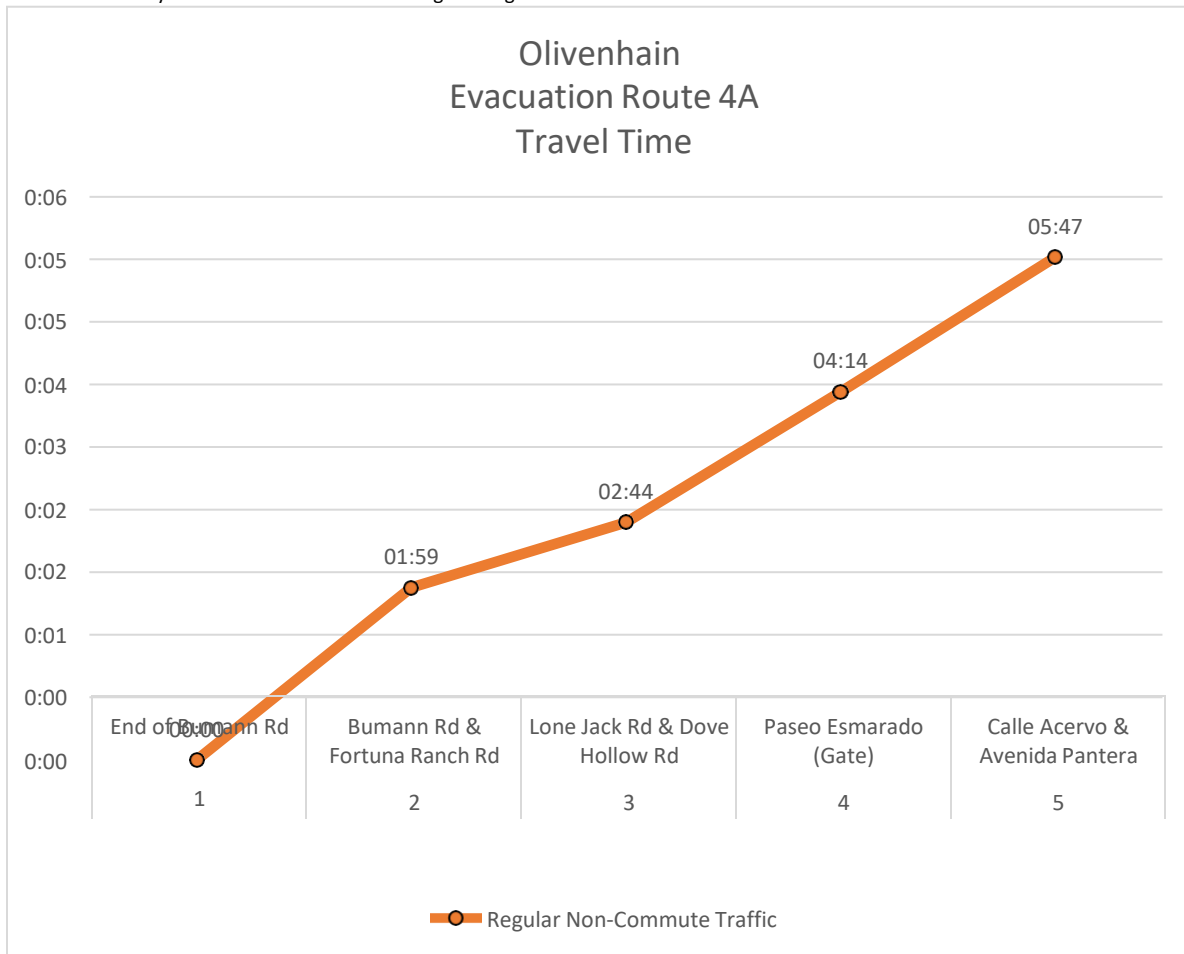
**Appendix D: Travel Time Study  
 Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs  
 Route 4A: Bumann Road to Calle Acervo**

City of Encinitas – Olivenhain  
 Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs  
 Route: Bumann Road to Calle Acervo  
 Date: 9/8/2021

Mark	Intersection	Run 1 - 3:42 PM
		Travel Time (min:sec)
1	End of Bumann Rd	00:00
2	Bumann Rd & Fortuna Ranch Rd	01:59
3	Lone Jack Rd & Dove Hollow Rd	02:44
4	Paseo Esmarado (Gate)	04:14
5	Calle Acervo & Avenida Pantera	05:47

## Appendix D: Travel Time Study Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs Route 4A: Bumann Road to Calle Acervo

\* Crash on SB Hwy 17 South of Santa Cruz Av Merge during 10:30AM Run



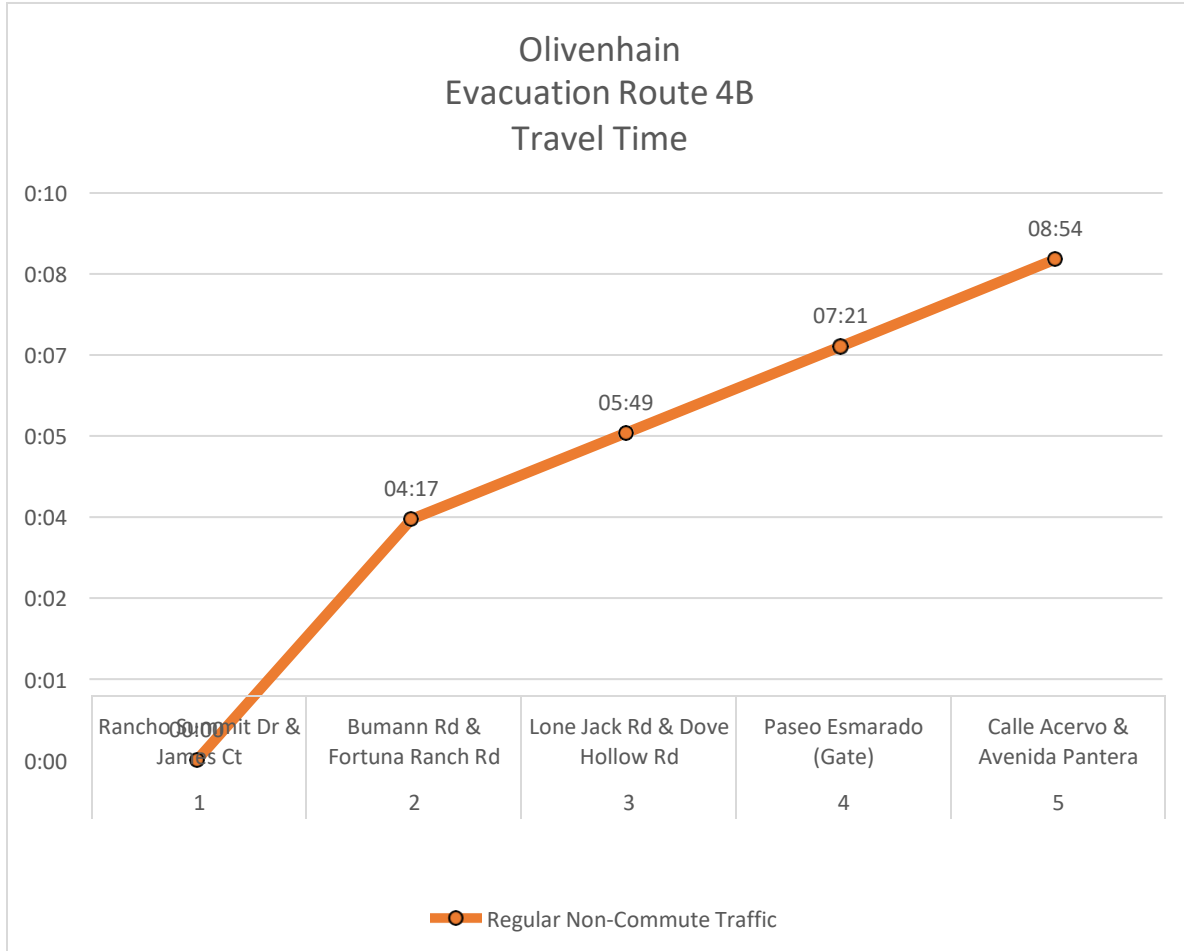
**Appendix D: Travel Time Study**  
**Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs**  
**Route 4B: Rancho Summit Drive to Calle Acervo**

City of Encinitas – Olivenhain  
 Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs  
 Route: Rancho Summit Drive to Calle Acervo  
 Date: 9/8/2021

Mark	Intersection	Run 1 - 3:14 PM
		Travel Time (min:sec)
1	Rancho Summit Dr & James Ct	00:00
2	Bumann Rd & Fortuna Ranch Rd	04:17
3	Lone Jack Rd & Dove Hollow Rd	05:49
4	Paseo Esmarado (Gate)	07:21
5	Calle Acervo & Avenida Pantera	08:54

## Appendix D: Travel Time Study Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs Route 4B: Rancho Summit Drive to Calle Acervo

\* Crash on SB Hwy 17 South of Santa Cruz Av Merge during 10:30AM Run



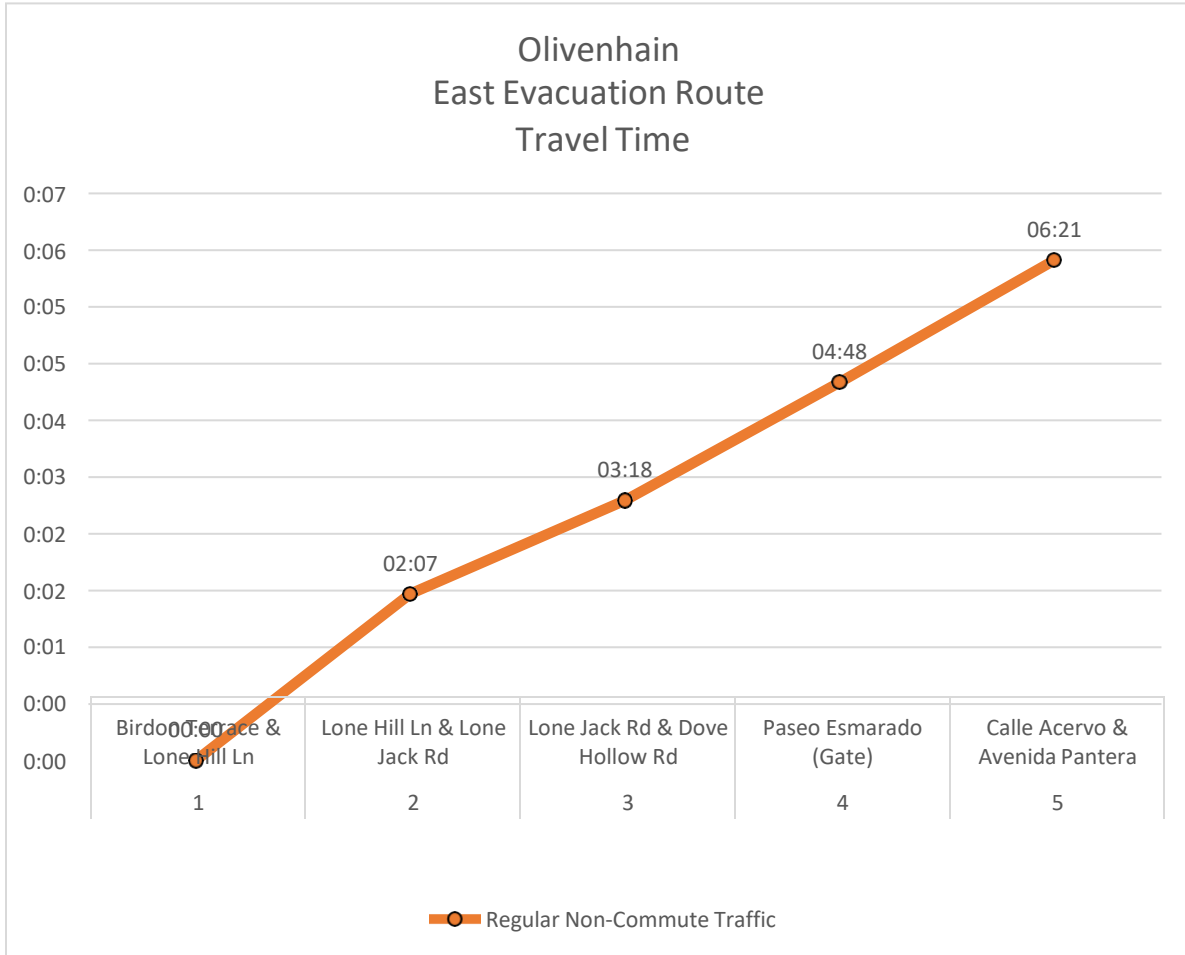
**Appendix D: Travel Time Study**  
**Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs**  
**Route 4C: Birdon Terrace to Calle Acervo**

City of Encinitas – Olivenhain  
 Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs  
 Route: Birdon Terrace to Calle Acervo  
 Date: 9/8/2021

Mark	Intersection	Run 1 - 3:35 PM
		Travel Time (min:sec)
1	Birdon Terrace & Lone Hill Ln	00:00
2	Lone Hill Ln & Lone Jack Rd	02:07
3	Lone Jack Rd & Dove Hollow Rd	03:18
4	Paseo Esmarado (Gate)	04:48
5	Calle Acervo & Avenida Pantera	06:21

## Appendix D: Travel Time Study Floating Car Study – Travel Time Runs Route 4C: Birdon Terrace to Calle Acervo

\* Crash on SB Hwy 17 South of Santa Cruz Av Merge during 10:30AM Run

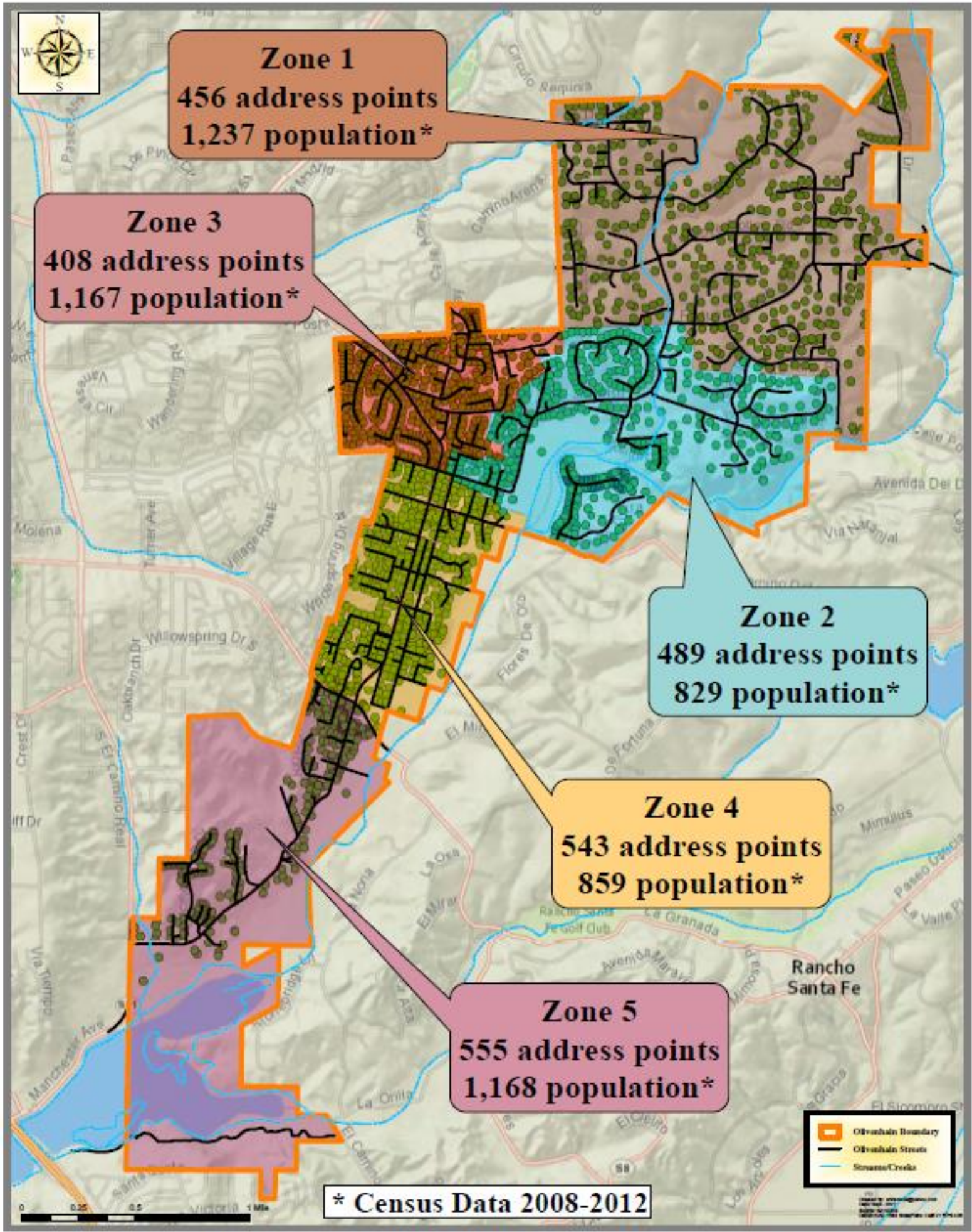


## **Appendix E: Maps**

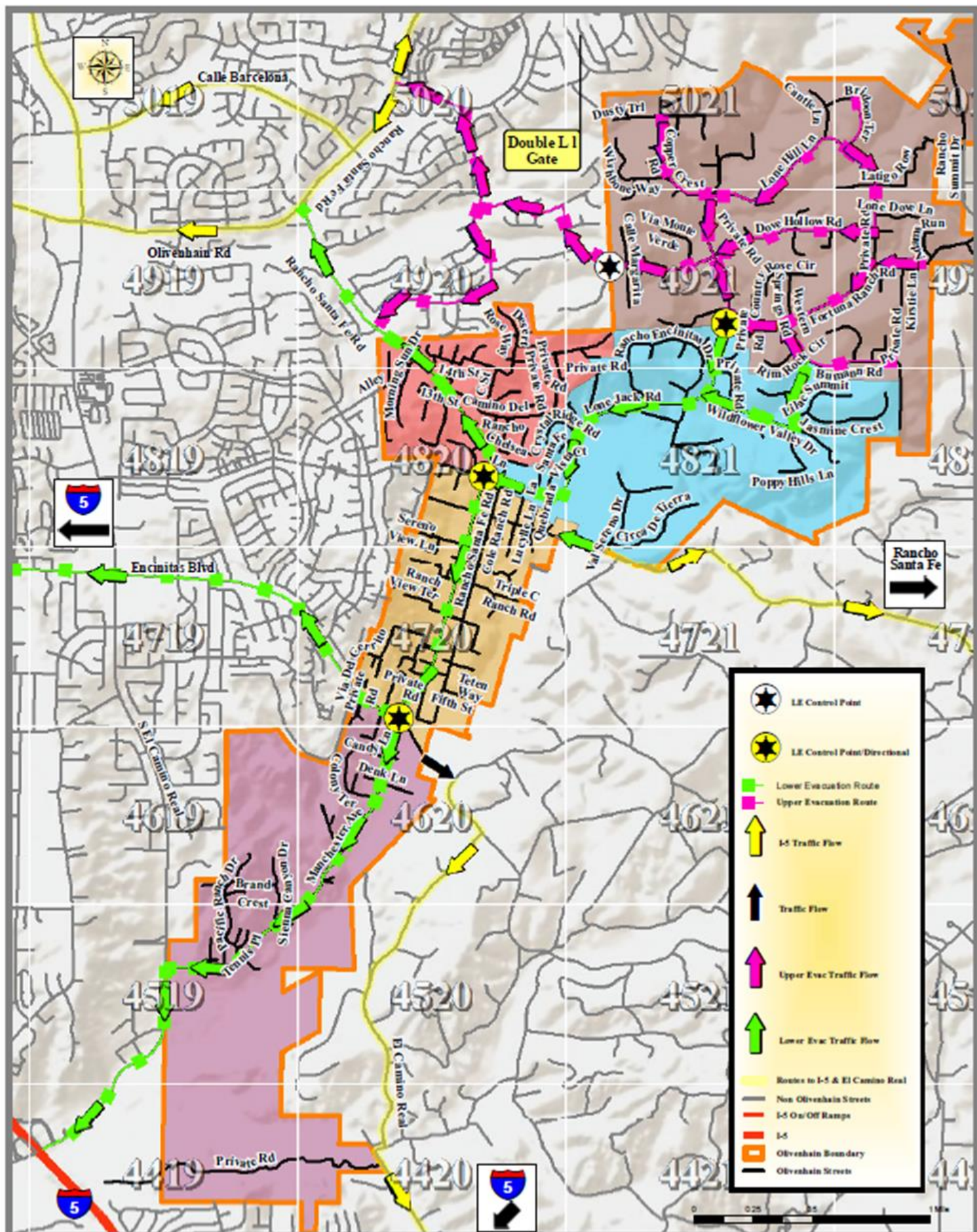


## **Appendix E: Maps**

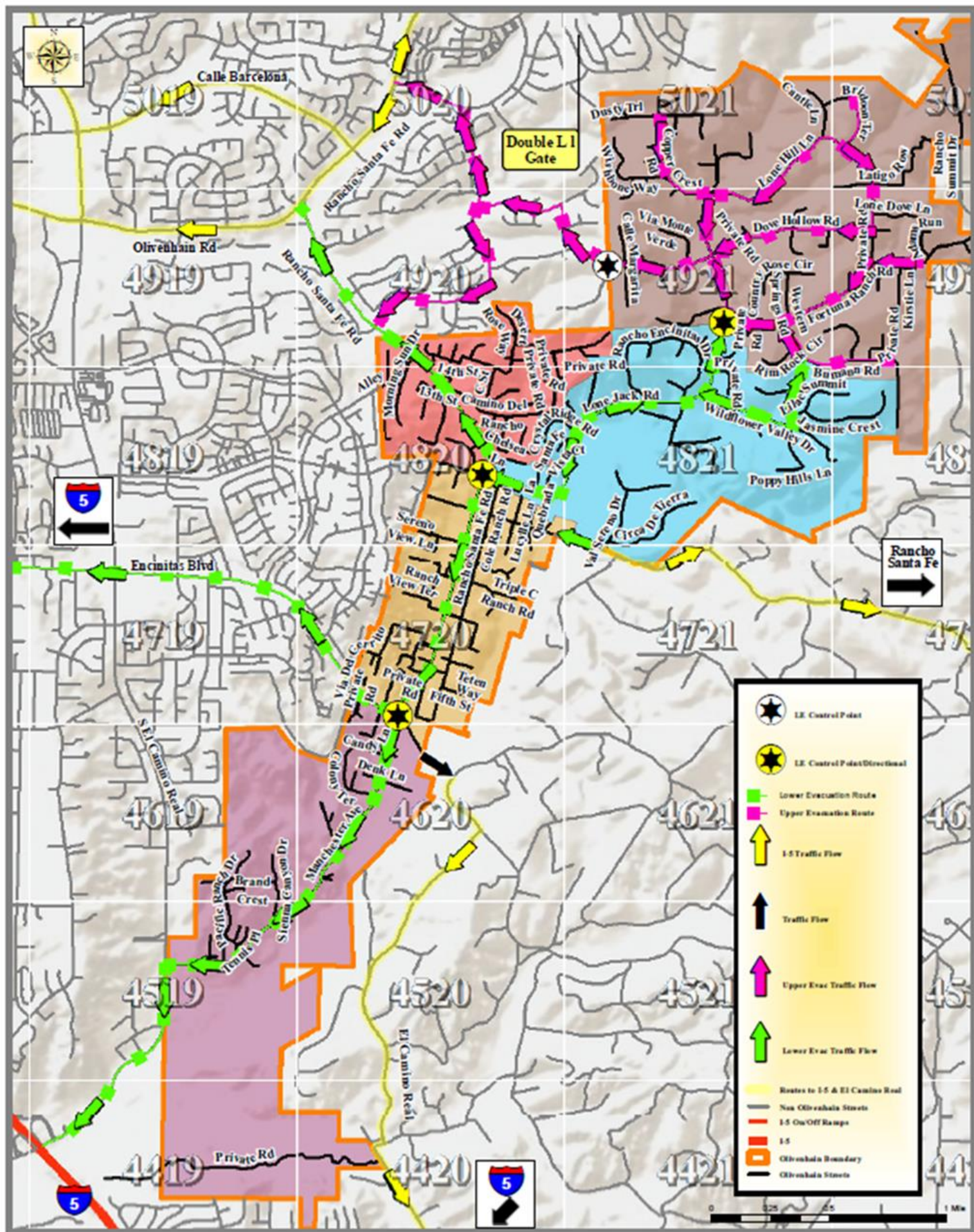
Evacuation Zones, Address Counts	1
Evacuation Routes/Zones – Scenario “A”	2
Evacuation Routes/Zones – Scenario “B”	3
Fire History – Harmony Grove Fire	4
House Counts	5
Population Density	6
Population Density with Evacuation Routes	7
Population Density with Evacuation Routes with Road Names	8



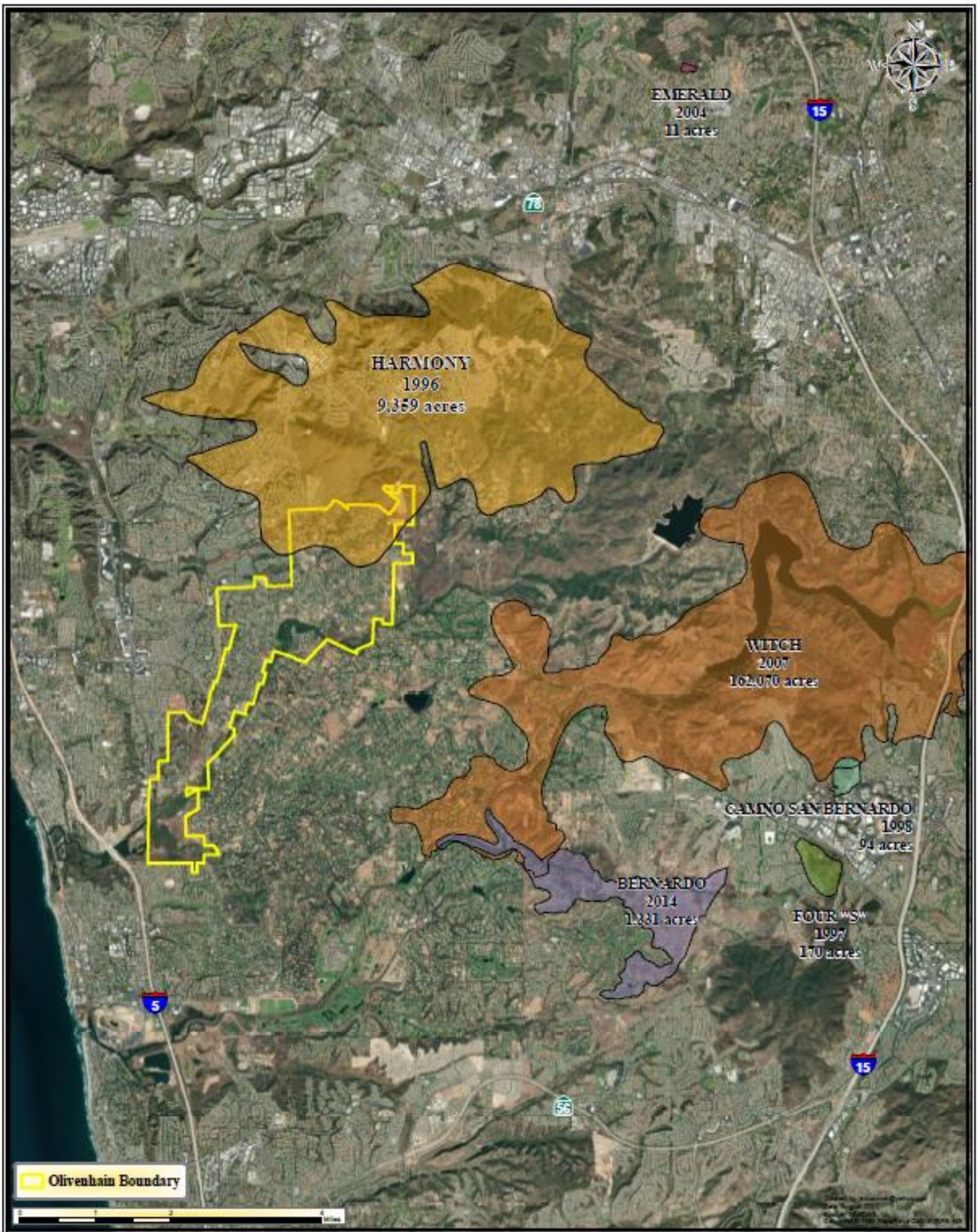
# EVACUATION ZONES, ADDRESS COUNTS



**EVACUATION ROUTES/ZONES - SCENARIO "A"**



**EVACUATION ROUTES/ZONES - SCENARIO "B"**



## FIRE HISTORY

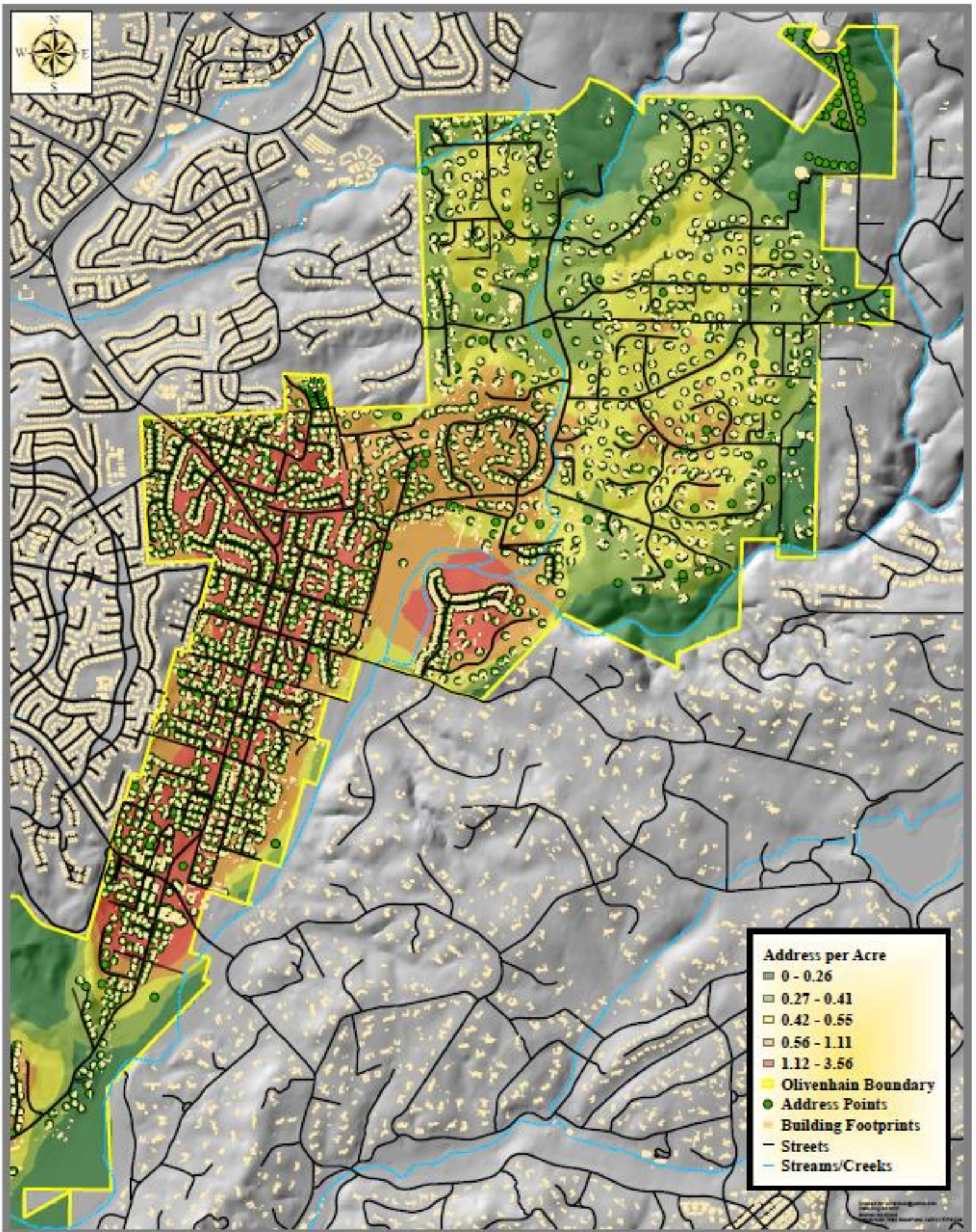


Streets

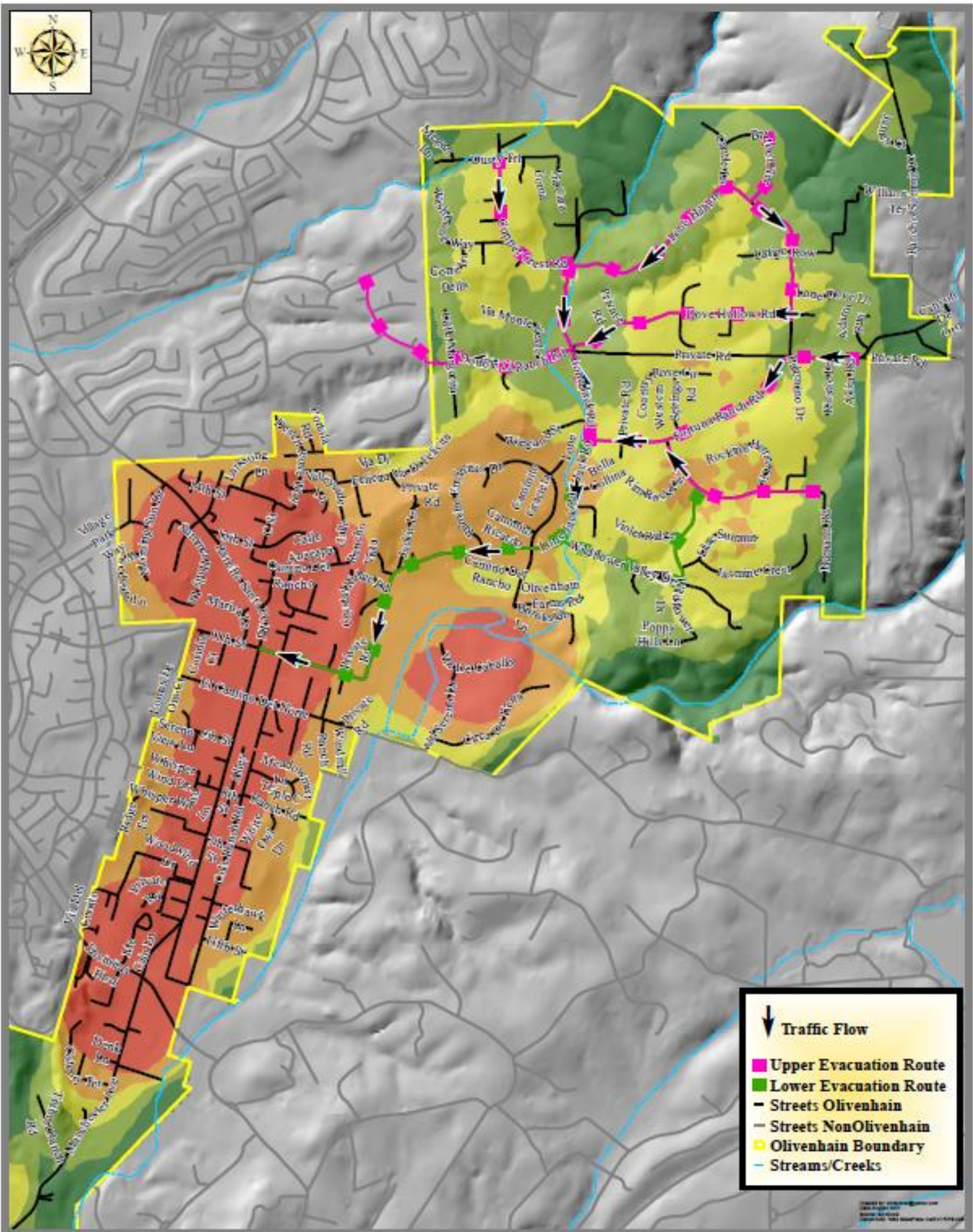


Created by: [aholmes@paho.com](mailto:aholmes@paho.com)  
Date: August 2011  
Source: SANDAG  
Scale: NAD 1983 StatePlane Cal IV FIPS 402

# HOUSE COUNTS



**POPULATION DENSITY**



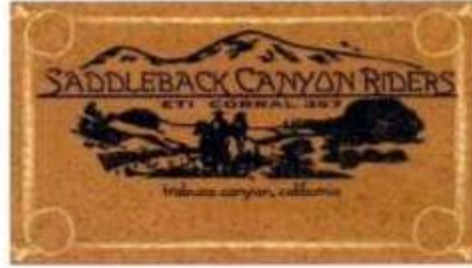
**POPULATION DENSITY W/ EVACUATION ROUTES**



## Appendix F: Large-Animal Evacuation Plan Example

DRAFT

Appendix F: Large Animal Evacuation Plan Example



# Trabuco Canyon Emergency Evacuation Plan

Michael Lerdy 7/10/14  
Battalion Chief, OCFA Date

MET WITH SUPERVISING PARK RANGER - Sus 10/28/14  
Supervising Ranger, O'Neill Regional Park Date

MET WITH SGT. NIN - [Signature] 7/30/14  
OC Sheriff/EOC Date

Katie [Signature] Animal Manager 4/24/15  
OC Animal Care Services Date

[Signature] 10-20-14  
Director of Planning, OC Fair & Exposition Center Date

[Signature] 10-20-14  
Manager of Safety & Security, OC Fair & Expo Center Date

[Signature] 6-27-15  
Operations, Rancho Mission Viejo Date

James M. Lacombe 7/23/15  
President, ETI Corral 357 Date

[Signature] 7/23/15  
Emergency Response Coordinator, ETI Corral 357 Date

[Signature] 7/22/15  
Emergency Response Coordinator, ICL (Inter-Canyon League) Date



# Neighborhood Evacuation Plan – Trabuco Canyon

## **Voluntary Evacuation:** (Incident impact is *hours* away)

- Evacuate all residents and animals in vehicles and trailers; see **Page 7-8 for locations**
- **NOTE:** All horses will be vaccinated; consent is implied and mandatory.
- Listen for evacuation instructions on **KSBR radio FM88.5**, via e-mail, the website or fire information number (*all shown below*). **Trabuco Residents: FRS Channel 22**
- Do not turn horses loose
- Leave corrals unlocked
- Leave doors unlocked and a light on for firefighters

## **Mandatory Evacuation:** (Incident impact is *now* or *minutes* away)

1. Halter and **walk horses** on a lead-line or as directed to the O'Neill Park arena and login
2. **No trailers** can be used for evacuation
3. **One-out** only; once you evacuate you will not be allowed to return
4. **Do NOT** turn horses loose
5. Leave corrals **unlocked**
6. When you evacuate, **leave doors unlocked and a light on** – even in the daytime
7. Check stove, iron and coffee pot
8. Horses can be taken to the Orange County Fairgrounds **ONLY** under official, ordered, mandatory evacuation by County authorities (**see Page 7-8 for additional locations**)
  - 55-Fwy South, exit **Del Mar Avenue/Fair Drive** offramp via Newport Blvd.
  - at Fair Dr, turn right, at Fairview, turn right, at Arlington, turn right and proceed to Gate 5 (north side of fairgrounds). Check-in at Gate 5 with Fair personnel.
  - **Horse owner/evacuation team to provide all feed and medication for duration.**

### *Tips from our local Fire Captain and your neighbors...*

- *Remove weeds, shrubs and flammable vegetation 100-feet from your home*
- *Tag horses with identifying information and hang halters near horses*
- *Look for pooled leaves near decks and doors; that's where embers will land*
- ***Don't start the fire; don't block the road***

If you have any questions, or we can help in any way please contact us:

<b>KSBR Radio FM88.5 (PIO)</b> .....	<b>949-582-5727</b>
Trabuco Canyon (Patti Gomez) .....	(home) 949-888-1604
<a href="http://www.saddlebackcanyonriders.com">http://www.saddlebackcanyonriders.com</a>	(cell) 714-335-3123
Modjeska Canyon (Diane Carter) .....	714-649-3002
Silverado Canyon – Canyon Watch (Connie Nelson).....	714 649-3331 or 714-470-8054
O'Neill Park (office): .....	949-923-2260
ICL (Joanne Hubble).....	714-307-4806 or 714 649-2020 or 714-649-2041
Emergency Fire Information (PIO).....	714-573-6200
OC Sheriff Information .....	949-770-6011
CA Highway Patrol Information.....	949-559-7888

# Emergency Procedure & Contacts

## Emergency Response Team (ERT) contact with OCFA:

1. Primary ERT person to report to OCFA Incident Command Post immediately.
2. Identify as a member the ERT group to OCFA Incident Commander
3. Tell IC the number of horses in the arena (or other temporary areas)
4. Tell IC trained personnel are able and ready to help move livestock

### Emergency Feed and Hay:

Canyon Feed ..... 949-766-2825

### Large Animal Veterinarians:

Equine Medical Associates; Dr. Silvia Colladay ..... 714-665-2211

Dr. Mark Secor..... 949-661-2225

### Small Animal Veterinarian:

Santa Margarita Animal Care Center; Dr. Ron Kelpel ..... 949-858-3181

### Horse Transportation: (Private Transporter)

Morey Leavitt..... 949-235-1163

### Secondary Evacuation Locations

Rancho Mission Viejo (approximately 2.5 miles east of Antonio Parkway)

Security ..... 949-266-4138

Ranch Manager ..... 949-422-7017

SVP/Operations (Lissa Freese).....949 240-3363 x225

Corner of Ortega Hwy and Antonio Parkway-San Juan Capistrano

Orange County Fairgrounds (Gate 5 on the north side of the fairgrounds)

24-Hour Access..... 714-708-1588

(Personal horse trailers can remain at Fairgrounds for duration)

### Additional Numbers

OC Animal Control..... 714-935-6848

OC Animal Control (after-hours)..... 714-935-7158

SJC Emergency Services (LART) ..... 949-858-9369

CERT – Michael Cantor ..... 949-234-4565

Fire Safe Council (Mary Schreiber)..... 714-649-2361

O’Neill Park Ranger Station ..... 949-923-2260

OC Fire Station #18 ..... 949-858-9369

### First Response Contacts:

#### Trabuco Canyon

Patti or Rich Gomez:

Home: 949-888-1604

Cell: (Patti) 714-335-3123

Cell: (Rich) 714-504-7001

Debbie Kelly:

Cell: 949-244-0670

Work: 714-377-3640

Dave Seroski: (Communications)

Cell: 949-533-7153

Jeff Kelly

Cell: 949-351-5791

#### Silverado Canyon:

Connie Nelson:

Home: 714-649-3331

Cell: 714-470-8054

#### Modjeska Canyon

Diane Carter:

Home: 714-649-3002

Work: 949-248-5300

Joanne Hubble

Cell: 714-307-4806

Home: 714-649-2020

Office: 714-649-2041

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# Are You Prepared For A Wildfire?

[www.ocfa.org](http://www.ocfa.org)

The wildfire problem in Orange County exceeds what can be managed by the OCFA alone. The Fire Safe Council, OCFA, U.S. Forest Service, Orange County Sheriff, Red Cross, and school districts have developed emergency plans to combat threats posed by wildfire. Do you have your personal wildfire action plan?

## Be Aware of Embers

- Wind driven embers can destroy homes or neighborhoods far from the actual flame front of the fire.
- Eighty percent of home ignitions in a wildfire are caused by embers landing on them.
- Ninety percent of homes are destroyed once ignited.
- Wildfires move at a speed of up to 14 m.p.h.



## Take Responsibility Before the Fire – Get Ready Now

- Create 100 feet of fire resistant space around your home to prevent fires from starting or spreading to your home.
- Increase your home's and your family's safety by:
  - Having a roof that is non-combustible (i.e. tile).
  - Clear leaves and pine needles from roof and rain gutters.
  - Enclose roof eaves and ensure the undersides of decks or porches are non-combustible material.
  - Cover attic, foundation, and garage vents with 1/8 inch metal mesh.



- Remember, embers from a wildfire will find the weak link in your home's fire protections.
- Repair cracks, bird holes and other openings in roof coverings.
- Ensure spark arresters are on chimneys and are intact.



[www.readysetgooc.org](http://www.readysetgooc.org)

## Get Set – Make a Kit

Being prepared ahead of time will give you the peace of mind to leave early. Making a kit will save time, just make sure it is easy to load and has the necessary items:

- Keep a pair of shoes and a flashlight handy – smoke will make the day look like night.
- Make sure to have important papers, pictures, and documents, as well as your computer.
- Medication, eyeglasses, and clothing.
- Have your pets in a kennel or carrier – have food and water.
- Personalize your kit – carry it with you.



*Consider a second kit for your car.*

## Get Set – Make a Plan

Having a plan and practicing it regularly with your family will help you make an early escape.



- Create your plan that includes meeting location and communication plans – include your pets in the plan and any evacuation of large animals.
- Make sure your car's fuel tank is full and park facing out for an early exit – make sure to have two ways out.
- Appoint an out-of-area friend or relative as a point of contact so you can communicate with family members.
- If you have children in school, know the school's evacuation plans and where they will take the students.
- Develop a plan for your babysitter or other care-providers to escape and unify in another area.
- Have a plan for large animals – do not release them to run wild.

## If You are Trapped:

- Shelter away from outside walls.
- Stay hydrated.
- Patrol the inside of your home for spot fires and put them out.
- Wear long sleeves and long pants made of natural fibers such as cotton, as well as goggles, gloves, bandana, and heavy boots
- Ensure you can exit the home if it catches fire – remember if it's hot inside the house, it is four to five times hotter outside
- After the fire has passed, check your roof, attic, and garage – put out any fires, sparks or embers.
- Patrol your property for any fire and extinguish them.



**READY, SET, GO!**

# Equine Evacuation Plan – Locations

Because of the unknown and variable nature of a disaster we have identified primary, shelter-in-place, and secondary evacuation locations for horses or livestock. (See location map, Page 8):

## Primary/Short-term:

### (1) Trabuco Canyon

O'Neill Regional Park Arena  
(949) 923-2260

### (2) Silverado and Modjeska Canyons

Silverado School  
(714) 307-4806 (Joanne Hubble)  
(714) 470-8054 (Silverado - Connie Nelson)  
Modjeska "lot" (Santiago Canyon Road @  
Modjeska Canyon Road)  
(949) 248-5300 (Modjeska - Diane Carter)

## Shelter In-Place:

### (3) Trabuco Canyon

Rose Canyon Ranch  
(714) 393-4858

### (4) Thier Ranch

(949) 306-8410 (Paul Their)  
(949) 785-3981 (Vanessa Mascia –  
Ranch Manager)

### (5) Live Oak Canyon Stables

(949) 888-8901

## Secondary/Long-term:

### (6) Coto de Caza

(949) 635-6958 (949) 683-6150 Robin

### (7) Serrano Creek Ranch

(949) 768-5891 (949) 768-5055 emergency

### (8) Santiago Equestrian Center

(949) 858-0221 (714) 931-3740 emergency

### (9) OC Fairgrounds

(714) 935-6848 (714) 708-1588 24-hour

### (10) Rancho Mission Viejo

(949) 226-4138

### (11) Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park - San Juan Equestrian Center

(949) 443-1846 (Walter Naves)

### (12) Los Alamitos Race Track

(714) 820-2801 (Melodie Kuchnell)



# Evacuation Locations (#1 - #12)

Note the locations in **RED**



## Equine Evacuation Plan – Primary Site Overview

1. In the event of a fire or other disaster in the surrounding areas, residents should voluntarily evacuate horses and other large animals. A list of available locations and contacts is attached.
2. Those without a horse trailer who are unable to arrange for transportation out of the canyon will be advised to walk their horses to the equestrian arena at O’Neill Park. Horses should not be left unattended.
3. Members of ETI and/or its designees will set up an intake shelter at the arena as a primary evacuation location. Additional resources will be contacted to assist with the intake and sheltering process. Horses will be logged in, photographed, tagged with an ID band, and release waivers will be signed along with completion of the horse information form. Forms are available in triplicate. An individual file will be made for each horse. Horses will either return home from this location or will be transported to a longer term shelter site. The arena is a temporary site only and will not operate for longer than twenty four hours.
4. Horses can be stabled in campsites 1-5, in the round pens, and in the large arena. They will be tied ten feet apart if the stalls and round pens are full and should not be left unattended. Maximum number of horses per attendant is four. Stallions and mares with foals will be segregated.
5. An Emergency Response Team (ERT) member or designee will call trailering contacts from the call list if assistance is needed. A phone list will be provided. The person calling will be the contact for anyone called to assist. Directions to the park entrance gates are attached.
6. An ERT attendant or designee will be posted at the arena walk in entrance and at gate 2 off of Live Oak Canyon Road. If Live Oak Canyon Road is open this will be the rig entrance and exit. An additional attendant may be posted at the upper Mesa gate off of Avenida de las Flores if access is available. This will be in the event that Live Oak is closed and the situation in the park is favorable to use this entrance. Directions are attached. Call the park office at (949) 923-2260 for accessibility of this entrance.
7. Ingress and egress gates for hand walked horses are located at the either end of the equestrian arena off of Live Oak Canyon Rd.
8. **ERT contact with OCFA:**
  - a. **Primary ERT person to report to OCFA Incident Command Post immediately.**
  - b. **Identify as a member of ETI and the ERT group to OCFA Incident Commander**
  - c. **Tell IC the number of horses in the arena (or other temporary areas)**
  - d. **Tell IC trained personnel are able and ready to help move livestock**

# Equine Evacuation Plan – Process Overview

## Communications:

1. Trabuco Canyon residents with GMRS radios can tune into the Franklin/Joplin repeater for information and updates. FRS radio users and responders can tune into channel 22 for information and communications during an emergency event. FCC guidelines should be followed at all times. All ERT responders should have FRS radios and batteries in their emergency kits. Cell phones may also be used if service is available.
2. First responder who opens the radio communications is the Incident Commander for the radio operation. The IC can be handed off to the next team member who checks in.
3. Communications coordinator should not necessarily be the IC- he is operating three or more radio systems and reporting the status of the incident.
4. IC can assign information officer to be the liaison with the park or other entities. Will be responsible for all communication and notification we are closing our operation at the end of the event.
5. The radio operation should be formally closed by the responder who opened it at the onset of the event. If that person is not available or has already signed off, the radio communications operator or IC can close the network by accepting sign offs.

## Intake forms, photography, and identification process.

1. Horses should be scanned for Microchips. If chipped- note on intake and Horse/Owner information under the log number.
2. Complete the Intake Form and include the log number from the Horse/Owner information booklet. Owner should read and sign this form which includes a liability release. Owners should also sign the official ETI National event waiver.
3. Complete an identification band with horse and owner name, phone number, and log number. Use cell phone number if available. Place ID band on the front left leg of the horse. (Preferably the owner does this).
4. Photograph the horse with the owner if available and place in the packet with the following information.
  - Pink and yellow copies of the signed Horse/Owner form. (Original remains in the booklet).
  - Any additional information provided by the owner or designee.
  - ETI National waiver.
5. Owner or handler escorts horse to a stall, a round pen, or the arena. Horse must be attended at all times. Feed and water as needed.
6. If it is safe to return home and horses are not relocated from O'Neill Park:
  - Horse owner is called and advised to come retrieve their horse.
  - Owner signs the release to owner line on the Horse/Owner information original copy. Original goes into the horses file and remains with volunteer staff.
  - Pink copy goes with owner.

- The intake log is completed indicating the horse was returned to owner.
  - The arena and surrounding area will be cleaned up prior to vacating and park officials will be notified.
7. If a secondary relocation is required.
    - Yellow copy of Horse/Owner form is given to the driver.
    - The intake log is completed documenting which facility the horse is taken to.
    - When time permits, the owner or designee is called and advised of relocation.
    - Owners are advised to go to the new location and check in for additional paperwork and instructions.
  8. At the shelter owners may be asked to assist in the daily care of their horses or other large animals. This may include but is not limited to the following:
    - Daily care, feeding, cleaning, walking, and monitoring of their horse.
    - Assist with the care of other horses at the shelter.
    - Assist the volunteers and operators of the facility when needed.
  9. Owners should provide food and water buckets for their horses.
  10. Owners may be asked to cover professional expenses such as veterinarians or farriers if appropriate.

Conclusion of the Incident and Horse/Owner reunification.

1. Owners will be called and asked to pick up their horse at the shelter location. If they are unable to pick them up; then transportation may be provided. Owner should come to the facility and prepare the horse for trip home.
2. Horses must be picked up by haulers from Rancho Mission Viejo. No private owners.
3. Owner will be asked to sign all appropriate return to owner paperwork.
4. Depending on the shelter site; horses can stay one to thirty days from the close of the incident. Owners should inquire in advance the policy of the site where their horses are being sheltered.



## EQUESTRIAN TRAILS 357 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

### MISSION STATEMENT

To provide a cohesive team of qualified responders to assist with the evacuation, sheltering, and reunification of large animals in Trabuco Canyon experiencing or threatened by a disaster or other emergency. The group will also offer support to neighboring areas and agencies when requested; and offer education and preparation on an ongoing basis.

### **Emergency Response Team Training Requirements**

Two levels of responders based on training and skills (Level 1, Level 2). Medical and vehicle insurance along with a valid driver license (if operating a motor vehicle) are required for all responders. Must be 18 years of age to participate.

**Level 1:** These volunteers are eligible to assist in an evacuation as ground crew support. Their duties include, but are not limited to intake of animals, forms, photography, identification, supplies, communications, and shelter assistance. They volunteer under the direction of the Emergency Response Team (ERT) leadership and ICS.

- Annual Emergency Preparedness class or drill.
- Incident Command System, ICS-100 online and NIMS IS-700 online.
- Radio communication skills and knowledge of FRS radio use.
- First Aid and CPR.
- All emergency documentation procedures (forms).
- Current ETI membership.

**Level 2:** These volunteers are eligible to handle horses during an evacuation. They will be responsible for the loading and transportation of horses to the designated shelter. Those eligible and without trailer access will partner with a driver to the evacuation site. They operate under the direction of the Emergency Response Team (ERT) leadership and the ICS.

- Level 1 training and description
- Emergency horse handling and trailer loading.
- Additional emergency response training when available.

Team leaders may be assigned by the ERT coordinator.



**ETI 357**  
**EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM AGREEMENT**

As a member of the ETI 357 or the Emergency Response Team, I understand that there may be occasions during which I may be requested to assist with the emergency evacuation of animals from either the Trabuco Canyon area or from other areas where ERT assistance may be needed.

I also understand that such emergency evacuations are inherently dangerous, as are all large animal related activities, and that proper training and experience are required to minimize the risks to both rescuers and animals.

I also understand that during an emergency evacuation, all members of the ERT who choose to volunteer will be operating under the authority of the Orange County Emergency Plan and within the structure of the Incident Command System. As such, members who do not possess appropriate personal and/or vehicle identification may be denied entry into a closure area and/or the ERT operating area.

In consideration of the above, I understand that any personal and/or vehicle identification that may be issued by the ETI 357 ERT will be conditioned upon meeting and maintaining the ERT training requirements and upon a commitment by the member to serve the community in a volunteer role as needed, as soon as *immediate* personal commitments have been satisfied.

Finally, I understand that my failure to complete and/or maintain the ERT training requirements or my use of ERT personal and/or vehicle identification for *personal* rather than volunteer access will result in revocation of the ERT identification.

ERT MEMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

# Equine Evacuation Plan – Overview for Volunteers

## **Definition of Responder:**

- Full and apprentice ERT member (Level 1, Level 2)
- Non ERT Emergency Response members.

## **Owner not present:**

### **Moving horses from a home (owner not present):**

1. Photo of horse and corral or home.
2. ID the horse with leg band. Include owner's name (if known) and address.
3. Leave notice (TC-1000) because no one is home.

### **At the arena or other staging area (owner not present):**

1. Photo of horse.
2. Log horse arrival based on information on leg band (use TC-1001). Include log number (from booklet).
3. One copy of the information form stays with ETI responders (to be given to owner later).
4. One copy of the information form goes with the horse/driver to the shelter.
5. One copy of the information form and waiver stays with the ETI responder.

### **Reunification (owner not available):**

1. Attempt to contact owner when his/her horse is ready to go home.
2. If no one claims horse, horse to be returned to a community holding area to await owner's arrival.
3. Owner to sign the "Return to Owner" line (TC-1002).

***OR...***

## **Owner (or designee) present:**

### **At the arena or other staging area (owner present):**

1. Owner completes and keeps one copy of information form (from booklet in triplicate) and signs waiver (TC-1003).
2. Owner provides emergency information (TC-1002).
3. Horse is photographed with owner and a log number is assigned (from booklet).
4. Log horse arrival (use TC-1001).
5. ID the horse with leg band. Include owner's name and phone number; and log number (from booklet).
6. One copy of the information form goes with the horse/driver to the shelter.
7. One copy of the information form and waiver stays with the ETI responder.

### **Reunification (owner available):**

1. Horses must be picked up by haulers from Rancho Mission Viejo. No private owners.
2. Call owner to be on-site at O'Neill Park when his/her horse is ready to go home.
3. Owner to sign the "Return to Owner" line (TC-1002).

# **Equine Evacuation Plan - Detail**

ETI 357 - Emergency Response Team (ERT)

## **Level I Emergency – Voluntary Evacuation and/or Evacuation Assistance:**

*Scenario #1: ETI/ERT Evacuation Assistance Request*

1. A fire or other impending disaster exists in or near Trabuco Canyon and evacuation may be issued. The ERT coordinators decide to set up an intake shelter at O'Neill Park (or other designated area) to begin receiving horses.
2. The phone tree is activated, all participants are contacted via telephone and/or emergency e-mail system, and all available responders are requested to report to the arena for briefing and shelter set up. OC Animal Control is notified of the self activation.
3. Evacuation kits (located on Trabuco Oaks Drive and on Rose Canyon Road), along with all intake supplies and forms will be obtained and brought to the arena.
4. A communication post is established and responders will be using FRS radios (Channel 22), and cell phones for communication at this time.
5. The ICS is established within the ERT and officers are assigned.
6. The equine evacuation team will begin hand walking horses to the equestrian arena once they have been authorized to do so.
7. Horses will be identified by address if owner is unknown to the evacuation volunteer. Temporary ID tags will be attached to the horse or other animal at the residence or stable.
8. Horses brought by owners will be logged and photographed. Identification with the owner's name and contact number will be attached to the halter or back leg. The owner will complete the intake form and sign the waiver.
9. Animals will be logged in at the arena. Geldings, stallions, colts, and mares will be separated from each other.
10. Halters will be left on if there is an ID tag on it.
11. Horses may be scanned for microchips.
12. Qualified responders will assist residents without transportation by walking horses to the arena. Trailers may be used if the roads are clear. All appropriate paperwork will be completed at the residence or arena.
13. Horses may be sheltered at the arena up to 24 hours. Attendants will be at the shelter at all times.
14. When it is determined that horses may be returned home, owners will be notified and advised to come pick them up. Release to owner form must be signed. ERT may assist owners by walking or driving the horse home.
15. Horses may be evaluated by a veterinarian prior to release to owner.



16. The attendant at the arena will arrange for the transport of water (if necessary) and food for the horses.
17. In the event of a secondary evacuation, ERT will work with the OC Animal Control to arrange for the transport of horses to the OC Fairgrounds or Rancho Mission Viejo.
18. No stallions or mares with foals are allowed at the Rancho Mission Viejo site.
- 19. Horse owner/evacuation team to provide all feed and medication for duration.**

**For the Fairgrounds:**

- Horse owners are encouraged to bring water buckets, feed, halters, lead ropes and tie-lines.
- Horse owners or responsible parties are to complete all forms required by the District upon entering the property.
- Fairgrounds cannot guarantee “stalls” for evacuated horses.
- Every attempt will be made to provide a safe and secure area for evacuated horses.
- Horses must be removed within three days after the incident is over.
- The Fairgrounds will follow the guidelines detailed in the California Emergency Services Act instead of any formal contractual obligations.

**For the Rancho Mission Viejo:**

- Horses will be located in one pasture.
- That pasture is the first pasture on the right near the area called “Cow Camp” off the Ortega Highway (about 5-miles from Interstate 5).
- **Rancho Mission Viejo is AUTHORIZED to make decisions and implement actions regarding horses based on conditions WITHOUT EXCEPTION.**
- Stallions and mares with foals will be left at O’Neill Park.
- Horses must be removed within 3-days after the incident is over.
- “The Ranch” will accept the terms and limitations outlined in the waiver on Page 40: **REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY CARE AND RELEASE OF LIABILITY**

20. At the receiving shelter, each driving team will present paperwork to the shelter representative, including horse and owner information. Qualified handlers will help unload horses.
21. If appropriate, ERT will assist in the sheltering of horses.
22. ERT will assist the shelter and owner in the reunification process.
23. ERT will call owners (phone numbers on census) when time allows advising them of the evacuation.
24. Additional qualified volunteers may be appointed by the ERT response team if needed.
25. ERT will contact and assist owners for reunification.
26. Debriefing will occur within five days of the close of the event; and all logs will be reviewed and filed.

## **Level II Emergency – Mandatory Evacuation:**

### *Scenario #2: Official Evacuation Assistance Request or Any Outside Request for ERT Assistance*

1. Mandatory evacuation for large animals is ordered and OC Animal Control is requesting the Emergency Response Team assist them with the evacuation and relocation of large animals.
2. The staging area is determined and the ERT phone tree is activated, all participants are contacted via telephone and/or emergency e-mail system. Available responders deploy to the designated staging area. Appropriate ID must be worn.
3. The first team to arrive will assign a liaison to report to the IC. Team members will carry radios and/or cell phones for communication. A new liaison may be appointed at the discretion of ERT coordinators.
4. When it is safe to begin, and under the direction of Animal Control or the IC, responders qualified to handle horses will begin loading horses into trailers and relocating them to the designated shelter. All appropriate paperwork, photographing, and identification procedure as outlined in the plan will be implemented. ID bands may be placed on the horse; identifying the owners name and phone number.
5. At the receiving shelter, each driving team will present paperwork to the shelter representative, including horse and owner information. Qualified handlers will help unload horses.
6. The attendant at the receiving shelter will arrange for the transport of water (if necessary) and food for the horses.
7. In the event of a secondary evacuation, ERT will work with the OC Animal Control to arrange for the transport of horses to the OC Fairgrounds or Rancho Mission Viejo.
8. **Horse owner/evacuation team to provide all feed and medication for duration.**

#### **For the Fairgrounds:**

- Horse owners are encouraged to bring water buckets, feed, halters, lead ropes and tie-lines.
- Horse owners or responsible parties are to complete all forms required by the District upon entering the property.
- Fairgrounds cannot guarantee “stalls” for evacuated horses.
- Every attempt will be made to provide a safe and secure area for evacuated horses.
- Horses must be removed within three days after the incident is over.
- The Fairgrounds will follow the guidelines detailed in the California Emergency Services Act instead of any formal contractual obligations.

#### **For the Rancho Mission Viejo:**

- Horses will be located in one pasture.
- That pasture is the first pasture on the right near the area called “Cow Camp” off the Ortega Highway (about 5-miles from Interstate 5).

- **Rancho Mission Viejo is AUTHORIZED to make decisions and implement actions regarding horses based on conditions WITHOUT EXCEPTION.**
  - Stallions and mares with foals will be left at O'Neill Park.
  - Horses must be removed within 3-days after the incident is over.
  - "The Ranch" will accept the terms and limitations outlined in the waiver on
  - Page 40: **REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY CARE AND RELEASE OF LIABILITY**
9. At the receiving shelter, each driving team will present paperwork to the shelter representative, including horse and owner information. Qualified handlers will help unload horses.
  10. If appropriate, ERT will assist in the sheltering of horses.
  11. Will assist the shelter and owner in the reunification process.
  12. Debriefing will occur within five days of the close of the event; and all logs will be reviewed and filed.
- 

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# Emergency Supply Equipment

## EMERGENCY SUPPLY KITS:

1. Halters and Lead ropes
2. Equine First Aid
3. Vests
4. Drinking Water
5. Copy of Plan and phone list
6. Radios and Flashlights
7. Batteries
8. Bolt Cutters
9. ID tags and markers
10. Cameras and film

## ARENA

1. Sign in and ID log
2. Hose
3. Water buckets
4. Emergency Supply Kit
5. Drinking water for volunteers
6. Food for volunteers
7. Food for horses
8. ID tags
9. 500 gallons of water is stored at O'Neill Park

## REQUIRED ITEMS FOR ALL RESPONDERS

1. Leather gloves
2. Plastic goggles
3. Flashlights
4. Head gear (no straw hats, hard hats not required)
5. Personal first aid kit
6. Leather boots
7. Heavy duty clothing
8. Drinking water
9. Nutrition bars
10. Appropriate ID
11. FRS radios

## RECOMMENDED ITEMS

1. Change of clothing
2. Toiletry kit
3. Towels and blanket
4. Extra batteries
5. Windbreaker with hood
6. Cargo pants (lots of pockets)
7. Cell phone

# Resources for Sheltering, Transport & Care

## Emergency Feed and Hay:

Canyon Feed ..... 949-766-2825

## Large Animal Veterinarians:

Equine Medical Associates; Dr. Silvia Colladay ..... 714-665-2211

Dr. Mark Secor..... 949-661-2225

## Small Animal Veterinarian:

Santa Margarita Animal Care Center; Dr. Ron Kelpel ..... 949-858-3181

## Horse Transportation: (*Private Transporter*)

Morey Leavitt..... 949-235-1163

## Secondary Evacuation Locations

Rancho Mission Viejo (*approximately 2.5 miles east of Antonio Parkway*)

Ranch Manager (Derek Knoble)..... 949-422-7017

Security (Kristine Jensen) ..... 949-266-4138

VP/Operations (Lissa Freese) .....949 240-3363 x225

**Enter “Cow Camp Road” – first pasture on the right**

Orange County Fairgrounds (*Gate 5 on the north side of the fairgrounds*)

24-Hour Access..... 714-708-1588

Dispatch ..... 714-708-1588

## Additional Numbers

OC Animal Control..... 714-935-6848

SJC Emergency Services (LART) ..... 949-858-9369

Inter-Canyon League (Joanne Hubble)..... 714-307-4806

O’Neill Park Ranger Station ..... 949-923-2260

OC Fire Station #18 ..... 949-858-9369

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**Directions to O’Neill Park: 30892 Live Oak Canyon Road, Trabuco Canyon, Ca.**

(949-923-2260)

**From Rancho Santa Margarita:** Take Santa Margarita Parkway to Plano Trabuco and turn left. Continue down the switchbacks to the equestrian arena. An alternate is Gate 2 on the left right past Fire Station 18 and the US Forestry Service station.

**From El Toro Road and Live Oak Canyon:** Going south on Santiago Canyon turn left on Live Oak at Cooks Corner; if going north, turn right. Continue east on Live Oak for approximately three and one half to four miles. Pass the park’s main entrance to the equestrian arena. An alternate is Gate 2 on the right near Fire Station 18 and the US Forestry Service station.

**To access the park from the upper Mesa gate:**

Traveling east on Santa Margarita Parkway, turn left on Avenida de Los Flores. Turn left on Via Con Dios and right on El Camino Montana. The entrance gate will be on the left. From SJC turn left on Santa Margarita Parkway off of Antonio. Turn right on Avenida Las Flores, left on Via

Con Dios, and right on El Camino Montana. (Call O’Neill Park to confirm gate is open for horse trailers 949-933-2260)

Orange County Fairgrounds – Costa Mesa .....(714-935-6848)  
 Rancho Mission Viejo Riding Park - SJC (Walter Naves) .....(949-443-1846)  
 Rancho Mission Viejo - SJC .....(949-422-7017)  
 Serrano Creek Ranch - Lake Forest .....(949-768-5055)

**First Response Contacts:**

**Trabuco Canyon**

Patti or Rich Gomez:  
 Home: .....949-888-1604  
 Cell: (Patti).....714-335-3123  
 Cell: (Rich) .....714-504-7001

Debbie Kelly:  
 Cell: .....949-244-0670  
 Work: .....714-377-3640

Dave Seroski: (Communications)  
 Cell:.....949-533-7153

Jeff Kelly  
 Cell:.....949-351-5791

**Silverado Canyon:**

Connie Nelson:  
 Home:.....714-649-3331  
 Cell:.....714-470-8054  
 Joanne Hubble  
 Cell:.....714-307-4806

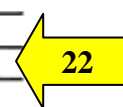
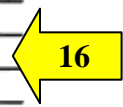
**Modjeska Canyon**

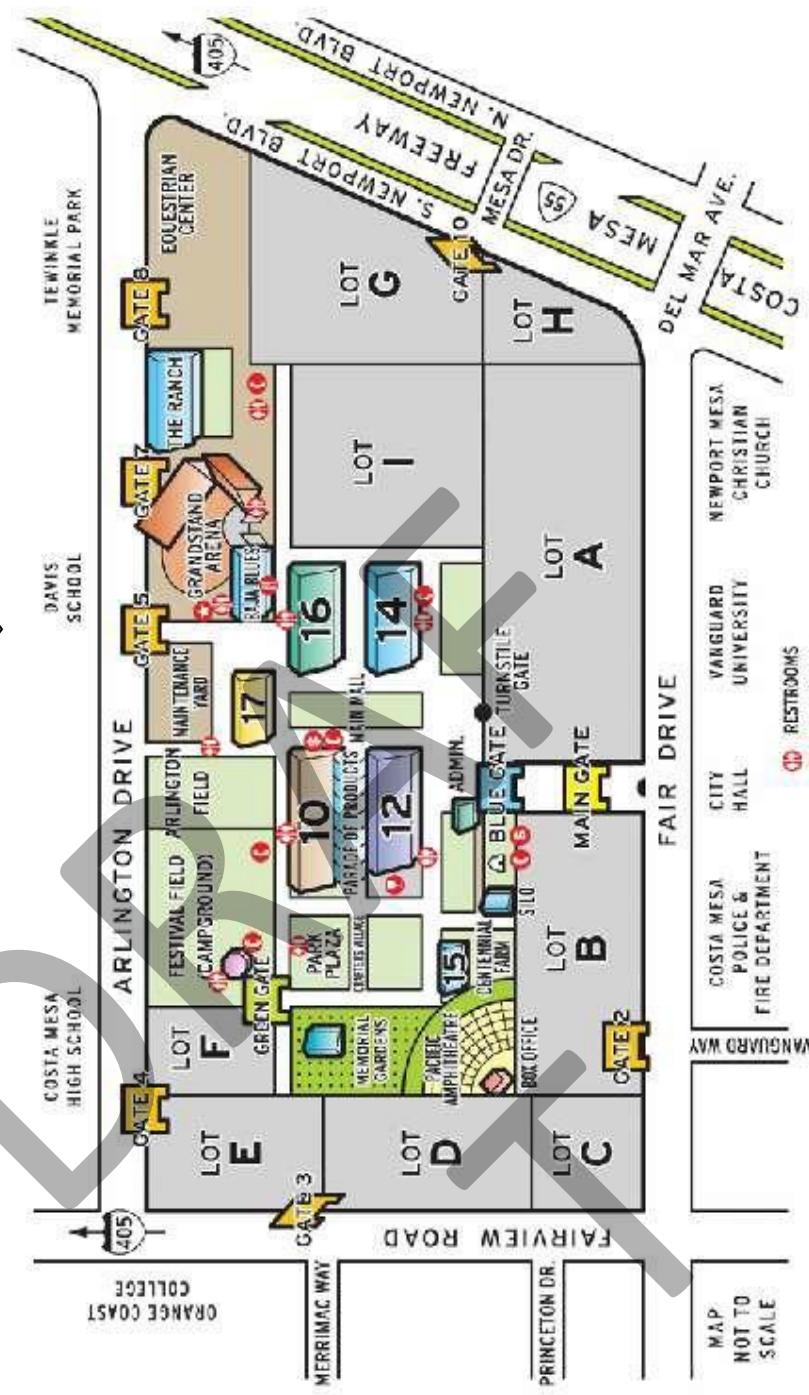
Diane Carter:  
 Home:.....714-649-3002  
 Work: .....949-248-5300

**FRS and Repeater Channels:**

- The channels below are **FRS radio** channels (radios available at retail stores)
- Repeater channels require **repeater-enabled radios** to transmit; but...
- Use FRS/Ch 16 (below) to *listen* to Ch 2 (Joplin Repeater)
  - Channel 2 (Joplin Repeater) *transmits* on: 467.5750
  - Channel 2 (Joplin Repeater) *receives* on: 462.5750
- Use FRS/Ch 22 (below) to *listen* to EMERGENCY UPDATES

CHANNEL	FREQ. RX/TX (MHz)	CHANNEL	FREQ. RX/TX (MHz)
01	462.5625	12	467.6625
02	462.5875	13	467.6875
03	462.6125	14	467.7125
04	462.6375	15	462.5500
05	462.6625	16	462.5750
06	462.6875	17	462.6000
07	462.7125	18	462.6250
08	467.5625	19	462.6500
09	467.5875	20	462.6750
10	467.6125	21	462.7000
11	467.6375	22	462.7250





**ORANGE COUNTY FAIR & EXPOSITION CENTER**  
**MONDAY - FRIDAY**

- RESTROOMS
- TELEPHONES
- ATM
- PUBLIC SAFETY
- RESTAURANT
- THE COURTYARD
- MILLENNIUM BARN

- COSTA MESA POLICE & FIRE DEPARTMENT
- VANGUARD UNIVERSITY
- CITY HALL
- NEWPORT MESA CHRISTIAN CHURCH

MAP NOT TO SCALE

Forms and Documents		Used by...	
Form Name or Number	Form Description	All Responders	ERT
ICS 201-2	<b>Initial Briefing</b> Summary of Current Actions		• •
ICS 201-3	<b>Initial Briefing</b> Initial Incident Organization	•	• •
ICS 201-4	<b>Initial Briefing</b> Local Resources Summary		• •
ICS 211	<b>Check In/Out Log</b>		•
ICS 214	<b>Unit Log</b>	•	•
ICS 214-1	<b>Continuation Log</b>	•	•
NIMS	<b>Acronyms</b>	•	•
TC-1000	<b>Pet Move Notice</b>	•	•
TC-1001	<b>Intake Log ERT (Primary Shelter)</b> Horse Intake Log	•	•
TC-1002	<b>Horse and Owner Emergency Information</b> To be completed and signed by owner/designee Copy to owner, receiving shelter and ERT file	•	•
TC-1003	<b>Liability and Waiver Release</b> To be signed by owner/designee Copy to owner, receiving shelter and ERT file	•	•
TC-1004	<b>Dispatch Log</b>	•	•
TC-1005	<b>Daily Care Schedule</b>	•	•
TC-1002	<b>Return to Owner Acknowledgement</b> At bottom of Horse Information Form	•	•



# Initial Briefing

# ICS 201-2 Summary of Current Actions

Incident Name:			Date Prepared:			Time Prepared:		
Operational Period Date:		Operational Period Time:			From:		To:	
Describe Incident:								
Preliminary Incident Objectives:								
Prepared By:			Company Name:			ICS Position:		
Approved By:			Company Name:			ICS Position:		



ICS 201-2 (0/05)

# Initial Briefing

# ICS 201-3 Initial Incident Organization

Incident Name:		Date Prepared:	Time Prepared:
Operational Period Date: From:                      To:		Operational Period Time: From:                      To:	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 15%;">State</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 20%;">Incident Commander</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 15%;">Federal</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Legal Officer</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Safety Officer</div> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">PIO</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Liaison Officer</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Security Officer</div> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 20%;">Deputy IC</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="width: 22%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Operations Chief</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="width: 22%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Plans Chief</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="width: 22%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Logistics Chief</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> </div> <div style="width: 22%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Finance Chief</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> </div> </div>			
Prepared By:	Company Name:	ICS Position:	
Approved By:	Company Name:	ICS Position:	

# Initial Briefing

Incident Name:		Date Prepared:		Time Prepared:	
Operational Period Date: From:                      To:			Operational Period Time: From:                      To:		
Local Resources Ordered/Source	Quantity	Time Ordered	ETA Day/Hour	Current Location/Assignment	
Prepared By:		Company Name:		ICS Position:	
Approved By:		Company Name:		ICS Position:	

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ICS 201-4 (9/95)

**Check In/Out Log**

Incident Name:		Date Prepared:	Time Prepared:
Operational Period:	Operational Period Date/Time: From:		To:

<b>Print Name</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>EOC Position</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Time In</b>	<b>Time Out</b>

ICS 211 (07/25/2005)

# Unit Log

# ICS 214

Incident Name:	Date/Time Prepared:	Page ____ of ____
Operational Period #	Operational Period Date/Time: From: _____ To: _____	
Unit Name/Designator: ETI 357 Emergency Response Team		Unit Leader (Name & Position):

## Time

## Activity/Events

## Mileage/Exp



ICS 214 (07/25/2005)		
Prepared By:	Agency Name: ETI Emergency Response Team	EOC Position:

**ICS 214-1  
Unit Log Continuation**

Unit Name: ETI 357 Emergency Response Team	Unit Leader:	Date Prepared:
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**Activity Log (Continued)**

Page:      Of:

Time	Major Events	Mileage/ Expense

# ACRONYMS

<b>ALS</b>	Advanced Life Support
<b>DOC</b>	Department Operations Center
<b>EMAC</b>	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Center
<b>EOP</b>	Emergency Operations Plan
<b>FOG</b>	Field Operations Guide
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>HAZMAT</b>	Hazardous Material
<b>IAP</b>	Incident Action Plan
<b>IC</b>	Incident Commander
<b>ICP</b>	Incident Command Post
<b>ICS</b>	Incident Command System
<b>IC or UC</b>	Incident Command or Unified Command
<b>IMT</b>	Incident Management Team
<b>JIS</b>	Joint Information System
<b>JIC</b>	Joint Information Center
<b>LNO</b>	Liaison Officer
<b>NDMS</b>	National Disaster Medical System
<b>NGO</b>	Nongovernmental Organization
<b>NIMS</b>	National Incident Management System
<b>NRP</b>	National Response Plan
<b>POLREP</b>	Pollution Report
<b>PIO</b>	Public Information Officer
<b>PVO</b>	Private Voluntary Organizations
<b>R&amp;D</b>	Research and Development
<b>RESTAT</b>	Resources Status
<b>ROSS</b>	Resource Ordering and Status System
<b>SDO</b>	Standards Development Organizations
<b>SITREP</b>	Situation Report
<b>SO</b>	Safety Officer
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>UC</b>	Unified Command
<b>US&amp;R</b>	Urban Search and Rescue

## GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

For the purposes of the NIMS, the following terms and definitions apply:

**Agency:** A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

**Agency Representative:** A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

**Area Command (Unified Area Command):** An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multijurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

**Assessment:** The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

**Assignments:** Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period that are based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

**Assistant:** Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

**Assisting Agency:** An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also Supporting Agency.

**Available Resources:** Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

**Branch:** The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the Operations Section, and between the section and units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

**Chain of Command:** A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

**Check-In:** The process through which resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, Resources Unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site.

**Chief:** The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established as a separate section).

**Command:** The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

**Command Staff:** In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Commander and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

**Common Operating Picture:** A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.

**Communications Unit:** An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC. A Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an Incident Communications Center.

**Cooperating Agency:** An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

**Coordinate:** To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

**Deputy:** A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

**Dispatch:** The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another.



**Division:** The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations section.

**Emergency:** Absent a Presidentially declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

**Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs):** The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.

**Emergency Operations Plan:** The “steady-state” plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

**Emergency Public Information:** Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

**Emergency Response Provider:** Includes Federal, State, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. See Section 2 (6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). Also known as *Emergency Responder*.

**Evacuation:** Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

**Event:** A planned, nonemergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

**Federal:** Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

**Function:** Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning function. A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

**General Staff:** A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

**Group:** Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section. (See *Division*.)

**Hazard:** Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

**Incident:** An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

**Incident Action Plan:** An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

**Incident Command Post (ICP):** The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

**Incident Command System (ICS):** A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

**Incident Commander (IC):** The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility

for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

**Incident Management Team (IMT):** The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

**Incident Objectives:** Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

**Initial Action:** The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

**Initial Response:** Resources initially committed to an incident.

**Intelligence Officer:** The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions effectively and safely.

**Joint Information Center (JIC):** A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

**Joint Information System (JIS):** Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

**Jurisdiction:** A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

**Liaison:** A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

**Liaison Officer:** A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

**Local Government:** A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

**Logistics:** Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

**Logistics Section:** The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

**Major Disaster:** As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

**Management by Objective:** A management approach that involves a four-step process for achieving the incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities and directing efforts to fulfill them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

**Mitigation:** The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

**Mobilization:** The process and procedures used by all organizations—Federal, State, local, and tribal—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

**Multiagency Coordination Entity:** A multiagency coordination entity functions within a broader multiagency coordination system. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, deconflict agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

**Multiagency Coordination Systems:** Multiagency coordination systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of multiagency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operation centers (EOCs), specific multiagency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

**Multijurisdictional Incident:** An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

**Mutual-Aid Agreement:** Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

**National:** Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, and tribal aspects of governance and polity.

**National Disaster Medical System:** A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the Emergency Support Function 8 in the Federal Response Plan.

**National Incident Management System:** A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

**National Response Plan:** A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

**Nongovernmental Organization:** An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

**Operational Period:** The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

**Operations Section:** The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

**Personnel Accountability:** The ability to account for the location and welfare of incident personnel. It is accomplished when supervisors ensure that ICS principles and processes are functional and that personnel are working within established incident management guidelines.

**Planning Meeting:** A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

**Planning Section:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

**Preparedness:** The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

**Preparedness Organizations:** The groups and fora that provide interagency coordination for domestic incident management activities in a nonemergency context. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies with a role in incident management, for prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery activities. They represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet and coordinate to ensure the proper level of planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction or area.

**Prevention:** Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations,

isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

**Private Sector:** Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, and private voluntary organizations (PVO).

**Processes:** Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

**Public Information Officer:** A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

**Publications Management:** The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publication control, publication supply, and distribution. The development and distribution of NIMS materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation is critical to success, because it ensures that all responders are familiar with the documentation used in a particular incident regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

**Qualification and Certification:** This subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification standards for emergency responder and incident management personnel. It also allows the development of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

**Reception Area:** This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of IAPs, supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

**Recovery:** The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

**Recovery Plan:** A plan developed by a State, local, or tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding Federal agencies to restore the affected area.

**Resources:** Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

**Resource Management:** Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

**Resources Unit:** Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. This unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.

**Response:** Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

**Safety Officer:** A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

**Section:** The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command.

**Span of Control:** The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

**Staging Area:** Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

**State:** When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

**Strategic:** Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities; the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

**Strike Team:** A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel.

**Strategy:** The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.

**Supporting Technologies:** Any technology that may be used to support the NIMS is included in this subsystem. These technologies include orthophoto mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology, and communications, among various others.

**Task Force:** Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

**Technical Assistance:** Support provided to State, local, and tribal jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).

**Terrorism:** Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

**Threat:** An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

**Tools:** Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.

**Tribal:** Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

**Type:** A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

**Unified Area Command:** A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area Command are multijurisdictional. (See *Area Command*.)

**Unified Command:** An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

**Unit:** The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

**Unity of Command:** The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

**Volunteer:** For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

Date:

Dear Resident,

Due to a mandatory evacuation during your absence, your pet/pets have been moved to: \_\_\_\_\_

Please call the number listed below as soon as possible to locate your pet.

Thank you,

Name of person/persons/agency moving your pet:

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

Dear Resident,

Due to a mandatory evacuation during your absence, your pet/pets have been moved to: \_\_\_\_\_

Please call the number listed below as soon as possible to locate your pet.

Thank you,

Name of person/persons/agency moving your pet:

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Intake Log ERT</b>	<b>TC-1001</b>
<b>Date</b> _____	

Owners Name	Phone #	Horse's name	Time	Log #

**Horse and Owner Emergency Information**

**Log #** **Chip #** **TC-1002**

Date\_\_\_\_\_

Micro chipped Y N  
#\_\_\_\_\_

**OWNER INFORMATION:**

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Street Address\_\_\_\_\_

Phone#\_\_\_\_\_ Cell#\_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Emergency Contact (name, relation, phone number) \_\_\_\_\_

**HORSE INFORMATION**

Horse's Name:\_\_\_\_\_ Gender: Gelding\_\_ Mare \_\_\_\_ Stallion\_\_\_\_\_

Breed\_\_\_\_\_ Age\_\_\_\_\_ Height\_\_\_\_\_ Wt.\_\_\_\_\_

Color, markings, tattoos, or brands: \_\_\_\_\_

Aggressive with other horses: Y N      Trailer loads: Y N

Feed type: \_\_\_\_\_

Regular Medications or Supplements\_\_\_\_\_

Allergies\_\_\_\_\_ Last vaccination date\_\_\_\_\_

Which Vaccines given \_\_\_\_\_

Vet's name and phone number \_\_\_\_\_

**My signature below acknowledges I accept the terms on the back side of this form.**

Signature\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_

**Office Use Only**

Transporters name:\_\_\_\_\_ Phone#\_\_\_\_\_

Receiving Stable\_\_\_\_\_ Phone#\_\_\_\_\_



Date returned to owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Owners signature: \_\_\_\_\_



**REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY CARE AND RELEASE OF LIABILITY**

The undersigned are owners (agents) of the animal described as follows:

Name of animal: \_\_\_\_\_ species: \_\_\_\_\_ breed: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of animal: \_\_\_\_\_

I (we) request emergency sheltering, and/or transportation, and/or evacuation of the animal listed above due to a pending or occurring disaster. I (we) hereby release the person or entity who is receiving the animal (hereinafter referred to as “animal caregivers”) from any and all liability of injury or death during the care, transportation, and sheltering of the above animal during and following this emergency. Person or entity includes but is not limited to: Equestrian Trails, Inc.; ETI357 and its ERT responders or it’s designees including trained staff of the InterCanyon League (ICL) and Canyon Watch; veterinarians or ferriers assisting in the care of above animal; professional horse haulers; caregivers at relocation facilities and their designees; relocation facilities and their staff; any and all government agencies. The owners (agents) acknowledge that if emergency conditions pose a threat to the safety of animal, additional relocation may be necessary, and this release extends to such relocation.

The animal owners (agents) acknowledge that the risk of injury or death to the animal during an emergency cannot be eliminated (although every effort will be made to prevent harm to the animal) and agree to be responsible for any veterinary expenses which may be incurred in the treatment of their animal. Owners (agents) also acknowledge their responsibility to contribute financially to the feeding, and if possible, to the daily care of the animal.

Owners (agents) agree to claim animal within three (3) days or notify caregivers of other arrangements if owners (agents) are not able to claim above animal. Owners (agents) acknowledge that above animal could be adopted or relocated if animal is not claimed within thirty (30) days.

Owner (agent) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
**(Please print)**

Owner (agent) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
**(Signature)**

Address and phone number (s) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Witness \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

**ETI/357 Emergency Response Team Dispatch Log**  
**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Name:	Team name/ number	Time Out	Destination	Walk/Trailer	Time In/ destination arrival time

Time:							
Date:	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Initials:							
Walk AM Walk PM							
Feed AM Feed PM							
Water AM Water PM							
Walk AM Walk PM							
Owner's Name and Phone Number:  Horse's Name and Age:  Type of Feed:							
Special Instructions:							

Street Address (House Number)	Street	# of Horses
20361	Adkinson	6
20331	Adkinson	5
20362	Adkinson	2
20391	Adkinson	2
31101	Hamilton Trail	3
31011	Hamilton Trail	3
30531	Hamilton Trail	2
31112	Hamilton Trail	2
19241	Hickey Canyon	48
19301	Leal Trail	3
19292	Leal Trail	2
19601	Live Oak Canyon	4
19739	Live Oak Canyon	2
19741	Live Oak Canyon	2
19071	Live Oak Canyon	1
31101	Live Oak Canyon	14
20632	Mountain View	2
20692	Mountain View	2
20731	Mountain View	2
31181	Mountain View	1
31072	Olive	1
19912	Rose Canyon	45
20612	Rose Canyon	14
20091	Rose Canyon	4
31062	Shady Lane	2
20292	Sycamore	4
20342	Sycamore	2
20411	Sycamore	2
20492	Sycamore	1
20572	Sycamore	1
20591	Sycamore	1
20592	Sycamore	1
20631	Sycamore	5
20632	Sycamore	1

34

192

Street Address (House Number)	Street	# of Horses
20171	Trabuco Oaks Drive	15
20060	Trabuco Oaks Drive	12
20072	Trabuco Oaks Drive	10
20102	Trabuco Oaks Drive	3
20091	Trabuco Oaks Drive	10
20551	Trabuco Oaks Drive	11
20311	Trabuco Oaks Drive	5
20742	Trabuco Oaks Drive	4
20392	Trabuco Oaks Drive	3
20021	Trabuco Oaks Drive	2
20222	Trabuco Oaks Drive	10
20362	Trabuco Oaks Drive	2
20482	Trabuco Oaks Drive	2
20491	Trabuco Oaks Drive	2
20531	Trabuco Oaks Drive	2
20532	Trabuco Oaks Drive	2
20571	Trabuco Oaks Drive	2
20662	Trabuco Oaks Drive	2
20672	Trabuco Oaks Drive	2
20431	Trabuco Oaks Drive	1
20432	Trabuco Oaks Drive	1
20481	Trabuco Oaks Drive	1
3	Windy Ridge	3
7	Windy Ridge	2
1	Windy Ridge	2

25

111

Subtotal: 34

Subtotal: 25

**Total # of Properties: 59**

Subtotal: 192


Subtotal: 111

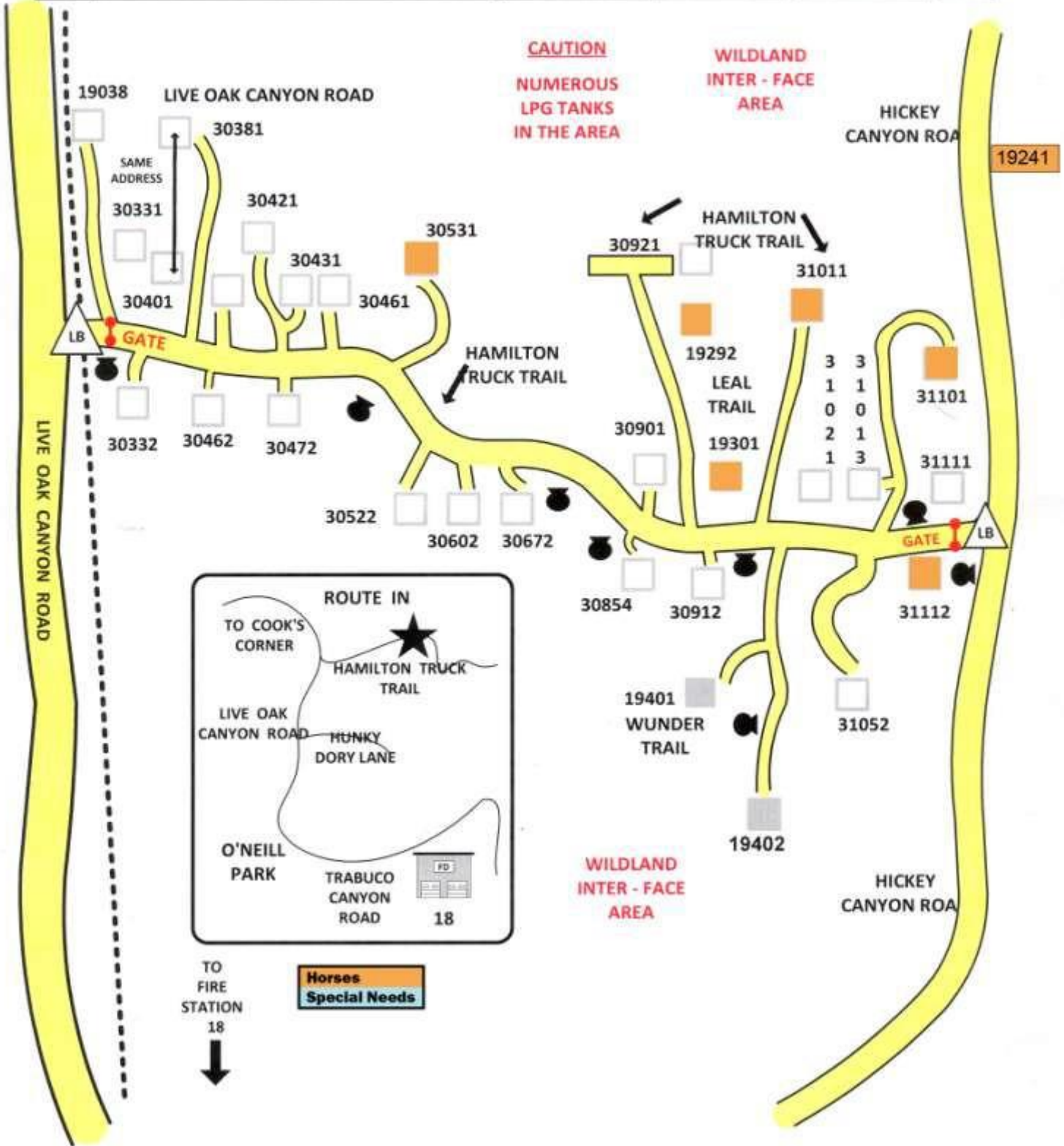
**Total # of Horses: 303**

Street Address (House Number)	Street	Special Needs Residents
19391	Lambrose Canyon	yes
19387	Live Oak Canyon	yes
20301	Sycamore	yes
20412	Sycamore	yes
20242	Trabuco Oaks Drive	yes
20362	Trabuco Oaks Drive	yes
20425	Trabuco Oaks Drive	yes
20531	Trabuco Oaks Drive	yes
20706	Trabuco Oaks Drive	yes

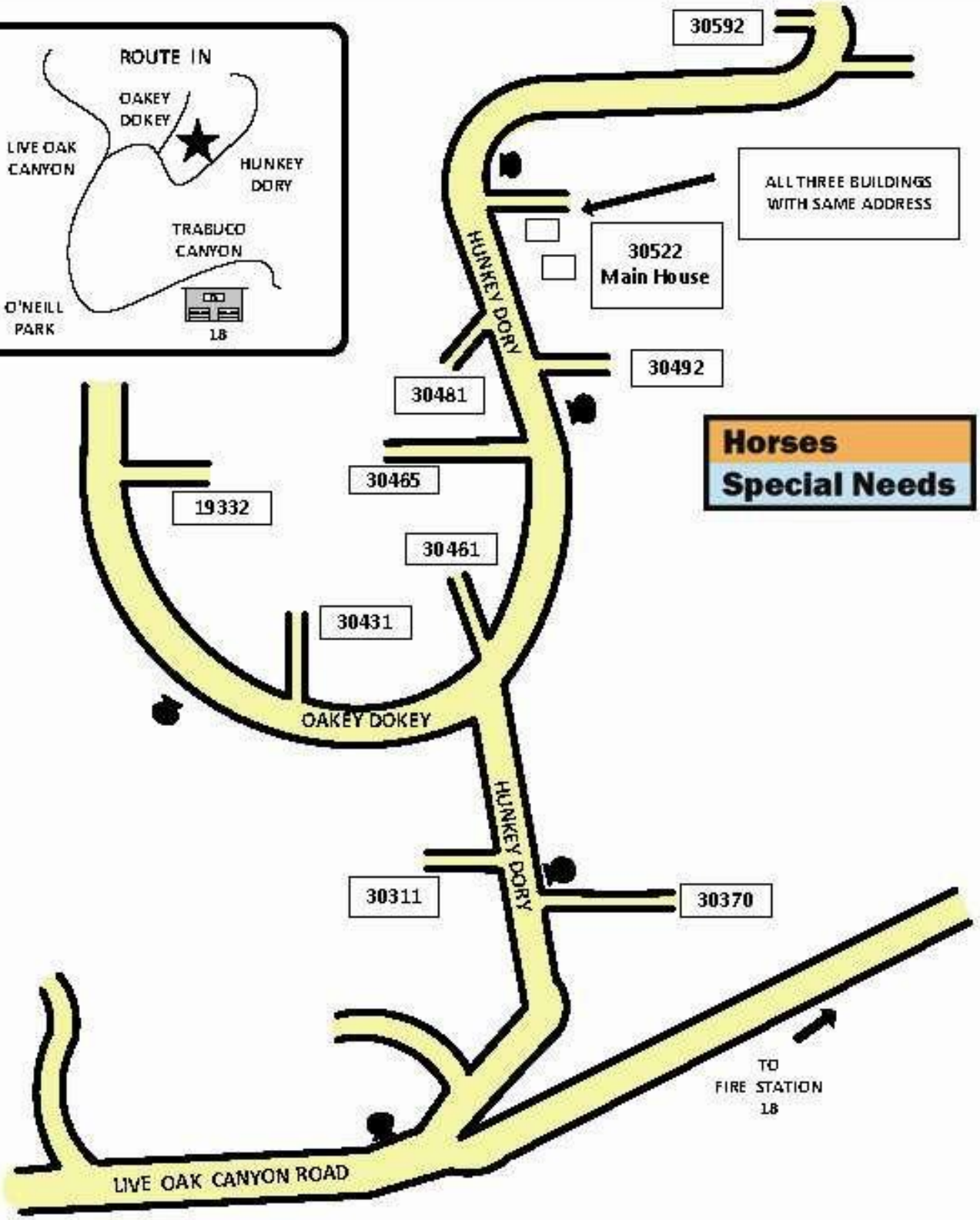
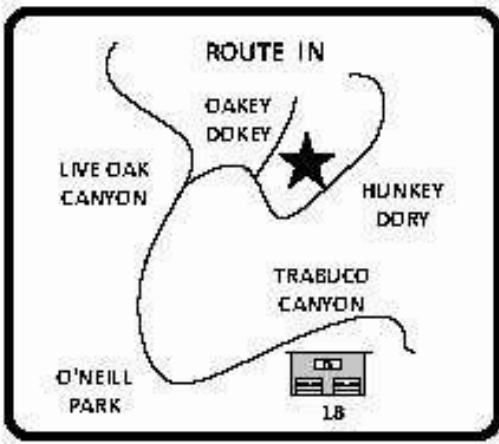
**Total # of Special Needs Residents: 9**

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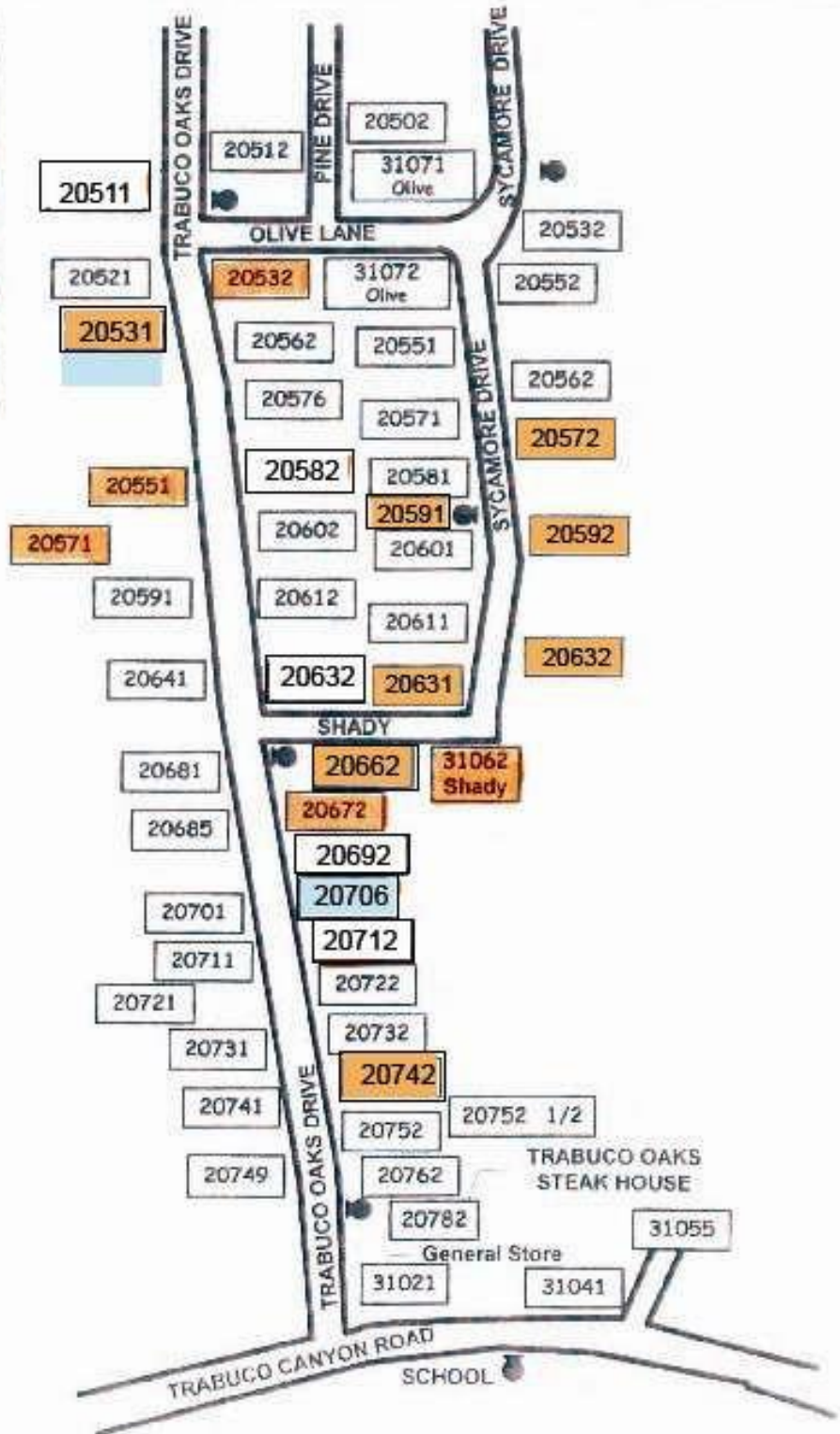
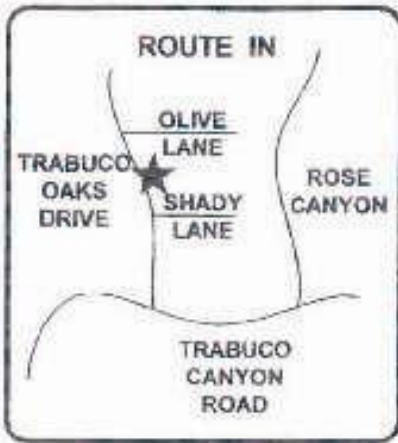
3760 - D	<b>HAMILTON TRUCK TRAIL AREA</b> 19038 LIVE OAK CANYON ROAD 30331 - 31112 HAMILTON TRUCK TRAIL 19292 - 19301 LEAL TRAIL 19401 - 19402 WUNDER TRAIL	 <b>N</b>	<b>3760 - D</b>	3760 - D



3760 - A	TRABUCO CANYON	▲ N	3760 - A		3760 - A
	Oakey Dokey Hunkey Dory		Rev. 09 / 2013	Lock Box: N	







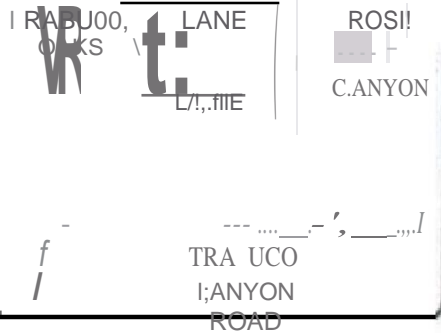
TRABUCO CANYON

TRABUCO OAKS DFUVE  
SYCAMORE LANE, SAGE LANE, 1-  
PINE DRIVE & NORTH LANE

Rev. 11/2/005 Lock Box: N Page of 1

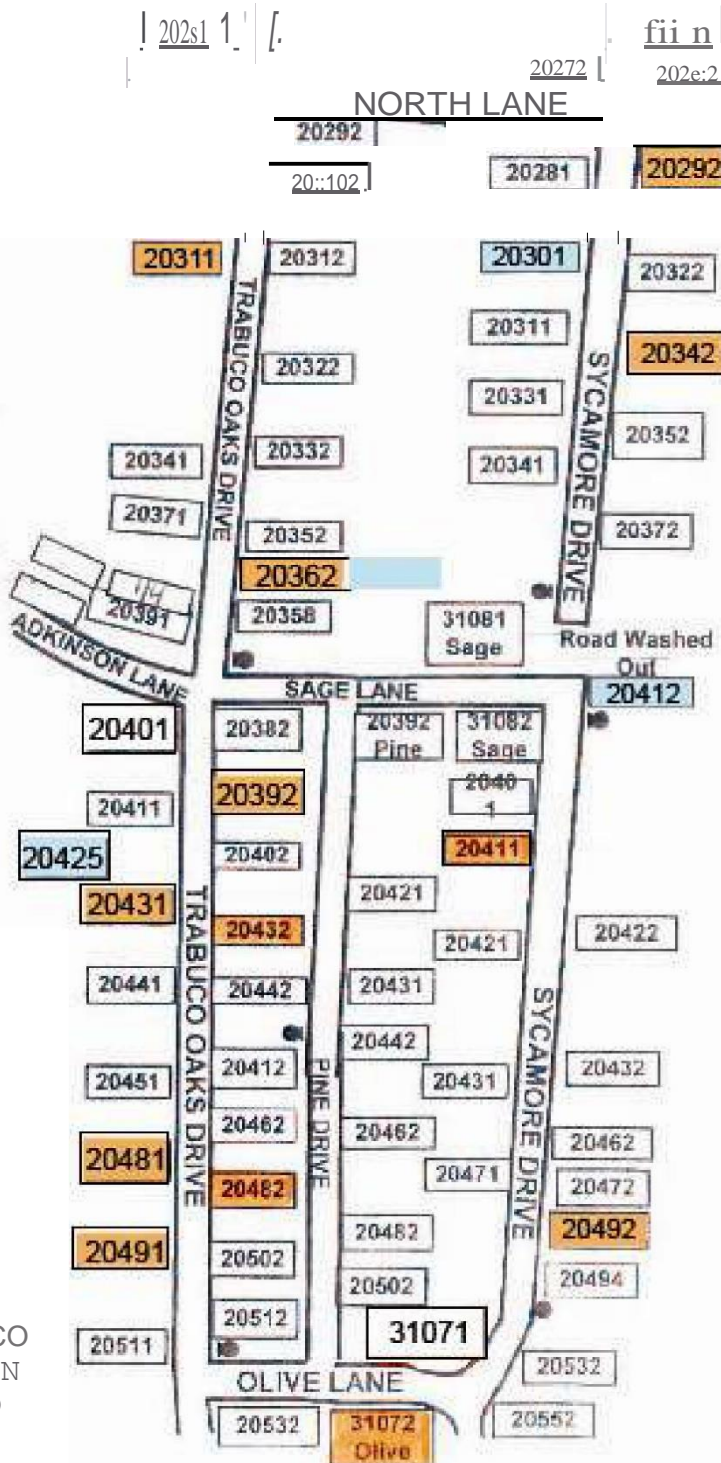
ROUTE: 1111

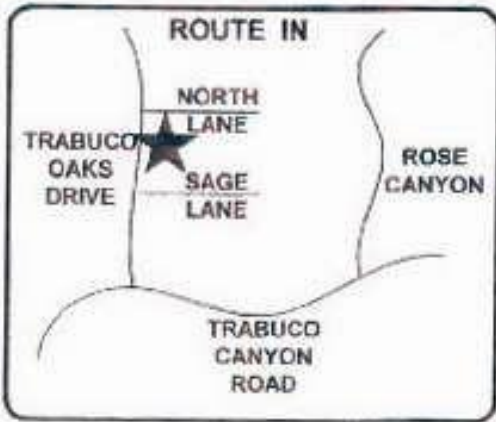
NORTH  
LANE:



All 4 Houses with same address off of Trabuco-Oaks

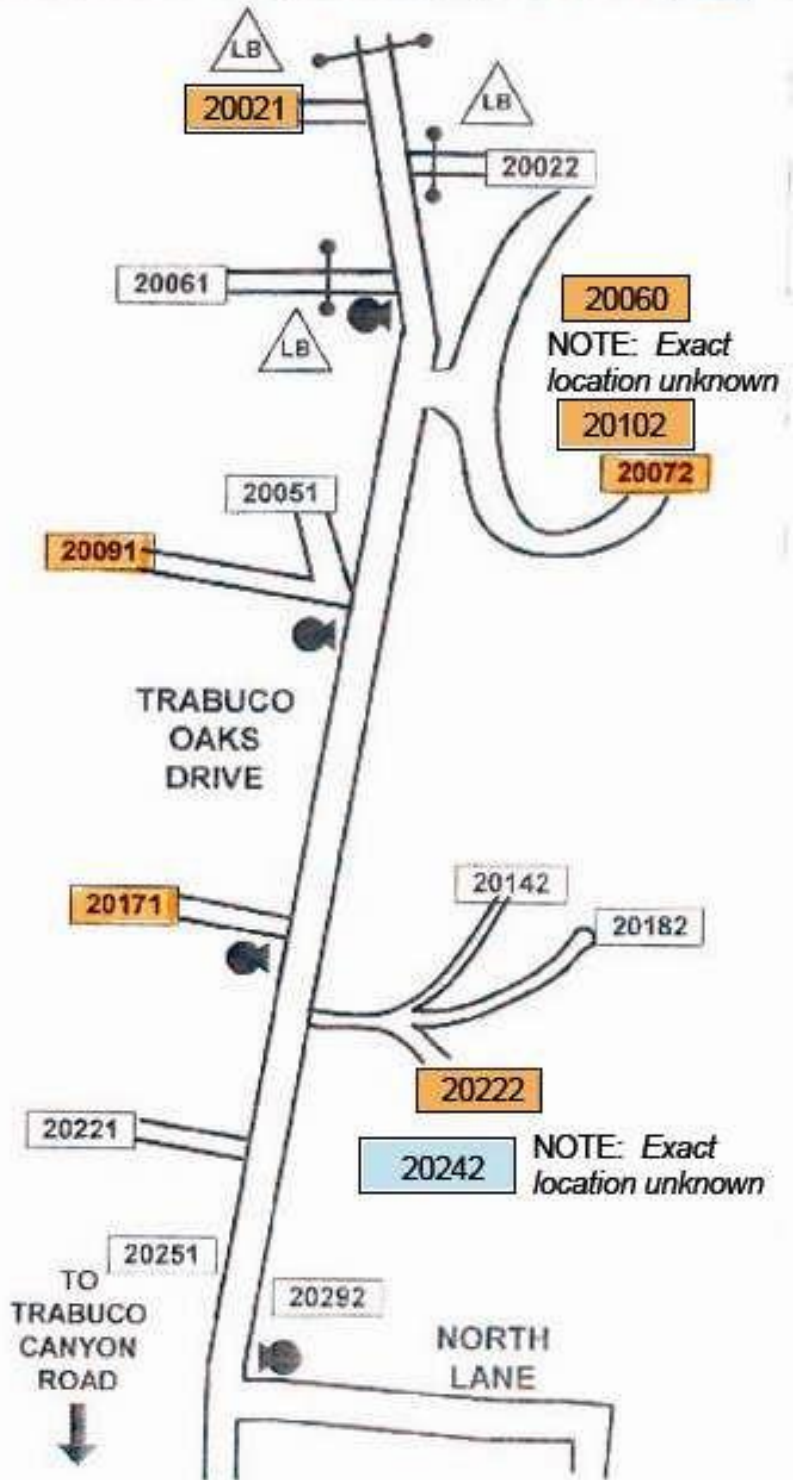
TO  
TRABUCO  
CANYON  
ROAD



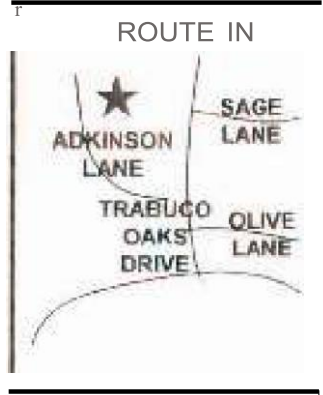
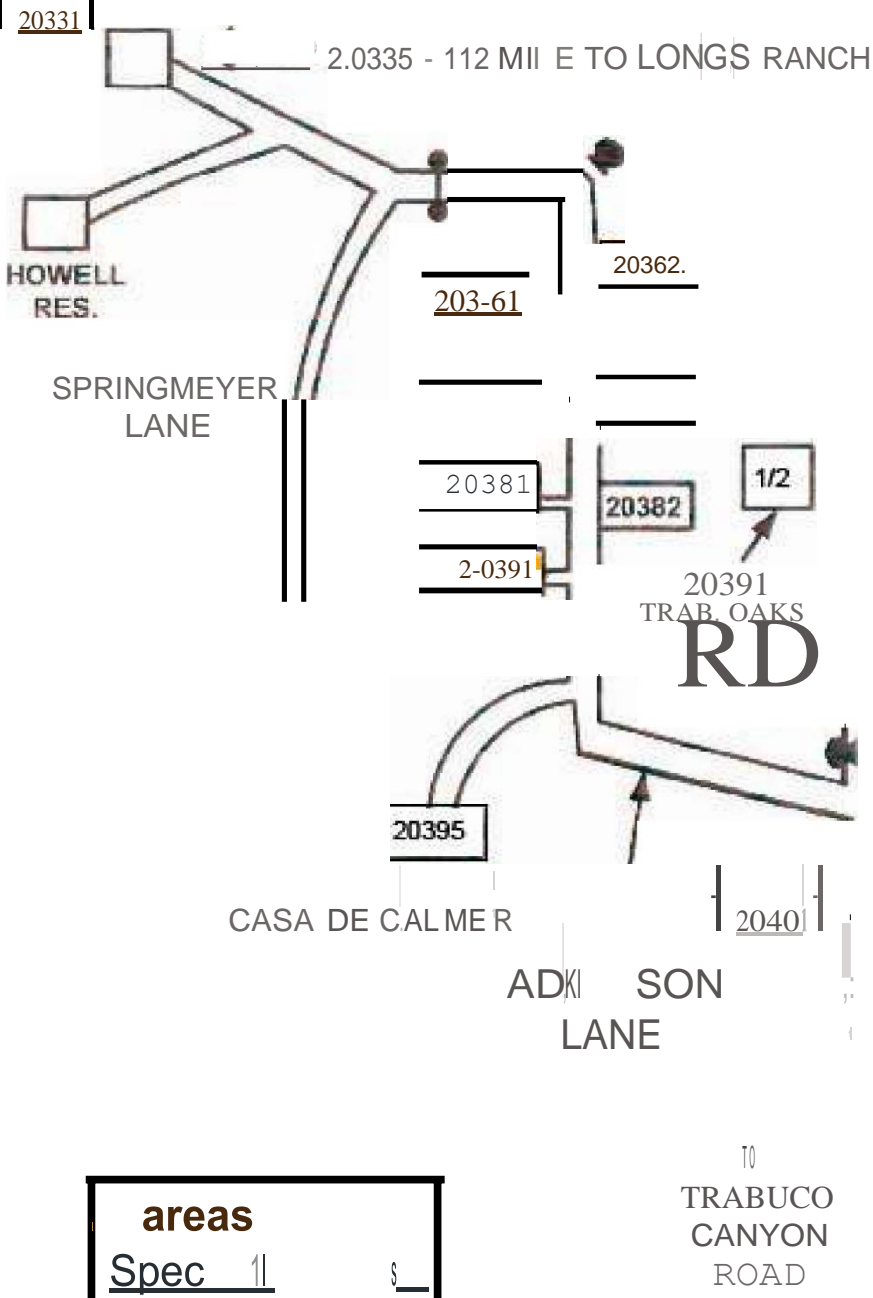


**Horses**

**Special Needs**



	<p>ADKINS QN ILANE - REA</p> <p>20035 - 28395 .AOKIIISONI LANE</p> <p>20391- 2.0401 TRABUCO OAKS DRIVE</p>	<p><b>A</b></p> <p><b>N</b></p>	<p>Rev. D1 12005</p>	<p>Loe:4:: B.ax: N   Page 1 of 1</p>
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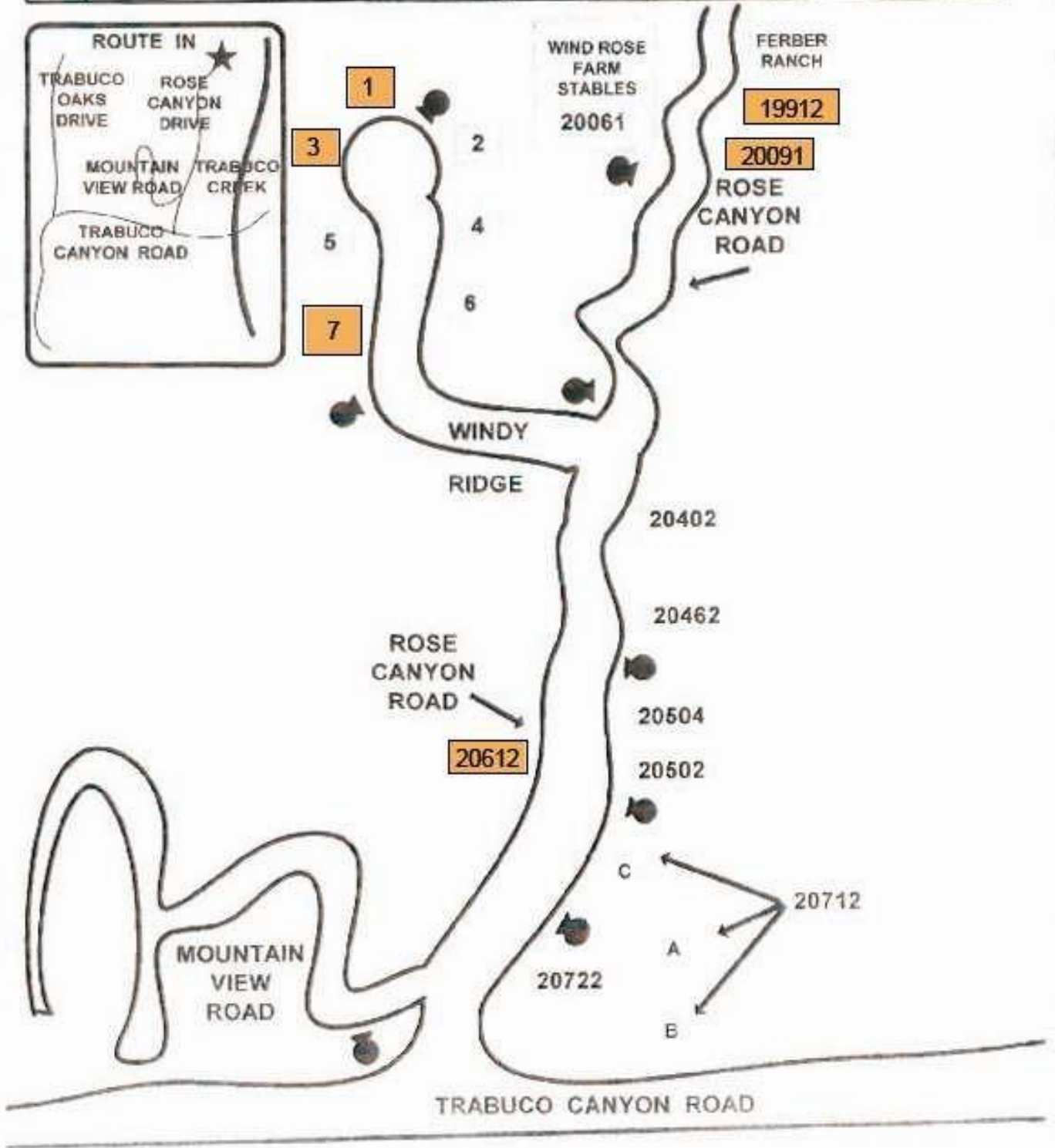
SAGE LANE

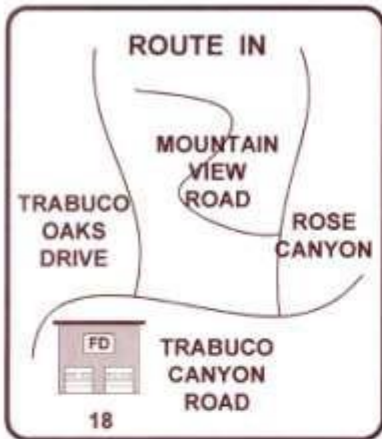
TRABUCO  
OAKS  
DRIVE

OLIVE LANE

**areas**

Spec 11





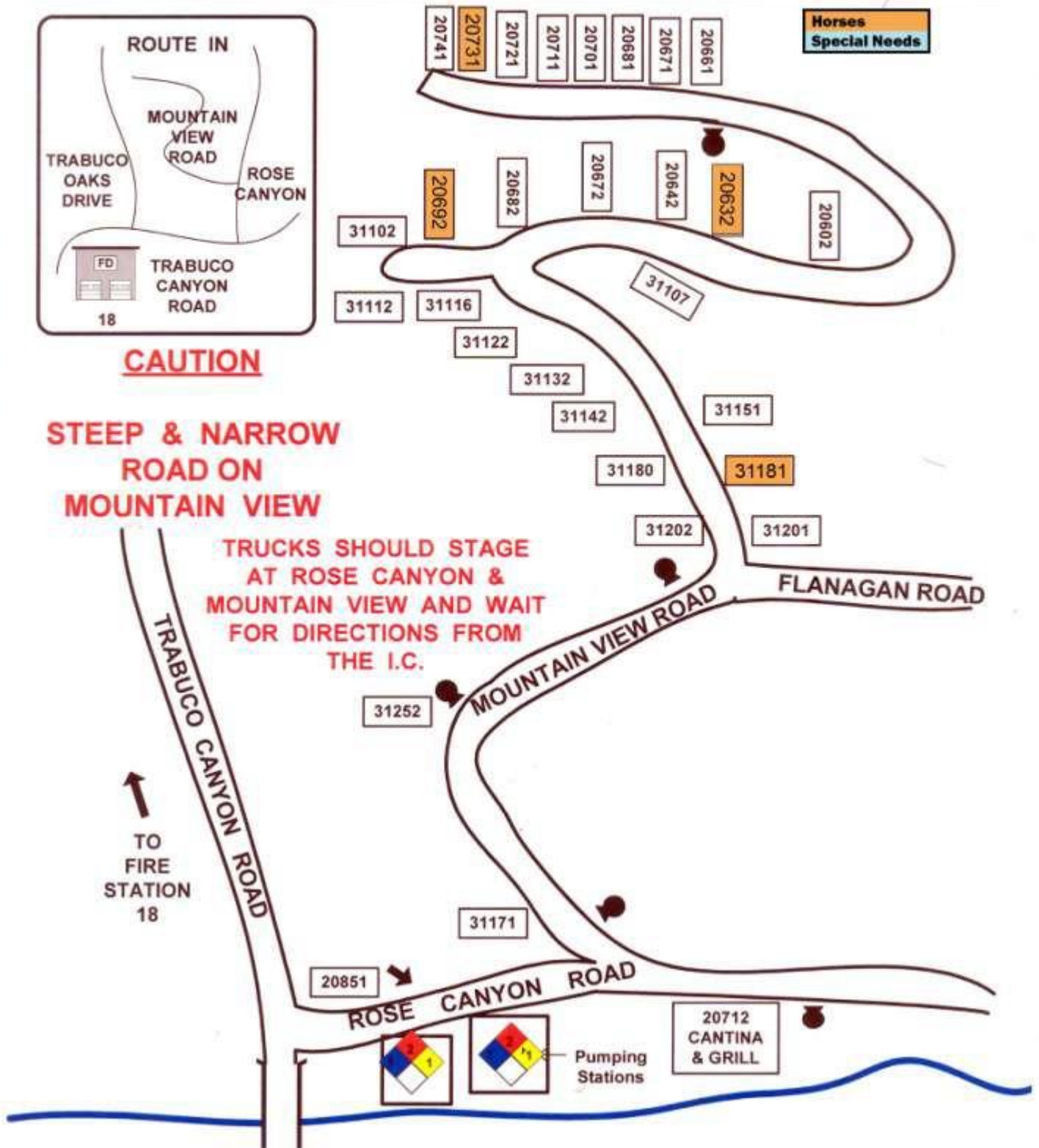
Horses  
Special Needs

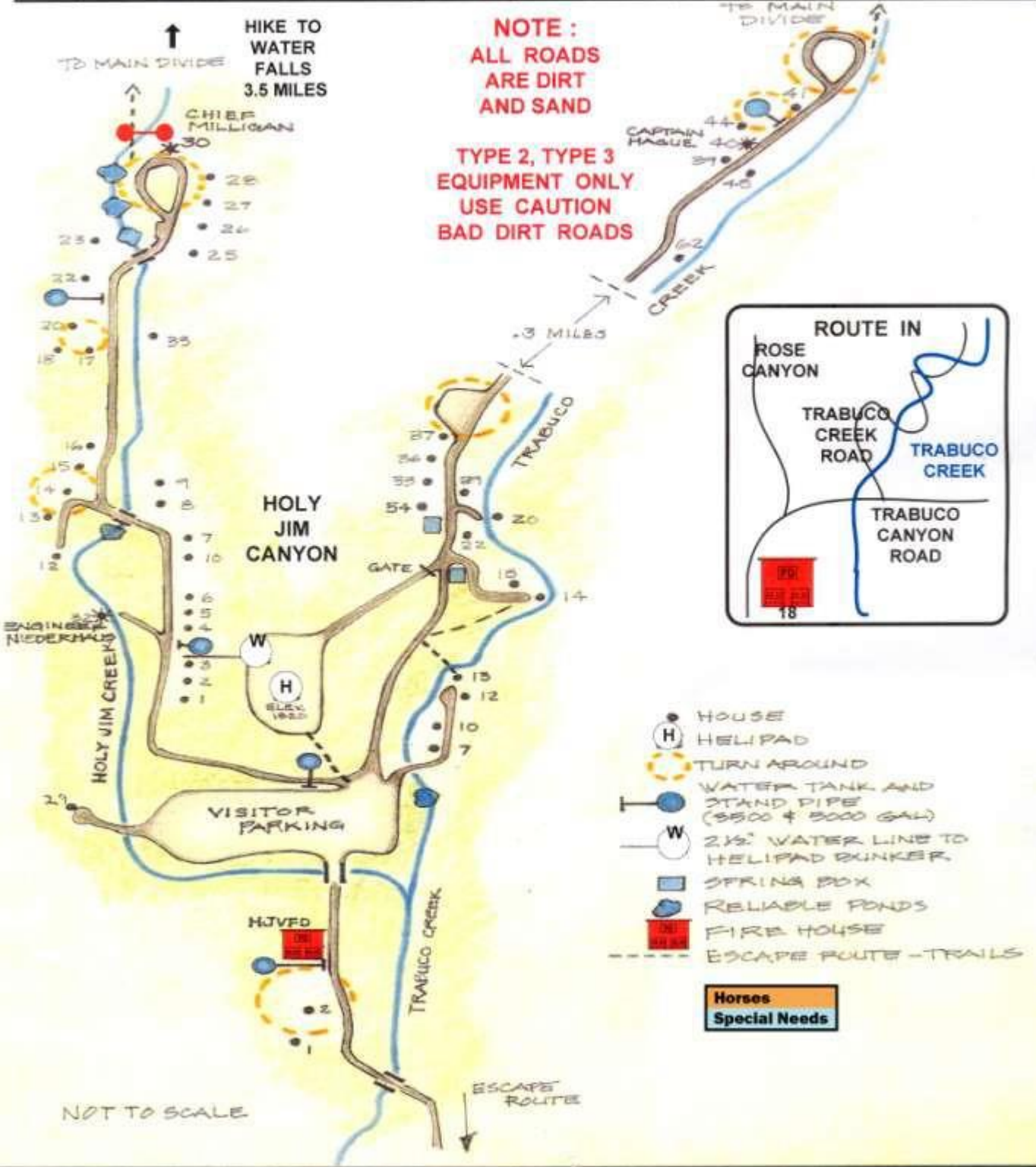
**CAUTION**

**STEEP & NARROW ROAD ON MOUNTAIN VIEW**

TRUCKS SHOULD STAGE AT ROSE CANYON & MOUNTAIN VIEW AND WAIT FOR DIRECTIONS FROM THE I.C.

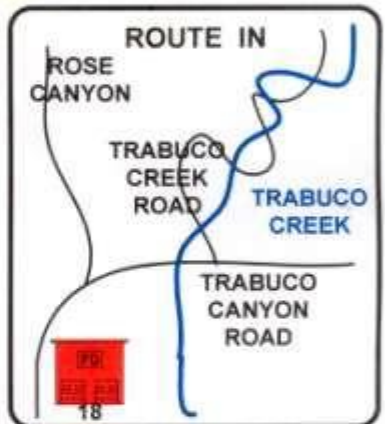
↑  
TO FIRE STATION 18





**NOTE :**  
ALL ROADS  
ARE DIRT  
AND SAND

**TYPE 2, TYPE 3  
EQUIPMENT ONLY  
USE CAUTION  
BAD DIRT ROADS**



-  HOUSE
-  HELIPAD
-  TURN AROUND
-  WATER TANK AND STAND PIPE (5500 + 5000 GAL)
-  2 1/2" WATER LINE TO HELIPAD BUNKER
-  SPRING BOX
-  RELIABLE PONDS
-  FIRE HOUSE
-  ESCAPE ROUTE - TRAILS

**Horses**  
**Special Needs**

NOT TO SCALE

## **Appendix G: Vegetation Management Ordinance Example**



# Appendix G: Vegetation Management Ordinance Example

City/County of \_\_\_\_\_

## Title 8 – HEALTH AND SAFETY

### Chapter 8.50 WEED AND FLAMMABLE WASTE ABATEMENT

Sections:

#### **8.50.010 Purpose—Authority for chapter—Alternative provisions.**

- A. The purpose of this chapter is to reduce the threat of fire created by weeds and flammable wastes located on private property which the fire chief determines constitute a fire hazard and a public nuisance. This chapter will establish a procedure for the abatement of such hazards by the city upon failure or refusal of the property owner to do so and will enable the city to recover its abatement costs through the levy of an assessment against the property on which the abatement work has been performed.
- B. This chapter is adopted pursuant to Sections 39501 and 39502 of the Government Code. It is intended as an alternative to the procedure set forth in Article 2 of Chapter 13, Division 3 of Title 4 of the Government Code (commencing with Section 39560). This chapter also supplements the provisions of Section 15.44.120 of the Brisbane Municipal Code (amending the California Fire Code) concerning removal of waste materials and combustible vegetation, and the provisions of Chapter 8.36 of the Brisbane Municipal Code, concerning abatement of public nuisances. The rights and remedies available to the City for abatement of weeds, rubbish, or other flammable material are cumulative and the City may proceed under this Chapter, or said Article 2 of the Government Code, or said provisions of the Brisbane Municipal Code, or any combination thereof, either simultaneously or successively.
- C. Nothing contained in this chapter shall prevent the enforcement officer (as hereinafter defined) from abating any weed or flammable waste nuisance summarily, without notice to the property owner, pursuant to Section 8.36.100 of this code where an immediate hazard to the public health, safety or welfare is found by the enforcement officer to exist upon any real property in the city. In such event, the collection of abatement costs and levy of the same as a special assessment shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure set forth in Chapter 8.36 of this code. The enforcement officer is hereby given authority to conduct summary abatement proceedings pursuant to Section 8.36.100.

(Ord. No. 538, § 1, 4-6-09)

#### **8.50.020 Delegation of enforcement authority.**

The duty and authority to enforce the provisions of this chapter are hereby delegated to the North County Fire Authority. In the event the North County Fire Authority is terminated or the city of Brisbane ceases to be a member thereof, the delegation of authority granted herein shall automatically expire.

(Ord. No. 538, § 1, 4-6-09)

#### **8.50.030 Definitions.**

- A. The term "enforcement officer," as used in this chapter, means the person or persons duly authorized by the fire chief of the North County Fire Authority to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter. If the

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North County Fire Authority at any time ceases to render weed abatement services for the city, the enforcement officer shall be such person as designated by the city council.

- B. The term "fire chief," as used in this chapter, means the fire chief of the North County Fire Authority. If the North County Fire Authority at any time ceases to render weed abatement services for the city, the duties to be performed by the fire chief under this chapter shall instead be performed by the Brisbane city manager.
- C. The term "weeds," as used in this chapter, includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:
  - 1. Weeds and brush which attain such large growth as to become, when dry, a fire menace;
  - 2. Weeds which are otherwise noxious or dangerous;
  - 3. Poison oak when the conditions of growth are such as to constitute a menace to the public health;
  - 4. Dry grass, grass cuttings, tree trimmings, vines, stubble, or other growth material which endangers the public safety by creating a fire hazard.
- D. The term "flammable waste" includes debris, rubbish, refuse, wastepaper, litter, lumber, waste petroleum products, packing material, or other combustible or flammable waste material deemed by the enforcement officer to constitute a fire hazard.

(Ord. No. 538, § 1, 4-6-09)

#### **8.50.040 Public nuisance and abatement requirement.**

No person having ownership or control of any property within the city shall cause or permit weeds or flammable waste material to remain or accumulate thereon, or upon the public right-of-way between the boundary line of such property and the paved surface of the street, or upon any abutting private roadway or easement over which the owner or occupant of such property has a right of access. Each of the conditions described herein shall constitute a public nuisance and the owner or other person having control over the property shall destroy or remove such weeds and flammable waste material.

(Ord. No. 538, § 1, 4-6-09)

#### **8.50.050 Declaration of nuisance.**

The enforcement officer shall annually furnish to the fire chief a report of those properties on which weeds or flammable waste material have been found to exist which constitute a fire hazard in violation of this chapter. The fire chief shall review such report and make any changes thereto the fire chief deems necessary or appropriate. Upon approval of the report, the fire chief shall issue a written declaration of public nuisance to exist upon each of the properties identified in the report. Such declaration shall direct that a notice to abate be sent to the property owner in accordance with Section 8.50.060, and shall set a time and place for a public hearing to be conducted by the city council for the consideration of any objections by property owners to the declaration of nuisance.

(Ord. No. 538, § 1, 4-6-09)

#### **8.50.060 Notice to abate.**

- A. The enforcement officer shall mail to the owner of each property on which a nuisance has been declared by the fire chief to exist, a notice to abate such nuisance within the time specified in the notice, which shall be not less than fifteen (15) days after the date on which the notice is mailed. The notice shall be mailed to each person to whom such property was assessed on the last equalized assessment roll available on the date the

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city council resolution is adopted pursuant to Section 8.50.050. The failure of any person to receive such notice shall not invalidate any of the proceedings conducted under this chapter.

- B. The notice to abate shall advise the property owner of the following:
1. That upon failure by the owner to abate the nuisance within the specified time, the weeds or flammable waste will be removed by the city;
  2. That all abatement costs incurred by the city, together with an administrative fee in the amount set forth in the notice, shall be charged to the owner;
  3. That nonpayment of the abatement costs and the administrative fee will result in the same being levied as a special assessment against the property, to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as ordinary real estate taxes;
  4. That any person objecting to the declaration of nuisance or the proposed abatement thereof may present such objections at a public hearing to be conducted by the city council at the time and place indicated in the notice.

(Ord. No. 538, § 1, 4-6-09)

#### **8.50.070 Public hearing by city council—Order to abate.**

The city council shall conduct a public hearing on the proposed abatement at the time and place specified in the notice to abate and shall hear and determine any objections by the owners of properties on which a nuisance has been declared to exist. At the conclusion of the public hearing, the city council shall sustain or overrule any objections which have been raised. The city council shall thereupon issue an order to the enforcement officer to abate the nuisance on each of the properties for which the original declaration of nuisance has not been rescinded by the city council.

(Ord. No. 538, § 1, 4-6-09)

#### **8.50.080 Performance of abatement work.**

Upon the failure by the property owner to remove or abate the nuisance within the time specified in the notice given pursuant to Section 8.50.060, the enforcement officer shall, without further notice to the property owner, cause the nuisance to be abated on each of the properties described in the order to abate issued by the city council pursuant to Section 8.50.070. The enforcement officer and his or her agents, employees and contractors are authorized to enter upon the property where such nuisance exists for the purpose of performing the abatement work. If the property on which the abatement work is to be performed is located within the San Bruno Mountain Area Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), the abatement shall comply with any applicable requirements of the HCP, including the requirement to obtain a San Bruno Mountain Site Activity Review from the HCP Manager. Nothing herein shall prevent the property owner from abating such nuisance, so long as all abatement work is completed prior to the arrival of the enforcement officer or his or her representatives to remove the same.

(Ord. No. 538, § 1, 4-6-09)

#### **8.50.090 Seasonal and recurrent nuisances.**

- A. At the time the city council issues the order to abate the nuisance, as provided in Section 8.50.070, and if so requested by the enforcement officer, the city council may also find and declare that weeds on specified parcels of property are seasonal and recurrent nuisances. Such seasonal and recurrent nuisances shall be

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abated in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, provided that upon the second and subsequent occurrence of such nuisance on the same parcel or parcels within the same calendar year, no further public hearings need be held and it shall be sufficient to mail a post card notice to the owners of the property as they and their addresses appear on the current assessment roll.

- B. The post card notice shall describe the property and shall state that noxious or dangerous weeds of a seasonal and recurrent nature are growing on or adjacent to the property and that the same constitute a public nuisance which must be abated by removal, and that otherwise they will be removed and the nuisance abated by the city, in which case the cost of such removal will be assessed upon the parcel of land from which or adjacent to which the weeds were removed, and upon confirmation of such cost will constitute a lien upon such parcel until paid.

(Ord. No. 538, § 1, 4-6-09)

### **8.50.100 Account of abatement costs and billing.**

The enforcement officer shall keep an account of the costs of abating such nuisance upon each separate lot or parcel of land and shall send a bill for the same, including the administrative fee, to the property owner by mail, to the address or addresses to which the original notice of abatement had previously been sent. The bill shall specify that, upon failure of the owner to pay same in full within thirty (30) days from date of mailing, the amounts set forth in such bill will become a lien against the land and shall constitute a special assessment and be collected at the same time and in the same manner as general municipal taxes of the city. The billing shall also advise the owner that a hearing will be held by the city council at the time and place indicated in the billing, at which time the owner can raise any objections to the proposed assessment, and that no other or further notice will be given of such assessment and hearing other than as set forth in the billing.

(Ord. No. 538, § 1, 4-6-09)

### **8.50.110 Assessment report and hearing.**

The enforcement officer shall submit a report to the city council of all unpaid bills for abatement expenses and administration costs, and a list of the parcels to be assessed for such expenses and costs. The council shall conduct a public hearing on the report, at which time any property owner may object to any matter contained in the report. No notice need be given of such hearing other than the notice contained in the billing previously sent to the property owner in accordance with Section 8.50.100. The city council shall review the report, hear and determine any objections thereto, and make any changes therein it deems necessary or proper, after which the council shall by resolution confirm the report and assessment as submitted or modified.

(Ord. No. 538, § 1, 4-6-09)

### **8.50.120 Levy and collection of special assessment.**

The cost of abating the nuisance upon the property described in the enforcement officer's report, together with the administrative fee thereon, as finally confirmed by the city council, shall constitute a special assessment against each respective lot or parcel of land, and after thus made and confirmed, shall constitute a lien on such property for the amount of such assessment until paid. A certified copy of the assessment shall be filed with the county tax collector, who shall enter the amounts of such assessments against the respective lots or parcels of land on the county tax roll upon which general municipal taxes are to be collected, and the amount of each such assessment shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as ordinary municipal taxes, and shall be subject to the same interest and penalties, and the same procedures for sale in case of delinquency. All laws and

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ordinances heretofore or hereafter made applicable to the levy, collection and enforcement of city taxes are hereby made applicable to such special assessments.

(Ord. No. 538, § 1, 4-6-09)

## REFERENCES

State of California, *Penal Code of California, Section 409.5(a) and (c)*

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STC Traffic, Inc., *Rancho Santa Fe Road Phase 2, Corridor Study Report*, Prepared for City of Encinitas, April 2021

*Trabuco Canyon Emergency Evacuation Plan, Neighborhood Evacuation Plan – Trabuco Canyon*, 2015

Unified San Diego Emergency Services Organization and County of San Diego, *Annex Q Evacuation, Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan*, September 2018

## **Evacuation Planning Consultants**

### **Jared “Shane” Lauderdale, CFPS**

Shane Lauderdale began his career as a Firefighter in the summer of 1985. He served with the City of Redding Fire Department in California from 1986 to 2012. During his more than 25 years in Redding, he worked as a Firefighter, Fire Apparatus Engineer, Arson Investigator/Inspector, Fire Captain, Operations Battalion Chief, and Deputy Chief of Administration. In January of 2012, he became the Operations Chief at Chico Fire-Rescue. He has served as Fire Chief in Chico, California, from April 2014 to 2016 and as the Deputy Chief of Administration at North County Fire Authority in San Mateo, California until he retired in 2019.

He has served on a CAL Fire Type 1 Incident Management Team since 2001. As an Operations Section Chief and Branch Director, he has been challenged to assist several California communities impacted by catastrophic fires and other disasters in California; including, the Thomas Fire of 2017, the Oroville Dam Incident, the Camp Fire in 2018, and the Butte Complex of 2020.

Shane earned a Bachelor of Science in Fire Prevention Technology from Cogswell Polytechnical University and an Associate Degree in Fire Technology from Shasta Community College. His certifications include National Fire Protection Association Certified Fire Protection Specialist, Certified Fire Officer, and International Association of Arson Investigators Certified Fire Investigator.

### **Ron Bravo, Deputy Fire Chief (Retired)**

Ron Bravo began his fire service career in 1985 as a Seasonal Firefighter with California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in Butte County. After completing his bachelor's degree from California State University Chico in 1993, he accepted a permanent position as a Fire Apparatus Engineer with CAL Fire. Over the course of his career, he held the positions of Firefighter, Engineer, Fire Captain, Battalion Chief, Division Chief, and interim Unit Chief. His assignments included: Station Fire Captain (Schedules A and B), Fire Crew Captain, Emergency Command Center Captain, Battalion Chief Prevention, Field Battalion Chief, and Division Chief of Operations. He has over 20 years of Incident Management Team experience and holds qualifications in Operations, Logistics, Plans, Liaison, Information Officer, and Type I Incident Commander. He was Incident Commander of CAL Fire Incident Management Team 5 until he retired from CAL Fire in 2018. After retiring from CAL Fire, Ron Bravo served as the Deputy Chief of Operations with North County Fire Authority in San Mateo County, California.

## **Tim Chavez, Fire Behavior Analyst**

Tim Chavez began his career as a Seasonal Firefighter in 1979 at the CAL Fire Beaumont Forest Fire Station. He attended Colorado State University in Fort Collins and graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Forest Management in 1983. Tim has been on numerous instructor cadres including Field Observer, Situation Unit Leader, and the Fire Behavior series. He was a member of a CAL Fire Incident Command Team from 1999-2020. He served as the Fire Behavior Analyst (FBAN) on CAL Fire Incident Management Team 4, with over 40 deployments as FBAN. In 2013, he promoted to Battalion Chief and is currently assigned to the San Jacinto Battalion. He is a Type 1 Operations Section Chief, Branch Director, Division Supervisor, and Strike Team Leader.

## **Jaime O.Rodriguez, Traffic Engineer**

Jaime is the Founding Principal of Traffic Patterns, a traffic engineering firm based in the San Francisco Bay Area specializing in traffic management, traffic signals, intelligent transportation systems, and technology development. Jaime is also Co-Founder of Smart City Signals and [SchoolRoutes.org](https://www.schoolroutes.org). Smart City Signals is an Internet of Things (IoT) company developing technology to support traffic signal management, bicycle and pedestrian virtual detection, and traffic surveillance, solutions all based over 5G cellular. [SchoolRoutes.org](https://www.schoolroutes.org) is a web portal supporting the delivery of suggested walking and biking routes maps with supporting incentive rewards systems for students. Prior to moving into to the private sector, Jaime spent 20 years working in the public sector as a transportation official for the Cities of Palo Alto, San Jose, Milpitas, and Walnut Creek. Jaime currently serves as the consulting City Traffic Engineer for the Cities of Los Altos, Saratoga, Foster City, Redwood City, Millbrae, and Pleasant Hill. Jaime has a Masters in Transportation Planning and Management from the Mineta Transportation Institute and a Civil Engineering Bachelors from San Jose State University.

## **Eric Scovel, GIS Technical Specialist**

Eric Scovel is a retired Firefighter/Paramedic with 35 years' experience in the fire service, 28 years in the pre-hospital environment, and 14 years on a Type 1 CAL Fire Incident Management Team. Eric became interested in cartography while on his Incident Management Team. After completing Geographic Information System (GIS)/Cartography courses at California State University Chico, his acquired (GIS) skills, combined with years of professional experience, allow him to outline and display world details in a creative and unique way others may not otherwise consider.



## **Eric D. Nickel, Project Manager:**

Originally educated to be a banker, Eric graduated from California State University, Long Beach with a degree in Business Administration, Finance. A fateful summer fighting forest fires radically changed his career path toward public service. He has worked for fire departments in Southern and Northern California. After six successful years as the Fire Chief for the City of Palo Alto and Stanford University, he joined the City of Santa Barbara as their Fire Chief in January 2019. He recently completed a productive two-year assignment and retired after a 33-year career as a professional firefighter.

Eric currently serves as the Executive Director for the Silicon Valley Regional Interoperability Authority (SVRIA). As the Executive Director, Eric serves an 11-member Board of elected officials representing the 2 million plus citizens of the fifth largest county in California. The SVRIA provides 24/7/365 seamless emergency radio services and data transfer between the County and its 15 cities and special districts.

As a fire chief, Eric provided strategic leadership to professional firefighters, emergency medical experts, support staffs, and elected officials. He was responsible for the delivery of community risk reduction and prevention, disaster preparedness and emergency management, fire, rescue, and emergency medical services in the world-class communities of Santa Barbara, Palo Alto and Stanford University. Under his leadership, the fire departments transformed their service delivery models, renegotiated fire services contracts, implemented regional solutions, and achieved international accreditation.

He is a graduate of the National Fire Academy's Executive Fire Officer Program and is professionally credentialed as a Chief Fire Officer through the Commission on Professional Credentialing. He is one of 39 fire chiefs in California Fire Service history to be designated as a Certified Fire Chief through the State of California Board of Fire Services.

Eric served on the Board of Directors and Finance Committee for the League of California Cities and is the Past-President of the League's Fire Chiefs Department. In 2016, he served as the President of the Santa Clara County Fire Chiefs Association when Super Bowl 50 was hosted in the county.

Eric has focused his professional research on fire agency community engagement and public relations programs, using social media as a community link in disasters and creating predictive analytic technology solutions to forecast risk reduction opportunities and predict calls for service. He seeks to use innovative and data-driven solutions to make life safer and to create an all-risk emergency services department ready to meet future challenges and evolving community needs.

Eric has been married for 27 years to Marianna Vasquez Nickel and they have two children