Appendix J-2

Wildfire Evacuation Study

Wildfire Evacuation Study

San Diego State University Evolve Student Housing Project

DECEMBER 2024

Prepared for:

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY
FACILITIES PLANNING, DESIGN, AND CONSTRUCTION
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CBC	California Building Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CHP	California Highway Patrol
City	City of San Diego
County	County of San Diego
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESA	Emergency Services Act
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone
FPP	Fire Protection Plan
FRAP	Fire and Resource Assessment Program
HFHSZ	High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
JIC	Joint Information Center
LRA	Local Responsibility Area
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OA	Operational Area
OES	Office of Emergency Services
POV	personal vehicle
Project or Proposed Project	San Diego State University Evolve Student Housing Project
SDFRD	San Diego Fire and Rescue Department
SDSD	San Diego Sheriff's Department
SDSU	San Diego State University
SDPD	San Diego Police Department
SEMS	State Emergency Management System
SEP	State Emergency Plan
SRA	State Responsibility Area
TEP	Temporary Evacuation Point
TRA	temporary refuge area
UPD	University Police Department
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
WES	Wildfire Evacuation Study
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

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Executive Summary

The California State University/San Diego State University (SDSU) is proposing the development of two new housing complexes on and adjacent to the main SDSU campus, which would provide additional student housing, dining, and auxiliary uses on and adjacent to the northwestern and southern portions of campus. The SDSU campus is in the City of San Diego within the College Area Community Plan Area. The College Area community is characterized by SDSU as a major hub of activity, single-family and multifamily residential uses, and neighborhood commercial developments that serve the surrounding community, including SDSU. As illustrated in Figure 1, Regional Location, the SDSU campus is located along Interstate 8 corridor, approximately 8 miles from downtown San Diego.

The proposed SDSU Evolve Student Housing Project (Project or Proposed Project) proposes two components, the Peninsula Component, which is located on an approximately 10.3-acre site adjacent to the main SDSU campus at the northern terminus of 55th Street (Figure 2, Proposed Peninsula Component Site Plan), and the University Towers East Component, which would be located south of Montezuma Road on an approximately 1.1-acre site, immediately east of the existing University Towers building on the main SDSU campus (Figure 3, Proposed University Towers East Component Site Plan). Development of the Peninsula Component would include demolition of all 13 existing buildings, which presently provide 702 student beds, and the phased development of one 9-story student housing building and five student housing buildings up to 13 stories that would provide a total of approximately 4,450 student beds. The proposed University Towers East Component would develop the existing University Towers parking lot to include a 9-story student housing building that would accommodate approximately 720 student beds. In total, development of the Project would result in 5,170 new student beds (net increase of 4,468 student beds to the main campus inventory).

The Project site is in a Local Responsibility Area, but only the Peninsula Component of the Project, which is adjacent to naturally vegetated canyons, is designated as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The University Towers East Component is not designated as a Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Additionally, given the Project is in an urban setting, a large wildfire advancing through a vast bed of natural fuels towards the Project site is not possible. The closest wildland fuels to the Project site are associated with the Mission Trails Regional Park, approximately 3 miles northeast of the Project site. The communities of San Carlos and Del Cerro, as well as Interstate 8, separate the Project site from these expansive fuel beds. Adjacent to the Peninsula Component site are canyons with naturally vegetated fuels where a fire could originate; however, due to the fuel types (e.g., Diegan coastal sage scrub, eucalyptus woodland, and non-native/ornamental vegetation) and amount of fuels, the likelihood that a fire in these canyons would necessitate an off-campus evacuation is minimized. This risk is further minimized due to the presence of nearby firefighting resources (i.e., San Diego Fire and Rescue Department Station 10 is approximately 2 miles and Station 31 is approximately 2.7 miles from the canyons adjacent to the Peninsula Component site) and the surrounding population, which could identify and report a brush fire quickly.

This Wildfire Evacuation Study has been prepared to establish jurisdictional emergency operations procedures, increase occupant preparedness, and facilitate efficient evacuation in the event of a wildland fire. Herein, information is provided addressing evacuation organization, planning and preparedness, evacuation routes, roadways capacities, contingencies, potential shelter-in-place, and other related issues.

Evacuation is a process by which people are moved from a place where there is immediate or anticipated danger to a safer place (i.e., temporary evacuation point or temporary shelter). When the threat passes, evacuees are able to return to their normal activities or make suitable alternative arrangements. Depending on the emergency, SDSU

Police Department, the City of San Diego, or the County of San Diego may coordinate under Unified Command; therefore, the Wildfire Evacuation Study has been prepared based on the SDSU Campus Emergency Operations Plan, the City of San Diego Emergency Operations Procedures, and the County of San Diego Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan.

The Project does not propose to eliminate any existing evacuation routes and would provide a shelter-in-place alternative for Project occupants due to the incorporations of fire safety features that meet or exceed the requirements of Chapter 7A of the California Building Code (e.g., ignition resistant construction, fuel modification). Considering these facts and others discussed herein, **the Project would not expose people to a significant risk of loss or death involving wildland fires related to evacuation, would not interfere with evacuation response planning, and would not result in inadequate emergency access.**

1 Introduction

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

This Wildfire Evacuation Study (WES) will outline strategies, procedures, recommendations, and organizational structures that can be used to implement a coordinated evacuation effort in the case of a wildfire emergency affecting the proposed San Diego State University (SDSU) Evolve Student Housing Project (Project or Proposed Project). In the onset of a wildfire or other emergency, occupants and visitors will be faced with decisions that need to be made quickly and determined by on-scene first responders or by a collaboration between first responders and designated emergency response teams. Therefore, this WES is to be considered a tool that supports existing pre-plans and provides for occupants who are familiar with the evacuation protocol but is subservient to emergency event-specific directives provided by agencies managing the event.

This WES was prepared based on guidelines and procedures established in the SDSU Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Synopsis (SDSU 2021), as well as the City of San Diego (City) Emergency Operations Procedures (City of San Diego 2018), and County of San Diego Operational Area (OA) EOP (County of San Diego 2022a). The format and content of this report is consistent with the recommendations of the Evacuation Annex of the County EOP. The SDSU EOP is in the process of being updated and, therefore, is not publicly available for review; however, the SDSU EOP Synopsis, as well as a complete copy of the City and County OA EOP, can be downloaded at the following links:

SDSU EOP Synopsis: https://bfa.sdsu.edu/safety/emergency/emerplan/2021_eop_public_synopsis.pdf

City EOP: https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/humanresources/pdf/ar/ar101.pdf

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

1.1 Project Description

The California State University (CSU)/SDSU is proposing the development of two new housing complexes on and adjacent to the main SDSU campus, which would provide additional student housing, dining, and auxiliary uses on and adjacent to the northwestern and southern portions of campus. The SDSU campus is in the City of San Diego (City) within the College Area Community Plan Area. The College Area community is characterized by SDSU as a major hub of activity, single-family and multifamily residential uses, and neighborhood commercial developments that serve the surrounding community, including SDSU. As illustrated in Figure 1, Project Vicinity Map, the SDSU campus is located along Interstate 8 corridor, approximately 8 miles from downtown San Diego.

The Project proposes two components, the Peninsula Component, which is located on an approximately 10.3-acre site adjacent to the main SDSU campus at the northern terminus of 55th Street (Figure 2, Proposed Peninsula Component Site Plan), and the University Towers East Component, which would be located south of Montezuma Road on an approximately 1.1-acre site, immediately east of the existing University Towers building on the main SDSU campus (Figure 3, Proposed University Towers East Component Site Plan). Development of the Peninsula

Component would include demolition of all 13 existing buildings, which presently provide 702 student beds, and the phased development of one 9-story student housing building and five student housing buildings up to 13 stories that would provide a total of approximately 4,450 student beds. The proposed University Towers East Component would develop the existing University Towers parking lot to include a 9-story student-housing building that would accommodate approximately 720 student beds. In total, development of the Project would result in 5,170 new student beds (net increase of 4,468 student beds to the main campus inventory).

SOURCE: AERIAL - SANGIS IMAGERY 2023

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0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 1
Project Vicinity
Wildfire Evacuation Plan for the SDSU Evolve Student Housing Project

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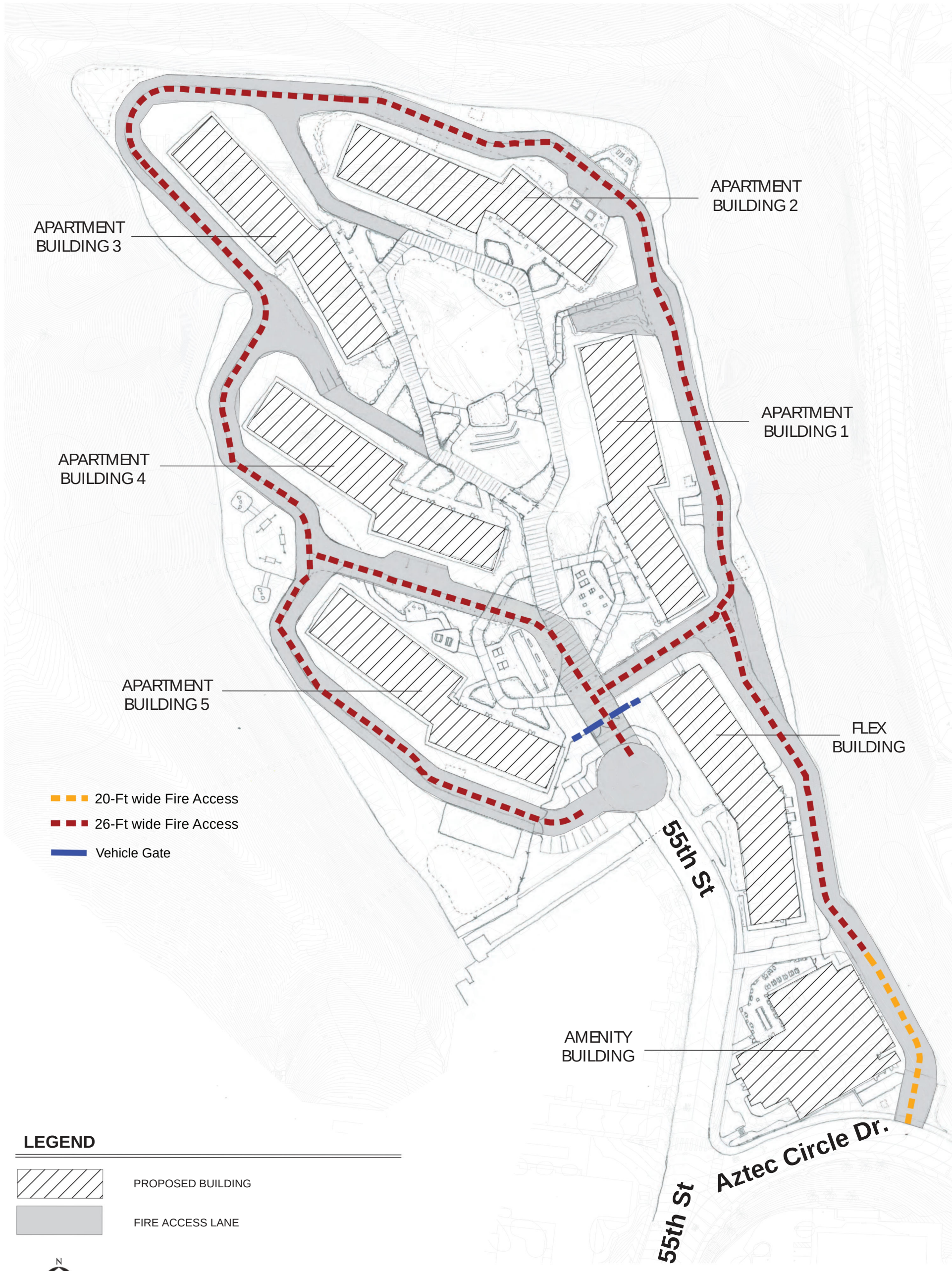

SOURCE: SDSU/KPFF 2024

Z:\Projects\154600 CSU MEA\154612 SDSU Evolve Student Housing\MAPDOC\Tech

FIGURE **2**

Proposed Peninsula Component Site Plan

Wildfire Evacuation Plan for the SDSU Evolve Student Housing Project

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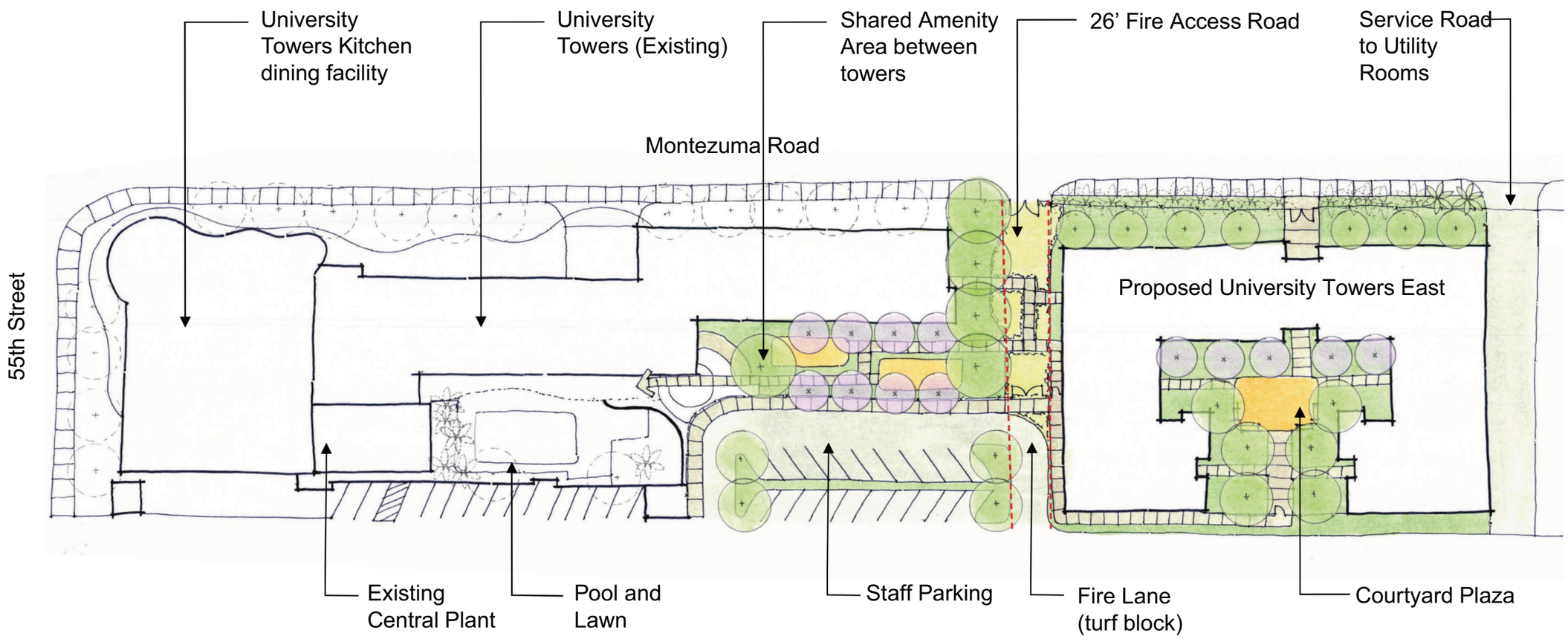

SOURCE: SDSU 2024

FIGURE 3
Proposed University Towers East Component Site Plan
Wildfire Evacuation Plan for the SDSU Evolve Student Housing Project

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1.2 Applicable Regulations, Standards and Planning Tools

1.2.1 Federal

1.2.1.1 Disaster Mitigation Act

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

1.2.1.2 National Incident Management System

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

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

1.2.1.3 Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act

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

1.2.2 State

1.2.2.1 Fire Hazard Severity Zones

To assist each fire agency in addressing its responsibility area, California Department of Forestry and Fire (CAL FIRE) uses a severity classification system to identify areas or zones of severity for fire hazards within the state. CAL FIRE is required to map these zones for State Responsibility Areas (SRA) and identify Very High FHSZ for Local Responsibility Areas (LRA). The Peninsula Component site is located within a Very High FHSZ in a Local Responsibility Area and the University Towers East Component is not located in a FHSZ.

1.2.2.2 California Wildland-Urban Interface Code

On September 20, 2005, the California Building Standards Commission approved the Office of the State Fire Marshal's emergency regulations amending the California Building Code (CBC) (California Code of Regulations

[CCR] Title 24, Part 2). Section 701A of the CBC includes regulations addressing materials and construction methods for exterior wildfire exposure and applies to new buildings located in State Responsibility Areas or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Local Response Areas.

1.2.2.3 California Fire Code

The 2022 California Fire Code (24 CCR, Part 9) establishes regulations to safeguard against the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises. The Fire Code also establishes requirements intended to provide safety for and assistance to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. The provisions of the Fire Code apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure throughout California. The Fire Code includes regulations regarding fire-resistance-rated construction, fire protection systems such as alarm and sprinkler systems, fire services features such as fire apparatus access roads, means of egress, fire safety during construction and demolition, and wildland-urban interface areas. The CSU system and the SDSU campus are subject to the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, which encompasses the California Building Code (24 CCR, Part 2) and the California Fire Code (24 CCR, Part 9).

1.2.2.4 California Emergency Services Act

The California Emergency Services Act (California Government Code, Section 8550, et seq.), provides for the creation of an Office of Emergency Services to assign and coordinate functions and duties to be performed during an emergency, facilitate mutual aid, and assign resources (including manpower and facilities) throughout the state for dealing with any emergency that may occur (Cal OES 2024a).

California State Emergency Plan

The 2023 California State Emergency Plan (SEP) provides an overview of how the state prepares, mitigates, responds, and recovers from emergencies in California. The plan is a requirement of the California Emergency Services Act (ESA), and describes:

- Mitigation programs
- Resource mobilization
- California's hazards and vulnerabilities
- Emergency planning and preparedness
- Roles of government during an emergency
- Integrating considerations for people with Access and Functional Needs
- The state's emergency management organization
- Mutual aid
- Public information
- Whole Community Planning
- Response/Recovery operations
- Plan development and maintenance
- California Recovery Support Functions
- California Emergency Support Functions
- Continuity of government and essential functions

San Diego State University Emergency Operations Plan

As required by the California Emergency Service Act, the SDSU EOP establishes policy, procedures, guidelines, organizational structure and responsibilities for response during campus emergencies. This document is consistent with the NIMS, the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and Incident Command

System. The plan provides guidelines for an all-hazards approach to mitigate harmful effects from potential hazards whether they are natural, technological or human-caused.

1.2.2.5 California Office of Emergency Services

The California Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for the coordination of overall state agency response to disasters and assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

Standardized Emergency Management System

SEMS is the cornerstone of California's emergency response system and the fundamental structure for the response phase of emergency management. It unifies all elements of California's emergency management community into a single integrated system and standardizes key elements. SEMS incorporates:

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

1.2.2.6 Executive Order 1056: California State University Emergency Management

This policy requires each CSU campus to develop and maintain an emergency management program that can be activated when a hazardous condition, natural or man-made disaster reaches, or has the potential for reaching, proportions beyond the capacity of routine campus operations. SDSU has developed their own EOP and the SDSU Safe App, described below.

1.2.3 Regional

1.2.3.1 San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

The purpose of the County's Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (County of San Diego 2017) is to identify the County's hazards, review and assess past disaster occurrences, estimate the probability of future occurrences, and set goals to mitigate potential risks to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural and human-made hazards. An important San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan component is the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), which educates community members about disaster preparedness and trains them in basic response skills, including fire safety.

1.2.3.2 San Diego County Emergency Operations Plan

The 2022 San Diego County EOP describes a comprehensive emergency management system that provides for a planned response to disaster situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, terrorism, and

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

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

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

1.2.3.4 County of SD Resilience Review Report: Wildland Fires

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

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

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

1.2.3.5 City of San Diego Emergency Operations Procedures

The City's Emergency Operations Procedures is an Administrative Regulation adopted to facilitate effective operations during emergency incidents and disasters and is in accordance with the State of California's SEMS and the NIMS. The Emergency Operations Procedures set up protocol for the control and coordination of on-scene emergency operations including the designation of an Incident Commander, establish Incident Command Posts, conduct response operations according to departmental protocols and SEMS/NIMS principles, request assistance from other City departments for support as needed, and inform senior City officials as appropriate.

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2 Campus and Regional Evacuation Planning

This WES was prepared based on the SDSU EOP, City Emergency Operations Procedures, and the County EOP. To establish a framework for implementing well-coordinated evacuations, SDSU's EOP has adopted evacuation procedures in accordance with the State of California's SEMS and the NIMS. Large-scale evacuations are complex, multijurisdictional efforts that require coordination between many agencies and organizations. Emergency services and other public safety organizations play key roles in ensuring that an evacuation is effective, efficient, and safe.

Evacuation is a process by which people are moved from a place where there is immediate or anticipated danger, to a safer place (e.g., temporary evacuation point, temporary shelter). When the threat passes, evacuees are able to return to their normal activities, or to make suitable alternative arrangements. Depending on the scale of the evacuation, the agency responsible for coordinating an evacuation in the Incident Command System may evolve, starting with the SDSU Emergency Operations (University Police Department [UPD]) for campus only events, then coordination with the City (San Diego Police Department [SDPD]) for events that impact the campus and surrounding City communities, and potentially the County of San Diego (San Diego County Sheriff's Department) for large-scale evacuation events that impact multiple jurisdictions. The responding fire department would be San Diego Fire and Rescue Department (SDFRD), and evacuations of the area would be directed by SDPD in coordination with UPD.

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

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

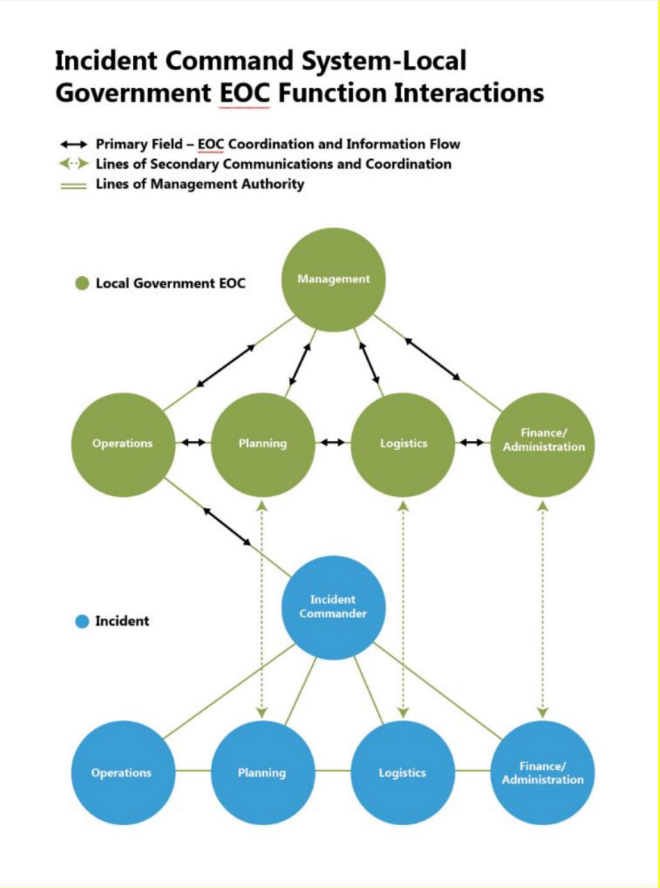
At the time of this WES's preparation, there is no encompassing emergency evacuation plan available for the San Diego region. This WES is consistent with SDSU, City, and County evacuation planning standards and can be integrated into a regional evacuation plan and other pre-plans if the area officials and stakeholders (CAL FIRE, SDFRD, UPD, SDPD, County OES, SDSD, SDCFA, and others) complete one.

2.1 Campus, Local and Regional Emergency Operations

This WES incorporates concepts and protocols practiced throughout San Diego County. The County's OA EOP and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement set forth basic protocols which dictate who is responsible for an evacuation effort and how regional resources will be requested and coordinated. The following overview contains information from and is consistent with the SDSU EOP, City Emergency Operations Procedures and San Diego County EOP.

First responders are responsible for determining initial protective actions before Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and emergency management personnel have an opportunity to convene and gain situational awareness. Initial protective actions are shared/communicated to local EOCs and necessary support agencies as soon as possible to ensure an effective, coordinated evacuation. Exhibit 1 summarizes the functional interactions of local government EOCs under the Incident Command System.

Exhibit 1. Incident Command System Local Government EOC Functional Interactions



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

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

2.2 Evacuation Objectives

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

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

The lead agency for evacuating the SDSU campus is UPD and for the surrounding communities is SDPD. Unified Command will assess and evaluate the need for evacuations with cooperating agencies, and UPD and/or SDPD will

order and conduct evacuations according to established procedures, which are outlined in the SDSU EOP, City Emergency Operations Procedures and/or County EOP. Additionally, as part of the Unified Command, the UPD and/or SDPD will identify available and appropriate evacuation routes and coordinate evacuation traffic management with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the California Highway Patrol (CHP), other supporting agencies, and jurisdictions.

2.3 Evacuation Coordination Process

The decision to evacuate an area is not made lightly and results in a substantial effect on public safety resources. The following process describes how emergency evacuation decisions on campus and within the OA will be coordinated, allowing emergency managers and other supporting response organizations to make collaborative decisions, and is based on the Evacuation Coordination Process description detailed in the San Diego County EOP Evacuation Annex (County of San Diego 2022b).

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

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

v. The Director of Emergency Services or designee or the Policy Group if it is established will coordinate with City Managers and other leaders within the OA to identify strategic decisions that will:

- Gain regional situational awareness
- Evaluate public information needs
- Establish a schedule for internal and external updates
- Consider a local Emergency Proclamation
- Evaluate health and welfare of affected occupants
- Consider additional protective actions
    - Determine next steps

3. The OA EOC JIC will coordinate emergency public information to the public in accordance with procedures established in Annex L Emergency Public Information of the County's OA EOP or in accordance with Section 7.5.2 of the SEP, Emergency Public Information.

i. The OA EOC may support the evacuation response according to the SEP or OA EOP and:

- Coordinate transportation for those who need assistance through the activation of emergency transportation services agreements.
- Coordinate support for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs during the evacuation process, which may include, but is not limited to, the provision of assistance with wayfinding, supervision, and language interpretation.
- Coordinate and communicate with non-governmental organizations including but not limited to the private sector, community-based organizations, and faith-based organizations to utilize services and resources available to support the response.
- Coordinate the provision of accessible care and shelter services.

2.4 Evacuation Response Operations

An evacuation of any area requires significant coordination among numerous public, private, and community/non-governmental organizations. Wildfire evacuations will typically allow time for responders to conduct evacuation notification in advance of an immediate threat to life safety; giving occupants time to gather belongings and make arrangements for evacuation. On the other hand, other threats, including wildfires igniting nearby, may occur with little or no notice and certain evacuation response operations will not be feasible (for example, establishing contra flow[1] requires between 24 to 72 hours to be implemented; a no-notice event will not allow for contra flow to be established). Every attempt will be made to assist people with safe evacuation, and risk to first responders is an

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

additional important consideration. People are encouraged to evacuate early and to help their neighbors, friends, and family evacuate if doing so will not cause danger to themselves or others. Additional information on safe evacuation and resources on evacuation preparedness can be found in Appendix A, San Diego County Emergency Preparedness Resources and Appendix B, Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide.

2.4.1 Emergency Communications

As demonstrated during large and localized evacuations occurring throughout San Diego County over the last 15 years, an important component to successful evacuation is early assessment of the situation and early notification via managed evacuation warnings and orders. SDSU utilizes multiple methods to alert students, faculty/staff and visitors of an on-campus or local emergency, which includes push notifications via the SDSU Safe App, text messages, campus social media, and email. The SDSU Safe App provides campus emergency status updates to users through instant push notifications and provides access to university safety resources. For City and County notifications, emergency information is made available through radio, television, social media/internet, neighborhood patrol car, aerial public address notifications, and Alert San Diego (a regional notification system that sends telephone notifications to occupants and businesses within San Diego County impacted by, or in danger of being impacted by, an emergency or disaster). Alert San Diego is used by emergency response personnel to notify at-risk occupants and businesses with information on the event and/or actions (such as evacuation, shelter-in-place, gas leak, missing person, etc.) they are advised to implement. The TTY/TDD capable system utilizes the region's 911 database, provided by the local telephone company(ies), to contact landline telephones whether listed or unlisted. Because the system uses the 911 database, only landline numbers are in the system. Voice over Internet Protocol and cellular telephones and email addresses must be registered for use by the system to receive voice, text, and email messages. Additional information on emergency communications in San Diego County can be found in Appendix C, Quick Reference Guide.

2.4.2 Evacuation Points and Shelters

When UPD the City, and/or County implements an evacuation order, they will coordinate with the Incident Commander and local EOC to decide on a location to use as a TEP. American Red Cross representatives located in the County EOC and/or ICP, along with the County EOC Care & Shelter Branch will coordinate the locations to be used as emergency shelters if necessary. The County EOC staff may assist, as requested, in the coordination of an evacuation in an incorporated city. SDSU will utilize the SDSU Safe App to notify campus occupants of evacuation or emergency alerts. The SDSD Dispatch Center in conjunction with the County EOC and JIC will utilize the Alert San Diego system, social media, radio, television, IPAWS, etc. to direct evacuees to the established TEP or shelter. Local jurisdictions all have access to the same alert and warning tools as the OA and should follow their internal protocols for sharing information with the public. Temporary evacuation points will serve as temporary safe zones for evacuees, but they generally do not provide any services, such as food, water, restrooms, etc. Emergency shelters are opened when at least one overnight stay is necessary. Basic services are provided at emergency shelters, which includes meals, accessible shower facilities, dormitory management, health, and behavioral health services. Some temporary evacuation points may be suitable to be converted into an emergency shelter location, if necessary and available. Possible shelters and assembly areas that can provide at least short-term refuge and that would be designated by the University during an evacuation are identified annually on the campus Emergency Evacuation Assembly Points Map (refer to Figure 4, Evacuation Routes).

Other refuge sites are available within urbanized areas surrounding the Project site, south of Montezuma Boulevard. If there are occupants unable to evacuate or in need of transportation assistance to get to a TEP or shelter, the

UPD, SDPD, or SDSD may establish transportation points to collect and transport people without transportation resources to evacuation points. These transportation points should be large, well-known sites such as shopping centers, libraries, and schools. Transportation should be accessible to all populations, including people with disabilities and other access and functional needs.

2.4.3 Pet Evacuations

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

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

In most cases, Department of Animal Services and the OA EOC will coordinate and attempt to co-locate animal shelters with people shelters. As detailed in Section 3.3.2, Animal Evacuations, the Project would not allow for pets and it is the recommendation of the WES

2.4.4 Shelter-in-Place

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

The decision on whether to evacuate or shelter-in-place is carefully considered with the timing and nature of the incident. Sheltering-in-place is the preferred method of protection for people that are not directly impacted or in the direct path of a hazard. This will reduce congestion and transportation demand on the major transportation routes for those that have been directed to evacuate by police or fire personnel.

The SDSU UPD/OEM approach to shelter in place is consistent with the County of San Diego's (2022) evacuation approach that states:

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

The proposed structures associated with the Project would be built with ignition-resistant materials (e.g., Class A roofs, stucco exterior, interior sprinklers and defensible) and fuel management, which enables sheltering in place as a contingency option when it is considered safer than evacuation.

3 SDSU Evolve Student Housing Evacuation Procedures

3.1 Relocation/Evacuation

The Project proposes the development of six multistory apartment buildings that will provide 4,450 student beds on the Peninsula Component site and one multistory apartment building that will provide 720 student beds on the University Towers East Component site. Although some percentage of Project occupants would have access to a personal vehicle, Project occupants would be required to follow the evacuation protocols detailed in the SDSU EOP, which requires students to first evacuate to a designated assembly point prior to evacuating in a personal vehicle (POV). SDSU campus evacuation protocol is as follows depending on whether the evacuation is full campus or staged:

1. Full Campus Evacuation (Immediate threat to life safety)
    - Evacuate immediately (depending on threat to campus)
    - To include residential students
    - In the event of a "full evacuation", all students, faculty and staff, with the possible exception of those personnel responding to the incident, will be asked to evacuate campus immediately.
    - Students being relocated to shelters or hotels are instructed to prepare an overnight bag, gather essential items and to report to ENS Playfield 700 and await further instruction on transportation. Transportation pick-up for student relocation will be the Viejas Arena parking lot and will be coordinated with EOC and Housing officials.
    - Students awaiting personal transportation (POV) off campus are instructed to prepare an overnight bag, gather essential items and report to ENS Playfield 700. Pick up for POV's will be in parking structure 12.
    - Residential Housing staff must make accommodations for students who are not on campus at the time of evacuation. This could be a several hour window before students arrive on campus (due to off-campus jobs, etc.) and require transportation or alternate housing.
2. Staged Evacuation (Advanced notice of potential threat to life safety)
    - Non-residential students will be asked to leave campus immediately.
    - Employees and Residential students will be instructed to remain on campus until commuter students have exited. Employees and residential students will be instructed to leave campus immediately thereafter.
    - Students being relocated to shelters or hotels are instructed to prepare an overnight bag, gather essential items and to report to ENS Playfield 700 and await further instruction on transportation. Transportation pick for student relocation will be the Viejas Arena parking lot and will be coordinated with EOC and Housing officials.
    - Students awaiting personal transportation (POV) off campus are instructed to prepare an overnight bag, gather essential items and report to ENS Playfield 700. Pick up for POVs will be in parking structure 12.

- Residential Housing staff must make accommodations for students who are not on campus at the time of evacuation. This could be a several hour window before students arrive on campus (due to off-campus jobs, etc.) and require transportation or alternate housing.

Notice will be provided on when the campus will reopen (please check campus website, social media and media outlets for additional information on reopening).

3.2 Civilian and Firefighter Evacuation Contingency

While pre-planned evacuation is the preferred type of evacuation, there are numerous examples of people sheltering in their homes, in hardened structures, in community buildings, in swimming pools, and in cleared or ignition-resistant landscape open air areas. The preference will always be early evacuation following the "Ready, Set, Go!" model, but there exists the potential for unforeseen civilian evacuation issues, and having a contingency plan will provide direction in these situations that may result in saved lives.

Potential problems during wildfire evacuation from the Project include:

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

It is recommended that the SDSU Office of Housing Administration alongside the Office of Emergency Management and UPD conduct concerted pre-planning efforts focusing on evacuation contingency planning for resident populations when it is considered safer to temporary seek a safer refuge than evacuation. SDSU Evolve Student Housing structures would allow for the possibility of temporary sheltering while structures in surrounding communities would not typically be considered ignition-resistant and, therefore, not appropriate for temporary refuge.

3.2.1 Safety Zones

The International Fire Service Training Association (Goodson and Adams, 1998) defines "safety zones" as areas mostly devoid of fuel, which are large enough to assure that flames and/or dangerous levels of radiant heat will not reach the personnel occupying them. Areas of bare ground, burned over areas, paved areas, and bodies of water can all be used as safety zones. The size of the area needed for a safety zone is determined by fuel types, its location on slopes and its relation to topographic features (chutes and saddles) as well as observed fire behavior. Safety zones should never be located in topographic saddles, chutes or gullies. High winds, steep slopes, or heavy fuel loads may increase the area needed for a safety zone.

The National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group's Glossary of Wildland Fire Terminology provides the following definitions for safety zones (NWCG 2024):

> *Safety Zone*. An area cleared of flammable materials used for escape in the event the line is outflanked or in case a spot fire causes fuels outside the control line to render the line unsafe. In firing operations, crews progress so as to maintain a safety zone close at hand allowing the fuels inside the control line to be consumed before going ahead. Safety zones may also be constructed

> as integral parts of fuel breaks; they are greatly enlarged areas, which can be used with relative safety by firefighters and their equipment in the event of blowup in the vicinity.

According to the National Wildland Fire Coordinating Groups, safety zone(s):

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

The definition for a safety zone includes provisions for separation distance between the firefighter and the flames of at least four times the maximum continuous flame height. Distance separation is the radius from the center of the safety zone to the nearest fuels. Safety zones are available within the Project site, but the SDSU Sport's Deck, Viejas Arena and adjacent sports fields, south of the Project site, offer the best possibility for a safety zone for firefighter use. The Project community will include the ability for firefighters to seek safety zones within the Project site, but identification of other potential safety zones will require additional focused study by San Diego Fire and Rescue Department and other fire and law enforcement agencies.

3.2.2 Temporary Firefighter Refuge Areas

FIRESCOPE California (Firefighting Resources of Southern California Organized for Potential Emergencies) was formed by legislative action to form a partnership between all facets of local, rural, and metropolitan fire departments, CAL FIRE and federal fire agencies. FIRESCOPE defines a contingency plan when it is not possible to retreat to a safety zone. This contingency includes establishment of firefighter TRAs, which are defined as (FIRESCOPE California 2013):

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

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

FIRESCOPE appropriately notes that although safety zones and viable escape routes shall always be identified in the WUI environment, they may not be immediately available should the fire behavior increase unexpectedly. Often a TRA is more accessible in the WUI environment. A TRA will provide temporary shelter and short-term relief

from an approaching fire without the use of a fire shelter and allow the responders to develop an alternate plan to safely survive the increase in fire behavior.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3 Social Aspects of Wildfire Evacuation

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

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

perceptions (Aguirre 1994; Drabek 1991; Fitzpatrick and Mileti 1994; Gordon 2006; Collins 2004) and are not unpredictable. In summary, warnings received from credible sources by people who are aware (or have been made aware) of the potential risk, have the effect of an orderly decision process that typically results in successful evacuation. This success is heightened when evacuations are not foreign to occupants (Quarantelli and Dynes 1977; Lindell and Perry 2004) as is recommended within the Project area. Further, in all but the rarest circumstances, evacuees will be receiving information from credible sources during an evacuation. It would be anticipated that law enforcement and/or fire personnel would be on site to help direct traffic and would be viewed by evacuees as knowledgeable and credible.

3.3.1 Evacuation of Special Populations and Individuals with Access and Functional Needs

Vogt (1990, 1991) defines special populations as those groups of people who, because of their special situations or needs, require different planning strategies from those of the general population. Special needs populations, more commonly referred to as access and functional needs (AFN) populations, include those in institutions or special facilities, those with disabilities in homes, those who need care, children, and others who cannot provide for their own evacuation if necessitated. The special needs population is concentrated in facilities but is also widespread in terms of facility locations and those who live in campus housing. Special needs populations that potentially would reside in the Project include people with disabilities, the hearing or visually impaired, foreign speaking, visitors passing through the area, and temporary visitors such as day workers.

People with AFN refers to individuals with physical, intellectual, or developmental disabilities, chronic conditions, injuries, limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking; older adults; children; people living in institutionalized settings, or those who are low-income, homeless, pregnant or transportation disadvantaged, including, but not limited to, those who are dependent on public transportation or are pregnant (Cal OES 2023b).

Special populations and temporary visitors may not have knowledge of the area's fire hazard, they may not know how to react in a fire emergency, and they may not understand what they are being told to do. To ensure all members of the community understand the emergency alerts and resources available, Unified Command should use accessible messaging and communication methods. Individuals with AFN may not be able to or need assistance to evacuate themselves. Individuals with AFN should create a personal emergency plan for themselves and, if necessary, their service animals. The Fire Safety Coordinator will include information to occupants regarding how to notify SDSU of special needs, so that accommodations for their notification, transportation, or other special requirements can be provided during an emergency evacuation. Occupants will be advised of their options during an emergency by law enforcement or fire officials.

Students or occupants who need assistance should meet with their Student Disability Services Counselor and Resident Advisor to discuss the assistance needed for emergency evacuation and establish a plan.

3.3.2 Animal Evacuations

Animal evacuations present a host of challenges that may affect the overall successful movement of people and their possessions out of harm's way. For example, livestock owners do not always have the means to load and trailer their livestock out of the area. Further, most wildfire evacuation relief shelters or commercial lodging facilities do not allow people to bring in pets or other animals. Sorensen and Vogt (2006) indicate that an issue receiving

increasing attention is what evacuees do with pets or other animals such as livestock when they leave their homes and whether having pets or animals impacts their decision to evacuate.

The Project would not accommodate pets or livestock on site. However, some residents may have service animals. In partnership with Student Disability Services, all ESA and service animal policies for housing are managed by housing for students with an approved ESA or service animal. The guidelines established for students with either type of animal are driven by the policy issued by the Chancellor's Office, which is incorporated into the ESA and Service Animal agreement. The agreement is signed by the student upon our approval of an ESA or if they have a service animal.

3.3.3 Re-Entry Procedures

An important component of evacuations is the population re-entry process. Guidance and procedures to ensure a coordinated, safe, and orderly re-entry into campus facilities will be provided by SDSU OEM and UPD, and SDPD for surrounding neighborhoods following an incident. Relevant re-entry procedures are provided in the SDSU EOP, and County OA EOP. Campus repopulation will be initiated by the SDSU OEM or UPD.

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

4 SDSU Evolve Housing Project Evacuation Analysis

4.1 CEQA Significance Standards

The CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, Wildfire and Hazards and Hazardous Materials, establish the significance criteria that apply to an evaluation of a project's potentially significant impacts relative to wildfire related risks. Relevant to this Study and the Project, those criteria include whether a proposed project would:

- Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; or
- Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires

As described in Section 4.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and Section 4.16, Wildfire, of the Project's Draft Environmental Impact Report, the CEQA criteria related to potential wildfire related impacts (Wildfire criteria [b] through [d]) do not apply to the Proposed Project for numerous reasons including, without limitations, the nature of the Project, its location, and the improvements proposed for the Project.

Neither CEQA nor the CSU establishes a time-based threshold for evaluating the potential significance of project impacts with respect to the CEQA criteria quoted above. Public safety, not time, is the guiding consideration for evaluating impacts related to emergency evacuation. The following subsections discuss the potential impacts related to a wildfire evacuation. Based on the applicable CEQA significance criteria, the analysis concludes that the Proposed Project would not (i) impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; (ii) expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires; or (iii) substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

4.2 Wildfire Evacuation Analysis

Safely undertaking large-scale evacuations is a complicated process that involves many factors that cannot necessarily be determined in advance. Evacuations are fluid and timeframes may vary widely depending on numerous factors, including, among other things, the number of vehicles and/or pedestrians evacuating, the road capacity to accommodate evacuating vehicles, occupants' awareness and preparedness, evacuation messaging and direction, and on-site law enforcement control.

The Project would be located in an area that is described as an urban-wildland intermix, which is characterized by the higher-density urban development around the canyons and hillsides that are characteristic of the region. As stated previously, the Peninsula Component is located adjacent to a naturally vegetated canyon and is designated as a Very High FHSZ in a LRA, whereas the University Towers East Component is not located adjacent to naturally vegetated open space and is not designated as a FHSZ. Given this context and the proposed net increase of approximately 4,468 student beds across seven apartment-style dormitories, the evacuation of residents as a result of fire in the vicinity of the Project site is possible; however, as detailed below and in the Project's Fire Protection Plan (FPP) (Dudek 2024), given the location of the Project and type and density of available fuels, the likelihood of

the Project evacuating, or needing to evacuate, as a result of wildfire is low. Regardless, to maintain a conservative approach to fire safety and evacuation, the following sections analyze Project impacts related to a wildfire evacuation.

4.2.1 Wildfire Risk

As discussed further in the Project's FPP, fire history is an important component of understanding the potential fire risk for the Project. Fire history data provides valuable information regarding fire spread, fire frequency, ignition sources, and vegetation/fuel mosaics across a given landscape. One important use for this information is as a tool for pre-planning. It is advantageous to know which areas may have burned recently and therefore may provide a tactical defense position, what type of fire burned on the site, and how a fire may spread.

Fire history data is available through the CAL FIRE Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) database. According to available data from CAL FIRE in the FRAP database, nine fires greater than 10 acres have burned within 5 miles of the Project Site since the beginning of the historical fire data record with the oldest fire occurring in 1944 and the largest fire that burned 270,686 acres occurring in 2003 (Cedar Fire). Of the nine fires, none have burned on site with the nearest being an unnamed 1944 fire that burned within approximately 90 feet of the Peninsula Component site and approximately 0.25 miles from the University Towers East Component site. Recorded wildfires within 5 miles range from approximately 107 acres to approximately 270,686 acres and the average fire size is approximately 31,878 acres, or 2,027 acres if not including the Cedar Fire. Fire history for the general vicinity of the Project Site is illustrated in Figure 7 of the FPP.

Since the Cedar Fire in 2003, there have been two more recent fires that are not included in the fire record, fire greater than 10 acres within 5 miles of the Project, which can largely be attributed to increased development in this area. As development urbanizes an area it makes the spread of wildfire less likely due to the presence of infrastructure that is non-combustible or less likely to ignite than natural fuels. Additionally, as an area develops, additional emergency response resources are provided, which allow for a quick response, reducing the spread of fire and the need for evacuations.

Given the Project is in an urban setting, a large wildfire advancing through a vast bed of natural fuels towards the Project site is not possible. The closest wildland fuels are associated with the Mission Trails Regional Park, approximately 3 miles northeast of the Project site. The communities of San Carlos and Del Cerro, as well as Interstate 8 separate the Project site from these expansive fuel beds. Adjacent to the Peninsula Component site are canyons with naturally vegetated fuels where a fire could originate; however, as detailed in the Project's FPP (Dudek 2024b), due to the fuel types (e.g., Diegan coastal sage scrub, eucalyptus woodland, and non-native/ornamental vegetation) and amount of fuels, the likelihood that a fire in these canyons would necessitate an off-campus evacuation is minimized. The risk is further minimized due to the presence of nearby firefighting resources (i.e., SDFRD Station 10 is approximately 2 miles and SDFRD Station 31 is approximately 2.7 miles from the canyons adjacent to the Peninsula Component site) and the surrounding population, which could identify and report a brush fire quickly.

The recent 2024 Montezuma/Fairmount Fire, which ignited off of Montezuma Road southwest of the Project site at approximately 1:30 p.m. on October 31, 2024, burning approximately 37 acres, provides an example of what would occur if a fire ignited in any of the canyons within the Project vicinity. SDFRD provided initial response to the canyon fire and mutual aid from surrounding jurisdictions and CAL FIRE was requested and actively engaged in firefighting activities within one hour of initial response. Simultaneously, an AlertSanDiego notification was issued with information (i.e., road closures and temporary evacuation points) and evacuation orders for evacuation zones

SDC-1988, SDC-1902, SDC-1991 and SDC-1994, and evacuation warnings for evacuation zones SDC-1992 SDC-1993. The SDSU campus, which is in evacuation zone SDC-1905, was not issued an evacuation warning, evacuation order, or shelter-in-place order. SDPD with the support of UPD went door to door notifying at-risk residents of the evacuation orders for neighborhoods adjacent to SDSU. A TEP opened at the Allied Gardens Recreation Center and Hardy Elementary School was evacuated to Viejas Arena. All evacuation orders were lifted by 9:28 p.m. (County of San Diego 2024) and SDFRD was able to have the fire 80% contained by 4:45 p.m. the following day (SDFD 2024). There were no civilian or firefighter injuries or casualties due to the fire or evacuation; a singular structure was lost in the fire (Acevedo 2024). Similarly, during the 2019 Fairmount Fire, which occurred in another nearby canyon and was less than 10 acres, the SDSU campus was not evacuated, nor was there any reported loss of life or property.

With consideration for the recent Montezuma/Fairmont Fire, fire history indicates that there has been only one fire greater than 10 acres within 5 miles of the Project site in the last 20 years. With consideration for the VHFHSZ designation for the Peninsula Component Site, the Project has prepared a site specific FPP that establishes fire risk based on topography, climate and fuels, and includes fire behavior modeling. The FPP concluded based on fire environment, fire history and fuel load modeling that fire risk in the canyons adjacent to the Peninsula Component site is moderate and low to moderate in post-Project conditions.

4.2.2 Wildfire Evacuation

As discussed in the previous section, the Project would be located in an urban setting such that a large wildfire advancing through a vast bed of natural fuels towards the Project site is not likely; as discussed in the Project's FPP, fire risk in the canyons adjacent to the Project in post-Project conditions is considered low to moderate and, further, the relatively small size of the canyon does not provide sufficient natural cover to fuel a large wildfire. Further, due to the Peninsula Component Site's designation of a VHFHSZ in an LRA, the Peninsula Component Site would be required to comply with all CBC and CFC codes applicable to development in a VHFHSZ (i.e., CBC Chapter 7A and CFC Chapter 49), which includes requirements for ignition resistant construction, emergency access, and defensible space that have shown to reduce fire behavior and fire risk (Knapp et al. 2021; CBIA 2022). Although a large wildfire advancing toward the Project site is not likely for these reasons, to be conservative this analysis considers the potential Project impacts related to evacuation if a fire were to occur in the canyon adjacent to the Peninsula Component site.

Targeted Evacuations

Current evacuation practice in the City and County of San Diego is targeted evacuation, which typically targets the scope of the evacuation to only the area in immediate danger and placing a larger area on standby for evacuation; targeted evacuation has replaced mass evacuation as the standard protocol for conducting evacuations. This practice allows for better evacuation operations, reduces gridlock, and reserves sufficient travel way for emergency vehicles.

Target evacuations are possible due to technological advancements and improved evacuation strategies that were learned from prior wildfire evacuation events. This improved approach is reflected in EOPs and the experience of the people tasked with coordinating emergency events and is many times more capable of managing evacuations. With the technology in use today, (e.g., SDSU Safe App, the County of San Diego's AlertSanDiego emergency notification system (a.k.a., Genasys Protect), evacuations are more strategic and surgical than in the past, evacuating smaller areas at highest risk and phasing evacuation traffic so that it flows more evenly and minimizes the surges that may slow an evacuation. Mass evacuation scenarios where large populations are all directed to

leave simultaneously, resulting in traffic delays, are thereby avoided, and those populations most at risk safely evacuate.

Often in an evacuation, emergency managers will conduct phased evacuations by issuing an evacuation warning or order for an entire predetermined evacuation zone. A complete map of all evacuation zones for San Diego County can be accessed on the Genasys Protect website. It is important to be familiar with the evacuation zone you reside in, and those around you, so you can be prepared to evacuate promptly if an evacuation order is determined for your designated zone.

The SDSU campus, including the Peninsula Component site, is within evacuation zone SDC-1905. The University Towers East Component site is in evacuation zone SDC-1996. A complete map of all evacuation zones in the County can be accessed at:

https://protect.genasys.com/search?z=14.570532360577667&latlon=32.77219491397284%2C-117.07362871836989.

Evacuation Assembly Points

Both the Peninsula and University Towers East Components of the Project sites will follow similar evacuation and safety protocols in the event of a wildland fire. Incident Command or Unified Command for the event will determine whether Project occupants should evacuate to the designed assembly point. Pedestrian evacuation routes and assembly points are detailed in the campus evacuation points map (Figure 4), which would be updated to reflect the Project. Evacuation drills are completed annually, typically in the fall, in accordance with state requirements. Additionally, occupants of the Project should familiarize themselves with evacuation routes out of their buildings and to the evacuation assembly points.

Shelter In Place

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

Both components of the Project would be constructed with wildfire safety as a priority. All structures will be constructed to meet the requirements for building in a FHSZ, including construction materials meeting Chapter 7A standards of the CBC, and Type 1-B construction, which establishes minimum standards for ignition resistant construction and defensible space. In the event of an ignition in the adjacent naturally vegetated canyons close to the Peninsula Component site, students may be directed to evacuate on foot to a designated assembly point, or, more likely, would be directed to shelter in place.

Sheltering In Place has been deemed a safe approach to surviving a wildfire threat by SDSU OEM, SDFRD, SDPD, and other emergency response agencies throughout California. This approach was demonstrated in the recent Franklin Fire in Malibu, California that burned nearly 4,000 acres in December 2024 and prompted a shelter-in-place order for the Pepperdine campus while residents in the surrounding communities were issued evacuation

orders If directed by UPD/Office of Emergency Management, SDPD or SDSD to shelter in place, occupants of the Project would be deemed safe to stay in the buildings with the windows and doors closed. Sheltering in place would provide occupants protection from the wildfire threat, through the enhanced construction features and the proposed 100 feet of defensible space that would reduce available fuels nearest Project structures.

Temporary Emergency Shelter

During an evacuation, if the appropriate authorities determine it is unsafe for occupants to shelter in place, they will need to take temporary shelter at a designated location. Temporary shelters are available for evacuees and will typically be occupied for the 12–72 hours after an evacuation. These shelters may provide food, water, health services and a safe place to sleep.

The following locations may be used as temporary shelters for evacuees of the Project:

- Viejas Arena, 5500 Canyon Crest Drive, San Diego, CA 92182
- Smith Recital Hall, 5500 Campanile Drive, San Diego, CA 92182
- Tula Community Center, 6126 Montezuma Road, San Diego, CA 92115

Other temporary shelter options may include other nearby facilities that can accommodate a large number of evacuees such as other SDSU facilities, community centers, or shopping malls.

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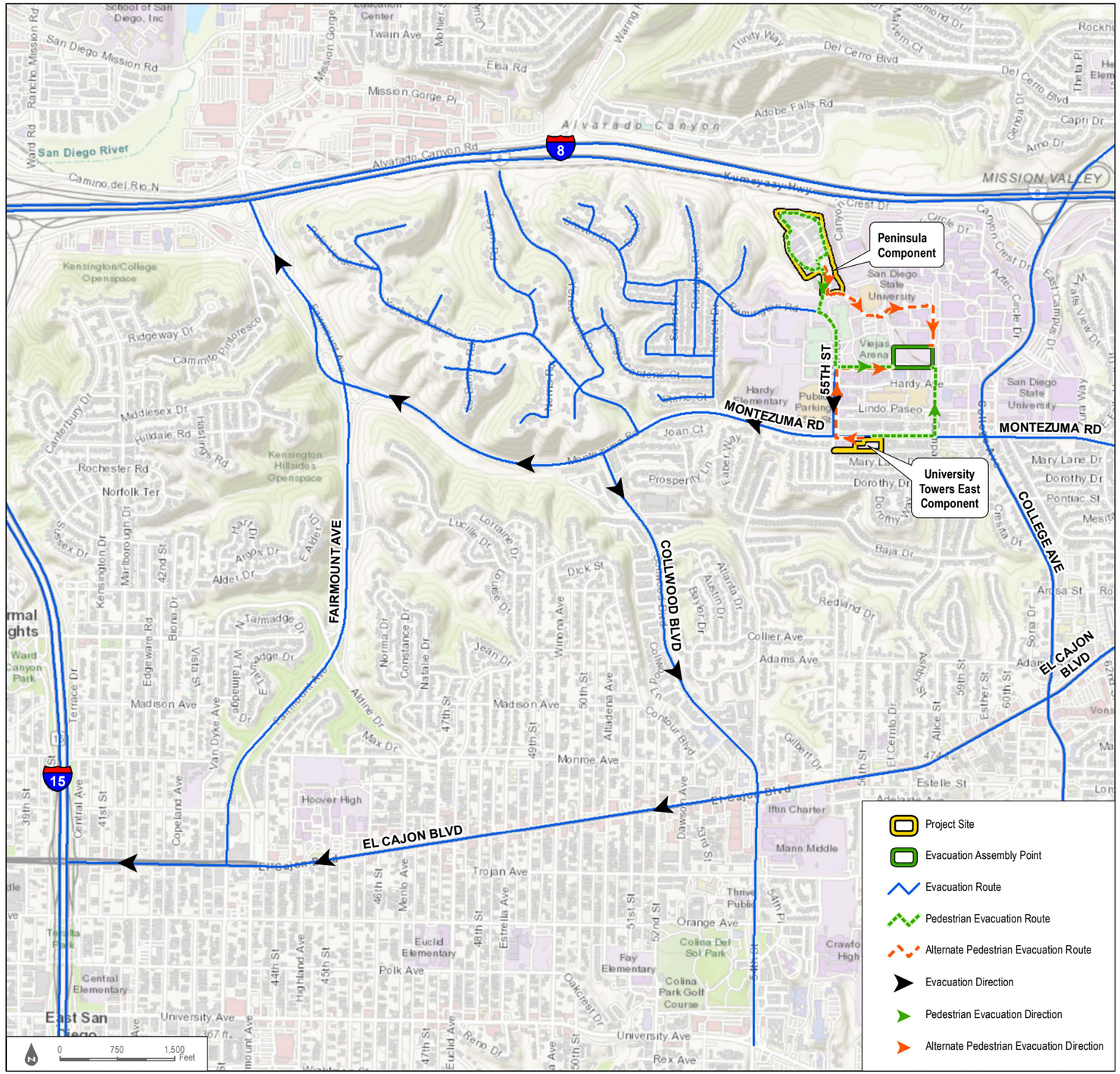

SOURCE: BASEMAP-ESRI 2023

DUDEK

0 750 1,500 Feet

0 610 1,220 Feet

FIGURE 4
Evacuation Routes
Wildfire Evacuation Plan for the SDSU Evolve Student Housing Project

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Campus Evacuation Procedures

The Project proposes the development of six multistory apartment buildings that will provide approximately 4,450 student beds on the Peninsula Component site and one multistory apartment building that will provide approximately 720 student beds on the University Towers East Component site. Although a certain percentage of Project occupants would have access to a personal vehicle, Project occupants would be required to follow the evacuation protocols detailed in the SDSU EOP, which requires students to first evacuate to a designated assembly point prior to evacuating in a POV. SDSU campus evacuation protocol is as follows depending on whether the evacuation is full campus or staged:

1. Full Campus Evacuation (Immediate threat to life safety)
    - Evacuate immediately (depending on threat to campus)
    - To include residential students
    - In the event of a "full evacuation", all students, faculty and staff, with the possible exception of those personnel responding to the incident, will be asked to evacuate campus immediately.
    - Students being relocated to shelters or hotels are instructed to prepare an overnight bag, gather essential items and to report to the designated assemble point and await further instruction on transportation. Transportation pick-up for student relocation will be coordinated with EOC and Housing officials.
    - Students awaiting personal transportation (POV) off campus are instructed to prepare an overnight bag, gather essential items and report to the designated assembly point.
    - Residential Housing staff must make accommodations for students who are not on campus at the time of evacuation. This could be a several hour window before students arrive on campus (due to off-campus jobs, etc.) and require transportation or alternate housing.
2. Staged Evacuation (Advanced notice of potential threat to life safety)
    - Non-residential students will be asked to leave campus immediately.
    - Employees and Residential students will be instructed to remain on campus until commuter students have exited. Employees and residential students will be instructed to leave campus immediately thereafter.
    - Students being relocated to shelters or hotels are instructed to prepare an overnight bag, gather essential items and to report to designated assembly point and await further instruction on transportation. Transportation pick for student relocation will be coordinated with EOC and Housing officials.
    - Students awaiting personal transportation (POV) off campus are instructed to prepare an overnight bag, gather essential items and report to the designated assembly point.
    - Residential Housing staff must make accommodations for students who are not on campus at the time of evacuation. This could be a several hour window before students arrive on campus (due to off-campus jobs, etc.) and require transportation or alternate housing.

Notice will be provided as to when the campus will reopen (please check campus website, social media and media outlets for additional information on reopening).

As stated previously, the SDSU EOP is in the process of being updated; therefore, the details of these procedures are subject to change. Regardless, students will be required to first evacuate to a designated assembly point, and then follow instructions from UPD, which will include instructions for shelter-in-place or evacuation.

4.3 Project Evacuation Impact Analysis

As established in Section 4.1, CEQA Significance Standards, the purpose of this analysis is to determine if the Project would (i) substantially impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; or (ii) expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.

As detailed in Chapter 2, Campus and Regional Evacuation Planning, the Project is proposed to be constructed on a CSU campus, which requires each campus to maintain an EOP specific to the campus; therefore, the Project would be subject to the SDSU EOP and UPD would be responsible for managing evacuations of the Project sites and the entirety of the SDSU campus. Chapter 2 also details the City's Emergency Operations Procedures and County OA EOP, which are all developed within SEMS and NIMS for compatibility between jurisdictions to support mutual aid and scaled response. Chapter 3 demonstrates the Project's consistency with the SDSU EOP, the City of San Diego Emergency Operations Procedures, and the County OA EOP. Further, the Project does not propose to eliminate any existing evacuation route. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not substantially impair the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan, and **impacts would be less than significant.**

As discussed above, in Section 4.2.1, Wildfire Risk, the SDSU campus is located in an urban-wildland intermix setting; however, a large wildfire advancing through a vast bed of natural fuels towards the SDSU campus is not likely. Regardless, the Peninsula Component site is located adjacent to a naturally vegetated canyon and is designated as a VHFHSZ. Therefore, this analysis considers the potential for a fire to ignite in the canyon adjacent to the Peninsula Component site. As described in Section 4.2.2, Wildfire Evacuation, UPD is responsible for evacuation of the SDSU campus, and would instruct students, faculty and staff during an emergency, which could include evacuation to a designated assembly point on campus and/or sheltering in place. As detailed in the Project's FPP, the Peninsula Component site would meet or exceed all requirements for building in an FHSZ, which include both enhanced construction for ignition resistance and defensible space. Due to these features, these buildings provide enhanced safety that enables UPD to shelter residents in place. Additionally, these same features that protect the Project structures also help to reduce fire from spreading off site. Further, in the event structures in the northwest portion of campus (nearest the Peninsula Component site) are damaged and students are not able to return to the building, SDSU has sufficient capacity to shelter students on campus. As seen in previous fires in the area, UPD works closely with SDPD and SDFRD to support area evacuations and there have been no evacuations of campus related to wildfire. Therefore, the Project would not expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires **and impacts would be less than significant.**

4.3.1 Construction and Move In

If a fire or other emergency triggering an evacuation were to occur during construction of the Project site(s), move in weekend, or another special event in which additional persons and/or vehicles would be on the Project site, occupants would be directed to follow the same shelter in place or pedestrian evacuation procedures detailed above to ensure a safe and orderly evacuation.

5 Limitations

This WES analyzes the potential evacuation impacts of the Proposed Project as it relates to wildfires; however, the components of the plan may also be useful in similar situations. This WES promotes the "Ready, Set, Go!" model, adopted by San Diego Fire and Rescue Department, CAL FIRE, and many fire agencies statewide. The goal is to raise agency and citizen awareness of potential evacuation issues and get a majority of the public "Ready" by taking a proactive stance on preparedness, training drills, and resident education, and evacuation planning efforts. The Project populace will be "Set" by closely monitoring the situation whenever fire weather occurs and/or when wildfire occurs and elevating pre-planned protocol activities and situational awareness. Lastly, fire or law enforcement officials will mandate that populations "Go" by executing pre-planned evacuation procedures.

When evacuation is not the safest option, the Project is also designed specifically to maintain an enhanced resistance to ignition and perform as a fire-adapted Project, offering fire and law officials with additional options for safety to the populace. As noted, this WES does not and cannot provide a guarantee that all persons and property will be unaffected because of the considerations presented herein for further development and refinement, including, as noted, in-place versus evacuation protocols, suggested roadway enhancements, increased effectiveness of traffic measures, ignition resistance measures, public outreach, program maintenance, and updates by local authorities in conjunction with owner, occupant, and worker input and participation, with an overall goal of instilling a heightened sense of awareness and preparedness in the event of an incident. Fire is a dynamic and unpredictable occurrence, and it is important for those in a high fire severity zone to educate themselves on practices that will improve safety and that will be able to be implemented at the individual level rapidly and effectively, albeit in combination with protocols and "in-the-field" decision making of emergency responders.

Limitation On Reliance Or Dependence Upon Report

Any person or entity furnished with this report and/or who reviews it agrees that the advance written consent of Dudek be sought and furnished to such person or entity prior to the review, reliance or authorization as to any matters that are the subject of the reports by any person or entity (whether through act or omission as set forth in the report), other than Dudek's direct client. In such case, obtaining Dudek's consent shall not be subject to any fee or charge (other than reasonable copy costs, where applicable).

Dudek expressly disavows, does not assume any responsibility for, nor will be liable for any claims, losses, or damages associated with any matters that are the subject of this or other reports it prepares or contributes to respecting this Project, however characterized (including without limitation as sounding in tort, breach of contract, misrepresentation by act or omission, failure to adhere to applicable standards of professionalism, statutory liability, etc.), whether in law or equity, whether known or unknown, and whether actual or contingent, excepting only Dudek's direct client, as to which the limitation of liability provisions in the contract between Dudek and its client shall govern.

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Appendix A1–A2

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

CALIFORNIA WILDFIRE HOME SAFETY CHECKLIST

• HOW COMMON ARE CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES? •

At least 6,284 wildfires occurred in California in 2018, according to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). These fires burned approximately 876,147 acres of land.

• WHAT TO DO BEFORE A CALIFORNIA WILDFIRE •

Separate your home from flammable materials

Create at least 30 feet of space between your home and flammable vegetation and materials.

Trim trees and shrubs

Ensure trees and shrubs do not come into contact with electrical wires or hang over your home's chimney.

Clean your home's roof

Remove pine needles, leaves and other debris from your home's roof.

Store combustible materials properly

Store combustible or flammable materials in approved containers.

Pick up battery-operated flashlights and radios

Keep battery-operated flashlights and radios with additional fresh batteries in a safe, easy-to-access location in your home.

• WHAT TO DO DURING A CALIFORNIA WILDFIRE •

Stay up to date

Use a TV or radio to receive wildfire emergency updates.

Set up hoses and water

If possible, fill buckets with water and set up hoses outside your home.

Turn on the house lights

Activate the lights in each room of your home.

Remove flammable drapes or curtains

Take down flammable drapes or curtains in your home.

Get ready to evacuate

Prepare all family members and pets to evacuate your home.

• WHAT TO DO AFTER A CALIFORNIA WILDFIRE •

Contact local fire officials

Check in with local fire officials to find out if it is safe to return home.

Look for hot spots

Check the ground for smoldering stumps and other hot spots and use buckets of water on these spots as needed.

Examine your home's exterior

Look for sparks and embers across your home's roof and exterior areas.

Evaluate your home's interior

Keep an eye out for hidden burning in each room of your home.

9-1-1

Call 911

Contact 911 if you identify any potential dangers.

How much do you know about wildfires?

True or False:

1. An average of 7 million acres of US woodland burn every year.
2. 1 in 5 wildfires are caused by humans.
3. Wildfires move faster downhill.
4. Some species of trees and shrubs require fire to reproduce.
5. The 'fuel' (trees, plants, etc.) you see burning isn't really on fire.
6. There are three broad types of fire spread: Subterranean, Surface and Crown fires.
7. Only YOU can prevent wildfires.

1. True: Across the US, including Alaska, approximately 7 million acres of federal, tribal, state and private land burns annually.

2. False: More than 4 out of 5 wildfires are caused by humans.

3. False: Fire moves faster uphill. The steeper the slope, the faster the fire travels.

4. True: Species such as Ceanothus and many types of closed-cone coniferous trees require heat to germinate.

5. True: The fuel itself is not on fire, but rather, is being converted into a gas. It's the gas produced by the fuel that is actually burning.

6. False: The three types of fire spread are: Ground - organic material in the soil is burning; Surface - leaf litter, fallen braches, etc. on the ground are burning; Crown - the top layer of foliage from trees is burning.

7. True:!

WILDFIRE IS COMING.
ARE YOU READY?

WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN

BE PREPARED

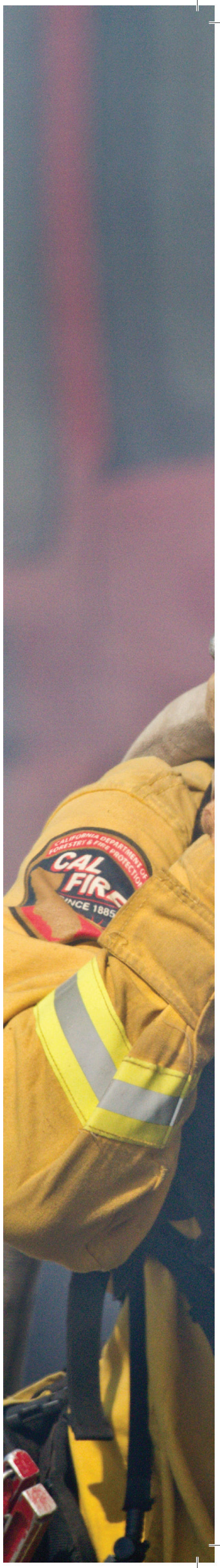
Wildfires are a fact of life in California. It's not a question of if they will occur, but when. Catastrophic wildfires are increasing in our state, encroaching further into populated areas. It is extremely important that Californians be prepared when wildfire strikes.

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

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

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

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



CONTENTS

GET READY

GET SET

GO!


GET
REA

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

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

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

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

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

HARDENING YOUR HOME

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

ROOF

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

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

VENTS

Vents on homes create openings for flying embers.

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

EAVES AND SOFFITS

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

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

WINDOWS

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

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

DECKS

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

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

EXTERIOR WALLS

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

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

RAIN GUTTERS

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

PATIO COVERS

Consider using noncombustible material within eight feet of buildings.

CHIMNEYS

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

FENCES

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

GARAGES

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

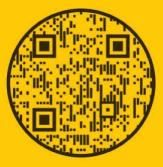
DRIVEWAYS

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

WATER SUPPLY

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

ADDITIONAL HOME FIRE SAFETY RESOURCES



HOME HARDENING INFORMATION GUIDE

ReadyforWildfire.org

CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE CHAPTER 7A

codes.iccsafe.org

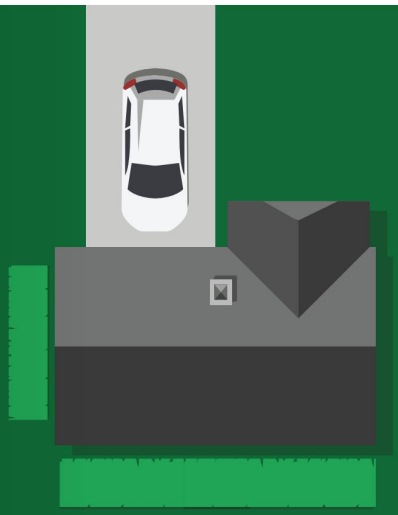
WILDFIRE HOME RETROFIT GUIDE

ReadyforWildfire.org

BUILDING MATERIALS LISTING

osfm.fire.ca.gov

DEFENSIBLE SPACE



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

CREATING AND MAINTAINING YOUR DEFENSIBLE SPACE

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

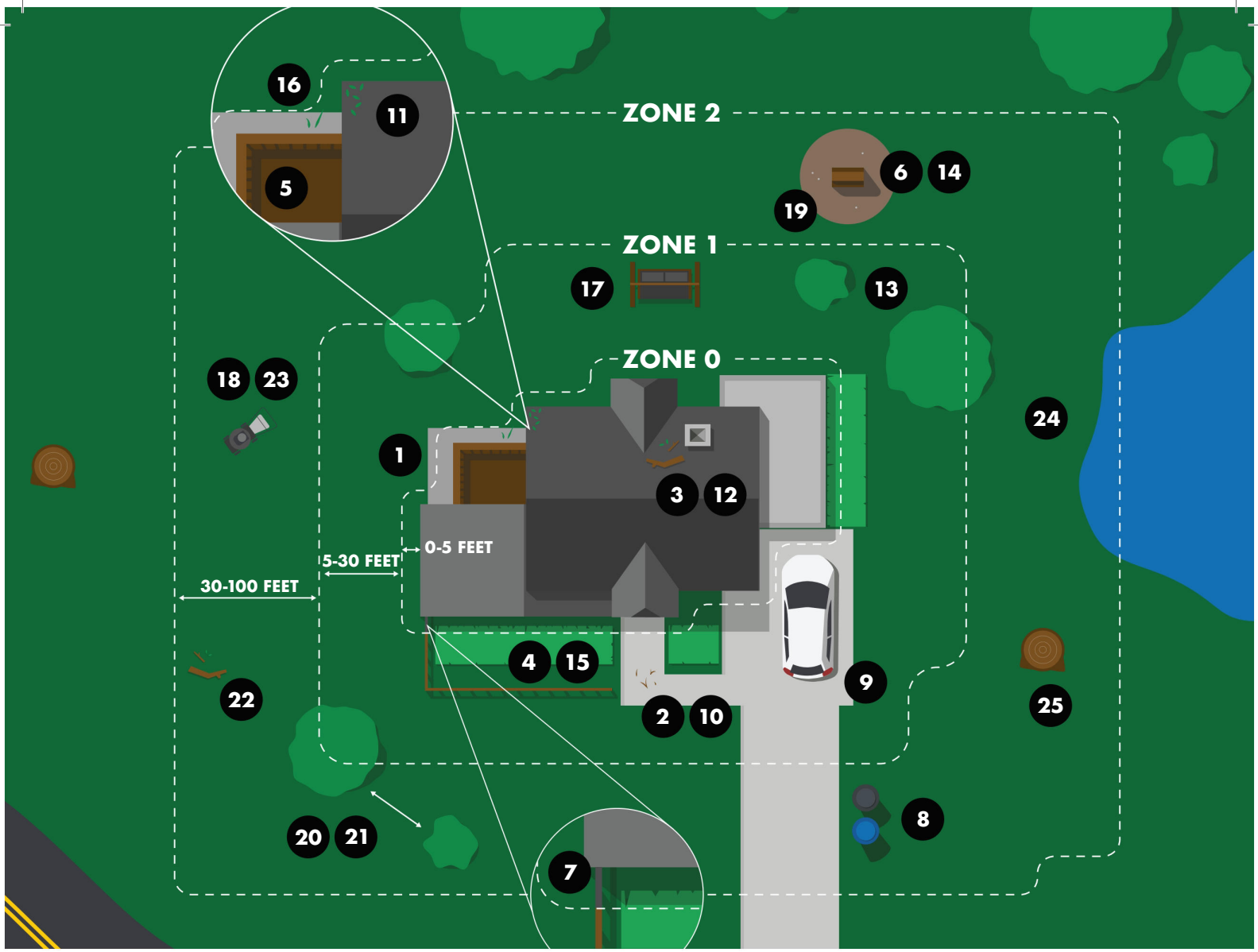
KNOW THE LAW - BE FIRE SMART

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

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

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

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



8. Relocate garbage and recycling containers outside this zone.
9. Relocate boats, RVs, vehicles, and other combustible items outside this zone.

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

10. Remove all dead plants, grass, and weeds (vegetation).
11. Remove dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof, and rain gutters.
12. Remove branches that hang over your roof and keep dead branches 10 feet away from your chimney or stovepipe outlet.
13. Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.
14. Relocate exposed wood piles outside of Zone 1.
15. Remove or prune flammable plants and shrubs near windows.
16. Remove vegetation and items that could catch fire from around and under decks.
17. Create a separation between trees, shrubs, and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, wood piles, swing sets, etc.

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

18. Cut or mow annual grasses to a maximum height of four inches.
19. All exposed wood piles must have a minimum of 10 feet clearance around them, down to bare mineral soil, in all directions.
20. Create horizontal space between shrubs and trees. (See diagram on page 11)
21. Create vertical space between grass, shrubs, and trees. (See diagram on page 11)
22. Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. However, they may be permitted to a depth of three inches.

All zones

23. Mow before 10 a.m., but never when it's windy or excessively dry.
24. Protect water quality. Do not clear vegetation near waterways to bare soil. Vegetation removal can cause soil erosion—especially on steep slopes.
25. Logs or stumps embedded in the soil must be removed in Zone 0. In Zones1and 2 they need to be removed or isolated from other vegetation.

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

HIGH RISK

UNENCLOSED EAVES

UNSCREENED VENTS

DEFENSIBLE SPACE NONCOMPLIANT

LOW RISK

ENCLOSED EAVES

SCREENED VENTS

DEFENSIBLE SPACE COMPLIANT

FIRE SMART LANDSCAPING

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

FIRE SMART LANDSCAPING
ReadyforWildfire.org/fire-smart-landscaping

MINIMUM VERTICAL SPACING BETWEEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Eliminate opportunities for a vertical "fire ladder":

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

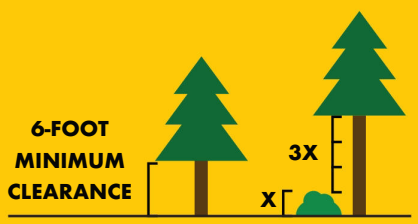
MINIMUM HORIZONTAL SPACING BETWEEN TREES AND SHRUBS

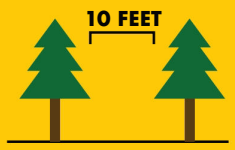
Horizontal spacing depends on the slope of the land and the height of the shrubs or trees. See adjacent diagrams.

DEAD TREE REMOVAL

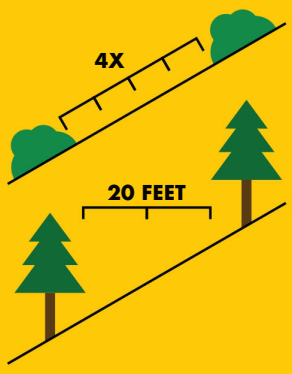
If you have dead or dying trees on your property, the entire tree needs to be removed to reduce wildfire risk. Scan the QR code below to learn about permit requirements.

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS
ReadyforWildfire.org/dead-tree-removal

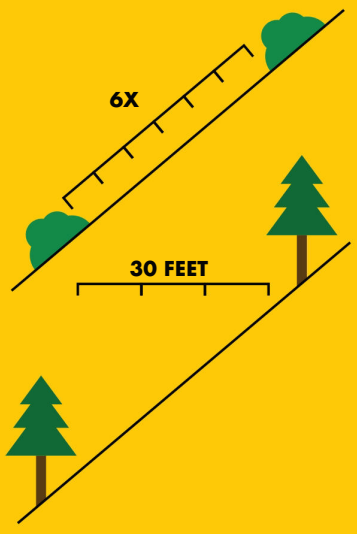




Flat to mild slope (<20%)



Mild to moderate slope (20%–40%)



Moderate to steep slope (>40%)


GET
SET

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

Getting Set requires three main preparation actions:

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

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

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

READY FOR WILDFIRE INCIDENT APP

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

ACTION PLAN CHECKLIST

CREATE A WILDFIRE ACTION PLAN

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

Create an evacuation plan that includes:

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

Be prepared:

- ○ Have fire extinguishers on hand and make sure everyone in the family knows how to use them. Many fire extinguishers have expiration dates, so make sure to check yours.
- ○ Ensure you and your family know where the home's gas, electric, and water main shut-off controls are located and how to safely shut them down in an emergency.
- ○ Assemble an Emergency Supply Kit for each person, as recommended by the American Red Cross. See Emergency Supply Kit on page 16 for details.
- ○ Maintain a list of emergency contact numbers in your cell phone, posted near your home phone, and in your Emergency Supply Kit.
- ○ Keep an extra Emergency Supply Kit in your car in case you cannot get to your home because of fire or other emergency.
- ○ Have a portable radio or scanner, or follow the Ready for Wildfire App so you can stay updated on wildfires. Follow local law enforcement notifications for any evacuation information. Visit incidents.ReadyforWildfire.org or scan QR code on page 13 to view the incident app.
- ○ Tell your neighbors about Ready, Set, Go! and your Wildfire Action Plan.

THE SIX Ps

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

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

EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT

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

Emergency Supply Kit Contents:

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

Items to take if time allows:

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

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

OUR FAMILY'S ADDITIONAL SUPPLY KIT MUST HAVES ARE:

BE PREPARED FOR POWER OUTAGES

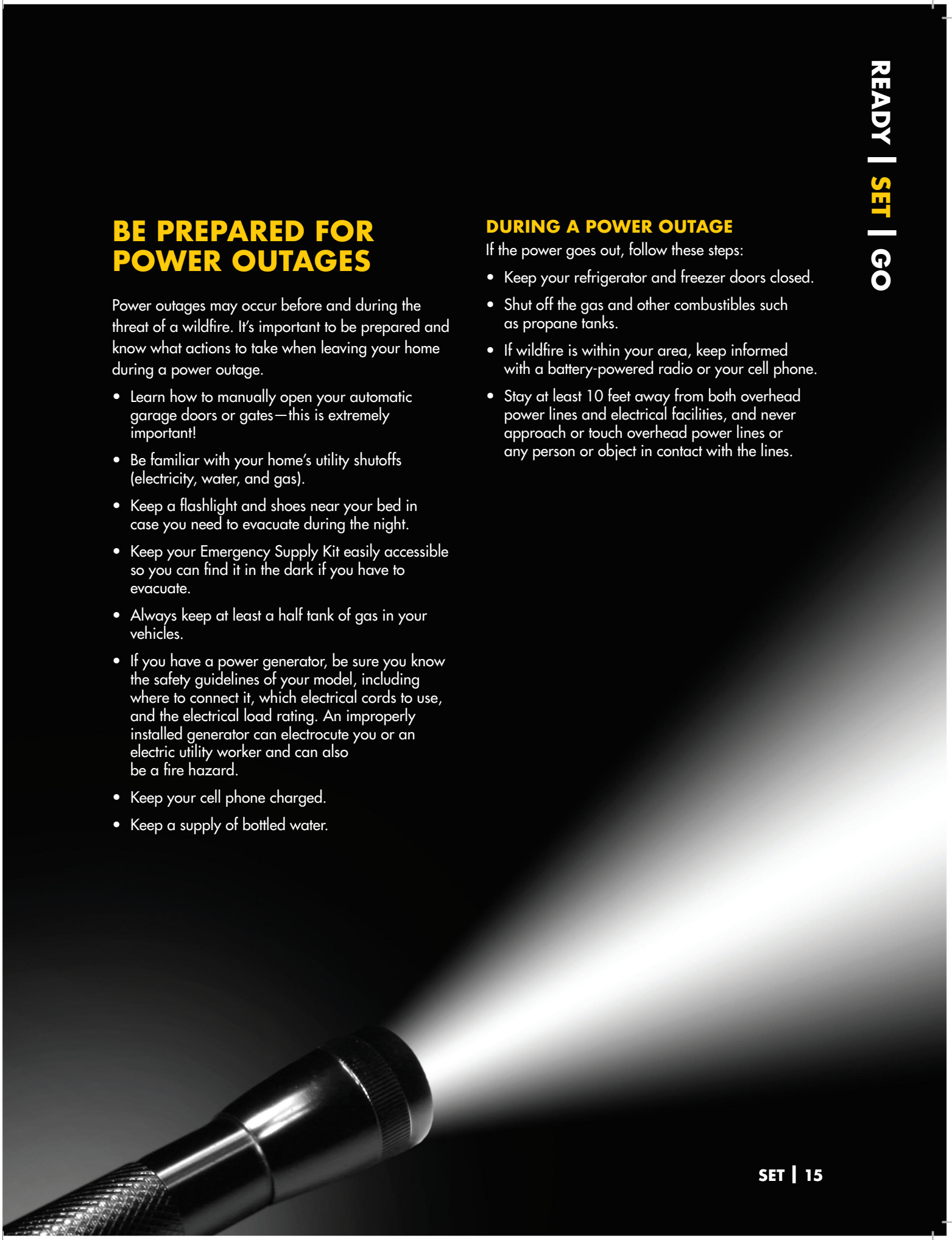
Power outages may occur before and during the threat of a wildfire. It's important to be prepared and know what actions to take when leaving your home during a power outage.

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

DURING A POWER OUTAGE

If the power goes out, follow these steps:

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



SAVE THIS FAMILY COMMUNICATION PLAN

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

WHEN WE HAVE TO EVACUATE, WE WILL MEET AT:

_____

OUR OUT-OF-AREA EMERGENCY CONTACT PERSON IS:

Name: _____

Home Phone #: _____

Relationship: _____

E-mail: _____

Cell Phone #: _____

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS ARE:

Emergency 911: _____

Local Police: _____

Local Fire Department: _____

Other: _____

Other: _____

Other: _____

OUR TWO EVACUATION ROUTES ARE (DESCRIBE BELOW):

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

INSURANCE PREPAREDNESS

A home is generally your largest asset. Protect it.

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

Conduct an annual insurance checkup

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

Know what your policy covers

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

Update your policy to cover home improvements

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

Maintain insurance

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

Get renters insurance

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

Make a home inventory

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


GO

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

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

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

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

KNOW THE LAW—BE READY TO EVACUATE

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

PRE-EVACUATION STEPS

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

Outside

- ○ Gather flammable items from the exterior of the house and bring them inside (patio furniture, children's toys, door mats, trash cans, etc.) or place them in your pool.
- ○ Turn off propane tanks.
- ○ Move propane BBQ appliances away from structures.
- ○ Connect garden hoses to outside water valves or spigots for use by firefighters. Fill water buckets and place them around the house.
- ○ Turn off sprinklers and running water; leaving them on can affect critical water pressure.
- ○ Leave exterior lights on so your home is visible to firefighters in the smoke or darkness of night.
- ○ Put your Emergency Supply Kit in your vehicle.
- ○ Back your car into the driveway with vehicle loaded and all doors and windows closed. Carry your car keys with you.
- ○ Have a ladder available and place it at the corner of the house for firefighters to quickly access your roof.
- ○ Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut fire-resistant boards or commercial seals.
- ○ Monitor your property and the fire situation. Don't wait for an evacuation order if you feel threatened and need to leave.
- ○ Check on neighbors and make sure they are preparing to leave.

Inside the House

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

Animals

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

READY | SET | GO

EVACUATION STEPS

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

WHEN TO EVACUATE

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

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

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

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

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

The terms "Warning" and "Order" are used to describe evacuation orders. However, local jurisdictions may use other terminology such as "Precautionary" and "Immediate Threat." These terms are used to alert you to the significance of the danger. All evacuation instructions provided by officials should be followed immediately for your safety.

ANIMAL EVACUATION

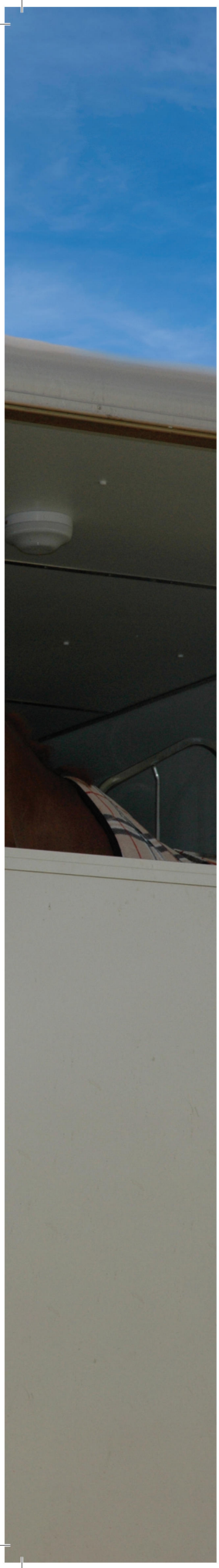
You've taken steps to help keep your family and home fire safe. Don't forget your pets and livestock. With some advanced planning, you can increase their chances of surviving a wildfire.

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

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

LIVESTOCK AND PET DISASTER PREPAREDNESS KIT INSTRUCTIONS

ReadyforWildfire.org/animal-evacuation



WHAT TO DO IF TRAPPED

WHILE IN YOUR VEHICLE:

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

WHILE ON FOOT:

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

WHILE IN YOUR HOME:

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

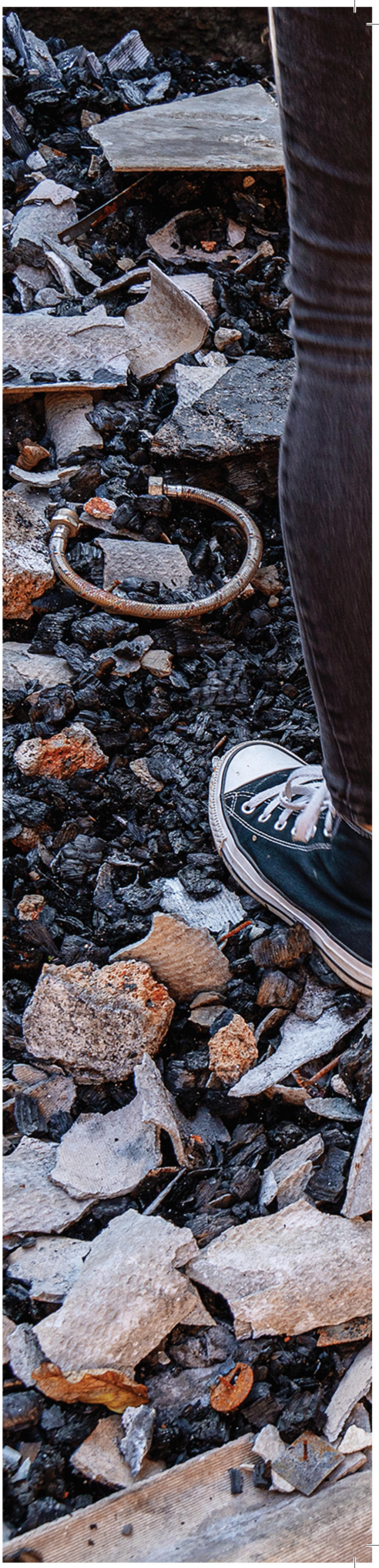
RETURNING HOME AFTER A WILDFIRE

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

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

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

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




ReadyforWildfire.org
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY & FIRE PROTECTION
CAL FIRE
SINCE 1885

Appendix B1–B4

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

Additional Items to Consider Adding to an Emergency Supply Kit:

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

Ready

Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.®

Emergency Supply List

FEMA

www.ready.gov

Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit:

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

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

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

Ready

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Washington, DC 20472

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

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

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

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

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

1. COLLECT.

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

2. SHARE.

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

3. PRACTICE.

Have regular household meetings to review and practice your plan.

TEXT IS BEST!

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

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

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

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

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

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

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

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

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

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

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

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS AND INFORMATION

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

SHARE

MAKE SURE EVERYONE HAS THE INFORMATION

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

NOW IT'S TIME TO PRACTICE!

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

Here are some ideas for practicing your plan:

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

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

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

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

OTHER IMPORTANT TIPS FOR COMMUNICATING IN DISASTERS[1]

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

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

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

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

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

10 WAYS TO PARTICIPATE IN AMERICA'S PrepareAthon!℠

Access Alerts and Warnings

Test Communication Plans

Assemble or Update Supplies

Drill or Practice Emergency Response

Participate in a Class, Training, or Discussion

Plan with Neighbors

Conduct an Exercise

Make Property Safer

Document and Insure Property

Safeguard Documents

FAMILY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PLAN

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE, CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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

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

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

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (ICE) CONTACT

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

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

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

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NUMBERS OR INFORMATION

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

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

Ready

Write your family's name above

Family Emergency Communication Plan

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY (ICE) CONTACT

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

OUT-OF-TOWN CONTACT

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

FOLD HERE

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

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

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

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

FOLD HERE

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

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

FOLD HERE

SCHOOL, CHILDCARE , CAREGIVER, AND WORKPLACE EMERGENCY PLANS

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

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

FOLD HERE

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

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

EMERGENCY MEETING PLACES

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NUMBERS OR INFORMATION

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

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

American Red Cross

Family Disaster Plan

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

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

Name	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Email:

Pet(s) Info:

Name:	Type:	Color:	Registration #:

Plan of Action

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

2. What are the escape routes from our home?

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

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

_____

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

_____

_____

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

Name	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Email:
_____	_____	_____	_____

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

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

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

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

Person's Name:	Plan:
_____	_____
_____	_____

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

_____

9. Family Member Responsibilities in the Event of a Disaster

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C
Quick Reference Guide

Quick Reference - Wildfire Preparedness

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

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

Nearest Medical Facilities

Hospitals:

UC San Diego Health East Campus Medical Center Emergency Room
6655 Alvarado Road,
San Diego, CA 92120

From Peninsula:
Head southeast on 55th Street
Turn left onto Aztec Circle Drive
Turn left onto Canyon Crest Drive
Turn left onto Alvarado Road
Hospital will be on the right

From University Towers East:
Head east on Montezuma Road
Turn left onto Reservoir Drive
Hospital will be on the left

Kaiser Permanente Zion Medical Center Emergency Room
4647 Zion Avenue,
San Diego, CA 92120

From Peninsula:
Head south on 55th Street
Turn right on Montezuma Road
Merge onto Fairmount Avenue Expressway
Continue onto Mission Gorge Road
Turn right onto Orcutt Avenue
Hospital will be on the Right

From University Towers East:
Head east on Montezuma Road
Merge onto Fairmount Avenue Expressway
Continue onto Mission Gorge Road
Turn right onto Orcutt Avenue
Hospital will be on the Right

Urgent Care Facilities:

SDSU Student Health Services
Calpulli Center, 5700 Hardy Avenue, San Diego, CA 92115

Perlman Clinic La Mesa
6386 Alvarado Court #101,
San Diego CA 92120

Perlman Clinic Kensington
4142 Adams Avenue #102,
San Diego, CA, 92116

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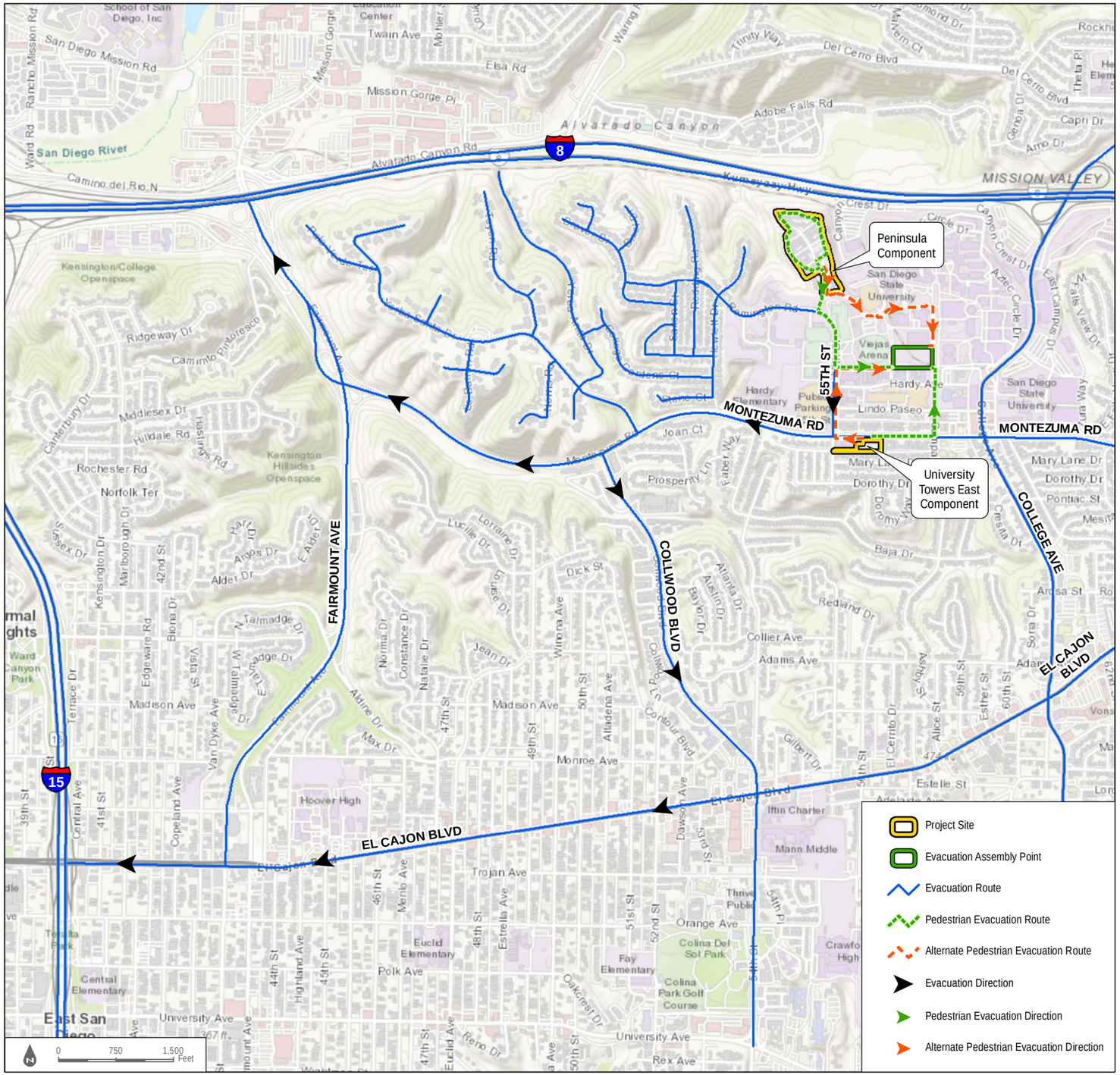

SOURCE: BASEMAP-ESRI 2023

DUDEK

0 750 1,500 Feet

0 610 1,220 Feet

FIGURE 1
Evacuation Routes
Wildfire Evacuation Study for the SDSU Evolve Student Housing Project

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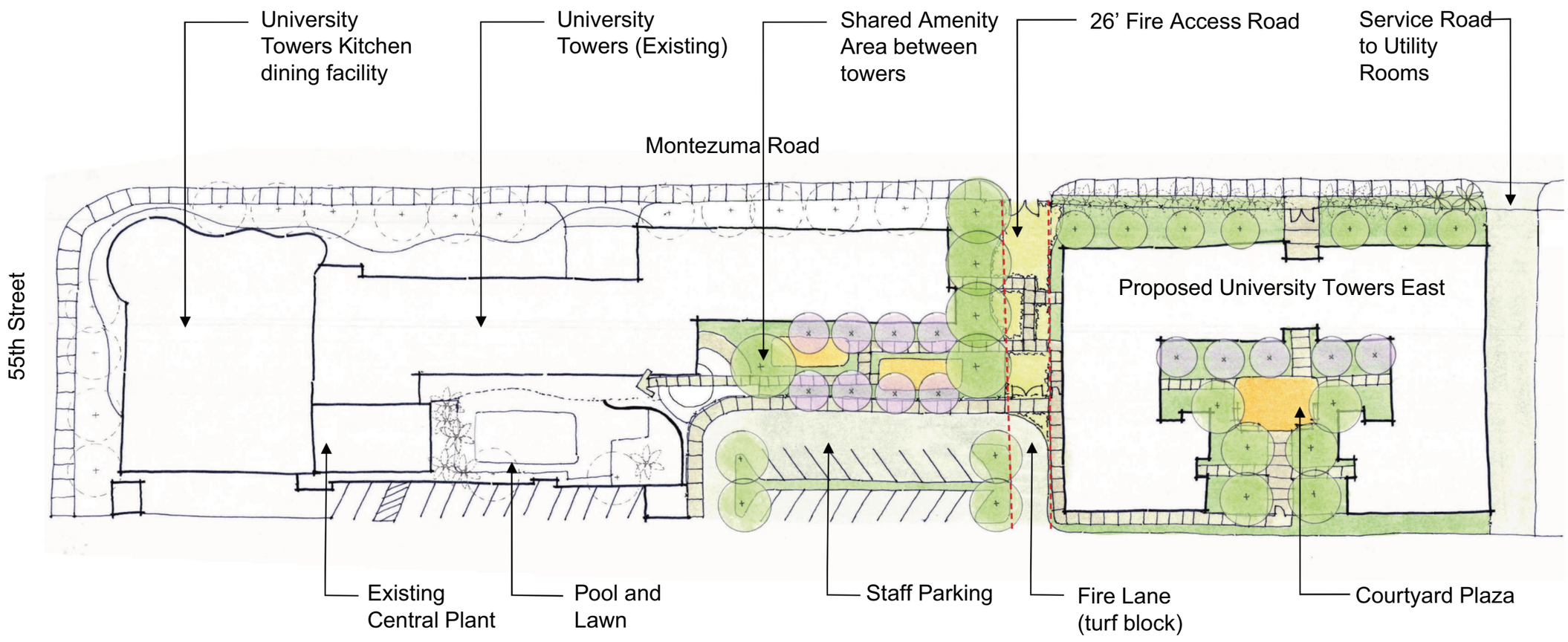
SOURCE: SDSU 2024

FIGURE 2
Proposed Peninsula Component Site Plan
Wildfire Evacuation Plan for the SDSU Evolve Student Housing Project

DUDEK



SOURCE: SDSU 2024

FIGURE 3
Proposed University Towers East Component Site Plan
Wildfire Evacuation Study for the SDSU Evolve Student Housing Project

DUDEK

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SOURCE: AERIAL - SANGIS IMAGERY 2023

DUDEK

0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 4
Project Vicinity Map
Wildfire Evacuation Study for the SDSU Evolve Student Housing Project

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Register to Receive Emergency Alerts

The City of San Diego (City) utilizes Alert San Diego for its Community Emergency Notification System. Alert San Diego is a countywide standard system that is managed as a regional asset by the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services. In the event of a wildfire within the City limits, the Incident Command (IC) or other City departments will contact the Police Department Communications Division. The communications center has the responsibility to request activation of the Alert San Diego system and release an emergency notification (San Diego 2018) to affected population. Therefore, the Fire Safety Coordinator(s) of the SDSU Evolve Student Housing Project will register their land lines, mobile phone numbers and email addresses with Reverse 9-1-1, Alert San Diego system (http://www.readysandiego.org/AlertSanDiego/) in order to receive emergency evacuation instructions. SDSU also utilizes the SDSU Safe App. This smartphone application utilizes a mass alert notification system that is able to provide SDSU community members with accurate and timely information in the form of emergency notifications during urgent situations. The system is used to issue notifications to the campus community through SMS, email, voice calls and push notifications. The SDSU Safe App can be downloaded on Apple and Android phones (https://urgent.sdsu.edu/sdsu-alert-platform#sdsu-safe-app).

The occupants of the SDSU Evolve Student Housing Project are part of the greater San Diego media market, which has several television and radio outlets that will provide information on overall emergency situations and how occupants should respond. In addition, the San Diego Emergency Alert System (EAS) is county-wide and broadcasts emergency information via two radio stations: KOGO AM 600 and KLSD AM 1360. Television outlets include Channel 24 - Cox Communications, Channel 24 – Spectrum (formerly known as Time Warner Cable) and Channel 99 - AT&T. CityTV is an online news source that will also broadcast emergency communications (http://granicus.sandiego.gov/MediaPlayer.php?publish_id=1648).

Social media provides another outlet for news from the following official sources:

City of San Diego

- Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/CityofSanDiego/
- Twitter: https://twitter.com/CityofSanDiego
- Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/cityofsandiego/

San Diego Police Department

- Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/sandiegopolicedepartment
- Twitter: https://twitter.com/SANDIEGOPD
- Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/sandiegopd/

San Diego Fire-Rescue Department

- Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/SDFDofficial
- Twitter: https://twitter.com/sdfd

County of San Diego

- Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/sandiegocounty
- Twitter: https://twitter.com/SanDiegoCounty

County of San Diego Sheriff's Department

- Twitter: https://twitter.com/SDSheriff
- Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/SDSheriff

San Diego County Fire Department

- Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/calfiresandiego
- Twitter: https://twitter.com/calfiresandiego

Get Involved in Community Readiness

Occupants of the Western Hills Residential Project are encouraged to participate in local Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training (https://community.fema.gov/PreparednessCommunity/s/welcome-to-cert?language=en_US). The Owner/Property Manager will organize annual evacuation education for all employees, visitors and any occupants anticipated on the Project site as well as maintaining a fire safe page on the Project's website, including this Wildfire Evacuation Study (WES) and links to important preparedness information. This information will be made available to all anticipated occupants of the Project.

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

- Follow the "Ready, Set, Go!" model developed for wildfire evacuations. Occupants should create an individual evacuation plan.
- All employees should know the available evacuation routes, stay informed and follow directions provided by credible sources.
- No employee should rely on navigation apps that may inadvertently lead them toward an approaching fire.
- All employees should be encouraged to prepare a car emergency kit, including cell phone charger, flashlight, jumper cables, water, and food.

Sample emergency preparedness resources available to the Project occupants are provided in Appendices A1 through A2 (San Diego County Emergency Preparedness Resources, Firewise Wildfire Preparation, and "Ready, Set, Go!" Wildland Fire Action Plan) and Appendices B1 through B4 (Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide), and occupants will have training that makes them with the concepts detailed at the following websites:

1. "Ready, Set, Go!" Personal Action plan:

   https://www.readysandiego.org/content/dam/oesready/en/Resources/wildfire_preparedness_guide.pdf
2. Red Cross Emergency Planning:

   http://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies/make-a-plan
3. Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness:

   https://www.ready.gov/hazardous-materials-incidents

4. Building a disaster kit:

   http://www.redcross.org/get-help/prepare-for-emergencies/be-red-cross-ready/get-a-kit

5. Making a Plan Checklist:

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

6. Family Communication Plan:

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

Evacuation Study Purpose and Limitations

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