



4.4.3 Methodology and Results for Wildfires

Fire Hazard Severity Zone Model (*Adapted from California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection May 2007 "FACT SHEET: Fire Hazard Severity Zone Model - A Non-technical Primer"*)

Most of the highest wildfire losses take place during hot, windy days or nights when flames spread so fast that many buildings catch fire and overwhelm available firefighting forces. Many buildings ignite when burning embers land on wood roofs, blow in through vents, pile up in cracks, or become lodged under boards. By constructing buildings in a way that reduces the ability of embers to intrude, a major cause of structure ignition is reduced.

Recently adopted building codes reduce the risk of burning embers igniting buildings. Standards are already in effect for roofs and attic vents. Application of roofing standards depends on the Fire Hazard Severity Zone of a property. New building codes for California, will require siding, exterior doors, decking, windows, eaves, wall vents and enclosed overhanging decks, to meet new test standards. These standards apply throughout areas where the State has financial responsibility for wildland fire protection and for local responsibility areas zoned as very high fire hazard severity.

While all of California is subject to some degree of fire hazard, there are specific features that make some areas more hazardous. California law requires CAL FIRE to identify the severity of fire hazard statewide. These fire zones, called Fire Hazard Severity Zones are based on factors such as fuel, slope of the land and fire weather. There are three zones, based on increasing fire hazard: medium, high and very high.

Model Behind Fire Hazard Severity Zone Mapping

The zone designation for each specific parcel is initially assigned by a computer model. The model is based both on existing fire behavior modeling techniques used by fire scientists throughout the United States and on new methodologies and data developed by the Fire Center at the University of California in Berkeley. The model evaluates land area using characteristics that affect the probability that the area will burn and the potential fire behavior that is expected should the area burn in a wildfire. Many factors are considered such as fire history, existing and potential fuel, flame length, blowing embers, terrain, and typical weather for the area.

Hazard versus Risk

As required by law, the model evaluates "hazard" not "risk". Hazard refers to physical conditions that cause damage. "Hazard" as calculated in the model is based on the physical conditions that give a likelihood that an area will burn in the future, the heat produced when it does burn, and a prediction of the embers that spread the fire. It is based on the potential vegetation that will grow in the area over the next 30 – 50 years.

Risk, on the other hand, is the potential damage a fire can do to values at risk in the area under existing and future conditions. Risk does consider modifications that affect susceptibility of property to damage, such as defensible space, irrigation and sprinklers, and building construction that reduces the risk of burning embers igniting buildings. Hazard does not equal risk, but is an important factor in determining risk.



Zones and Parcels

Mapping an area as large as California requires the creation of spatial units called zones. Zones are areas that form the spatial building blocks for constructing a map. They are akin to the pieces in a jigsaw puzzle. Zones are created by computer from areas of similar terrain, vegetation, and fuel types. They are areas that have relatively similar burn probabilities and fire behavior characteristics. The zone size varies from 20 acres and larger in urbanized areas to 200 acres and larger in wildland areas. Urban areas are treated differently in mapping due to the significant changes in both fuel conditions and burn probability that happen as areas become urbanized.

Wildland zones are areas of similar terrain and fuel conditions created by using computer techniques to build the boundaries. Areas dominated by brush lands on steep slopes will generally occur in different zones than flat grassland areas.

Urban zones are delineated based on minimum area and average parcel size. They must be at least 20 acres in size, and contain average parcel sizes that are less than two acres per parcel. In most counties, urban zones were developed using parcel data. Where such data was not available parcel density was interpreted using 2000 census data and statewide vegetation map data. In practice, the majority of areas mapped as urban zones have parcel sizes less than one acre, with highly developed infrastructure and ornamental vegetation.

Fundamental to understanding the map is that hazard zones do not exist at scales smaller than those used to create the zones. Thus when looking at the map, one needs to know how information is averaged across the zone to derive the final hazard ranking. The zones will have smaller areas within them of different hazard characteristics. This detail is lost when scores are averaged over the entire area of the zone to obtain a zone-wide description of hazard.

Focus on Characterizing Fire Behavior and Fire Hazard to Buildings

Since new building standards seek to reduce the chance that buildings will ignite in a wildfire, the model focuses on those descriptions of fire behavior that influence structure ignition. The model uses fire behavior characteristics that describe the intensity of both radiation and convection from nearby flame sources (using flame length as a measure) and mass transport of firebrands due to convection lifting and wind).

Intrinsic to hazard, consequently, is the estimation of probability, or chance. Further, the conditions that give rise to hazard for an area are not solely a function of conditions in that particular area. Firebrands landing in an area may be produced some distance away, and hence the hazard for an area is influenced by hazards off-site.

Terms Used

Fire Hazard Severity has two key components: probability of burning and expected fire behavior. The factors considered in determining hazard are: 1) how often an area will burn; and 2) when it does burn, what characteristics might lead to buildings being ignited?

Fire behavior refers to the physical characteristics of the fire – examples include rate of spread, length of flames, and the ability to produce firebrands or embers.

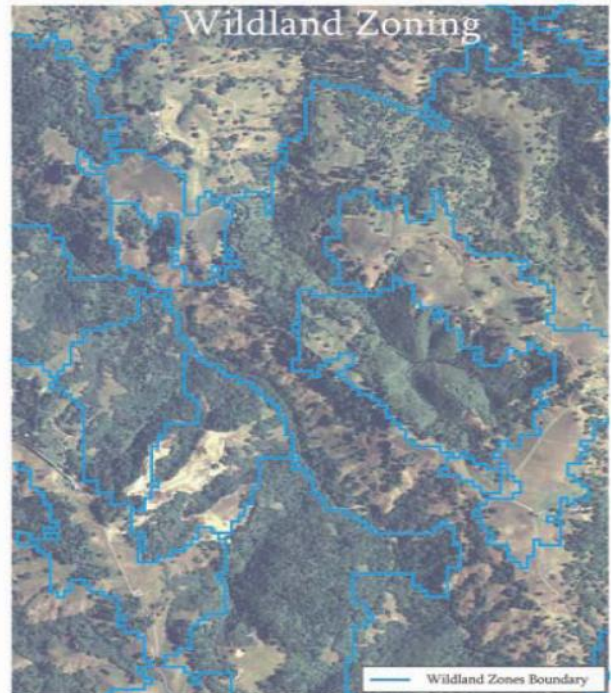
Burn probability describes the average chance of a fire burning an area in any given year. It is based on the fire records spanning the last 55 years. Some areas of the state have much higher chances of burning, and this is reflected in the hazard zones.

Zoning and Scoring

The model uses building blocks to derive FHSZ classes based on a two-step process:

Zoning and Scoring (See Figure 24). Urban areas are treated differently from wildlands due to the significant changes in both fuel conditions and burn probability that happen as areas become urbanized. Each wildland zone gets scores that tie together the burn probability with the expected flame sizes predicted by fuels, slope, and expected fire weather. Since it describes potential hazard to buildings, the model characterizes the fuel potential of the area over a 30-50 year period and the maximum expected hazard value is used.

Figure 12 - Wildland Zoning



While some areas may have recently been treated and currently have only moderate hazard, buildings in that area will be exposed to increasing hazards as these vegetation fuels develop, hence the use of “climax” or fuel potential in the model. As with the chance of fire, expected flame size varies significantly from one fuel type to the next.

Areas also receive a score for the amount of firebrands (burning embers transported by the wind) that are expected to land on an area. In the model, firebrands are produced based on fuel types and a model describing the distribution of firebrands transported from the source area. The firebrand score is a function of the number of brands that are expected to land on a given area, and are consequently influenced by areas around them where the embers are produced.

Each wildland zone gets an area-averaged classification for flaming and firebrands, which together determine the final hazard ranking for the zone: moderate, high or very high.

Urban zones are scored based on their proximity to wildland zones and the flame score for that wildland zone, the number of firebrands being produced in the wildlands and received in the urban area, and the amount of vegetation fuels present in the urban zone. Urban areas immediately next to wildland zones typically have the highest hazard, and areas more removed from the wildlands have lower hazards.

The influence of wildland fire hazard into urban areas can range from only about 200 feet in low hazard conditions, to nearly a mile in very high hazard areas. The nature and depth of the zones are a function of both how likely a flame front will penetrate, and how many firebrands are expected to land in the urbanized areas.

Results of the Model

Results of the model lead to revised maps of fire hazard severity. To summarize, classification of a zone as moderate, high or very high fire hazard is based on the severity of fire behavior that leads to building ignition. Each area of the map gets a score for flame length, embers, and the likelihood of the area burning. Scores are averaged over the zone areas. Final FHSZ class (moderate, high and very high) is determined based on the averaged scores for the zone. Model results were tested and validated in four counties with very different conditions: Butte, Calaveras, Sonoma, and San Diego. Further, draft maps have been reviewed by the 21 CAL FIRE units and six contract counties; their recommendations for changes were evaluated and incorporated when appropriate. Updated

information and support documents for FHSZ are available on CAL FIRE’s Fire and Resource Assessment Program’s website at <http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/fhsz/review.html>.”

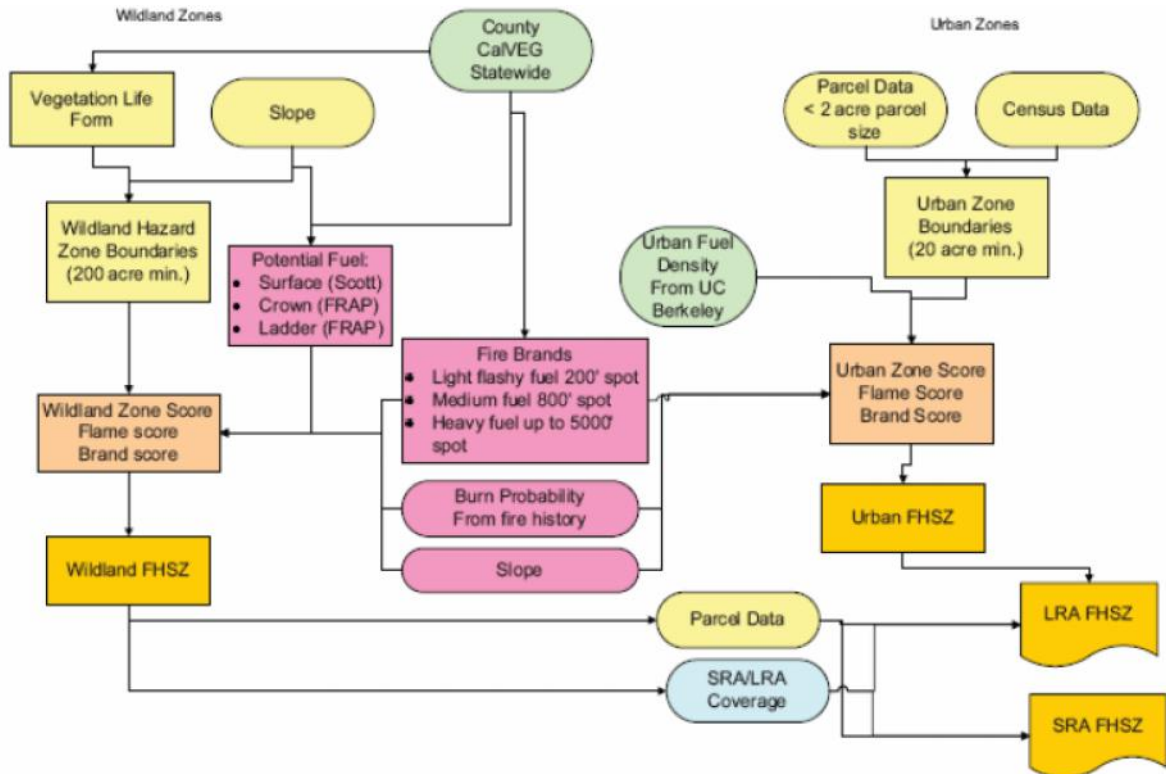


FIGURE 12 - FHSZ STRUCTURE

Water Supply and Distribution

In some areas of the community, water supply can become marginal during time of heavy emergency usage. Residents wetting their roof and properties during times of fire activity heavily impact water stored in hilltop reservoirs. Many times this practice takes place when the fire activity is a long distance from the property. Widespread use of this practice robs emergency fire equipment of needed water reserves in the fire area.

Some rural canyon structures and residences are built at a considerable distance from roadways and water distribution systems. This requires the laying of supply lines by fire companies, or the use of fire department water tenders to physically transport water to the area requiring protection. These practices become extremely dangerous when faced with the crowded street and driveways mentioned previously.

Some water may be obtained from private swimming pools in the area, through the use of portable pumps. These sources are relatively few, and should not be considered a reliable water source.

Roadways

Naturally occurring topographic restrictions lead to severe restrictions and congestion. Residents trying to evacuate the area, sightseers, and emergency equipment trying to enter have the potential of creating complete blockages on the roadways. Rapid response of law enforcement is crucial to the management of adequate traffic flow.

Evacuation and Shelter Needs



In most cases, wildfires are fast moving and present momentary dangers of intense proportions. When this situation exists, the need for evacuation takes a high priority, but the need for shelter areas is usually minimal. This is contingent on the ability of fire forces to adequately protect the homes of those residents evacuated. When the danger has subsided, the area can usually be re-entered. Should these residences be destroyed, then the need for shelters becomes evident.

SECTION 5 – COMMUNITY CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

The Town of Apple Valley strives to protect and maintain the health, safety and welfare of the community on a day-to-day basis, and takes extra measures to reduce the impacts of natural or technological hazards. The Town can use a variety of different tools, assets, and authorities to effectively prepare for, mitigate toward, respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters. These include voluntary and mandatory measures; individual and community efforts; private and public actions; and preventive as well as responsive approaches. Mitigation activities include educating citizens, enforcing building and development codes, constructing capital improvement projects, adopting plans, establishing incentive programs, and improving emergency preparedness and response.

The capabilities available to the Town of Apple Valley fall into the following broad categories: Agencies and People; Existing Plans; Regulations, Codes, Policies, and Ordinances; Mitigation Programs and Fiscal Resources. Identifying and documenting these capabilities provides the basis for developing future mitigation opportunities and how they can be implemented within existing Town programs.

Town of Apple Valley Capability Assessment

- Storm Water Management Ordinances: Yes
- Stream Management Ordinances: No
- Zoning Management Ordinances: Yes
- Subdivision Management Ordinances: Yes
- Erosion Management Ordinances: Yes
- Floodplain Management Ordinances: Yes
- Floodplain Management Plan Published Date: 10/2008
- Floodplain Management Last Delineation Date: 10/2008
- Elevation Certificates Maintained: Yes
- National Flood Insurance Program Community: Yes
- National Flood Insurance Join Date: 06/19/95
- NFIP Number: TAV 060752
- NFIP Rating: None
- NFIP Rating Date: 10/2008
- Land Use Plan: Yes
- Land Use Plan Last Update: 2009
- Community Zoned: Yes
- Zoned Date: 4/27/10
- Established Building Codes: Yes
- Building Codes Last Updated: 11/13/07
- Type of Building Codes: California Building Code
- Local Electric Utilities: Southern California Edison
- Local Water Utilities:



- Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company
- Mariana Ranchos County Water District
- Rancheritos Mutual Water Company
- Southern California Water Company
- Spring Valley Lake CSA 64
- Local Sewage Treatment Utilities: Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority
- Local Natural Gas Utilities: Southwest Gas Corporation
- Local Telephone Utilities: Verizon
- Fire Insurance Rating: Apple Valley Fire Protection District, a self-governing special district, provides fire-related services to the Town of Apple Valley and its sphere of influence. The District's fire insurance rating for the suburban area is 4, and the rural area received a rating of 9.
- Fire Insurance Rating Date: 06/01/03
- Previous Mitigation Plans: 2005
- Flood Insurance Claims: The Town has never made private claims to its insurance company. Reimbursement for hazardous occurrences has always been received via State OES and/or FEMA.

5.1 Agencies and People

Key Personnel

The Town's departments have specific responsibilities and related activities/actions assigned to them for each identified hazard and threat. Each department is responsible for ensuring coordination with the other departments. In an emergency, all employees are disaster service workers. "Subject to such disaster service activities as may be assigned to them by their supervisors, or by law." (CA CG §3100)

The Town Manager of Apple Valley is responsible for identifying key management personnel, with alternates, and alternative facilities to conduct government operations, based on the hazard analysis. Each department will be responsible for identifying key departmental personnel with backups and alternates for each position in the Town's organization.

Alert List

The Town's Emergency Services Officer is responsible for developing and maintaining an emergency alert list, which will be used to notify the key Town personnel. Each department will develop their own departmental alert list, which will be used by the departments to alert departmental personnel. Special rules related to disaster service workers are outlined in California Labor Codes Sections 3211.9, 3352.94, 4351, 4381, 4453, and 4702.

Special Districts

Special Districts with responsibilities under this plan will coordinate all planning efforts with the Town's Emergency Services Officer.

Town EOC

The Town Manager of Apple Valley has overall responsibility for coordinating the Town's response to each emergency.

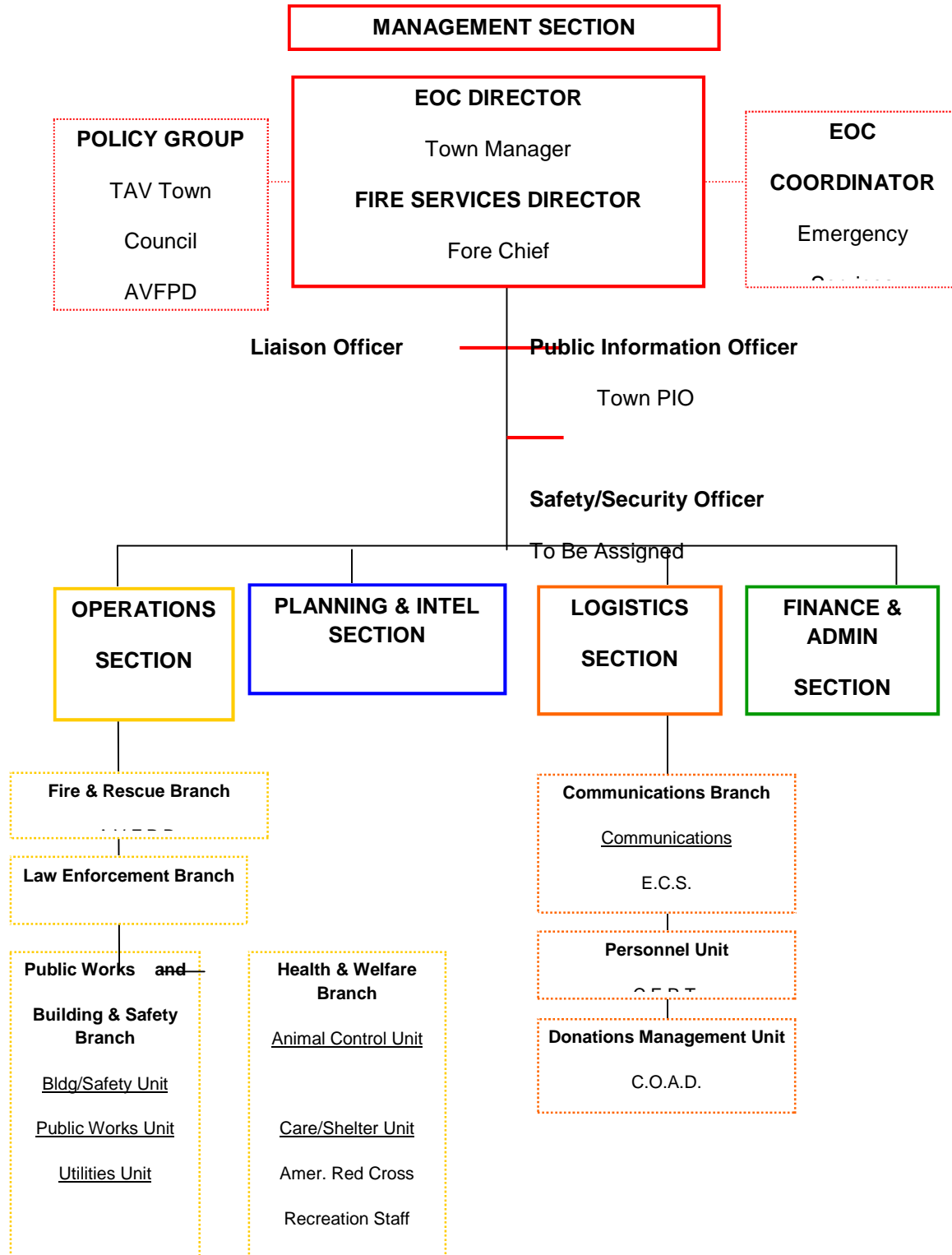


FIGURE 13 - TOWN DEPARTMENTS AND STAFF INVOLVED IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT



5.2 Existing Plans

The Town of Apple Valley has adopted the philosophy that Plan integration is an essential element to future and long-term community sustainability. The Town's long-term goal is to integrate all aspects of comprehensive planning and development to correlate with a continuum of adopted codes and standards to support this philosophy. Current and future Plans will define important Town policies and support the ordinances and activities described below. For example, the goal is to enhance the objectives of hazard mitigation, including the Health and Safety Element of the General Plan. Other Plans focus on different aspects of disaster management such as emergency response. Other Plans have implications that are relevant to hazard mitigation, such as plans related to spending on public facilities and storage of hazardous materials. This section lists the existing plans, policies, and ordinances for the Town of Apple Valley.

Existing Community Plans/Documents:

- U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) Consolidated Plan
- Apple Valley/Victorville Consortium Consolidated Plan 2002-2006
- Apple Valley Annual Action Plan
- Apple Valley Development Code
- Apple Valley Municipal Code
- Apple Valley Master Plan
- Apple Valley General Plan
- Apple Valley Emergency Operations Plan (including annexes pertaining to Animal Evacuations/Sheltering, Citizen Corps, Disaster Service Workers, and Terrorism)

5.3 Regulations, Codes, Policies, and Ordinances

The Town has adopted codes and regulations to govern development, construction and land use activities. They include construction standards, siting requirements, use limitations, study requirements and mitigation requirements which help directly or indirectly minimize the exposure of people and property to loss or injury resulting from disasters. As such, they are an effective tool and capability which the Town may continue to use to reduce the amount of damage or harm arising from disasters. This plan provides an opportunity to review existing regulations to determine if they are effective or whether they need to be revised in certain areas to more adequately prevent loss or injury from disasters.

Zoning Regulations

The Development Code regulates the use of land and buildings, the height, bulk, location of structures, the amount of open space and the density of population by establishing zone classifications.



Subdivision Regulations

The Town's subdivision regulations are outlined in section 9.28.050 of the Development Code, which establishes standards to regulate the division and merger of land and defines minimum lot sizes, densities and development standards.

Building Code

Chapter 8.12.010 of the Apple Valley Municipal Code adopted the California Building Code Volumes 1 and 2, 2007 Edition (Part 2, Title 24, California Code of Regulations) by reference, and amending part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, comprising the California Building Code, Volumes 1 & 2, 2007 Edition.

Flood Hazards Regulations

The Legislature of the State of California has in Government Code Sections 65302, 65560, and 65800 conferred upon local governments the authority to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the Town of Apple Valley has adopted flood hazard regulations in Chapter 9.62 of the Development Code. The purpose of this regulation is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- A.** To protect human life and health;
- B.** To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- C.** To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- D.** To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- E.** To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- F.** To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future blighted areas caused by flood damage;
- G.** To insure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- H.** To insure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

In order to accomplish its purposes, this District includes methods and provisions for:



- A. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or flood heights or velocities;
- B. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- C. Controlling the alteration of natural flood plains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;
- D. Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and,
- E. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers

5.4. Mitigation Programs

Fire Hazard Abatement

The Town Council adopted an Ordinance pertaining to the regulation of refuse abatement and approved a contract with the Apple Valley Fire Protection District (AVFPD) to provide administrative services associated with that regulation. Pursuant to the contract, the AVFPD provides the following services to the City:

1. Conduct initial property survey twice per year, in early fall and spring to locate and identify fire hazards.
2. Prepare and mail abatement notices to the owners of the properties in violation.
3. Conduct follow-up inspections to determine owner compliance.
4. Conduct enforcement operations for properties that have not been brought into compliance, including but not limited to, issuance of administrative citations that subject the owners to civil, monetary penalties and conducting court-authorized abatement of the properties at the owner's expense.
5. Respond to "calls for service" consisting generally of complaints received from the public concerning properties with fire hazards.
6. All town-owned parcels will be treated in the same manner as private property and billed separately from the contract.
7. Abatement of weeds along roadsides or alleys within the town boundaries will be performed at the discretion of the AVFPD and only when determined by the AVFPD to be a fire hazard.



“California Winter Storms 2010”

State announces tax break for 2010 winter-impacted residents:

State announces tax break for winter-impacted residents - San Bernardino County Sun

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State announces tax break for winter-impacted residents

Joe Nelson, Staff Writer

Posted: 03/09/2010 02:11:55 PM PST

The state Franchise Tax Board (FTB) on Tuesday announced special tax relief for California taxpayers, including those residing in San Bernardino and Riverside counties, impacted by recent winter storms.

It came a day after the Federal Emergency Management Agency issued a federal disaster declaration for the counties of San Bernardino, Riverside, Siskiyou, Los Angeles, Calaveras and Imperial. They can now apply for reimbursement by the federal government to offset costs for damage caused by flooding, debris and mud flows.

San Bernardino County suffered about \$30 million in damage from winter storms that hammered the region from Jan. 17 through Feb. 6. The Big Bear Valley and High Desert cities of Hesperia, Victorville and Apple Valley received the brunt of the damage, said Denise Benson, division manager for the county Office of Emergency Services.

Now, property owners can write off flood damage on their 2009 or 2010 tax returns.

“California families who suffered property damage can find quick relief through their tax returns, state Controller and FTB Chairman John Chiang said in a statement.

Claiming losses on 2009 tax returns will allow the FTB to issue refunds quickly. Taxpayers who have already filed their returns for 2009 can file an amended return.

Those claiming losses on their returns should write “California Winter Storms 2010” in red ink at the top of their returns to alert the FTB to expedite the refund. If e-filing, taxpayers should follow the software instructions to enter the disaster information.

Forms are available on the FTB Web site: ftb.ca.gov

Taxpayer needing copies of lost or damaged state returns should complete the Form FTB 3516, “Request for Copy of Tax Return,” which is available online.

Anyone who has questions about their accounts can call the FTB at 800-852-5711 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

For more information, go to taxes.ca.gov



DISASTER NEWS

Loans for Homeowners, Renters and Businesses of All Sizes

Release Date: February 17, 2010
Release Number: CA 12038-01

Media Contact: Richard Jenkins
Phone: (916) 735-1500

SBA Offers Disaster Assistance to California Residents and Businesses Affected by Flooding, Debris Flows, Mudslides and Heavy Snow

Sacramento, CA – Low-interest federal disaster loans are now available in California for residents and business owners affected by the severe winter storms which generated heavy rain, snow and high winds causing flooding, debris flows and mudslides beginning January 17, U. S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Administrator Karen G. Mills said today. SBA acted under its own authority to declare a disaster in response to a request received from Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger on February 11.

The disaster declaration makes SBA assistance available in the counties of Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and Ventura.

"The U. S. Small Business Administration is strongly committed to providing the most effective and customer-focused response possible to assist California residents and businesses with federal disaster loans," said Mills. "Getting our businesses and communities up and running after a disaster is our highest priority at SBA."

"Low-interest federal disaster loans are available to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and private, non-profit organizations whose property was damaged or destroyed by the disaster," said Alberto G. Alvarado, SBA's Acting Regional Administrator. "Beginning Thursday, February 18, SBA customer service representatives will be on hand at the following SBA Disaster Loan Outreach Centers to issue loan applications, answer questions about SBA's disaster loan program, explain the application process and help each individual complete their application," Alvarado continued. The centers will be open on the days and times indicated. No appointment is necessary. Additional centers will be announced to serve disaster victims in Los Angeles County.

San Bernardino County
SBA Disaster Loan Outreach Center
City of Big Bear Lake City Hall
39707 Big Bear Boulevard
Big Bear Lake, CA

Opens Thursday, February 18 at 8:30 am

Mondays through Fridays,
From 8:30 am to 4:30 pm

Open Until further notice

San Bernardino County
SBA Disaster Loan Outreach Center
Hesperia City Hall
9700 7th Avenue
Hesperia, CA

Opens Thursday, February 18 at 9:00 am

Mondays through Thursdays,
From 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

Fridays, From 8:00 am to 4:00 pm

Open Until further notice



Disaster loans up to \$200,000 are available to homeowners to repair or replace damaged or destroyed real estate. Homeowners and renters are eligible for up to \$40,000 to repair or replace damaged or destroyed personal property.

Businesses of any size and private, non-profit organizations may borrow up to \$2 million to repair or replace damaged or destroyed real estate, machinery and equipment, inventory, and other business assets. SBA can also lend additional funds to homeowners and businesses to help with the cost of making improvements that protect, prevent or minimize the same type of disaster damage from occurring in the future.

For small businesses and most private, non-profit organizations of any size, SBA offers Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDLs) to help meet working capital needs caused by the disaster. EIDL assistance is available regardless of whether the business suffered any property damage.

Interest rates can be as low as 2.562 percent for homeowners and 4 percent for business with terms up to 30 years. Loan amounts and terms are set by SBA and are based on each applicant's financial condition.

Disaster loan information and application forms are also available from SBA's Customer Service Center by calling SBA toll-free at (800) 659-2955, emailing disastercustomerservice@sba.gov, or visiting SBA's Web site at www.sba.gov/services/disasterassistance. Hearing impaired individuals may call (800) 877-8339. Applicants may apply online using the Electronic Loan Application (ELA) via SBA's secure Web site at <https://disasterloan.sba.gov/ela>.

The filing deadline to return applications for property damage is **April 19, 2010**. The deadline to return economic injury applications is **November 16, 2010**.

Below is a partial listing of mitigation programs that may be available to property owners and small business owners through other agencies:

Agency	Program	Details
FEMA	National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Enables property owners to purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses in exchange for state and community floodplain management regulations that reduce future flood damages. http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/
HUD	Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Grants to develop viable communities, principally for low and moderate income persons. CDBG funds available through Disaster Recovery Initiative. http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/
HUD	Disaster Recovery Assistance	Disaster relief and recovery assistance in the form of special mortgage financing for rehabilitation of impacted homes.



		http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/dri/assistance.cfm
HUD	Neighborhood Stabilization Program	Funding for the purchase and rehabilitation of foreclosed and vacant property in order to renew neighborhoods devastated by the economic crisis. http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/neighborhoodspg/
U.S. Small Business Administration	Small Business Administration Loan Program	Low-interest, fixed rate loans to small businesses for the purpose of implementing mitigation measures. Also available for disaster damaged property. http://www.sba.gov/services/financialassistance/index.html

Additional Programs

The following programs are sponsored by the Town of Apple Valley to mitigate the potential effects of excess materials that could impact waste disposal and landfill capabilities following a major catastrophic event:

- Annual Household Hazardous Waste Events
- Residential Recycling Program
- Household Hazardous Waste Collection Centers
- Curbside-Residential Bulky Item Service
- Curbside Waste Oil/Recycling Program
- Free Mulch and Compost Program
- Reuse and Recycle Guide
- How to Reduce Junk Mail
- Tire Disposal

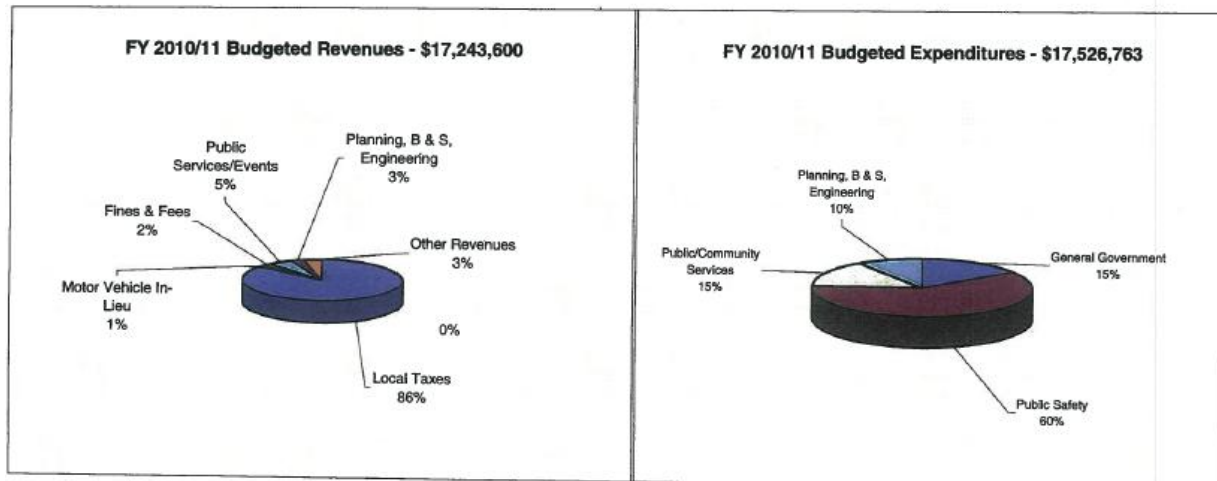


5.5 Fiscal Resources

General Fund Sources

*Town of Apple Valley - Budgeted Revenues & Expenditures
 Fiscal Year 2010/11 - Summary of General Fund*

Revenues:	Estimated Revenue	Expenditures:	Estimated Expenditures
Local Taxes	14,755,000	General Government	2,675,042
Motor Vehicle In-Lieu	250,000	Public Safety	10,520,750
Fines & Fees	285,000	Public/Community Services	2,631,491
Public Services/Events	829,500	Planning, B & S, Engineering	1,699,480
Planning, B & S, Engineering	524,000		
Other Revenues	600,100	Total Expenditures	\$ 17,526,763
Total Revenues	\$ 17,243,600		



One of the key analytical tools used during the budget process is a comprehensive seven-year financial forecast for the General Fund. This forecast considers key revenue and expenditure projection factors such as population, increases in the consumer price index (CPI) and other growth factors. The trending of these key factors and their effect on revenues and expenditures for the past ten years provides a historical basis for the seven-year financial forecast.

As part of the mid-year budget review process, the revenue assumptions included in the forecast are comprehensively reexamined based on actuals for the prior year, as well as emerging trends at the mid-point of the year. Accordingly, with a few notable exceptions, the revenue projections reflected in the Budget rely heavily on the projections made as part of the seven-year forecast.

Sources used in developing these revised projections include economic trends as reported in the national media, forecast data for San Bernardino County, economic and fiscal information developed by the State Legislative Analyst and the State Department of Finance, and materials prepared by the League of California Cities and State Controller's Office. Ultimately, however, the revenue projections reflect the staff's best judgment about the performance of the local economy over the next two years and how it will affect Town revenues.



The following provides a brief description of the Town's top general revenue sources along with the general assumptions used in preparing revenue projections. These sources account for over 80% of total general revenues.

General Property Taxes

Under Proposition 13 (adopted in June of 1978) property taxes for general purposes may not exceed 1% of market value. Property tax assessment, collection and apportionment are performed by the County. The Town receives approximately 20%-25% of the levy within its limits. Assessment increases to reflect current market value are allowed when property ownership changes or when improvements are made; otherwise, increases in assessed value are limited to 2% annually.

Sales and Use Tax

The Town receives 1% from all taxable retail sales occurring in its limits. This is collected for the City by the State of California, along with their component of the sales tax (6.75% for the State General Fund and 1% for local transportation purposes, for a total sales tax rate in San Bernardino County of 8.75%).

Franchise Fees

Franchise Fees are levied by the Town on a variety of utilities at various rates. The State sets franchise fees for utilities regulated by them (most notably gas and electricity): 1% of gross sales or 2% of revenues attributable to their investment in infrastructure, whichever is greater.

Motor Vehicle In-Lieu

The State Revenue and Taxation code imposes an annual license fee of 2% of the market value of motor vehicles in lieu of a local motor vehicle property tax. Cities and counties equally share 81.25% of the total tax collected statewide; the State then distributes this revenue to cities and counties on a per capita basis. Motor Vehicle In-Lieu taxes have increased over the last several years, but were reduced during 2000/01 due to the calculation method imposed by the State to utilize actual population estimates.

Development Related Fees

Development related fees recover costs for planning, building and safety, engineering, and fire plan check services. Cost recovery for these services is generally set at 100% of total costs.



Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): This FEMA administered program provides grants to states and local governments following a presidential disaster declaration. The funds can be used to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures. According to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, communities must have a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) approved to receive HMGP funds after May 1, 2005. Funds will be granted only to projects that conform to local and state mitigation plans. Federal grant funds can provide 75% of a project's total cost; other sources must provide 25% matching funds. After any federally declared disaster, up to 20% of the amount spent by FEMA on disaster response and relief costs is made available in the form of HMGP grants to communities in the affected state.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)

FMA provides funding to assist states and communities in implementing measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM)

FEMA developed the PDM program to coincide with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 that requires communities to prepare local hazard mitigation plans, such as this plan. Funds are authorized by Congress on an annual basis for PDM competitive grants, technical assistance and program support. FEMA grants can fund 75 percent of a project; other non-federal sources must provide 25 percent matching funds. Funds are only granted to communities with an approved LHMP, and supported projects must be identified in those plans.

Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)

According to the National Flood Insurance Program, the Town of Apple Valley has six repetitive loss properties within its jurisdiction.

Community Development Block Grants

Block grants are administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to fund housing, economic development, public works, community facilities and public service activities serving lower income people. These funds can be used for mitigation works. CDBG funds are considered local funds once they are received, and thereby are eligible to provide the 25 percent local match required for receipt of the HMGP funds.

There are other federal programs that support emergency and rebuilding costs in communities, such as FEMA's Public and Individual Assistance Programs which are activated following federally declared



disasters. These funds primarily support repair projects, but may also include the cost of code upgrades or other mitigation measures as part of the repair if they are cost effective.

SECTION 6 - MITIGATION STRATEGIES

6.1 Overview

The Town of Apple Valley's mitigation strategy is derived from the in-depth review of the existing vulnerabilities and capabilities outlined in previous sections of this plan, combined with a vision for creating a disaster resistant and sustainable community for the future. This vision is based on informed assumptions, recognizes both mitigation challenges and opportunities, and is demonstrated by the goals and objectives outlined below. The mitigation measures identified under each objective include an implementation plan for each measure. The measures were individually evaluated during discussions of mitigation alternatives and the conclusions used as input when priorities were decided. All priorities are based on consensus of the Planning Team.

Mitigation measures are categorized generally for all hazards and specifically for the three high risk hazards facing the Town that were extensively examined in the risk assessment section: earthquakes, floods, and wildfires.

6.2 5-Year Progress Report

The following identifies the completed, deleted, or deferred actions or activities from the previously approved 2005 plan.

Mitigation Action	Completed	Deferred	Ongoing	Comments
Seismic retrofit on the Bear Valley Road bridge at the Mojave River	X			
Asphalt berm project at various locations throughout the community, especially those areas in the dry lake bed prone to flooding	X			
Installation of dry wells at various locations in the dry lake bed area as well as on Navajo	X			



Mitigation Action	Completed	Deferred	Ongoing	Comments
Road and Yucca Loma/Kiowa Road				
Asphalt berm project at various locations in Desert Knolls susceptible to flash flooding;	X			
Construction of a retention basin on Sitting Bull Road to mitigate new residential development in the area	X			
Continue working with the California Department of Water Resources to ensure proper notification of water release from the dams.			X	Ongoing process
Continue working with the Army Corps of Engineers and the County of San Bernardino Flood Control regarding grading operations in the Mojave Riverbed.			X	Channeling the river water away from adjacent properties can be improved with strategic grading. Grading operations need to continue after each release of water into the river or after severe rains.
Continue maintaining and enforcing the building code regulations pertaining to seismic and earthquake standards.			X	By maintaining and enforcing building code regulations pertaining to seismic and earthquake standards, new development will be seismically safer. Up-to-date building codes are also applied to existing structures for tenant improvements
Install dry wells in areas that are susceptible to flooding due to heavy rains.			X	Ongoing process



Mitigation Action	Completed	Deferred	Ongoing	Comments
Construct a bridge or mitigate the area in another area on Rock Springs Road where it crosses the Mojave River.		X		
Construct concrete water channels in areas that are susceptible to flooding due to heavy rains.		X		
Extend the current Desert Knolls concrete wash east to Tao Road and west to the Mojave River.		X		

6.3 Mitigation Goals, Objectives, Actions, and Projects

The 2005 Mitigation Goals included overall mitigation goals established by the Town (contained within the Town’s General Plan, adopted in 2004) to guide the establishment and priorities of specific goals, objectives, and mitigation measures for each high risk hazard. In reviewing and updating mitigation objectives and actions, it was the Planning Team’s consensus that these goals remain in this Plan update.

The Town of Apple Valley’s General Plan is on file at Town Hall, 14955 Dale Evans Parkway, Apple Valley, CA 92307, and is available for inspection during normal business hours. The General Plan is also available online at www.applevalley.org.

6.3.1 Emergency Preparedness Goals

(Tables and exhibits referenced in this section are contained in the Town’s General Plan)

Goal 1: Support and expand disaster response programs, and initiate a program for post-disaster planning.

Objectives: Policies



- A. The Town shall encourage involvement in the emergency preparedness programs already in place in the region, as well as emergency preparedness education in the schools and in the media.
- B. Establish comprehensive procedures for post-disaster planning in affected areas.
- C. Because emergency preparedness is crucial to the protection of the public in case of disaster, the following actions shall be implemented:
 1. Coordinate with the County Office of Emergency Services, and maintain and update the Emergency Preparedness Management Plan for use by the Town to protect the citizens of Apple Valley.
 2. Coordinate with public and private agencies, and initiate coordination in residential areas through Neighborhood Watch, homeowners associations and other neighborhood groups.
 3. Provide for the needs of dependent and immobile populations in emergency response and recovery operations through identification and prioritization of rescue needs.
 4. Require disaster plans and provisions in the design, location and management of all public facilities.
 5. Plan, design and use public facilities according to the requirements of the Emergency Management Plan.
 6. Assure adequate access routes to and from potential devastation areas as required by the Emergency Management Plan.

Because the Town's ultimate post-disaster survival will depend not only on the effectiveness of hazard mitigation and disaster response programs, but also on how quickly and how well the Town is rebuilt after a major disaster, the Town shall initiate a program for post-disaster planning. All options, from redevelopment to opportunities for upgrading, shall be included. Such measures as revised street and traffic patterns, parking, architectural and landscape design, and general land use compatibility, as well as building code improvements, shall be addressed.

1. Establish a standing committee for disaster recovery to plan for a disaster by providing contingency planning for the rapid and effective reconstruction of affected areas. The committee shall include representatives of Planning, Engineering, Flood Control, Community Services and Building and Safety, as well as liaisons to the local utilities and any State and Federal redevelopment, housing and reconstruction programs.
2. Develop guidelines through the committee for the exercise of emergency authorities for such purposes as the following.
 - a. Rapid designation of redevelopment areas through pre-preparation of emergency ordinances
 - b. Possible revision of land use, circulation and parking requirements, and institution of other programs for improving the community environment
 - c. Adaptation and institution of special programs for disaster recovery
 - d. Funding of disaster recovery measures.
 - e. Moratoria on reconstruction in any high-hazard areas where damage could be



repeated

f. Upgrading of the building code

g. Establishment of Geologic Hazard Abatement Districts, as appropriate

h. Designation of sites for temporary housing (e.g., travel trailers and pre-fabricated construction) of households made homeless in the disaster, in cooperation with the Disaster Housing Program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

6.3.2 Earthquake

Goal 1: Continuously integrate new data on natural and manmade hazards into overlay mapping and the review of land use proposals and applications and the enforcement of development standards through the use of mapping overlays, policies and land use designations.

Objectives: Because strong technical input is needed to refine, enlarge and improve the knowledge of geologic hazards in Apple Valley, the Town shall implement the following actions.

1. Establish a geotechnical information collection, storage and retrieval system. Coordinate with the countywide information gathering effort, and ensure that the Town's system will accomplish the following tasks.
 - a. Solicit and coordinate geological studies by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the California Division of Mines and Geology (DMG), the County and other local agencies, and make the resultant data available to the public and other agencies.
 - b. Incorporate all new research for the prediction and mitigation of geologic hazards.
 - c. File and coordinate with the County Geologist.
 - d. Maintain clear and comprehensive mapping of all geological hazards.
2. Utilize the County Geologist, the Geotechnical Advisory Committee or professional consultants to establish criteria, standards, guidelines and format for required geologic reports, and formulate standardized mitigation measures. A professional Geologist shall review and approve all required geologic reports.
3. Incorporate newly acquired data and technology into the mapping, policies and procedures of this General Plan.

Because of the potential for liquefaction impacts to certain areas in the Town, an inventory and analysis of such areas with liquefaction potential shall be undertaken.

Because of the potential relationship between seismic activity and landsliding effects, the Town shall require that a seismic analysis be included as a part of landslide stability studies when required by the City Engineer.

Because individual developments may be subject to spot flooding from all streams or unmapped areas adjacent to mapped flood areas, the Town shall require specific hydrology and hydraulic studies to be prepared at the time developments are proposed, as follows.



1. Identify existing drainage conditions, upstream and downstream drainage conditions at build out of the General Plan, and measures which must be taken within the development project or downstream from the project to preclude impacts on the proposed development or increased impacts to downstream development. These studies should be submitted and reviewed by the Engineering Department.
2. Fully account for all planned flood-control facilities within or adjacent to the project site. Where sections of flood-control facilities cannot be constructed, provision should be made for their ultimate construction, that is, right-of-way reserved and construction funds secured. Additionally, interim facilities must be provided which will be able to handle the additional runoff from the proposed development until the planned flood control facilities are constructed.

Goal 2: Minimize the potential risks resulting from the exposure of Town residents to manmade and natural hazards.

Objectives: Because the risks from many geologic hazards can be successfully mitigated through a combination of engineering, construction, land use and developmental standards, the Town shall implement the following actions:

1. Require the formation of geologic hazard abatement districts as authorized by Public Resources Code Section 26500 et seq. where existing or proposed development is threatened by such hazards, and prevention, mitigation, abatement or control of a geologic hazard is deemed feasible.
2. Require sites to be developed and all structures designed in accordance with recommendations contained in any required geotechnical or geologic reports, through conditions, construction plans and field inspections.
3. Require that all recommended mitigation measures be clearly indicated and described on all grading and construction plans.
4. Require that clearances around structures and road widths in geologic hazard areas, as shown on the Hazard Overlay Map, meet the requirements found in Policy Y, Action 1 for this Goal, S-1.
5. Require all facilities to meet appropriate geologic hazard specifications as determined by the Town Engineer for discretionary and ministerial authorizations.

Because increased public awareness of geologic hazards can reduce the risk of those hazards, the Town shall implement the following actions:

1. Develop a geologic educational program for use by schools, developers and the public at large, covering hazards, abatements, and emergency plans and procedures as part of the Town's Emergency Preparedness Management Plan.
2. Make geotechnical data and mapping readily available to the public through the County-wide Geotechnical Information System coordinated by the County Geologist as described in the General Plan Policy C for Goal S-2.

Because the County is traversed by many major active faults resulting in a relatively high level of risk, the Town shall implement the following actions:



1. Adopt all future upgrading of the seismic design section of the Uniform Building Code.
2. Require new structures and facilities to be designed and constructed to meet seismic safety and related design requirements of the most recent Uniform Building Code, or more stringent requirements if indicated by site investigations.
3. Require all new critical, essential or high occupancy facilities to be designed and operated in such a manner as to remain standing and functional during and after a disaster as determined by the Division of Building and Safety.

Because of the potential for displacement along faults not classified as active, the Town shall reserve the right to require site-specific geotechnical analysis and mitigation for development located contiguous to potentially active faults, if deemed necessary by the Town Engineer.

Because some structures were built prior to both 1933 and 1971 seismic standards, they are considered unlikely to withstand a seismic event of the predicted intensity. The Town shall undertake studies and develop programs to minimize the risk of potential seismic disaster in areas where inadequate structures exist in the following ways:

1. Initiate a structural hazards identification and abatement program through the Division of Building and Safety, with priority given to the identification and abatement of hazards in critical, essential and high occupancy structures, in structures located within areas of severe geologic hazard and in structures built prior to the enactment of applicable local or state earthquake design standards. This program shall be in accordance with SB 547, enacted in Chapter 250, statutes of 1986, requiring local jurisdictions to develop structural hazard reduction programs for such buildings by January 1, 1990.
2. Require periodic inspection by the Office of Building and Safety of all critical, essential and high occupancy buildings to identify potential hazards in the event of a major earthquake. When hazards are identified, require mitigation by the owner.
3. Bring all existing critical, essential, and high occupancy structures found to be hazardous into conformance with applicable seismic and related safety (fire, toxic materials storage and uses, etc.) standards through rehabilitation, reconstruction, demolition, reduction of occupancy levels, or change in use.
4. Require rehabilitation of private unfit structures through implementation of the Uniform Building Code and Hazardous Building Ordinance. Priorities for critical, essential or high occupancy buildings shall be based on hazard to life, type of occupancy, method of construction, physical condition and location.
5. Require the upgrading of buildings and facilities to achieve compliance with the latest earthquake standards as a condition of granting building permits for major additions and repairs.
6. Establish and administer incentives for seismic retrofitting, including but not limited to the following.
 - a. Area-wide revitalization programs
 - b. Community Development Block Grants
 - c. US Small Business Administration loans
 - d. Public Purpose Bonds
 - e. Marks History Bonds
 - f. Local-General Funds



- g. Local-General Obligation Bonds
- h. Making seismic safety a major factor in selecting future areas for redevelopment
- i. Tax reductions for building rehabilitation to minimize personal economic costs
- j. Providing relocation assistance to persons and businesses temporarily or permanently dislocated from hazardous old buildings
- k. Requesting Federal and/or State financial assistance to implement corrective measures

Support regional or statewide programs providing funding or technical assistance to local governments to allow accurate identification of existing structural hazards in private development and providing assistance to public and private sectors to facilitate and to minimize the social and economic costs of abatement.

Because many structures with important functions and potentially severe consequences of failure do not fall under Town control (i.e., dams, utility installations, transportation structures) the Town shall implement the following actions:

1. Continue to work with public utilities, school districts, the State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and other agencies supplying critical public services to ensure that they have incorporated structural safety and other measures to be adequately protected from seismic hazards for both existing and proposed facilities.
2. Encourage Caltrans and all utilities to review all their facilities within the Town to assess potential impacts of seismic hazards; comments based on this review should be forwarded to the Town.
3. Encourage utility companies to institute orderly programs of installing cut-off devices on utility lines, starting with the lines that appear to be most vulnerable and those which serve the most people. Adequate emergency water supplies shall be established

and maintained in areas dependent upon water lines which cross active fault zones.

Because the ground in close proximity to a fault is subject to rupture during an earthquake, exposing occupants and structures to high levels of risk, those areas identified by the Alquist/Priolo Special Studies Zone Act (Public Resources Code, Division 2, Chapter 7.5) shall be designated on the Hazards Overlay Map, and the following actions shall be implemented:

1. Apply definitions, provisions and mapping of the Alquist/Priolo Special Studies Zone Act.
2. Apply the Land Use Compatibility Chart for Special Studies Zones when reviewing all discretionary and ministerial actions (Table X-2).
3. Maintain a minimum 50-foot setback from an identified fault for all new structures. For an inferred fault area, a 250-foot setback shall be maintained. However, critical, essential or high occupancy structures and facilities shall not be located in Special Studies Zones unless there is no feasible alternative, as determined by staff review, in which case these facilities shall maintain a 150-foot setback from an identified fault. (A 200-foot setback shall be maintained if the fault is inferred.)



4. Withhold public financing from buildings within the Studies Zone where there is a confirmed fault trace unless it can be established that there is no potential for surface fault displacement or ground rupture which would injure the public investment or fulfillment of its purpose.
5. Do not create new lots within the Studies Zone unless an appropriate geologic investigation establishes sufficient and suitable land area for development according to existing zoning and other applicable Town ordinances.
6. Plan transportation facilities (i.e., roads, freeways, rail, rapid transit) and utility systems to cross active fault traces a minimum number of times and to be designed to accommodate fault displacement without major damage that would cause long term and unacceptable disruption of service. Utility lines shall be equipped with such mechanisms as flexible units, valving, redundant lines or auto valves to shut off flows in the event of fault rupture.

Because the purpose of the Alquist/Priolo Special Studies Zone Act is only applicable to fault rupture areas (in close proximity to faults) and because the entire San Bernardino Valley area is subject to severe hazard from the effects of shaking due to an earthquake, the Town shall implement the following actions:

1. Require special studies, including dynamic analysis for all major structures (critical, essential and high occupancy land uses) within areas determined by the Town Engineer to be subject to significant seismic shaking.
2. Design and construct all structures in areas determined by the Town Engineer to be subject to significant seismic shaking to withstand ground shaking forces of a minor earthquake without damage, of a moderate earthquake without structural damage, and of a major earthquake without collapse. Critical, essential, and high occupancy structures shall be designed and constructed to remain standing and functional following a major earthquake and shall be so engineered as to withstand maximum probable ground motion accelerations.
3. Require all new construction to meet the most current and applicable lateral force requirements.
4. Strengthen earthquake resistance standards for non- structural components of structures including exterior veneers, internal partitions, lighting fixtures, elevators and equipment.

Because liquefaction can cause devastating structural damage and because there is a high potential for saturation when the groundwater level is within the upper 50 feet of alluvial material, the Town shall implement the following actions:

1. Require that each site located within the Liquefaction Hazard Overlay shall be evaluated by a licensed geologist prior to design, land disturbance or construction for soil type, history of the water table's fluctuation and adequacy of the structural engineering to withstand the effects of liquefaction.
2. Apply the Land Use Compatibility Chart for Liquefaction Areas (Table X-3) when reviewing all discretionary and ministerial actions.

Because portions of the Town have moderate landslide potential, posing measurable risk to life and property, and because once landslides are recognized, many can be safely mitigated, the Town shall implement the following actions:



1. Require that a stability analysis be required in Landslide Hazard areas designated "Generally Susceptible" and "Mostly Susceptible" on the Hazards Overlay Maps and where required by the Geologist.
2. Require site development and construction in compliance with soil and geologic investigation report recommendations.
3. Apply the Land Use Compatibility Chart for Landslides (General Plan Table X-4) when reviewing all discretionary and ministerial actions.
4. Fund and prepare a land use plan that is in conformance with the Land Use Compatibility Chart for landslides in designated high landslide hazard areas as they are identified.
5. Restrict avoidable alteration of the land which is likely to increase the hazard within areas of demonstrated or potential landslide hazard, including concentrations of water through drainage or septic systems, removal of vegetative cover, steepening of slopes and undercutting the base of a slope.
6. Restrict grading to minimal amounts necessary to provide access, and require grading permits to have an approved site plan which minimizes grading and conforms to the recommendations of any required geologic investigation.
7. Require development on hillsides to be sited in the least obtrusive fashion, thereby minimizing the extent of topographic alteration required.
8. Restrict development in areas of known landslides or landslide-prone deposits on steep slopes, except where engineering and geologic site investigations indicate such sites are stable or can be made stable by the application of appropriate mitigating measures. In such cases, it must be shown to the satisfaction of the Town that the risk to persons, property and public liability can be reduced to an acceptable degree.
9. Require that foundation and earth work be supervised and certified by a geotechnical engineer and, where deemed necessary, an engineering geologist, in projects where evaluations indicate that state-of-the-art measures can correct instability.
10. The Town shall generate ma-specific (where appropriate) hillside development plans on the basis of baseline inventory and geotechnical analysis related to landsliding potential.

Because of limited specific information on the extent of subsidence in the Town, the Town shall implement the following actions:

1. Undertake a program of subsidence hazard identification that will outline the extent of the hazard in the Town and propose mitigation measures through the office of the Town Engineer.
2. Restrict the construction of any facility which is needed for public safety or for the provision of needed emergency services where an interruption in service could result from structural failure due to settlement or subsidence unless the only alternative sites would be so distant as to thereby jeopardize the safety of the community served.
3. Require that all site-specific geotechnical investigations conducted for proposed development include an assessment of potential impacts and mitigation measures related to expansive reactive soils and erosion.

Projects: To coordinate and support the State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Strategies to reduce risks, the Town of Apple Valley proposes the following projects:

- **Mobile Home Seismic Retrofit Program**



- Develop and sponsor projects and programs to brace new or relocated mobile homes to resist earthquakes

▪ **General Earthquake Mitigation Projects**

- Develop projects and programs to install automatic gas shut-off valves in residential, commercial, and public buildings
- Develop and construct seismic retrofit of critical facilities
- Develop residential and commercial seismic retrofit programs
- Develop earthquake mitigation public outreach education programs
- Develop and construct seismic retrofit of Town-owned transportation and utilities infrastructure

6.3.3

Flood

Goal 1:

Minimize the potential risks resulting from the exposure of Town residents to manmade and natural hazards.

Objective:

Because the Town has entered into an agreement to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) which provides flood insurance within designated floodplains, the following actions shall be implemented by the Town:

1. Floodway and Floodplain areas as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary Maps shall be designated as Floodway (FW) on the Land Use Maps and Floodplain Overlays on the Hazards Overlay Maps.
2. Designated floodway areas shall be preserved for non- structural uses through restrictions of the FW land use district.
3. All new development, including filling, grading and construction, proposed within designated floodplains shall require submission of a written assessment prepared by a qualified hydrologist or engineer, in accordance with the latest "San Bernardino County Hydrology Manual" and the various detention basin policies (General Plan Policy X for this Goal, S-1) to determine whether the development will significantly increase flood hazard and to show that all new structures will be adequately protected. Development shall be conditioned on receiving approval of this assessment by the Town Engineer.
4. All new construction in the Floodplain Overlay areas shall be required to be flood-proofed and shall be located and designed to allow unrestricted flow of floodwaters.
5. The Land Use Compatibility Chart for the 100-Year Flood Plains (General Plan Table X-5) shall apply when reviewing all discretionary and ministerial actions in the designated floodplain.
6. Lands within floodplain areas may be developed with non- critical and non-essential uses if mitigation measures are incorporated so as to ensure that the proposed development will not be hazardous, increase flood depths or velocities downstream, or degrade water quality.
7. Known flood hazard information shall be provided with every



discretionary ministerial action application.

8. When no mapped data exists, existing topographical, watershed, and drainage course data shall be evaluated for a determination of potential flood hazard for every discretionary and ministerial action.

Because the FEMA mapping and studies do not yet identify all flood hazard areas in the entire Town, the following shall actions shall be implemented:

1. As new overflow studies and mapping are completed and approved by either the Town Engineer or the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, they shall supplement the FEMA mapping and shall be incorporated into Flood Hazard Overlay mapping.
2. Programs for the continuous elevation and designation of floodway, floodplain and drainage areas shall be initiated and financed.
3. Timely application for FEMA mapping changes shall be initiated to reflect any additions to or alterations in identified Floodways or Floodplains by the Town's Floodplain Management Administrator.
4. The siting of residential and other types of development requiring substantial structures shall be prohibited on playas or dry lake beds as shown on the Floodplain Overlay Map. Industrial, commercial, recreational, or transportation and other uses which utilize the playa or dry lake as a resource may be permitted.
5. All Town areas shall be continuously evaluated through the application of development conditions in the pre- construction flood hazard inspection process.
6. Site studies shall be performed in areas where development is proposed which have been tentatively identified as subject to flooding.
7. Construction shall take place in compliance with study recommendations as described in site study required under action item #6 above.

Because dam failure as a result of earthquake or other causes results in severe risk to downstream properties, the Town shall implement the following actions:

1. Require an engineering geology report for all new or proposed public and private reservoirs. This report shall be completed by a registered engineering geologist, conform to Town standards, and be approved by the Town Engineer.
2. Include reservoirs as Dam Inundation areas on the Hazard Overlay Map as required by the State of California.
3. Prohibit new dams and reservoirs in areas designated as Geologic Hazards on the Hazard Overlay Map.
4. Seek elimination of potentially hazardous dams and reservoirs.
5. Initiate programs to increase the earthquake resistance of dams and reduce the potential impacts of seismically- induced dam failures.
6. Prohibit critical, essential and high-risk land uses from Dam Inundation areas as shown on the General Plan Hazard Overlay Map and Table X-5.

Because substantial development has already occurred in floodways and floodplains, the Town shall implement the following actions:



1. Continue to identify natural drainage courses and designate Town of Apple Valley Drainage Easements as a means to preserve natural drainage flow paths and/or constructed drainage facilities.
2. Require identification, improvement and upgrading of critical facilities in flood hazard areas through such measures as anchorage to prevent flotation, water tight barriers over openings, reinforcement of walls to resist water pressures, use of materials to reduce wall seepage and installation of pumping facilities for internal and subsurface drainage.
3. Require implementation of flood protection measures when any additions to the original structure are proposed.
4. Establish funding mechanisms when flood control facilities are warranted.

Because drainage from adjacent development contributes to fire hazards, the following actions shall be implemented:

1. The run-off provisions of the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance shall apply Town-wide.
2. Surface run-off from new development shall be controlled by on-site measures including but not limited to the following.
 - a. Structural controls
 - b. Restrictions regarding changes in topography, removal of vegetation, creation of impervious surfaces, and periods of construction such that the need for off-site flood and drainage control improvements is minimized and such that run-off from the development will not result in downstream flood hazards

Because public education plays a vital role in minimizing flood hazards, the Town shall implement the following actions:

1. Establish a public information system through the Office of Emergency Services outlining emergency operations plans and measures to reduce personal losses in the event of a flood disaster.
2. Develop a flood warning system, where possible, through the County Flood Control District.
3. Develop dam failure and flood plain inundation evacuation plans through the County Office of Emergency Services.

Because flood protection is both local and regional in nature, the Town shall implement the following actions:

1. Continue the development of intergovernmental coordination with cities, adjacent counties, the Army Corps of Engineers, and other agencies which have an interest in flood control projects that cross-jurisdictional boundaries.
2. Coordinate land use and flood control planning through staff contacts between the County Flood Control District, Special Districts and cities within the County, and through the annual review of the



Capital Improvements Program.

Because the funding of necessary flood control and drainage facilities is a major concern, the Town shall coordinate with the County in the preparation of local area drainage plans and establish funding mechanisms to provide the backbone drainage system for watershed areas within and affecting the Town.

Because the proliferation of private detention basins is not desirable, safe or economical, the following policies and criteria shall be supported by the Town:

- San Bernardino County Detention Basin Policy
- San Bernardino County Detention Basin Maintenance Financing Policy
- San Bernardino County Detention Basin Submittal Procedures
- Detention Basin Design Criteria for San Bernardino County
- Town of Apple Valley Master Plan of Drainage

Goal 2: Continuously integrate new data on natural and manmade hazards into overlay mapping and the review of land use proposals and applications and the enforcement of development standards through the use of mapping overlays, policies and land use designations.

Objectives: Because of the need for additional flood control measures in the Town and the opportunity presented by existing floodway areas as open space for human recreation and wildlife use, the Town shall initiate a study for a revised Town of Apple Valley Master Plan of Drainage. This study shall include an investigation into the feasibility of combining flood control and open space use and a cost comparison with the existing plan.

1. Based on the findings of the proposed flood control study, the Town shall initiate an effort to fund the construction of a system approved by the Town Council.

Projects: Detention Basins

To provide a 100-year (or greater) level of flood protection through adoption and support of the Town of Apple Valley Master Plan of Drainage.

- Vicinity of Navajo and Ottawa Roads
- Vicinity of Huasna Road and Chippewa Roads
- Vicinity of Bear Valley and Mohawk Roads

Dry Wells

A proposed Dry Well Installation Project that includes installation of Apple Valley Standard Dry Well Structures at various locations in the vicinity of:



- Quapaw Road near Eyota Road
- Seneca Road near Rancherias Road
- Pocomoke Road near Minnetonka Road
- Algonquin Road near Lone Eagle Road
- Mohawk Road near Laguna Road
- Little Beaver Road near Mesquite Road
- Entire neighborhood bordered by Dale Evans Parkway, Otoe Road, Thunderbird Road, and Rancherias Road

▪ **Community Rating System (CRS) and the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)**

Attain and maintain Community Rating System (CRS) Status including, but not limited to, development of the Town of Apple Valley's on-line Geographic Information System (GIS) as a public education tool and develop and sponsor programs and projects in support of the CRS.

- Maintain participation in the National Flood Insurance Program

6.3.4 Wildfire

Goals: Support and expand disaster response programs and education, and initiate a program for post-disaster planning.

Objectives: 1) Because an integrated approach is needed to coordinate the Town's present and future needs in fire protection services in response to fire hazards and risks and to serve as a basis for program budgeting, identification and implementation of optimum cost- effective solutions, the Town shall implement the following actions.



- a. Participate in the creation of a County-Wide Fire Protection Master Plan based upon land use districts.
 - b. Develop, adopt, and implement a recommended schedule of fees to finance the fire protection infrastructure that is tied to land use categories and specific community needs as prescribed by the County-Wide Fire Protection Master Plan.
 - c. Continue to coordinate fire protection services for the City, with the County, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, (CAL FIRE), the United States Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and all City and special districts with fire protection powers.
 - d. Require development applicants, in areas of identified fire risk, to prepare a site-specific fire protection plan.
 - e. Require applicants to fund expansion of local fire protection services by payment of appropriate impact fees.
 - f. Implement monitoring of fire-prevention measures (such as fuels reduction) to prevent damage to biological habitats in chaparral areas.
- 2) Because public education is a vital part of fire hazard abatement, prevention and mitigation, the Town shall implement the following action:
- a. Continue to support existing Apple Valley Fire Protection District education programs in the areas of vegetation modification and management, fire-safe site design techniques and fire prevention, including smoke detector distribution.
- 3) Because fire exists as a hazard Town-wide, the following requirements shall apply Town-wide unless superseded by the Apple Valley Fire Protection District.
- a. The Peak load Water Supply System guidelines contained in Table X-1 shall be met for all new development or be adequately served by water supplies for domestic use and community fire protection in accordance with standards as determined by the Town and the Apple Valley Fire Protection District.
 - b. Provide adequate fire protection facilities and services in accordance with standards of the Town and the Apple Valley Fire Protection District for all development, existing and proposed.
 - c. Require structures, features of structures or activities determined to be hazardous in terms of fire potential to be brought into conformance with current applicable fire and safety standards.
 - d. Limit or prohibit development or activities in areas lacking water and fire fighting facilities.



- e. Approve high intensity uses such as theaters, motels, restaurants, and schools, and uses requiring the handling or storage of large amounts of flammable materials only in areas with adequate water systems with hydrants.
- f. Continue to evaluate and amend as necessary development standards for location, building separations, structural design and detection hardware.
- g. Require adequate visible designation of all streets, roads and buildings, to the standards of the Apple Valley Fire Protection District.
- h. The Town shall ensure that successive uses of individual buildings comply with appropriate building and fire standards.
- i. Adopt common standards for building safety and construction.

Projects

- Partner with Victor Valley Community and the Apple Valley Fire Protection District to design, develop and construct mitigation programs and facilities that provide training opportunities in support of multihazard/multijurisdictional emergency incidents
- Develop and sponsor an enhanced public education program based on targeted needs that encourages the public to take responsibility for wildfire protection
- Develop and support land use policies and standards that protect life, property, and natural resources.

6.4 Mitigation Priorities

During the development of the risk assessment for the Town of Apple Valley, the Planning Team proposed and discussed alternative mitigation goals, objectives, and specific mitigation measures that the Town should undertake to reduce the risk from the three high risk hazards facing the Town.

Multiple factors were considered to establish the mitigation priorities included in this plan. The Planning Team utilized the STAPLEE system (identified in Section 3.6) to help assess mitigation priorities and determined that the highest priority rankings would be assigned to those mitigation measures that met three primary criteria:

1. Greatest potential for protecting life and property
2. Greatest potential for maintaining critical Town functions and operability following a disaster; and
3. Achievability in terms of community support and cost effectiveness

All rankings were determined by the consensus of the Planning Team. As described in the previous section on hazard and risk assessment, clearly earthquakes have the potential to affect the largest number of people, critical facilities, and buildings and to cause the greatest economic losses. This fact, combined with the relatively high probability of an earthquake occurrence in the next several decades, makes increasing disaster resistance and readiness to earthquakes a high priority. Given the extreme importance of maintaining critical government functions in times of disaster and the large number of the



population who depend and rely on government services and infrastructure, those mitigation measures that improve government disaster resistance, readiness, or recovery capacity are generally given higher priority than mitigation of privately owned buildings in which the loss or damage affects relatively few.

Earthquake, flooding, and wildfire mitigation actions are identified and assigned a priority according to their importance, cost, funding availability, to what degree project planning has been completed, and the anticipated time to implement the measures.

Using the above rationale for establishing mitigation priorities, each mitigation measure is assigned a priority ranking as follows:

- High – Projects that will be the primary focus of implementation over the next five years
- Medium – Projects that may be implemented over the next five years
- Low – Projects that will not be implemented over the next five years unless conditions change (new program/funding source)

The Team discussed alternative mitigation strategies and mitigation measures during workshops, provided their preferences, and also suggested additional mitigation measures that the City should consider. National literature and sources were researched to identify best practices measures for each hazard considered by the Town. The Planning Team reviewed the list of possible objectives and mitigation measures, made a final selection, and then prioritized the individual mitigation measures considered the most appropriate for Apple Valley.

6.5 Implementation Strategy

An implementation strategy is the key to any successful planning effort. The implementation strategy identifies who has lead responsibility for the action, the estimated timeframe for completion, and potential funding source(s) to support implementation, and the priority ranking, defined as follows:

- Lead Agency: Town of Apple Valley and/or other agency assigned lead responsibility
- Timeframe: Short-term (less than 2 years); long-term (more than 2 years)
- Funding source(s): Potential internal and external funding source(s)
- Priority Ranking: High, Medium or Low



Action	Lead Agency	Hazard	Funding Source	Timeline	Priority Ranking
Develop projects and programs to install automatic gas shut-off valves in residential, commercial, and public buildings	Apple Valley	Earthquake	PDM HMGP HUD	Long Term	Low
Develop and construct seismic retrofit of critical facilities	Apple Valley	Earthquake	PDM HMGP DIF	Long Term	Low
Develop residential and commercial seismic retrofit programs	Apple Valley	Earthquake	PDM HMGP	Long Term	Low
Develop earthquake mitigation public outreach education programs	Apple Valley	Earthquake	EMPG	Long Term	High
Develop and construct seismic retrofit of city-owned transportation and utilities infrastructure	Apple Valley	Earthquake	PDM HMGP DOT ARRA	Long Term	Low
Develop and sponsor projects and programs to brace new or relocated mobile homes to resist earthquakes	Apple Valley	Earthquake	PDM HMGP	Long Term	Low
Install detention basins Navajo and Ottawa Roads	Apple Valley	Flood	PDM	Long Term	Low
Install detention basins Huasna Road and Chippewa Rd	Apple Valley	Flood	PDM	Long Term	Low
Install detention basins Bear Valley and Mohawk Roads	Apple Valley	Flood	PDM	Long Term	Low
Install Dry Wells Quapaw Rd / Eyota Rd	Apple Valley	Flood	PDM	Long Term	Low
Install Dry Wells Seneca Rd / Rancherias Road	Apple Valley	Flood	PDM	Long Term	Low
Install Dry wells Pocomoke Rd / Minnetonka Rd	Apple Valley	Flood	PDM	Long Term	Low



Action	Lead Agency	Hazard	Funding Source	Timeline	Priority Ranking
Install Dry Wells Algonquin Rd / Lone Eagle Rd	Apple Valley	Flood	PDM	Long Term	Low
Install Dry wells Mohawk Rd / Laguna Rd.	Apple Valley	Flood	PDM	Long Term	Low
Install Dry Wells Little Beaver / Mesquite Rd	Apple Valley	Flood	PDM	Long Term	Low
Install Dry wells Dale Evans/Otoe/Thunderbird/ Rancherias neighborhood area	Apple Valley	Flood	PDM	Long Term	Low

SECTION 7 – PLAN MAINTENANCE

7.1 Monitoring, Evaluating and Updating the Plan

The Town of Apple Valley's Hazard Mitigation Plan was last updated on February 7, 2011. This timeframe allows the Town to meet eligibility requirements for the 2011 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant opportunity.

The effectiveness of the Town's Hazard Mitigation Plan depends on the implementation of the Plan and incorporation of the proposed mitigation measures into existing Town plans, policies, and programs. The Plan includes a range of mitigation measures that, if implemented, would reduce loss from high risk hazard events in the Town of Apple Valley. Together, the mitigation measures in the Plan provide the framework for activities that the Town can choose to implement over the next 5 years. The Planning Team has prioritized the Plan's goals and has identified measures to be implemented. Integration with on-going Town programs and processes is essential to the success of the implementation. For example, appending this Plan to the General Plan ensures consistency between policies and programs designed to reduce future exposure to the hazards and risks identified in this mitigation plan. Additional mechanisms to support plan implementation include the annual budget process, the Capital Improvement Plan, Redevelopment Projects, and the zoning and building code update process.

The Town of Apple Valley's Emergency Services Officer will be responsible for overseeing the Plan's implementation and maintenance and will be supported by the Police Captain and the Fire Chief for emergency response, and by the existing Planning Team. The Emergency Services Officer will assume



lead responsibility for facilitating plan implementation and the maintenance meetings of the Planning Team. The Planning Team will be tasked with oversight, review, evaluation, and update of the Plan.

The Town of Apple Valley’s Planning Team will review the Plan at least annually and update project status and other Plan elements as applicable. Departments with projects (i.e., Administrative Services, Community Development, Community Services, Fire Services, General Services, Police Services, and Public Works) track the status of the projects through the entire life cycle from concept to completion. Each year proposed projects are reviewed by their respective Department Heads and the Town Manager during budget development and selected projects are submitted for funding to the appropriate funding source.

To facilitate the hazard mitigation planning process, the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be reviewed annually by the Planning Team and revisions will be provided to FEMA in a five-year cycle, as required. The cycle may be accelerated to less than 5 years based on one of the following triggers:

- A Presidential Disaster Declaration that impacts the Town of Apple Valley
- A hazard event that causes loss of life
- A comprehensive update of the Town of Apple Valley’s General Plan

It will not be the intent of this update process to start from scratch and develop a new complete hazard mitigation plan for the Town of Apple Valley. The update will be based on needs identified by the Planning Team and will lead to a draft update that will be made available for Town, citizen, and stakeholder review before being submitted to the Town Council for adoption.

The following depicts the Town’s proposed list of major milestones (from the time of initiation to completion of the proposed activity) to be utilized in the development of the next Plan update:

Activity	
Period in Months	Major Milestones
Month 1	Assignment of Existing Professional Staff to Prepare Plan
Month 2	Prepare and Send Letter of Invitation to Potential Stakeholders
Month 3	Establish Public Involvement Process, e.g. Website Announcement, Newspaper Articles, General Public Announcements
Month 3	Coordinate with Other Jurisdictions, Agencies and Organizations



Activity	
Period in Months	Major Milestones
Month 4	Establish Planning Team
Month 4	Provide Pertinent Documents to Planning Team
Month 4	Selection of Proposed Meeting Dates
Months 1-12	Conduct Monthly Meetings
Months 1-12	Assess and Identify additional Hazards to Town of Apple Valley
Months 1-12	Review and Propose Possible Mitigation Measures
Months 1-12	Establish Continuing Goals and Objectives
Months 1-24	Ongoing Recordation of Activities
Month 14 - 16	Prepare Draft Plan
Month 16-17	Publish Draft Plan to Town of Apple Valley's Website for 30-day Review and Comment
Month 18	Insert Comments into Draft Plan
Month 19	Submit Draft Plan to Cal EMA for Review
Months 20-22	Make Potential Modifications to Meet Cal EMA Recommendations
Month 22	Return Draft Plan with Modifications, if any, to Cal EMA for Review
Months 22-25	Cal EMA Forwards Plan to FEMA for Review and Approval
Month 26	FEMA Returns Plan to Town of Apple Valley for Adoption by City Council
Months 27-29	Submit Recommended Approved Plan to Community Development Department for Review and General Plan Amendment Process
Month 30	Submittal of Final Claim Form, Accomplishments and Results Report, and Budget Summary

FIGURE 14 PROPOSED MAJOR MILESTONES (PLAN UPDATE)

7.2 Implementation through Existing Programs

The 2011 Hazard Mitigation Plan update process was followed by inclusion of mitigation measures in the Town of Apple Valley's General Plan. The Town of Apple Valley addresses statewide planning goals and



legislative requirements through its General Plan, Capital Improvement Projects, and City Building and Safety Codes. The Hazard Mitigation Plan will implement a series of recommendations, many of which are closely related to the goals and objectives of existing planning programs. The Town of Apple Valley will have the opportunity to implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan goals and actions will be incorporated into various general operations of government. For example, the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was recently adopted into the Safety Element of the General Plan and much of the information from the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be included in the Town of Apple Valley's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). As any future Town plans are developed, the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be a great asset in any plan development efforts. As noted earlier, much of the information contained in this Hazard Mitigation Plan is from the Town's General Plan and is already part of the planning process.

7.3 Continued Public Involvement

A critical part of maintaining an effective and relevant Hazards Mitigation Plan is ongoing public review and comment. Consequently, the Town is dedicated to the direct involvement of its citizens in providing feedback and comments on the plan on a continued basis. The public will continue to be apprised of Local Hazard Mitigation Plan actions through the Town's website and through the local media.

The Town of Apple Valley will continue to promote and secure hazard mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions via:

- Regular quarterly meetings of the Apple Valley Disaster Council
- Continued participation in the Emergency Resource Group
- Regular revision of the Emergency Operations Plan and the Hazard Mitigation Plan as outlined respectively
- Annual drills and training with Emergency Operations Center staff
- Support of the full-time Emergency Preparedness Program
- Promotion at community events whenever possible

All proposed changes to the plan will be subject to citizen review prior to Town Council action. The Town will follow its standard public input process, consistent with the process used in the initial plan development, which is described in Section 3 of this Plan.



Town of Apple Valley

Emergency Operations Plan

**Appendix 8
Disaster Service Worker
Program**



Town of Apple Valley

Disaster Service Worker Program

ANNEX 1: ATTACHMENT #2

OF THE

TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

AUGUST 1, 2013

(REVISED)



1.0 DISASTER SERVICE WORKERS

The Town of Apple Valley, as does the State of California, recognizes the need for an organized and trained group of volunteers that can respond to a disaster or the imminent threat of a disaster in the community. Known as Disaster Service Workers, these volunteers are:

“... any natural person who is registered with an accredited disaster council or a state agency for the purpose of engaging in disaster service pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act without pay or other consideration ...” (*California Labor Code Section 3211.92*).

Designated Disaster Service Worker (DSW) volunteers are persons who have chosen to volunteer their time to assist an emergency services agency in carrying out the responsibilities of that agency. Disaster Service Workers primarily aid in disaster events; this does not include day-to-day emergency response activities typically associated with the fire service, emergency medical service, or law enforcement.

2.0 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The Apple Valley DSW program is managed by the Town of Apple Valley Emergency Preparedness Program under the guidance of the State of California Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program and California Disaster Corps.

3.0 REGISTRATION

3.1 Background Check – See attachment

All volunteers who wish to be Disaster Service Workers will be fingerprinted using LiveScan at the Apple Valley Police Department. A criminal background check will be done by the Department of Justice Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information. The Town of Apple Valley will pay for all costs associated with this procedure. Should the volunteer not pass the DOJ check he/she will be denied acceptance as a Disaster Service Worker.

3.2 Oath



The Governor’s Office of Emergency Services requires that all Disaster Service Workers be registered with a certified local Disaster Council. The Town of Apple Valley Disaster Council was accredited by the California Emergency Council on January 28, 1992.

Prior to such designation as a Disaster Service Worker, volunteers must:

- Be officially registered with the Town of Apple Valley Disaster Council; and
- Not receive any pay, monetary or otherwise, for the service being provided.

The Town Clerk of the Town of Apple Valley, or the Fire Chief, may issue the oath and register volunteers as Disaster Service Workers using the appropriate registration form from the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services. Registration remains in effect for the period the person remains a member with the Apple Valley DSW program.

3.3 Identification Cards

Volunteers registered as Apple Valley Disaster Service Workers will be issued a photo identification card indicating such designation, to include name, identification number, and classification.. DSW identification cards must be visible at all times during the implementation of duties as a Disaster Service Worker.

4.0 WORKERS’ COMPENSATION

Disaster Service Workers provide valuable services during emergencies. State Workers’ Compensation benefits are provided to registered volunteers who contribute their services to protect health and safety and preserve lives and property of the State of California. Currently, State law protects volunteers from financial loss resulting from injury, as well as providing them limited immunity from liability in the course of their disaster service duties.

Note that workers’ compensation coverage is not provided for participating in parades, public exhibitions, physical fitness training, or other activities not related to disaster service. There are exceptions to this, however, for example emergency communications services (ECS) may schedule an authorized DSW volunteer training for crowd control communications and will use a public parade event as a tool for that specific type of training. In this example, crowd control communications is not the day-to-day activity



of the ECS volunteer and the parade acts as an exercise to develop volunteer skills that can be used in a disaster.

The Emergency Services Act (§8657) provides DSW volunteers with limited immunity from liability while providing disaster services as it is defined in §2570.2 and §2572.2 of the Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program Regulation (Cal. Code of Reg., Title 19).

5.0 CONVERGENT VOLUNTEERS

Convergent volunteers are not pre-registered volunteers. They are volunteers who come forward spontaneously during the time of a disaster or emergency event (or post-disaster) to assist without pay or compensation. However, convergent volunteers can be registered as DSW volunteers for the duration of a single event only. (To be covered for workers’ compensation benefits, these volunteers must meet all of the requirements of a registered DSW, including proper registration, appropriate training and working under official supervision).

6.0 DSW CLASSIFICATIONS

The California Emergency Council has approved the following DSW volunteer classifications:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Animal Rescue, Care & Shelter | Law Enforcement |
| Communications | Logistics |
| Community Emergency Response Team | Medical & Environmental Health |
| Finance & Administrative Staff | Safety Assessment Inspector |
| Human Services | Search & Rescue |
| Fire | Utilities |
| Laborer | |

6.1 Town of Apple Valley Classifications: Currently the Town’s Emergency Preparedness Program is working with three classifications:



6.1.1 Friends of Animals During Disasters (FADD): Registered under the “Animal Rescue, Care & Shelter” classification, FADD volunteers are responsible for assisting with animal evacuations and emergency shelter operations as outlined in the Town of Apple Valley Animal Evacuation Plan (Annex 1 of the Town of Apple Valley Emergency Operations Plan).

6.1.2 Emergency Communications Services (ECS): Registered under the “Communications” classification, ECS volunteers are responsible for providing emergency communications and operate under Standardized Operating Procedures of the Apple Valley Fire Protection District.

6.1.3 Community Emergency Response Team (CERT): Registered under the CERT classification, CERT volunteers are responsible for a variety of tasks during a disaster situation and operate using the guidelines outlined in this document, as well as instruction provided during CERT training.

7.0 TRAINING

While some classifications require very basic training, others require extensive and specialized training. The level of training will depend on the level of classification as established by Disaster Service Worker Coordinator (DSWC). At a minimum, registered Disaster Service Workers will be provided an orientation session, as well as basic safety instruction commensurate with the environment in which they may be providing services. Additional instruction includes:

- FADD: Must be CERT trained, , Orientation of the Animal Evacuation Plan, ICS 100 & 700
- ECS: ICS 100 & 700, CERT training is highly recommended.
- CERT: A 20 hour FEMA certified CERT course, ICS 100 & 700

Training shall be provided and supervised the Town of Apple Valley and/or Apple Valley Fire Protection District DSWC. . Each classification group shall be provided some level of training (lecture, skills, drills, and/or exercises) on at least an annual basis.

8.0 ACTIVATION

At no time is a volunteer obligated or required to activate, even at the request of the DSWC Not reporting to an assignment will not negatively affect the volunteer’s status



as a Disaster Service Worker. It must be emphasized that the Disaster Service Worker's first obligation is to himself and his family.

Once a DSW is activated, he/she must carry the official DSW Identification Card issued by the Apple Valley Disaster Council. DSW's must also wear identification vests, if issued, as well as have safety tools and supplies to carefully achieve their jobs.

8.1 Planned Activation: A planned activation is a situation where the DSW is activated by the DSWC, his designee, or the Emergency Operations Center. This would be primarily during a disaster or threat of disaster that is not readily evident to the entire population of the community (for instance, localized flooding).

In this type situation, Disaster Service Workers will be called via the telephone or emailed and officially requested to activate. In this manner, official activation ensures the DSW volunteer of the benefits and protection of the California Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program. The following information shall be provided:

- Date and time of assignment
- Estimated length of assignment
- Location of assignment
- Name of whom to report (and reminder to sign-in)
- General description of responsibilities
- Special supplies, equipment, or tools required for the assignment

The DSW then informs the caller or representative sending the email, if he can and will report to the assignment. If the DSW believes that he is more apt for a different assignment and/or a different time frame, then this information must be relayed to the caller for reconsideration.

8.2 Activation Due to a Major Earthquake: Earthquakes pose the biggest risk to the Town of Apple Valley. A major earthquake could destroy the local communications system and make it unusable. Therefore, once a major earthquake is evident, DSW's may automatically activate and report to a pre-assigned designation:

- FADD: Volunteer Staging Area or the Emergency Operations Center



- ECS: Emergency Operations Center or Incident Command Post
- CERT: Closest Fire station to the DSW's residence or the CERT command post (if one has been pre-designated)

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

Apple Valley Unified School District Administrative Office

12555 Navajo Road

Apple Valley.

Alternate EOC

Apple Valley Fire Protection District Station #336

19235 Yucca Loma Road

Apple Valley.

Volunteer Staging Area

A location will be established as soon as possible depending on the size and scope of the incident. Volunteers should listen to the local radio stations for the location.

8.2.1 Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)

CERT is designed to operate independently for a given period of time when normal emergency response services are overwhelmed. CERT members should be prepared to respond within their own neighborhood for any time period from two hours to several days.



Once a CERT member self-activates in response to a major earthquake, he is required to respond in accordance to the CERT training provided by the Apple Valley Fire Protection District. First and foremost, CERT members are required to immediately contact the Emergency Operations Center to advise of the self-activation, as well as:

- Location and boundaries of their neighborhood
- Status of the neighborhood (damage, injuries, etc.)
- Return contact means and number (telephone, ham radio, etc.)
- Immediate needs of the area
- Plan of operation
- Number of non-DSW volunteers

If notification cannot be made via the telephone, a runner shall be sent to the EOC if it is safe to do so. CERT members are required to update the EOC of their operations once every hour. At that time, the EOC will decide if they should continue operations, cease operations, or report elsewhere. If CERT is to continue operations, the EOC will make an attempt to assign RCS (ham radio operators), fire and/or law enforcement crew, or additional CERT teams and resources.

Reminder: CERT members shall use appropriate forms for documentation.

9.0 Deactivation

The EOC or the DSWC may issue the order to deactivate or demobilize operations. At such time, DSW's are required to complete any paperwork and submit to their official supervisor or the EOC, if an official supervisor was not assigned. All equipment and supplies used during the operation shall be returned to its original location.



10.0 After the Disaster

Soon after the disaster, the EOC is responsible for scheduling a critical stress debriefing session, if warranted.



Town of Apple Valley

Animal Emergency Evacuation & Shelter Plan

Revised: July 2014



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Town of Apple Valley Bountktry Map



I. INTRODUCTION

The Town of Apple Valley Animal Emergency Evacuation & Shelter Plan establishes a coordinated and effective response to the needs of animals impacted by an emergency or disaster in the Town of Apple Valley and surrounding areas within the Apple Valley Fire Protection District's response area. This plan was developed in recognition that the Town is a rural area with between 15 and 20-percent of its population owners of livestock-type animals and almost 15,000 licensed dogs.

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to provide animals with a means of safe evacuation and temporary care and housing at such time that their normal location is a hazard or is in threat of a hazard. The procedures outlined in this plan will reunite animals with their rightful owners after conditions are deemed safe to do so.

B. Relationship to the Emergency Operations Plan

This Plan is Attachment #1 of Annex #1 of the Town of Apple Valley Emergency Operations Plan, dated 10/1/08. The Emergency Operations Plan outlines the procedures and guidelines pertaining to the Standardized Emergency Management System, Emergency Operations Center, Direction and Control operations, and other emergency management issues. As a component of the Emergency Operations Plan, the Animal Emergency Evacuation & Shelter Plan obligates and supports the same planning and procedural directives.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Activation/Demobilization of the plan

1. With EOC Activation

This Plan may be activated upon the request of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) either because of a local hazard or to support another jurisdiction. At such time, the Animal Services Manager will be advised and requested to respond to the EOC as the Animal Operations Coordinator (*see Section 2, Positions*). The EOC shall provide the Animal Operations Coordinator with the following information:

- Type of incident and current/potential conditions
- Location of incident
- Level of operation needed depending on the size and scope of the incident, i.e., evacuations only, shelter operations only, or both evacuation and shelter operations



- Expected duration of incident
- Likelihood for reimbursement of costs (based on the size and scope of the incident)

Once a decision is made by the EOC to activate this Plan, all animal operations will be coordinated by the Animal Operations Coordinator who reports directly to the Operations Section Chief or the Health & Welfare Branch Coordinator, if filled.

2. Without EOC Activation

There are two situations whereupon the Town of Apple Valley Animal Control Manager may self-activate this plan.

- A minor incident occurs within the Town that does not require activation of the local EOC but still necessitates animal operations, such as a single incident fire. In this situation, the request for assistance will be made by either the Apple Valley Police Department or Apple Valley Fire Protection District. If needed, the Animal Services Manager may activate Apple Valley Animal Services Volunteers with FADD certification to support operations (see *Section 2, Volunteers*).
- A neighboring jurisdiction may also request assistance for an incident within their jurisdiction. The request shall be made by the Fire Chief, Police Chief, or Animal Services Manager of the requesting jurisdiction. (NOTE: Prior to activating Apple Valley-assigned volunteers to another jurisdiction, the Animal Services Manager shall obtain direct permission from the Disaster Service Worker Coordinator, Assistant Town Manager of Finance and Administration, or Risk Manager).

In either situation, the Animal Services Manager shall advise the Disaster Service Worker Coordinator that the Plan was activated and the use of local volunteers, if any.

3. Demobilization of the Plan

Demobilization of the Plan will occur upon order of the EOC Director (during activation of the EOC) or the Animal Services Manager (during non-activation of the EOC). Demobilization procedures are outlined in the Emergency Operations Plan and apply regardless of EOC activation (see *EOP, page II-10, "Generic Responsibilities"*).



B. Financial Responsibilities

1. Fees for Service

At no time will this plan recommend or endorse fees for service. As a component of the Town of Apple Valley Emergency Operations Plan, this Plan addresses the Town's responsibility to its residents, businesses, and visitors during a disaster or threat of disaster.

2. Donations

During any emergency, in-kind contributions or cash donations will be offered by well-meaning citizens either to support response efforts or for the victims that suffered a direct impact from the disaster. If necessary, the EOC will assign a Donations Coordinator to be responsible for the collection, management, and disbursement of such donations. At no time will anyone (staff and/or volunteers) affiliated with the activation of this Plan request or seek donations on behalf of the Town of Apple Valley.

C. Coordination of Media & Public Information

1. Media Contacts

Media contacts and public information is managed and operated by the Public Information Officer (PIO) Team. Any media arriving at a staging location or shelter site shall be escorted by a member of the PIO Team. If not, then the PIO Team shall be contacted by the site manager to report and meet with the media regardless of whether it means the media may have to wait for arrival of the PIO. At no time should supervisory or non-supervisory positions request or seek media attention on behalf of the Town of Apple Valley.

2. Public Information

One of the primary functions of the EOC is to provide accurate and timely information to the public about the status of the incident and the activities provided in support of the incident. The EOC PIO Team is responsible for notifying the general public what needs to be done with their animals and the services that are being provided through this Plan, i.e., locations, accessibility, assistance, etc. Therefore, it is imperative that the PIO Team be made aware of the decisions and activities in response to this Plan immediately. This is done via communication with the Operations Section Chief, Health & Safety Branch Coordinator, if filled, and/or directly from the Animal Operations Coordinator.

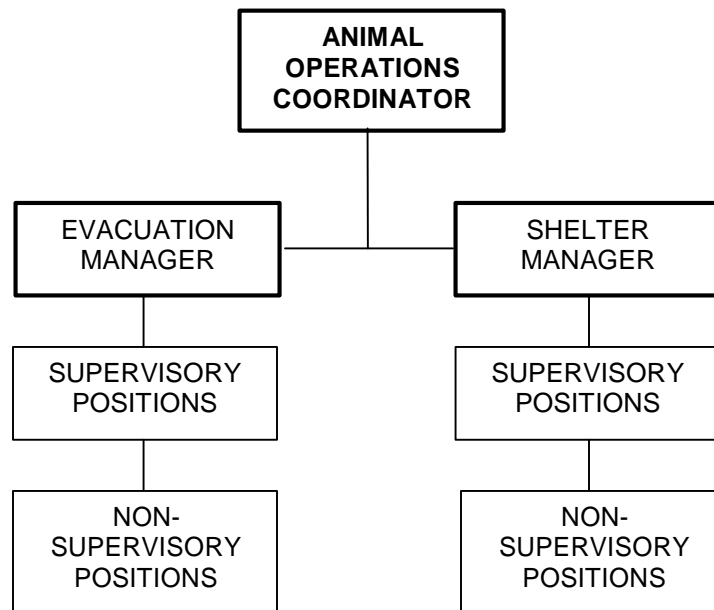
Because it is recognized that staff and volunteers must be continually updated throughout the course of the incident, the PIO Team shall post copies of all press



releases on message boards at the shelter site and staging locations. These postings will be in a place accessible to workers and the general public. Only information posted by the Town of Apple Valley and/or affected public agencies shall be deemed credible and accurate.

D. Staffing Requirements

In general, the organizational chart for activation of this Plan is as follows:





1. Town of Apple Valley Animal Services Staff

Town of Apple Valley Animal Services staff will be responsible for filling the three management positions, if needed (see *Section 2, Positions*):

- Animal Operations Coordinator
- Evacuation Manager
- Shelter Manager

Town staff will take into consideration staffing needs throughout the course of the incident, as well as fulfilling the staffing needs for normal day-to-day animal control and shelter operations. Additional staffing may be obtained through the use of AVAS Volunteers, which includes FADD certified- CERT members, convergent volunteers, or personnel from other jurisdictions.

2. Volunteers

Town staff will provide for the recruitment and training of an adequate network of animal care volunteers who can be called into immediate action in the event of an incident requiring animal evacuation and sheltering. Volunteers working directly with evacuated or sheltered animals must be trained in maintenance and care of on-site and off-site sheltering premises and animals. Training will provide qualified volunteers to ensure that evacuated animals are kept in sanitary sheltering conditions, provided adequate nutrition, humane care and any needed medical treatment. Adequate training helps minimize the spread of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases among sheltered animals.

a. Apple Valley Animal Services Volunteers (AVAS Volunteers)

AVAS Volunteers are individuals 18 years of age and older that are specifically trained by the Town of Apple Valley Animal Services Department to work with sheltered animals and in the Town's Municipal Animal Shelter. Volunteers must register with the Town of Apple Valley and submit to a LiveScan fingerprinting process through the Apple Valley Police Department for the purpose of a criminal background check. Once the participant has cleared the background check, he/she may participate in the AVAS Volunteer Orientation and Training Program. After completing the AVAS orientation and training, volunteers proceed to the next two training levels to become registered Disaster Service Workers and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Members. This training is required to receive a "Friends of Animals During Disasters" (FADD) Certification.



b. Registered Disaster Service Worker

AVAS Volunteers wanting to assist during a disaster must complete ICS 100 & 700 training to become registered as a Disaster Service Worker.

c. Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Member

AVAS Volunteers wanting to assist during a disaster must attend a 20-hour Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT). CERT training educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community. [Source FEMA]

d. Friends of Animals During Disasters (FADD) Certification

FADD is a certification specific to the Town of Apple Valley under the AVAS Volunteer program. Registered under the “Animal Rescue, Care & Shelter” classification of the State of California Disaster Service Worker Program, FADD certified volunteers are responsible for assisting with animal evacuations and emergency shelter operations when activated. FADD certification requires an individual to be an AVAS Volunteer, successful completion of the Registered Disaster Service Worker and Community Emergency Response Team Member training, and attendance at mandatory safety training provided by the Apple Valley Animal Services Department on a quarterly basis.



e. **Convergent Volunteers**

Convergent volunteers are well-meaning residents who step forward to volunteer assistance during a disaster. These volunteers have not had any formal training and are not part of the organized disaster volunteer program with the Town of Apple Valley. Therefore, it is required that prior to helping in any capacity, they must first be registered as a temporary convergent volunteer under the Disaster Service Worker program for that incident only. Registration shall be coordinated with the EOC prior to allowing them to work on site.

f. **Activation**

Activation for volunteers is per the Town of Apple Valley Disaster Service Worker Program procedures, dated July 1, 2009. (*Attachment 2 of Annex 1 of the Town of Apple Valley Emergency Operations Plan*).

g. **Photo Identification Card**

Once an AVAS Volunteer completes the mandatory training and certification requirements, he or she will be issued a photo identification card. The photo identification card must be displayed on their person at all times while working as a volunteer for the Town of Apple Valley.

3. **Job Descriptions**

The following positions may be required depending on the level of operations activated during the emergency:

a. **Animal Operations Coordinator**

This position shall be filled by the Town of Apple Valley Animal Services Manager or his/her designee. It is imperative that this position be filled by a Town employee who has had NIMS training. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

Adhere to the responsibility checklist for the Animal Care & Welfare Unit as outlined in the Town of Apple Valley Emergency Operations Plan (*Unit II, Section 3*);

Ensure the procedures outlined in this document are in effect and maintained;

Establish continuous communication with the EOC (primarily the Operations Section Chief or the Health & Welfare Branch Coordinator, if filled), Evacuations Manager, and Shelter Manager;



- Ensure that public information is accurate and timely by constant communication with the EOC PIO Team;
- Establish a staging area and evacuation procedures, if needed;
- Establish field animal shelters, if needed;
- Respond to requests from the EOC and field units;
- Determine staffing needs and activate volunteers or request assistance from other jurisdictions, if needed;
- Approve purchases for supplies/equipment in coordination with the EOC Finance/Administration Section, if activated;
- Coordinate the call for donations with the EOC, if needed;
- Attend EOC briefings during each operational period (every 12 hours);
- Routinely schedule and coordinate briefings with the Evacuation Manager and Shelter Manager, at least once each operational period (every 12 hours); and
- Act as the single point of contact for management decisions relating to the needs of animals during a disaster.

b. Animal Evacuation Manager

This position shall be filled by a staff member of the Town of Apple Valley Animal Care & Control Division or a registered AVAS Volunteer with FADD certification. Appointment will be made by the Animal Operations Coordinator. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Ensure the evacuation, staging, and routing procedures outlined in this document are in effect and maintained;
- Ensure that the staging area remains safe and risk-free;
- Determine staffing needs and request the Animal Operations Coordinator to activate volunteers or request assistance from other jurisdictions, if needed;
- Ensure that all workers (staff and volunteers) have checked-in at the beginning of each shift and have checked-out at the end of their shift;
- Ensure that all volunteers are registered Disaster Service Workers and display their photo identification card;
- Ensure that all convergent volunteers have been registered as such by the EOC;
- Conduct periodic briefings with staff/volunteers;



Ensure that public information (press releases, bulletins, etc.) are posted in a manner accessible to all workers and the public;

Ensure that all workers have the proper forms, maps, routes, etc., of the evacuation area;

Provide periodic status reports and requests for supplies/equipment and staffing to the Animal Operations Coordinator; and

Maintain continuous communication with the Animal Operations Coordinator and the Shelter Manager.

Ensure that direct communication between the Staging Area and the EOC is maintained (request an E.C.S. volunteer via the EOC); and

Ensure that the Staging Area is clean of any trash and debris upon demobilization.

c. Animal Shelter Manager

This position shall be filled by a staff member of the Town of Apple Valley Animal Services Department or a registered AVAS Volunteer with FADD certification. Appointment will be made by the Animal Operations Coordinator. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

Ensure the shelter operation procedures outlined in this document are in effect and maintained;

Determine staffing needs and request the Animal Operations Coordinator to activate volunteers or request assistance from other jurisdictions, if needed;

Ensure that a registration system is in place and that each animal is identified upon arrival to the shelter using the proper forms;

Ensure that proper forms are being used and completed appropriately;

Ensure that an evaluation of each animal's immediate needs is completed upon check-in, i.e., medical attention, muzzle, food, water, etc.;

Track and determine proper coordination of animal placement and movement;

Ensure the shelter is secured on a 24-hour basis;

Ensure that the shelter is clean and orderly;

Ensure that all workers (staff and volunteers) have checked-in at the beginning of each shift and have checked-out at the end of their shift;



Ensure that all volunteers are registered Disaster Service Workers and display their photo identification card;

Ensure that all convergent volunteers have been registered as such by the EOC

Conduct periodic briefings with staff/volunteers;

Ensure that no animal is euthanized without permission from a licensed veterinarian, the Animal Operations Coordinator, and the animal's owner, if possible;

Provide status reports and requests for supplies/equipment and staffing to the Animal Operations Coordinator; and

Maintain continuous communication with the Animal Operations Coordinator and the Evacuation Manager;

Ensure that direct communication between the Shelter site and the EOC is

Maintained (request an E.C.S. volunteer via the EOC); and

Ensure that the entire Shelter area is clean of any trash and debris upon demobilization.

d. Supervisory Positions

The number and type of supervisory positions needed would be determined by the size and scope of the disaster. Depending on the size and scope of the incident and/or the number of staff and volunteers, one person may be responsible for more than one position. In each case, supervisors need to consider additional staffing needs throughout the duration of the activation. Upon arrival to the site, each volunteer/staff person shall receive a briefing of instructions, procedures, and reporting structure. The following supervisory positions support and report to either the Evacuation Manager or the Shelter Manager depending upon their site location:

Dispatch Supervisor: Using maps and intelligence information from the EOC and/or Incident Command Post, conduct dispatch tasks at the evacuation staging location, using cell phones, walkie-talkies, or face-to-face.

Facilities Supervisor: Especially of use when more than one shelter site is operational. This position ensures the coordination among shelter sites, i.e., animal identification, supplies, feed, equipment/tools, staffing, etc.



Foster Care Supervisor: Especially of use when long-term care will be necessary for animals after the shelter is demobilized. This position is responsible for coordinating with the animal owner to locate long-term care for animals, if necessary, using the list of resources included in this document.

Intake Supervisor: Ensures that animal registration at the shelter site is properly handled with sufficient staffing and use and completion of proper forms. Maintains these records in an organized manner throughout the duration of the disaster.

Kennel/Livestock Supervisor: Ensure that the kennel/livestock area at the shelter is clean and sanitized. Ensure that staffing is sufficient to provide for feeding, cleaning, and exercise of animals in the kennel/livestock area. Maintain records for the time of each animal's feeding and exercise.

Office Supervisor: Ensure that coordination is in place with the office at Town Hall who will be receiving animal inquiries. May also be stationed at Town Hall or the Town of Apple Valley Animal Shelter to help answer phones, organize paperwork, copy forms, etc.

Supply Supervisor: Ensure that supplies required to operate a staging area and/or shelter is available. This may necessitate the need to pick up and deliver supplies upon request (or this can be tasked to a non-supervisory role). This position does not have the responsibility to make purchases or seek donations.

Volunteer Supervisor: Coordinates volunteers to ensure that positions are filled timely and appropriately at either the staging area or shelter. This position will be responsible for maintaining a volunteer schedule and contact information (AVAS Volunteers, including level of training, i.e., Disaster Service Worker, CERT Member, FADD Certification.) Updated contact information should be provided and available at the EOC.

e. **Non-Supervisory Positions**

Many of the non-supervisory positions require multiple people to fill them, such as Kennel Attendant. Upon arrival to the site, each shall receive a briefing of instructions, procedures, and reporting structure. The following non-supervisory positions support and report to a Supervisor, or either the Evacuation Manager or the Shelter Manager depending upon their site location:

Animal Attendant

Animal Food Attendant

Animal Intake Registrant

Animal Search Attendant (to locate animals who escape from the shelter)



Animal Supply Attendant
Animal Transporter (from one area of the shelter to another)
Communications Volunteer E.C.S. (Emergency Communications Services)
Dog Walker
Errand Runner
Handy Person (electrician, carpenter, plumber, etc.)
Information Table Attendants
Kennel/Livestock Cleaner
Lost & Found Information Recorder
Office/File Clerk
Security Personnel

III. EVACUATIONS

During emergency operations, one of the priorities will be to evacuate animals from the danger zone to a safe zone. To do this efficiently, an orderly, organized system must be in place. The Evacuation Manager will be responsible to activate the following procedures.

A. Staging Locations

For large scale evacuations, a Staging Location shall be established whereby staff and volunteers capable of evacuating animals will meet and be dispatched. The Animal



Operations Coordinator and/or the Evacuations Manager shall determine the staging location with the following considerations:

The location should be established as quickly as possible to initiate evacuation procedures – the first step of emergency animal operations;

The location can either be a large vacant lot or paved parking area large enough to accommodate a variety of trucks/trailers, and free of hazards to these vehicles;

The staging location shall be within general proximity to the hazard or disaster, but yet safe from its affects (if appropriate, uphill and upwind);

If known, the property owner of the site shall be contacted for approval to use the property; and

Suggested sites include:

- **Apple Valley Municipal Animal Shelter** (Primary Location unless in danger zone)
- **Horseman's Center** (Town owned property has running Water, Restrooms, Corrals and Perimeter Fencing; No indoor sheltering)
- **Virginia Park on Central Road** (Town owned property has running Water, Port-a- Potties and Perimeter Fencing; No indoor sheltering)
- **Lions Park on Outer Highway 18** (Town controlled property has running Water/Grass & Dirt Lot; No Restrooms/Perimeter Fencing/Indoor Sheltering)
- **20159 Wisconsin Street, Apple Valley** (Privately Owned Mixed Use Zoned Property with a Residence; Has access to Running Water/Perimeter Fencing; No Indoor Sheltering) Property Owner Provided Verbal Approval 7/7/2014. Would Need to get an MOU
- **19773 Bear Valley Road, Apple Valley** (Privately Owned Commercial/Mixed Use Zoned Property; Has access to Running Water/Perimeter Fencing; No Indoor Sheltering) Would Need to get an MOU

Secondary Locations (If none of the above options are available)

- **Corwin Road and Dale Evans Parkway** (Privately Owned Vacant Lot; No Running Water/Structures/Perimeter Fencing) Would Need to get an MOU
- **Central Road and Highway 18** (Privately Owned Vacant Lot; No Running Water/Structures/Perimeter Fencing) Would Need to get an MOU
- **Quinnault Road & Ottawa** (Privately Owned Triple J Ranch near existing Municipal Shelter) Property Owner Provided Verbal Approval 9/11/04. Would Need to get an MOU
- **Bear Valley Road and Central Road** (Privately Owned Vacant Lot; No Running Water/Structures/Fencing) Would Need to get an MOU



- Unpaved accessory lots with access to running water, indoor structures for small animals, and perimeter fencing to offer containment of animals that may get out of temporary kennels.



B. Routing

The EOC will determine the evacuation routes as well as prioritize evacuation areas based on the location, size, and scope of the incident. This information will be communicated to the Evacuation Manager as soon as it is determined.

Evacuation areas will be prioritized to provide for the evacuation of animals in such a manner that the most threatened area will be evacuated first;

Routing will be based on the safest course available for the Rescue Teams;

Routing will also be based on the course that provides the best route of travel so as not to impede emergency operations of fire and/or law enforcement; and

Routes shall be mapped out on a large map and posted at the staging location (each driver shall also be given a map if available).

C. Dispatching Rescue Teams

The Evacuations Manager may assign a Dispatch Supervisor if necessary, to coordinate the following activities.

Using the check-in form, assign Evacuation Rescue Teams of four (1 driver, 2 rescuers, and 1 recorder), and assign each team a number;

Rescue Teams must be made aware of their responsibility upon dispatch – using the recommended route, report to the dispatched area, complete paperwork for each rescued animal, take animals to the shelter site, and return to the staging location to be dispatched again;

Using Impound Cards, the Rescue Teams will record as much information as possible of the location from where the animal(s) is taken, i.e., street address, identifying marks of the animal, etc. If the animal owner is still on the property while evacuation is occurring, the animal owner will be asked to complete the paperwork.

Owners who can transport their own animals are encouraged to do so in an attempt to free up the Rescue Teams for those who cannot self-transport.

Animals that are difficult to manage or require technical rescue operations will be reported to the Evacuation Manager who will make a determination on a case-by-case basis of how best to evacuate these type animals.

D. Supplies and Equipment Required



Some of the supplies and equipment will be provided by the Town of Apple Valley Animal Services Department. Any other supplies should be requested through the EOC. Equipment and supplies needed may include:

FORMS: Worker Sign-in
forms, Animal Impound Cards

Pens/pencils, tape, stapler,
paperclips, message pads,
paper tablets

Tables, chairs, shading,
lighting

Maps, easels

Bullhorn

Portable restrooms

Food/water troughs

2-way radios

Water, food, etc.

Temporary fencing, if needed

First aid kit

Animal leashes

Lead ropes/ halters for horses

Camera

Fire extinguisher / shovel

Directional signs

Public information "board"



IV. SHELTER OPERATIONS

A. Establishing an Animal Shelter

Once the need is determined for an animal shelter, the first order of business will be to determine the location based on the type of animals the shelter will be accepting:

- Small animals – dogs, cats, birds, etc.
- Livestock-type animals – horses, cattle, llamas, ostriches, etc.
- All animals

Possible locations can be found on the list of resources (Section V of this Plan). The primary location and first choice for all animal evacuations will be the Apple Valley Municipal Animal Shelter. This location will be used unless it is in the danger zone and until it has reached capacity. If this site or an alternative location within Apple Valley is selected, the Town of Apple Valley Animal Services Manager and/or the Animal Operations Coordinator will be in charge of all operations. If the evacuation site is outside of the Town of Apple Valley jurisdiction, coordination of activities and responsibilities must be addressed with that jurisdiction's Animal Services staff. If the evacuation site is on private property, written permission must be obtained from the property owner.

Once this decision is made, the Animal Operations Coordinator shall advise the EOC PIO Team so that the public can be updated with animal evacuation information.

1. American Red Cross Policy

As a means of clarification, the TOAV EOP establishes that human shelters be managed and operated by the American Red Cross. The Red Cross national guidelines prohibit evacuees from bringing pets or animals into shelters (except service dogs). However, under certain circumstances, small animals may be allowed to stay if the owner has a

kennel or muzzle. Therefore, during a period of evacuation, it is necessary to establish animal shelters for the safety of animals – large and small.

B. Arrangement of an Animal Shelter

The following is a list of “areas” that when created, develops into an efficient, organized animal shelter for emergency purposes. While not all of the areas may be needed for every activation, the Shelter Manager should consider preparing for each as the incident progresses. Areas which may be utilized include:



Animal Intake Area: Location for registering animals arriving to the shelter regardless if they arrive with the animal owner or the Evacuation Rescue Teams. (See “*Animal Intake Process*” below).

Communications Area: The communications area is the location where all incoming and outgoing business calls take place. With some disasters or at some shelter locations, phone service may not be operating or accessible. Cellular phones may work, but the cellular system can be extremely busy during a disaster. Texting may be a viable option. In such cases, a volunteer ham radio operator (E.C.S.) will be assigned to maintain communication with the EOC and other shelter/staging sites. The communications area should be at the Animal Operations Coordinator’s work site

Dead Animal Disposal: There must be an area designated for dead animals until the animal disposal service arrives. The ideal use will be in a freezer or refrigeration. If these types of resources are not available, the animals must be securely tied in several thicknesses of plastic bags and kept at a distance to not pose a health risk or odor problem. The bags should be labeled with the owner’s information, if known. Fly spray should be sprayed in this area. The area should not be in public view.

Food Storage & Distribution: Location where feed is stored and distributed at feeding time. Again, should be an area easily accessible for delivery trucks as well as an area large enough to separate the types of feed.

Information Table: First stopping point for anyone entering the Shelter. From here citizens will be directed to either the Animal Intake Area or to the Volunteer Check-In Area. This is the location where the Public Information Board will be displayed as citizens may also have questions regarding additional services, i.e., human shelters, incident status, etc.

Kennels: Location where all animals are housed until they are reclaimed, placed in foster homes, or adopted. A number of different kennel areas may be established depending on the types of animals sheltered, i.e., dogs, cats, horses, pigs, etc. Kennels should be numbered with signage to avoid confusion.

Medical Clinic: Location where animals are treated for minor injuries or given vaccinations by volunteer veterinarians. Seriously injured animals may be treated elsewhere depending on available resources. The Animal Operations Coordinator shall be immediately notified of an animal with serious injuries occurring on site or brought to the shelter. Any animal suspected of having contagious diseases shall be kept in a separate area from the rest of the animal population.

Supply/Equipment Storage & Distribution: Location where animal supplies are stored and distributed. Should be an area easily accessible for delivery trucks.



Volunteer/Staff Rest Area: Because some workers will stay for a 12-hour period, it is necessary to provide them a break area for rest and meals. This is also the area where portable restroom facilities can be set-up.

Volunteer/Staff Sign-In Area: Location where all staff and volunteers report to when they arrive for their shift. After sign in, they read that day's information board and briefing material. The board will provide them with updated information, any procedural changes, and other announcements. Staff and volunteers sign out in this same area when they complete a shift.

Water Storage: Location where water is stored for the animals; should be out of the direct sunlight.

1. Animal Intake Process

Animals will arrive either with its owner or an Evacuation Rescue Team (or neighbor, friend, etc.). In either case, it is important to adhere to the following procedures in order to reunite the animal with its rightful owner upon completion of the incident:

Complete animal impound card

- Animal Intake Registrants shall complete the impound card for residents.
- If the animal is brought in by an Evacuation Rescue Team, the card should have already been completed by the recorder.
- If the animal is brought by anyone else, obtain as much information as possible, i.e., where the animal was found, identifying marks, gender, etc., as well as contact information for the person bringing the animal.

Write intake number on the ID Band (collar tag).

Put the ID Band (collar tag) on the animal.

Place the animal in a temporary holding kennel and attach the Kennel Card OR place the animal in an appropriately sized airline carrier and attach the Kennel Card to the carrier.

Call an Animal Attendant to retrieve the animal if the animal was placed in a temporary holding kennel or carrier.

If the animal owner is present, give the owner a copy of the Kennel Card (Impound Card).

Keep a copy of the Kennel Card (Impound Card) and file accordingly. If impound information is being stored in a computer database, only two copies need to be made. One for the owner and one that stays with the animal.



C. Supplies and Equipment Required

Some of the supplies and equipment will be provided by the Town of Apple Valley Animal Services Department. Any other supplies should be requested through the EOC. Supplies required may include:

- | | |
|--|--|
| FORMS: Worker Sign-in forms, Animal Kennel Cards (Impound Cards) | Public information "board" |
| Pens/pencils, tape, stapler, paperclips, paper tablets, message pads | Volunteer information "board" |
| File folders and file boxes | 5-gallon water buckets |
| Tables, chairs, shading, | Water and food troughs |
| Lighting, flashlights with batteries, lanterns | Garbage cans and garbage bags |
| Maps, easels | 2-way radios, bull horn |
| Bullhorn | Feed, shovels, gloves, antibacterial wipes hand sanitizers |
| Portable restrooms | Knock-down dog cages, other cages/pens |
| Water, food, etc. | White duct tape, cage tags, collar tags, animal harnesses, leashes |
| Temporary fencing, if needed | Water bowls, pooper-scooper |
| First aid kit | Disinfectant, paper towels, newspaper (for lining cages) |
| Directional signs | |



D. Reuniting Animals with Owners

When owners arrive to reunite with their animals, they must have identification showing that they own the animal – kennel card (impound card), driver’s license or other picture identification showing the same address as listed on the impound card. Animals which were found running loose or residents without identification must see the Animal Shelter Manager or designated staff prior to the release of the animal. Owner information (driver’s license number, address) if known, shall be written on the kennel card (impound card) of those animals which were brought in by someone other than the owner.

For unclaimed animals with unknown owners, all attempts shall be made to determine where the animal came from to return the pet home. The Animal Operations Coordinator and the Shelter Manager shall make a determination of how best to locate the rightful owners, i.e., public service announcements in coordination with the PIO Team, posters, etc.

E. Locating Long-Term Sheltering Needs

Long-term shelter care may be needed for animals whose owners cannot be identified and/or located after demobilization of the temporary animal shelter. In this instance, the Animal Operations Coordinator will attempt to locate long-term care facilities. However, the Town is not responsible for supporting the animal and its care after demobilization of the temporary animal shelter. Animals abandoned at the evacuation site should be held in accordance with stray animal laws before placed up for adoption.

Long-term shelter care may also be needed for animals who cannot return home immediately after the incident due to property damage. In this instance it is up to the animal owner to locate and finance long-term sheltering needs.

V. RESCUE OPERATIONS

Technical rescue operations for animals trapped, unable to move, or in a hazardous position will be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the resources available and the size and scope of the rescue operation. This will be determined by the Animal Operations Coordinator.

VI. RESOURCES

The following pages contain contact information for local:

- Animal Services Agencies
- Feed, Supplies & Equipment
- Holding Facilities, Temporary



- Medical Care/Veterinarians
- Rescue Operations, Emergency
- Shelters, Kennels, and Boarding & Holding Facilities
- Transportation Services



ANIMAL CONTROL AGENCIES

City of Adelanto

Adelanto Police Dept.
11613 Bartlett Avenue
Adelanto
(760) 246-1050

Town of Apple Valley

Animal Care & Control
22131 Powhatan Road
14955 Dale Evans Pkwy
Apple Valley
(760) 240-7000 Ext. 7555

City of Barstow

United Humane Society
31339 E. Main Street
Barstow
(760) 252-4800

California Veterinary Medical Assn (CVMA) Command Center

(800) 655-2862
Area Coordinator:
Linda Khachatoorian, RVT (714) 963-0909

City of Hesperia

Hesperia Animal Control
11011 Santa Fe Avenue
Hesperia
(760) 947-1700

San Bernardino County Animal Control Services (800) 472-5609

City of Victorville

Victorville Animal Control
14343 Civic Drive
Victorville
(760) 955-5089

FEED, SUPPLIES, & EQUIPMENT

All American Fence

Erectors

Hesperia
(760) 948-2428
Corral Builders



Apple Valley Feed Bin

21942 Bear Valley Road
Apple Valley
(760) 247-9595
Feed/Supplies

Desert Feed Store

22166 Highway 18
Apple Valley
(760) 247-4591
Feed/Supplies

Feed Barn, The

Phelan
(760) 868-4840
Feed/Supplies

General Feed Store

Lucerne Valley
(760) 248-2455
Feed/Supplies

Hesperia Feed Bin

Hesperia
(760) 948-2598
Feed/Supplies

Hesperia Veterinary Supply

11960 Hesperia Road
Hesperia
(760) 244-4818

Hooves & Paws

22749 Highway 18
Apple Valley
(760) 247-5523
Feed/Supplies

Horseshoe Corral Co.

Lucerne Valley
(760) 248-6975
Corral Builders

Hydrokist Feed Bin

Hesperia
(760) 948-2598
Feed/Supplies

McCoy's

Barstow
(760) 253-7323
Feed/Supplies

Petsmart Apple Valley (760) 240-8119



Petsmart

Victorville
(760) 955-1030

J & K Feed & Vet Supplies

Hesperia
(760) 244-6312
Feed/Supplies

RESCUE OPERATIONS, EMERGENCY

Mojave Desert Animal
Rescue Apple Valley (760) 247-0786

SHELTERS, KENNELS, BOARDING & HOLDING FACILITIES

Apple Valley High School

11837 Navajo Road
Apple Valley
(760) 247-7206
Holding Facility

Barstow Animal Shelter

(Humane Society)
31339 E. Main Street
Barstow
(760) 252-4800
Animal Shelter

Big Bear Animal Shelter Northshore Rd/Stanfield Cutoff

Big Bear City
(909) 866-4943
Animal Shelter

Dog's Day Inn

19575 Bear Valley Road
Apple Valley
(760) 247-2363
Kennel

Graham, Earl

9233 Deep Creek Road
Apple Valley
(760) 245-7695

Hesperia Animal Hospital

9540 "I" Avenue
Hesperia
(760) 948-1553
Kennel

Hesperia Animal Shelter

11011 Santa Fe Avenue
Hesperia

(760) 947-1700
Animal Shelter

Hi-Desert Pet Motel

Barstow
(760) 252-8200
Boarding

Horseman's Center

24320 Highway 18
Apple Valley
Holding Facility/Livestock

Jadestone Boarding

Kennels
Wrightwood (760)
249-9030
Boarding



Town of Apple Valley

Lime Street Park
16292 Lime Street
Hesperia
(760) 244-5488
Holding Facility/Livestock

Love'm Kennels
14139 Lynn Road
Apple Valley
(760) 240-4321
Kennels/Boarding

Mojave Narrows Regional Park
18000 Yates Road
Victorville
(760) 245-2226
Holding Facility

Oak Springs Ranch Riding Stables
182 Fawnskin Road
Apple Valley
(760) 953-9299
Boarding

Pollard's Motel for Dogs & Cats
23430 Highway 18
Apple Valley
(760) 247-7916
Boarding

San Bernardino County Fairgrounds
14800 Seventh Street
Victorville
(760) 951-2200
Holding Facility

Victor Valley Animal Protective League
21770 Zuni Road
Apple Valley
(760) 247-2102
Animal Shelter

Windhaven Kennels
19150 Willow Avenue
Hesperia
(760) 244-3317
Kennel

**TRANSPORTATION/
HAULING SERVICES**

Graham, Earl
9233 Deep Creek Road
Apple Valley
(760) 240-4449
Stock Hauler

**VETERINARIANS/
MEDICAL CARE**

ABC Animal Clinic
Barstow
(760) 256-3330
Medical Care

Animal Care Hospital
21544 Highway 18
Apple Valley
(760) 247-0292
Veterinarian – Dr. Cannarella

Animal Emergency Clinic
15532 Bear Valley Road
Victorville
(760) 962-1122
Medical Care

Animal Medical Center
Hesperia
(760) 948-2497
Medical Care

Apple Valley Animal Hospital
18107 Highway 18
Apple Valley
(760) 242-5400
Veterinarian – Dr. Jessen

Apple Valley Equine Hospital
10083 Deep Creek Road
Apple Valley
(760) 247-4226
Veterinarian – Dr. Lenhert

Bear Valley Bird & Animal Hospital
20915 Bear Valley Road
Apple Valley
(760) 240-5228
Veterinarian – Dr. Velasco

Country Animal Care
4525 Phelan Road
Phelan
(760) 868-2188
Veterinarian – Dr. Mickelson

Desert Care Animal Hospital
Hesperia
(760) 949-7387
Medical Care

Hesperia Animal Hospital
Hesperia
(760) 948-1553
Medical Care

Mobile Veterinary Clinic
16385 Walnut Road
Hesperia
(760) 244-7722
Veterinarian – Dr. Porter



**VETERINARIANS/
MEDICAL CARE Co**

Mojave River Equine Vet

Apple Valley
(760) 247-4024
Veterinarian – Dr. Johnson

New Animal Hospital

Barstow
(760) 252-1239
Medical Care

VCA Mesa Animal Hospital

14643 Palmdale Rd
Victorville
(760) 245-0109
Medical Care

Petsmart

Bear Valley Road
Apple Valley
(760) 240-8119
Medical Care

Petsmart

12624 Amargosa Road
Victorville
(760) 955-1030
Medical Care

**VCA Victor Valley Animal
Hospital**

11696 Hesperia Road
Hesperia
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