APPENDIX Q

Emergency Disaster Plan

EMERGENCY AND DISASTER PLAN FOR RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES FOR THE ELDERLY

EXPLANATION: A licensee is required to have an emergency and disaster plan that includes all of the elements on this form pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 1569.695 and California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 87212, Emergency Disaster Plan. The plan must be in writing and made available upon request to residents onsite, any responsible party for a resident, local long-term care ombudsman, and local emergency responders. ***All resident and employee information on this form must be kept confidential***.

A licensee must provide training on the plan to all staff upon hire and annually thereafter. The training must include staff responsibilities during an emergency or disaster. Drills must be conducted by a licensee at least quarterly for each shift. The type of emergency covered in the drills must vary from quarter to quarter as specified in Health and Safety Code section 1569.695(c). ***An actual evacuation of residents is not required during a drill***. While a licensee may provide an opportunity for residents to participate in a drill, they may not require resident participation. Documentation of drills must include the date, the type of emergency covered by the drill, and the names of facility staff participating in the drill.

The plan shall be reviewed annually, updated as necessary, and maintained on file at the facility. A licensee or administrator shall sign and date the plan to show that it has been reviewed and updated as necessary. *A licensee is encouraged, but not required, to have the plan reviewed by local emergency authorities.*

Note: An applicant seeking a license for a new facility must submit an emergency and disaster plan with their initial license application.

This form is provided as a courtesy to applicants and licensees.

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Name of Facility and License Number		Administrator of Facility	
El Camino Assisted Living		[To be hired]	
Street Address	City	State	Zip Code
13925 El Camino Real	San Diego	CA	92130
Telephone Number	Alternate Telephone Number	Cell Phone Number	
[To be finalized]	[To be finalized]	[To be finalized]	

EMERGENCY NAMES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS (IN ADDITION TO 9-1-1)

Emergency Contact Name	Telephone Number
Ambulance/Paramedics	911
Fire Department	911 or 619-533-4300
Poison Control	(800) 222-1222
Police/Sheriff	911 or 858-523-7000
Office of Emergency Services	(858) 565-3490
Red Cross	(800) 500-6411
Transportation Provider(s)	619-399-0006
Community Care Licensing (CCL) Adult and Senior Care Regional Office	(619) 767-2300
Local Long-Term Care Ombudsman	(800) 640-4661
Adult Protective Services	(800)-339-4661
County Mental Health	(619) 515-6770

Note: *Emergency numbers must be posted at the facility.*

ASSIGNMENTS DURING AN EMERGENCY OR DISASTER

Assignment	Facility Staff Member(s) Responsible	
	Name	Title
Accessing emergency supplies	[To be hired]	Dining Services Dir
Utility shut-off and if applicable, operation of backup generator	[To be hired]	Maintenance Dir
Provide transportation	[To be hired]	Community Life Dir
Direct evacuation, assembly of residents to predetermined evacuation site, and person count	[To be hired]	Executive Director
Supervision of residents during evacuation and/or relocation	[To be hired]	Resident Svcs Dir
Contact local emergency response agencies, CCL, residents' representatives, hospice providers, local Long-Term Care Ombudsman, transportation providers, and others as necessary	[To be hired]	Executive Director

RESIDENT INFORMATION
(TO BE READILY AVAILABLE TO FACILITY STAFF DURING AN EMERGENCY)

Information	Location
Roster of residents with date of birth for each resident	Concierge, EmergencyBinder
Appraisal of resident needs and services for each resident	Concierge, EmergencyBinder
Medication list for residents with centrally stored medications	Resident Svcs Desk
Contact information for the responsible party and physician for each resident	Concierge, EmergencyBinder

Note: *This information must be located in the facility to ensure all information and records obtained from or regarding residents is kept confidential as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 87506, Resident Records.*

UTILITY SHUT-OFF

Utility	Shut-Off Location	Instructions for Shut-Off
Electricity	[To be finalized]	Close main breaker [To be finalized]
Gas	[To be finalized]	Close main valve; add lock out tag [To be final
Sewer	No shut off for this utility	N/A
Water	[To be finalized]	Close main valve; add lock out tag [To be final
Other		

FACILITY EXIT DOORS

Exit Door	Location
[To be finalized]	[To be finalized]

RESIDENT ASSEMBLY POINTS

Assembly Point	Location
[To be finalized]	[To be finalized]

Note: *A licensee must show the location of all resident assembly points on the facility sketch.*

TEMPORARY SHELTER LOCATIONS

Name	Address	Telephone Number
Hacienda Mission San Luis	4000 Mission Ave.Oceanside, CA 92057	760-826-2900
Crown Cove	3901 E. Coast Hwy, Corona del Mar, 926	949-760-2800
Watermark Laguna Niguel	27762 Forbes Road, Laguna Niguel, 92677	760-349-0233

Note: *A licensee must list at least two appropriate shelter locations that can house facility residents during an evacuation and are equipped to provide safe temporary accommodations. One of the locations must be outside the immediate area where the facility is located.*

SHELTERING IN PLACE PROCEDURES

If the facility plans to shelter-in-place, indicate the planned sheltering-in-place procedures. In case one or more utilities, including water, sewer, gas, or electricity, is not available, specify the plan and supplies available to provide alternative resources during an outage.

Fires occurring on typical (non-extreme) fire weather days, when humidity is higher and winds are not as high or gusty, have been very successfully controlled at small sizes within minutes of ignition and would not typically trigger a need to evacuate the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project area. In those circumstances, shelter in place could be the preferred alternative so that unnecessary relocation of individuals can be avoided. The facility has plans, equipment and supplies to shelter in place, including internal relocations to usable portions of the community. The community has an emergency generator capable of powering portions of the commercial kitchen refrigeration units. Disaster supplies for food and water are maintained internally. Provider agreements are in place for necessary goods and services. See Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual and Attachment 2, Wildfire Evacuation Plan - El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project for more information.

Specify plan for the facility to be self-reliant for a period of not less than 72 hours immediately following any emergency or disaster, including, but not limited to, a short-term or long-term power failure.

The community has an emergency generator capable of powering portions of the commercial kitchen refrigeration units. Disaster supplies for food and water are maintained internally. Provider agreements are in place for necessary goods and services. A detailed Emergency Operations Manual is maintained at the community and outlines steps to take in specific types of emergencies. Staff are trained in the implementation of plans outlined in the Emergency Operations Manual. Emergency Medical services and supplies are available 24 hours per day from licensed clinical staff and caregivers. See Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual and Attachment 2, Wildfire Evacuation Plan - El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project for more information.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Indicate the planned evacuation procedures.

Staff and residents receive instruction on evacuation procedures. If evacuation becomes necessary, staff and residents will exit the buildings and report to the nearest assembly areas. Staff will assist residents who are unable to exit the building on their own. A systematic and thorough accounting of residents and staff will occur following an evacuation, utilizing a current census and assignment sheets for verification. If evacuation away from the premises is necessary the community will utilize company vehicles, contracted transportation and/or staff vehicles and proceed to prearranged relocation sites. See Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual and Attachment 2, Wildfire Evacuation Plan - El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project for more information.

Identify transportation needs.

Company vehicles, including a passenger bus and sedan, contracted transportation providers and/staff vehicles. keys to company vehicles are kept at the Concierge Desk. Contact information for contracted transportation companies can be found in the Emergency Operations Manual at the Concierge Desk. See Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual and Attachment 2, Wildfire Evacuation Plan - El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project for more information.

Note: *If transportation plan includes use of vehicle owned or operated by the facility, the keys to the vehicle shall be available to staff on all shifts.*

Procedures to ensure communication with emergency response personnel and access to information needed to check emergency routes to be used for evacuation and relocation during an emergency or disaster.

During emergency evacuation and relocations during an emergency or disaster the community will maintain clear channels of communication with the State Highway Patrol for route access, availability and hazards. California Highway Patrol, [insert number]

The community will utilize cell phones, land line phones or community satellite phone to maintain contact with emergency personnel.

See Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual and Attachment 2, Wildfire Evacuation Plan - El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project for more information.

EMERGENCY AND DISASTER PROCEDURES

List procedures that address:

A. Provisions for emergency power (could include identifying suppliers of, and obtaining, back-up generators).

The community is equipped with a [insert details - ie.x kilowatt Emergency Generator with a x gallon fuel reserve.

The emergency generator powers portions of [insert details]

The community maintains a vendor agreement with [insert vendor name and number] for provision of emergency back-up generators.

B. Responding to individual residents' needs if emergency call buttons are inoperable.

Residents with ongoing care needs are known to the caregivers. Caregivers will provide increased frequency of wellness checks to residents with known ongoing care needs. The community can relocate residents internally to large indoor spaces for ease of monitoring resident care needs. Residents can be provided with hand bells maintained in the emergency supplies at the community, that can be used to summon assistance. See Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual for more information.

C. Operating assistive medical devices that need electric power for operation, including, but not limited to, oxygen equipment and wheelchairs.

Residents assistive medical devices that need electric power for operation will be relocated to the community's [insert details] and utilize the emergency power supplied by the emergency generator. Other alternatives include use of non-electric wheelchairs and back-up oxygen tanks. See Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual for more information.

D. Communicating with residents, families, hospice providers, and others as appropriate (may include landline telephones, cellular telephones, or walkie-talkies), establish backup communication, and inform residents and their responsible parties of the process for communicating during an emergency or disaster.

Emergency communications with residents, families, hospice providers, and others will be accomplished by any of the following means, as available:
- landline telephones
- cellular telephones
- community satellite phone (8816-4140-1019) [insert number]
- Resident and Family Email Communication Tool, local access or through Watermark Corporate Office

See Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual for more information.

E. Assisting residents with self-administration of medication, and administering medication to residents.

The community employs Medication Techs and Licensed Nurses around the clock who will be available to assist residents with medication needs. See Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual for more information.

F. Storage and preservation of medications, including storing medications that require refrigeration.

Medications are monitored and centrally stored for residents on medication services. Refrigeration is available under emergency generator power. Medications requiring refrigeration will be relocated to that refrigerator. Alternatively should a secondary refrigerator under emergency power not be available, a cooler will be sent if available to keep medications cool. See Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual for more information.

G. Identifying residents with special needs, such as hospice services, and plan for meeting those needs.

An up-to-date roster of residents with special care needs, such as hospice services, is maintained by the community. In an emergency, care needs for the individual residents is available on the needs and services plan. Staff will be assigned to meet the needs of individuals according to needs and acuity. Residents may be relocated to consolidate staffing needs and available resources. Internal resources include on-site licensed nurses, caregivers, social services and community life personnel, in addition to community support departments of housekeeping, dietary and maintenance services. See Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual for more information.

H. Confirming the location of each resident during an emergency or disaster.

A current community roster is maintained by the community and updated daily. A residents 'away list' is updated daily and is used to cross reference the community roster for an accurate count of residents in the community. Staff will use the community roster and away list to determine the location of residents during and emergency or disaster. Residents whose whereabouts are unable to be determined during and emergency or disaster will be physically and systematically searched for by assigned personnel. See Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual for more information.

ADMINISTRATOR STATEMENT

As licensee or administrator of this facility, I assume responsibility for and have reviewed this plan for providing emergency services, and as necessary, have updated it to reflect any changes in the facility that affect this plan, as indicated below. I shall instruct all residents, age and abilities permitting, any staff and/or household members as needed on their duties and responsibilities under this plan.

Reviewed/Updated	Date	Name and Title	Signature
REVIEWED ✓ UPDATED__	[Date]	[To be hired]	
REVIEWED__ UPDATED__			
REVIEWED__ UPDATED__			
REVIEWED__ UPDATED__			
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DRAFT

El Camino Assisted Living

ALL HAZARDS EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PROGRAM AND PLAN MANUAL

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1. INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW LOG

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Managers and associates of this community are required to be familiar with the community's Emergency Operation Plan within 30 days of employment and to respond accordingly in a calm rational manner. Training will also occur annually and drills conducted at least quarterly for each shift. The Emergency Operation Plans contained in this manual has been tailored to suit the nature and physical capabilities of the members we serve and will be reviewed annually and updates made as necessary. Moreover, the State Community Care Licensing Division shall confirm during annual licensing visits that this Emergency Operations Plan is on file at the facility and includes all required content. The community's leadership team will get involved and participate on local emergency operations committees, to interact with Emergency Management Directors, and the local police and fire departments so that agencies and responders are better informed about this special needs group when utility services are disrupted or a Disaster strikes. The facility's Incident Commander and Fire Safety Coordinators will oversee implementation and overall fire coordination with the San Diego Police Department and San Diego Fire and Rescue Department. They will register their land lines, mobile phone numbers and email addresses with Reverse 9-1-1, Alert San Diego system (http://readysandiego.org/AlertSanDiego/) in order to receive emergency evacuation instructions.

The material contained in this Emergency Operation Plan has been personalized for use by this community, while a large portion of this Plan applies to all Watermark Communities the appendices at the end of this manual provides specific emergency response contacts, diagrams, assessments, contracts and regulatory approvals.

Detailed procedures have been developed for each department so that during a drill or disaster, associates will understand and perform their roles and job responsibilities proficiently when called upon to shelter in place, evacuate or provide support when hosting evacuees. The Hazard Analysis section prepared by this community reflects the processes to be implemented in response to hazards that exist within the local area. Appropriate quantities of disaster supplies including food, water and equipment will be maintained in the event of a power loss where service is interrupted as a result of a disaster or threat.

1.2. Member Education Policy:

Members will be educated in Emergency Preparedness at time of admission and ongoing through the following means: Resident Emergency Preparedness Procedure Guide that accompanies the admission agreement, Resident Counsel, Resident Forums, presentations conducted by fire department and EMS, participation in creating an emergency travel supply kits and participation in regularly scheduled fire and evacuation drills. A copy of the communities Emergency Preparedness Manual is located at the main concierge desk and nurse stations, in addition to the Assisted Living Facility's webpage and may be reviewed by residents at any time.

More specifically, the Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will send annual reminder notices to all occupants to review this Emergency Operation Plan and the Wildfire Evacuation Plan, be familiar with evacuation protocols, register for emergency alerts, including notifying the County OEM and Health and Human Services of reasonable disability accommodations to the format of their notification (Accessible Alert San Diego, CERT programs, or other) to meet their special needs, transportation or other special requirements can be provided during an emergency evacuation.

The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will Coordinate annual wildfire and evacuation safety awareness meeting with local fire agencies to ensure continued education of the Project's population on the principals of "Ready, Set, Go!" plan. They will engage directly with organizations such as Fire Safe Council of San Diego County,

The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will host and maintain a webpage on the Assisted Living Facility's website dedicated to wildfire and evacuation education and awareness, which will include a copy of this Emergency Operations Plan and Wildfire Evacuation Plan and the resources provided herein, This information will be made available to all occupants of the Project, including how to register for emergency alerts, including notifying the County OEM and Health and Human Services of reasonable disability accommodations to the format of their notification Accessible Alert San Diego, CERT programs, or other) to meet their special needs, transportation or other special requirements can be provided during an emergency evacuation.

1.3. Reconstruction Policy:

At a minimum and pending regulatory and corporate approval the physical plant and equipment of this community will be rebuilt to its original condition following any disaster. All reconstruction plans will be in accordance with local, state and federal planning and licensing agencies. New buildings and equipment will be replaced to meet current code requirements. Reconstruction will commence as soon as possible after assessment of the loss and necessary planning approvals have been obtained.

1.4. Plant Replacement Policy:

Physical plant replacement will occur as soon as possible after any disaster where there has been a loss of buildings or equipment. The community's plant replacement will be under the direction of the Executive Director and Corporate Engineer and/or architect. The funding for plant and equipment replacement will be obtained through federal or state emergency funds, if available, private insurance and capital replacement reserve accounts.

Goals and Purpose of Plan:

The purpose of this Plan is to establish internal response procedures and a hierarchy for decision making regarding threats this community could potentially experience. The Incident Commander or the acting Incident Commander will have ultimate authority to implement this Plan. This individual will work closely with local authorities to institute appropriate actions to safe guard our residents, associates, visitors and property. This Plan also standardizes training and drills relative to associates and residents ensuring these individuals are familiar with assigned roles and responsibilities.

Time of Implementation:

Upon first notice that a disaster appears imminent, or upon notification by the local police, fire or emergency management agency, the Incident Commander or their designee will put the Emergency Operation Plan into action. The incident command center will be established and key Directors and Associates will be notified to report for duty.

Objectives and Desired Outcomes:

The desired outcomes for developing and training on this Plan is to achieve a cohesive flow of internal and external inter-actions that protect our residents, associates, visitors, neighbors and property from any threat or disaster. Through ongoing training and drills associates will become proficient with their assigned emergency roles and responsibilities bringing to light opportunities for improving response systems.

1.4. ORGANIZATIONAL REVIEW AND APPROVAL LOG

This document is **All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan (EOP)** and states our understanding of how we will prepare for, manage and conduct actions under emergency conditions. It will be reviewed and updated as necessary and at least on an annual basis.

This EOP has been reviewed and approved by our organization's leadership.

Approved By: _____

Signature

_____

Printed Name/Title

_____

Date

Reviewed/Revised:

_____ _____

Date Signature

Reviewed/Revised:

_____ _____

Date Signature

Reviewed/Revised:

_____ _____

Date Signature

Reviewed/Revised:

_____ _____

Date Signature

2. RAPID RESPONSE INSTRUCTIONS

ACTIVATION

Follow these steps if you recognize a potential or actual emergency that may threaten or impact:

- The health and safety of occupants (including residents, staff, and visitors)
- The care center's ability to provide care, or the physical environment or property

STEP 1	Protect yourself and those in the immediate area from harm. If appropriate, call 9-1-1 for emergency response and sound the facility alarm and/or overhead code if appropriate per our EOP. See *Rapid Response Guides* for hazard-specific protocols.
STEP 2	Take a deep breath and assess the situation. Gather basic facts: Type of incident, including specific hazard/agent, • Location of incident, • Number and types of injuries, and • What you have done so far. If the situation allows, begin to document your actions
STEP 3	Contact your immediate supervisor to report the incident and get further instructions. If you are unable to contact your supervisor, activate the Incident Commander (IC) position and the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Activate overhead codes or facility emergency alert system as appropriate.
STEP 4	Notify additional authorities if appropriate and indicated by protocols.
STEP 5	Follow facility policies and procedures for extended response, documenting actions and incident reporting. For quick reference, Rapid response guides for initiate response to common threats can be found in Section 5.

INTERNAL CRITICAL CONTACTS		
Name/Title	**Primary Telephone**	**Secondary Telephone**
Mike Hughes - Regional Manager	**520-904-0471 ©**	
Andrew - Regional Director of Plant Operations	**520-878-7049**	
John Toro - Director of Capital Expenditures	**520-797-4000**	**915-905-8390**
Mariano Perez – Temporary Executive Director	**760-829-2900 x 2002**	**760-331-3999**
David Hernandez – Temporary Plant Operations Director	**760-826-2900 x 2005**	**760-216-2507 ©**

EXTERNAL CRITICAL CONTACTS		
Type	**Tel #/Email**	**Contact Name**
Police	**858-523-7000**	**San Diego Police Department 12592 El Camino Real**
Fire and Rescue Department	**619-445-5001**	**Fire Station #24 Harrison Canyon**
Local State Survey Agency Daytime #		
State Survey Agency 24 Hour #		
Local Public Health Agency	**760-967-4401**	**County of San Diego 3609**
Local Emergency Management Agency	**760-435-4100**	**300 North Coast Hwy,**
Local Medical and Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC)		
Ambulance Company #1	**619-399-0006**	**San Diego Ambulance Services**
Ambulance Company #2	**619-531-8900**	**San Diego Transport**
Paratransit or Other Transportation	**760-966-6500 Hearing or Speech Impaired 866-735-2929 or 711**	**North County Transit District**
Power Company	**800-411-7343**	**San Diego Gas Electric**
Gas Company	**800-611-1343**	**San Diego Gas Electric**
Telephone Company	**760-631-0559**	**Cox**
Water System	**619-533-7485**	**San Diego Public Utilities Department**
Sewer System	**760-435-3900**	**Oceanside Water Utilities**
Fire Alarm System	**858-633-9100**	**Johnson Controls**
Fire Protection – Sprinkler System	**858-633-9100**	**Johnson Controls**
Security Alarm System		
Emergency Water Supply	**602-525-0595 Jerry.gonzales@bluetriton.com**	**Bluetriton**
Emergency Food Supply	**760-599-6200**	**US Food**
Additional Staff		

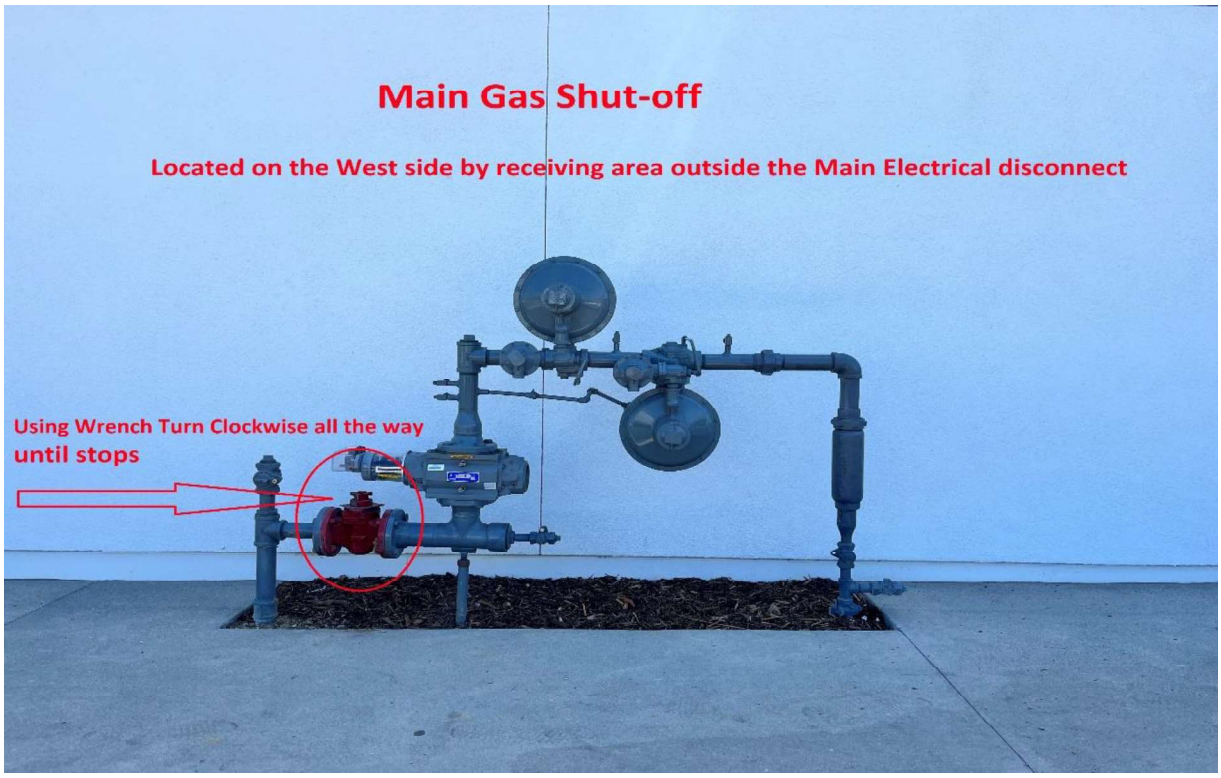
FACILITY PROFILE	
Facility Name	El Camino Assisted Living
Facility Address	13925 El Camino Real San Diego, California 92130
Facility Location (Cross streets, map coordinates, landmarks)	Del Mar Heights Road and El Camino Real
Facility Telephone #	760-826-2900
Facility Fax #	
Facility Email	
Facility Web Address	Watermarkcommunities.com
Administrator/Phone #	Mariano Perez 760-216-2507
Alternative Emergency Executive /Phone #	760-826-2900 x 2002
Plant Operations Director /Phone #	760-216-2507
Insurance Agent/Phone #	
Owner/Phone #	
Attorney/Phone #	
Year Facility Was Built	
Fire Alarm System/Contact #	Johnson Controls – Betsy Hollis 619-571-1083 © 858-633-9100 Betsy.hollismatheny@jci.com

Security Alarm System/Contact #	
# of Licensed Beds	**294**
Average # of Staff – Days	**35**
Average # of Staff – Nights	**6**
Emergency Power Generator Type	**Collicutt 600 KW 750 KVA**
Emergency Power Generator Fuel	**Diesel 1000 gallons**
Emergency Communication System	**Satellite Cell: Satmodo 8816-5146=2890**
Like-Facility #1 for Resident Evacuation[1] (within 24.6 miles)/Phone # (760) 826-2900	**The Hacienda at Mission San Luis Rey 4000 Mission Avenue Oceanside, California 92130**
Like-Facility #2 for Resident Evacuation (within 52.7 miles))/Phone #	**Watermark Laguna Niguel 27762 Forbes Rd, Laguna Niguel CA 92677 949-899-8175**
Like-Facility for Resident Evacuation (beyond 67.5 miles))/Phone #	**Watermark Crown Cove 3901 E. Coast Corona del Mar CA 92625**
Like-Facility for Resident Evacuation (beyond 86.7 miles))/Phone #	**Watermark Whittier Place 12315 Burgess Ave, Whittier CA 90604**
If evacuation to a Like-Facility is not feasible and local authorities direct facility evacuees to another location, these are possible temporary shelters	**Del Mar Fairgrounds** **Torrey Pines High School** **One Paseo Shopping Mall** **Del Mar Highlands Shopping Mall** **Cathedral Catholic High School** **Del Rayo Village Shopping Center** **Palma de la Reina Center**

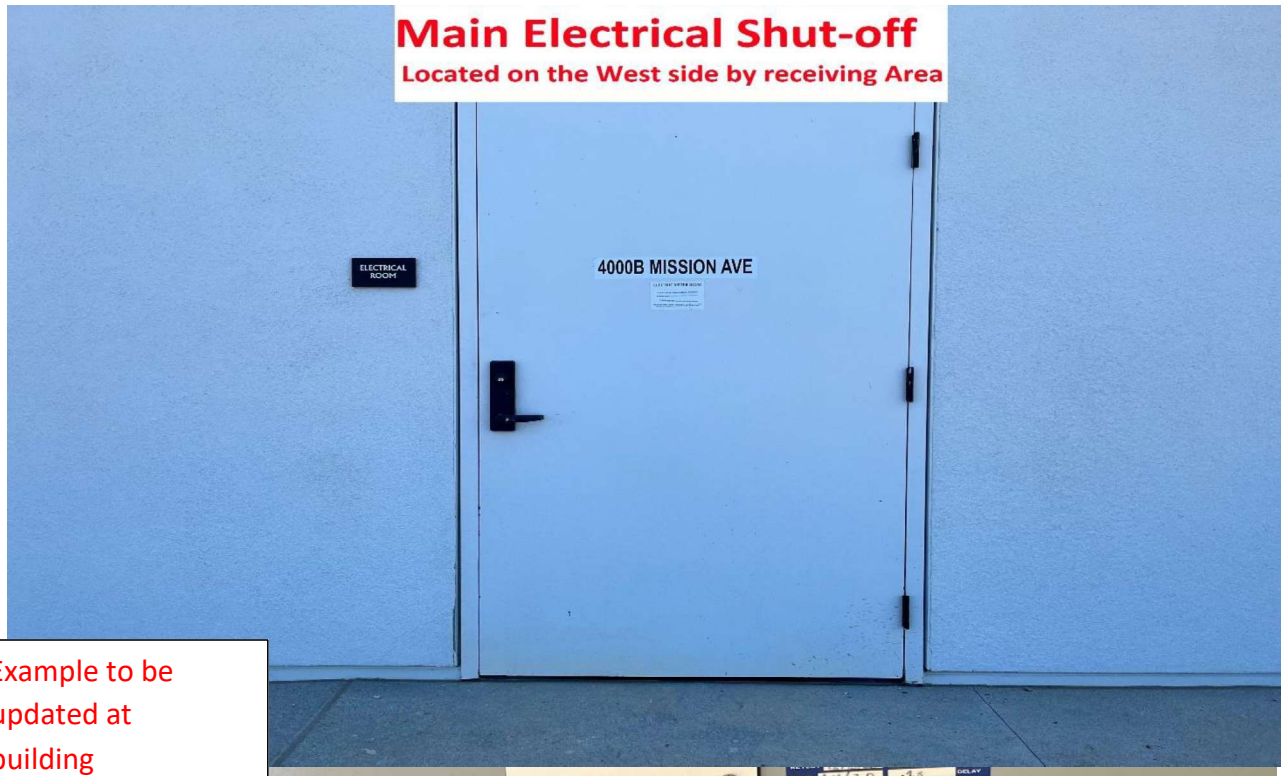
[1] Our facility has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with at least one nearby facility (within 10 miles) and one out-of-the-immediate-area facility (beyond 25 miles) to accept evacuated residents, if able to do so.

FACILITY SITE MAP WITH EMERGENCY SHUT-OFF LOCATIONS

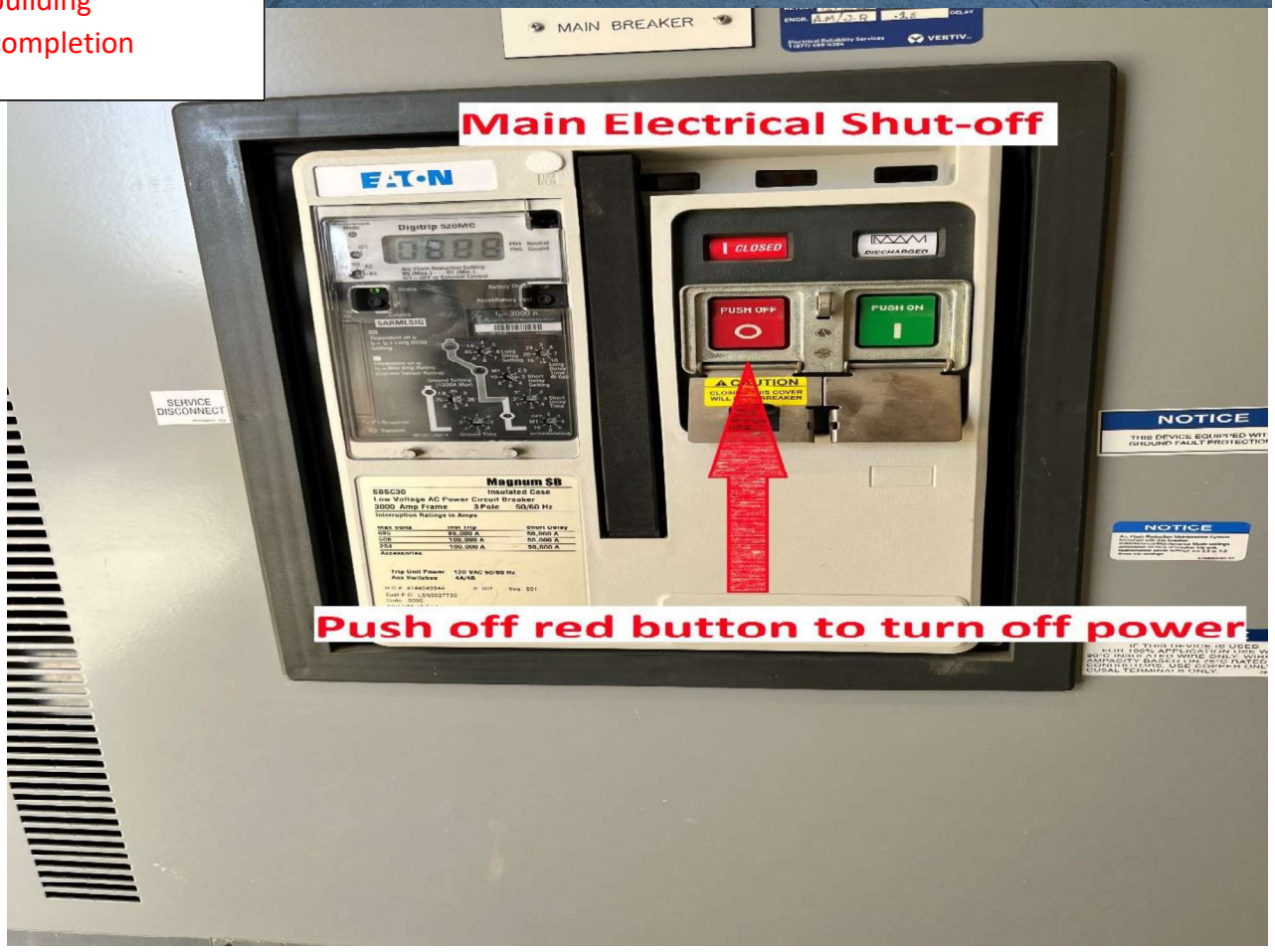
Sample plan shown – building is still under design



Example of final exhibit once project is complete.



Example to be updated at building completion



3. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PROGRAM PLAN

This document describes the Emergency Operations Program and Plan (EOP) for The hacienda at Mission San Luis Rey Our facility's EOP uses an "all-hazards" approach for emergency planning and response. This includes several elements:

- An integrated approach to emergency preparedness planning with a focus on essential capabilities/capacities for effective response to a wide range of emergencies and disasters
- An Emergency Operations Plan based on a risk assessment that addresses the array of hazards that this facility may face
- Policies and procedures with strategies that reflect our population's unique needs and vulnerabilities
- Collaboration with local, state and federal response partners
- Coordination with other health facilities
- A detailed communication plan
- Continuity of operations strategies for response and recovery
- Training that applies to all members of program administration and staff in all departments and non-staff members who perform work at the site including clinical providers, technicians, contractors, students, volunteers, and ancillary staff
- Annual testing of the plan with the goal of identifying areas for further planning

This document states our organization's understanding of how we will manage and conduct actions under emergency conditions. It is customized to our facility and incorporates the response strategies of our community. It is updated as needed, reviewed at least annually, and approved by our organization's leadership (see Review Log, pg 3).

- The purpose of our EOP is to describe our all-hazards approach to emergency management, and by so doing, support the following incident objectives:
- Maintain a safe and secure environment for residents, staff and visitors
- Sustain our organization's functional integrity, including our essential services and business functions (continuity of operations)
- Coordinate with the community's emergency response system

RISK ASSESSMENT

Comprehensive emergency management includes four phases: preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. A critical component of the preparedness phase is assessing risks and vulnerabilities, and a common tool used for this purpose is the Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA). For this reason, our facility has completed an HVA that is reviewed annually. During this process we have considered both internal and external hazards that could result in:

- Care-related emergencies
- Equipment and power failures
- Interruptions in communication
- Loss of a portion or all of a facility
- Interruptions in the normal supply of essentials resources

Additionally, we have consulted with the local response authorities to ensure we are aware of all hazards specific to our community.

3.1. HAZARD VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT (HVA)

For our initial Hazard Vulnerability Assessment, we completed the following six-step process:

1. Established the participants in the HVA process. We involved knowledgeable stakeholders in the HVA process. The community-wide HVA, typically conducted by the local office of emergency management, was also used to identify threats external to our facility.
2. Identified the hazards. This step consisted of identifying all of the hazards that could significantly impact operations, the care of residents, or unusual service needs. Internal hazards (e.g., failure of HVAC) and external hazards (e.g., earthquake) were considered.
3. Assessed the hazard-associated "risk" (probability and consequence). Risk is the product of probability and consequence. Each identified hazard was assessed according to its probability and impact (consequences).
4. Ranked the hazards by magnitude of risk. This step involved sorting the risks into categories: either high risk, moderate risk, or low risk. This judgement included information from emergency management officials aware of community vulnerabilities, such as flood zone information, seismic risk, etc.
5. Analyzed the vulnerability of "mission-critical" systems to each hazard. This step assessed vulnerabilities relative to human impact, property and facility impact, and operational impact.
6. Prioritized the vulnerabilities and implemented risk intervention activities (mitigation) as appropriate. Generally, our vulnerabilities are ranked by the following priorities:

a. Life safety threat (injury/illness, death, short and long term health risk)
b. Disruption of facility operations
c. Business system failure
d. Loss of customer/community trust and/or goodwill
e. Property and/or environment damage
f. Liability and/or legal/regulatory exposure

Our most recent Hazard Vulnerability Assessment can be found in Appendix N. to see when it was last updated, check the Review Log (pg 3) in the foreword of this Plan.

Risk Mitigation

Mitigation is defined as activities taken to reduce the impacts from hazards. Mitigation planning establishes short and long-term actions to eliminate hazards or to reduce the impact of those hazards if they cannot be eliminated.

Based on the results of the HVA, the mitigation strategies we consider include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The use of appropriate building construction standards.
- Relocation, retrofitting or removal of structures at risk.
- Segregation of the hazard from that which is to be protected.
- Provision of protective systems or equipment.
- Establishing hazard warning and communications procedures.
- Redundancy or duplication of critical systems, equipment, information, operations, or materials.

Top Five Risks

Our HVA process has determined that the top five risks facing our facility include those listed below:

1. **Wild fire.**
2. **Earthquake**
3. **Power Outage**
4. **Flood Flash due to rain local terrain**
5. **Heat – Extreme & prolonged**

3.2. RESIDENT PROFILE

In our facility, all residents are at risk during emergencies due to their unique health needs. To ensure that we design procedures that will support these needs, we have completed a resident profile that identifies the common services our facility provides.

Number of residents we are licensed to provide care for: (enter number of beds) 294
Our average daily census: 20% to 80%

We serve residents with the following **common** diseases, conditions, physical and cognitive disabilities, or combinations of conditions that require complex medical care and management.

SPECIAL TREATMENTS AND CONDITIONS COMMON IN THIS FACILITY		
	Special Treatments	**Number/Average or Range of Residents**
Cognitive or Intellectual Disabilities	Behavioral needs	N/A until residents present
	Daily nursing care	N/A until residents present
Respiratory Treatments	Oxygen therapy	N/A
	Suctioning	N/A
	Tracheostomy Care	N/A
	Ventilator or Respirator	N/A
	BIPAP/CPAP	N/A
Mental Health	Behavioral Health Needs	N/A
	Active or Current Substance Use Disorders	N/A
Other	IV Medications	N/A
	Injections	N/A
	Transfusions	N/A
	Dialysis	N/A
	Ostomy Care	N/A
	Hospice Care	N/A until residents present
	Respite Care	N/A until residents present

3.3. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

Authorities and Leadership

Our facility's Staff Organization Chart on the following page (Section 3.3b.) outlines the general chain-of-command and principal roles of facility administrators and senior management staff during normal operations. Everyday decision-making at the organizational level is typically conducted with deliberate, time-consuming methods such as scheduled committee meetings, executive deliberations, and board meetings. This approach may not be feasible in an emergency and so, as a concept of operations, this facility utilizes a modified version of the Incident Command System called the Nursing Home Incident Command System (NHICS) (see Appendix P).

The Executive Director – Mariano Perez has legal authority for the day-to-day operations of this facility and emergency response. In their absence, we have identified the following person(s) who is qualified and authorized to act as the legally responsible representative for our facility.

Alternate legally authorized representative: Diane Buhle

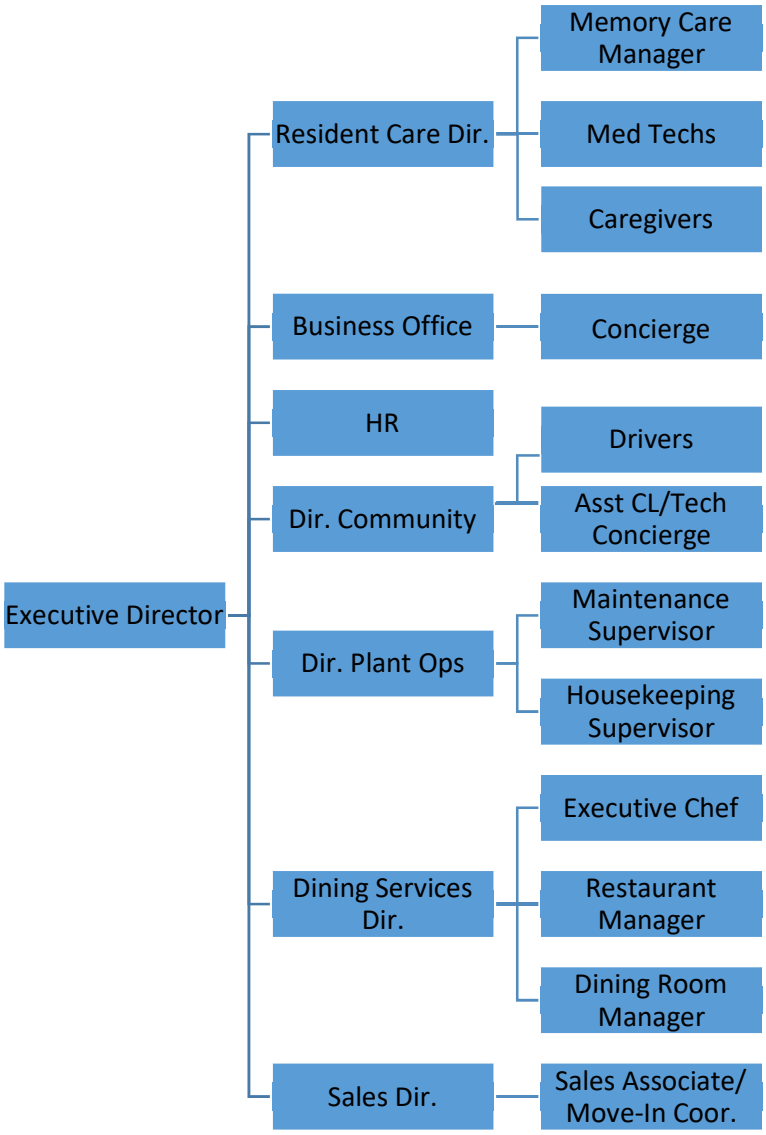
Other qualified person(s) to trained to assume Incident Commander or Fire Safety Coordinator position during emergency response:

1. [INSERT NAME WHEN HIRED]
2. [INSERT NAME WHEN HIRED]

In addition, the following staff are trained to assume key leadership roles during an activation of our emergency response:

1. TBD WHEN HIRED
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

3.3b. STAFF ORGANIZATION CHART



3.4. ACTIVATION OF THE EOP

Whenever an emergency has the potential to impact the safety and well-being of residents, staff or visitors and/or significantly disrupt our ability to provide resident care, the EOP will be activated by a senior staff on duty who will act as the Incident Commander (IC). The IC has the authority to make staff assignments and initiate specific procedures as warranted by the threat or onset of an emergency. Any of trained and qualified staff can step into this role if necessary, but it will default to one of the individuals or positions listed above if they are present at the time of the activation.

The selection of who will be IC may not follow the hierarchy of our organizational chart. In some situations, the skills of a senior staff member may be critically needed in Operations, and they so they would not be able to assume over-all command. For example, in the case of an incident that results in injuries on an evening shift, the nursing supervisor may be the senior staff present but will be needed to oversee the operation of resident care. The incident leadership in this case would fall to the next qualified staff on the organizational chart. Succession planning for key leadership roles in an emergency moves from the top down on this chart.

Advance Notice vs. No Notice Incidents

In some cases, our facility may receive advance notice or warning of an eminent event such as severe weather. We will respond by taking protective actions to ensure the safety and wellbeing of our residents, staff and visitors. We may also elect to activate our EOP to support our preparatory actions.

In other cases, we may have no notice prior to an emergency. The element of surprise can significantly add to the stress of dealing with a sudden onset emergency, but practicing emergency response via drills and exercises has significantly improved our performance during the emergency.

Once an incident is recognized that may require activation of the EOP, the person who first recognizes the incident will immediately notify their supervisor or the senior manager on site.

3.5. EMERGENCY STAFFING STRATEGIES

Employee Preparedness

It is the policy of this facility to ensure that we have adequate staffing during emergencies. Our employees are expected to report to their work site and provide services related to emergency response and recovery operations in addition to their normally assigned duties if requested to do so. Supervisors, co-workers, and residents share an expectation that medical services will proceed uninterrupted and that any medical needs generated by the incident impact will be addressed.

Preparedness planning in this facility is recognized as a shared responsibility between nursing home leadership and staff. All staff are required to have a current "family disaster plan" so that they can fulfil their work obligations knowing that their families are well prepared and safe. Staff are encouraged to visit www.ready.gov/make-a-plan and www.redcross.org/prepare/location/homefamily/plan for guidance and templates for personal disaster plans.

Staff Recall

This facility's staff will be called in, and/or availability may be requested by a predesignated staff person as detailed in Appendix R – Staff Recall and Survey. The individuals contacted may be asked to report for duty immediately or be scheduled for future shifts during the emergency as determined by the IC. The location of a detailed emergency contact list for staff is contained in Appendix R.

Emergency Employee Call-ins

All staff in regular and temporary or contracted positions (appropriate with their role) should contact their immediate supervisor or manager if they are unable to report to duty as scheduled due to an emergency.

All approved Paid Time Off (PTO) days during an event may be cancelled. Employees should be available to report for duty if it is safe and feasible to do so.

Employees may be assigned to Team A or Team B and should report to duty as follows:

- Team A will report to the facility as scheduled once the EOP is activated and travel is safe. Team A will remain at the facility for the duration of the disaster event and its effects until relieved by Team B.

- Team B members are expected to report to duty to their department or labor pool to relieve Team A as directed by IC. Employees who do not provide direct patient care and whose departmental functions can be halted until the emergency is over may be designated as either Team A or Team B and deployed to a labor pool. Those employees will report directly to Main Lobby for assignment.

Team A and Team B will be encouraged to bring the following to the facility:

- Staff identification
- Medications/personal items
- Money: cash and change for vending
- Flashlight with extra batteries
- Critical personal phone numbers
- Battery-operated cell phone charger

Staff Responsibility

Team A and B employees will be deployed and rotated, as deemed appropriate by the IC, during the duration of the disaster; work in various assigned shifts; and/or provide non-routine but necessary duties that they are cross trained to perform. Team A and B employees will report as scheduled until an "All Clear" is called and normal operations are resumed.

Staff Support

Reasonable sleeping and showering areas will be assigned to off-duty staff who are asked to stay or unable to return home. To the extent that the facility's needs permit, space may be provided for families of working staff during the disaster. Childcare may be available if family caregivers are not available. Families should bring snacks, drinks, linens, personal items and children's activities whenever possible. Food will be provided in the cafeteria from a limited menu to on-duty staff. Food for residents will be the priority, but if possible food will also be provided to families on the premises.

Use of Volunteers

It is the policy of our facility to maximize our staff availability and utilize approved staffing registries if we are unable to cover our staffing needs during an emergency. Through the emergency management protocols of our local area, we may integrate State and/or federally designated health care professionals to address surge needs during an emergency. We may also utilize emergency volunteers for non-resident care if necessary. Before utilizing any volunteers however, we follow the steps outlined below if at all possible:

Set up systems for:

- Receiving volunteers
- Processing and registering volunteers
- Issuing assignments and providing briefing on tasks and responsibilities
- Credentialing as indicated by task assignments (if feasible)
- Badging for site access and function as indicated
- On-site training (as appropriate) and equipping as indicated for both safety and job efficacy
- Assign key staff to supervise the volunteers closely
- Reassignment as tasks are completed
- Demobilizing and out-processing (return badges, receive feedback from volunteers, address medical and psychological issues and arrange after-care, obtain contact information for any surveillance or medical follow-up, and thank volunteers for their service)

3.6. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Resource management is critical to maintaining safe and effective care of residents and staff. Emergencies can easily lead to unusual resource challenges like the disruptions to supply deliveries (see the P&P for Subsistence Needs).

Our facility has a robust supply of emergency equipment and materials (see Shelter in Place P&P, Disaster Supply Inventory Appendix E and Disaster Meal Menus Appendix G). We have a system for shelf-life management that includes rotation through usual stock, and established agreements with a variety of vendors for our re-supply and recovery needs (see Vendor List - Appendix F and Emergency Agreements - Appendix J).

3.7. RELOCATION SITES AND ALTERNATIVE CARE SITES UNDER 1135 WAIVERS

Relocation Sites

As part of our all hazard preparedness, this facility coordinates with our local response authorities and other health facilities to arrange for care at alternate locations should evacuation become necessary. These arrangements also address the receipt of residents, when feasible, from other facilities unable to continue their operations (see Evacuation P&P and Emergency Admits P&P). Our facility has also arranged to utilize the following location to conduct essential business functions at an alternative location when necessary:

Like-Facility #1 for Resident Evacuation[2] (within 24.6 miles)/Phone # (760) 826-2900	**The Hacienda at Mission San Luis Rey 4000 Mission Avenue Oceanside, California 92130**
Like-Facility #2 for Resident Evacuation (within 52.7 miles))/Phone #	**Watermark Laguna Niguel 27762 Forbes Rd, Laguna Niguel CA 92677 949-899-8175**
Like-Facility for Resident Evacuation (beyond 67.5 miles))/Phone #	**Watermark Crown Cove 3901 E. Coast Corona del Mar CA 92625**
Like-Facility for Resident Evacuation (beyond 86.7 miles))/Phone #	**Watermark Whittier Place 12315 Burgess Ave, Whittier CA 90604**

1135 Waivers (Federally Declared Disasters)

In the event of a major disaster involving an 1135 Waiver, this facility will coordinate with and follow instructions from the local response authorities, State Survey Agency, and Federal authorities regarding alternate care sites, or other provisions applicable under that Waiver.

[2] Our facility has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with at least one nearby facility (within 10 miles) and one out-of-the-immediate-area facility (beyond 25 miles) to accept evacuated residents, if able to do so.

3.8. DEMOBILIZATION AND TRANSITION TO RECOVERY

Demobilization involves the release of resources used to respond to the incident. As the response phase transitions to the recovery phase, increasing numbers of resources will be demobilized, until the transition is complete (see the Return to Facility Form in Appendix L). A goal of our EOP is respond to emergencies in a way that allows for a return to normal operations as soon as possible.

3.9. COORDINATION WITH LOCAL RESPONSE AUTHORITIES

We recognize that most emergencies experienced by our facility will involve other response partners. Our facility has established relationships with the local response authorities and is familiar with local community's plans relevant to our coordinated role in emergency response.

In California, the coordination of various public health and medical functions is accomplished at the local operational area (county), the mutual aid region, and the state level. Within the operational area, coordination for both public and private entities is handled by the Medical and Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC). In San Diego county, the County Health and Human Services Agency - Public Health Preparedness and Response branch functions as the lead county agency for medical-health emergency response coordination. In addition, the California Department of Public Health, San Diego (North) office has the authority and responsibility for the licensing and certification of health facilities and oversight of resident health and safety during a disruption to their normal operations.

In the case of a facility-specific incident requiring evacuation and/or a widespread event involving multiple sites of impact, we will contact the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services, Medical Communications Coordinator (MCC). This will ensure we are coordinating with our community response partners for resource requesting, situational awareness, and information sharing within the medical and health coordination network and the local emergency operations center.

WebEOC is a tool that is used by our facility to communicate with the San Diego County Emergency Operations Center. Through this system, our facility responds to bed polls, reports facility status, and receives or gives other information (see Facility System Status Report - Appendix S).

3.10. TRAINING AND TESTING

Education and training, including drills and exercises, are utilized in this facility to achieve proficiency during emergency response and ensure the effectiveness of our EOP. In compliance with state and federal regulations, our facility conducts initial training on the EOP during the orientation of new staff, and annually to all staff, individuals providing services under contract, and volunteers consistent with their role in the response.

Fire drills are done quarterly and a disaster drill is held every six months under varied conditions for each individual shift of facility personnel. A written report of drills and exercises is maintained and corrective actions are taken as indicated. The actual evacuation of residents to safe areas during a drill is optional.

Additionally, our facility participates in a Table Top and a Full-Scale Community Exercise if available, annually. If a Full-Scale Community Exercise is not available or feasible, we will document this and conduct a facility-based exercise instead to test specific aspects of our EOP and identify areas for improvement. Both exercises will follow a formal exercise plan with objectives and a scenario designed to meet those objectives.

An After Action Report (AAR) is completed following these exercises with identified areas for improvement, and a plan for the improvement activities to be completed in a specific time frame (see After Action Report/Improvement Plan - Appendix B). Documentation of these exercises includes sign-in sheets and is available for review upon request.

If our facility experiences an actual emergency event that results in an activation of our EOP, this may suffice for one of these exercises, and an AAR will be completed in a timely manner following the event.

4. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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4.1 ACTIVE SHOOTER/ARMED INTRUDER

It is the policy of this facility to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. While we may not have not identified an "Active Shooter" event as a high probability risk, because of the growing number of Active Shooter events over the past several years, we believe it is important for the staff, volunteers and contracted employees of this facility to be trained on how to minimize their risk and their residents risk of injury should this unlikely event occur. Early and immediate recognition of an Active Shooter/Armed Intruder event is imperative to increase the survivability chances of staff and patients/residents.

Active Shooter as defined by the US Department of Homeland Security "…is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearms(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims."

An Active Shooter, as defined, does not have a selected, specific victim and is looking to create the most amount of causality as possible. Another consideration of concern is the Armed Intruder. An Armed Intruder, not intending to create mass casualties, may have a specific target victim and an agenda to complete the act of violence toward that victim. Once that target is engaged by the Armed Intruder and the agenda realized, the act of violence brought on by an armed intruder may stop.

Emergency response by staff should treat an Active Shooter and Armed Intruder event as 'one in the same' because an Armed Intruder event can transform into an Active Shooter event rapidly and without warning.

NOTE: If the facility is alerted that an armed suspect is in the area but they are <u>not</u> in the facility refer to the LOCKDOWN Policy and Procedure and initiate a full lockdown of the facility or as directed by Law Enforcement.

PROCEDURE

(Due to urgent nature of this hazard, implementation of NHICS may not be feasible)

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE:

Because of the emergent nature of an Active Shooter Event, staff should immediately carry out this procedure without waiting for instructions from the Incident Commander or their supervisor. The first person to become aware of this threat should initiate the response by announcing the code and dialing 911 if it is safe to do so.

- CODE <Enter facility's code word> or "ARMED INTRUDER" is announced overhead with the last known location of the shooter/intruder as soon as the event is recognized.
- Begin Resident Safety Protocol or Personal Safety Protocol depending on the location and actions of the Active Shooter/Armed Intruder.

RESIDENT SAFETY PROTOCOL:

If the active shooter is distant from your location:

- **Evacuate:** If opportunity allows you to safely direct and move patients/residents. The order of evacuation is:
- Ambulatory patients/residents
- Patients/residents with assistive devices
- Patients/residents in wheelchairs
- Bedridden patients/residents
- **Hide:** If unable to evacuate patients/residents because of the active shooter's location, hide them.
- **Barricade**: If you can hide the resident, barricade their position utilizing door locks, furniture, etc. to prevent the active shooter from breaching their position.

If providing Resident Safety Protocols and the active shooter approaches, transition to Personal Safety Protocols.

PERSONAL SAFETY PROTOCOL:

If the active shooter is close to your location, remember the **FOUR OUTS:**

- **GET OUT**: Evacuate, if opportunity allows you to safely leave the facility.
- **HIDE OUT:** If unable to evacuate because of the active shooter's position hide
- **KEEP OUT**: If you are hiding, barricade your position by utilizing door locks, furniture, etc. to prevent the active shooter from breaching your position
- **TAKE OUT:** As a LAST resort, prepare to fight the active shooter by utilizing weapons of opportunity, surprise, diversion and committed actions

- Contact 911: Anyone at any time can call 911 when it is safe to do so. Provide the 911 dispatcher with as much relevant information as possible:
  - Facility name and location
  - Your name
  - Nature of the event
  - Description of the shooter (if known)
  - Type of weapon(s)
  - Persons injured: number and extent

2. When Law Enforcement arrives, follow the officer's directives. In addition:
   - Empty your hands
   - Keep hands up and fingers spread
   - Do not scream or yell at arriving officers
   - Do not run directly at officers and/or avoid quick movements or grab onto them
   - Follow Law Enforcement instructions
   - Provide information to officers
2. The event will be deemed 'All Clear' after law enforcement authorities have concluded emergency operations and declared the situation 'safe'.
3. If hiding/barricaded, wait for Law Enforcement to provide an "All Clear" before leaving your position.
4. When the event becomes static, notify the on-call Administrator if after hours.
5. Activate the Incident Command System to manage the event and follow all instructions from Law Enforcement regarding preservation of the crime scene.
6. Account for all staff, visitors and residents.

RECOVERY:

1. Rapid assessment of residents, staff and visitors to identify possible ill effects suffered during the incident.
2. Care and treatment of residents, staff and visitors as indicated by the assessment including psychological first aid if needed.
3. Restoration of normal services including the unlocking of all exits and gates per normal operations.
4. Coordination with law enforcement and other emergency response authorities as appropriate for follow-up actions.
5. Notification of resident representatives and the State Survey Agency to report the incident.

**Adapted with permission from proprietary materials from Sorenson, Wilder and Associates (SWA) and Fire and Life Safety Inc (FLS).*

4.2. BOMB THREAT

It is the policy of this facility to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. This facility will act to protect all resident, staff and visitors from harm in the event of a bomb threat through the immediate activation of the following actions:

(Due to urgent nature of this hazard, implementation of NHICS may not be feasible)

PROCEDURE

INITIAL RESPONSE: See Rapid Response Guide – Bomb Threat and Evacuation P&P (if applicable).

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE:

Incident Commander and Planning Chief:

- Once the initial threat has been resolved, cooperate with law enforcement officials to provide information and preserve evidence.
- Provide law enforcement with a copy of the call details if the threat was made by phone (see FBI Bomb Threat Worksheet - Appendix C).
- Activate the communication plan and brief staff, residents and families on situation as soon as possible.
- Communicate with local emergency response officials and State Survey agency to give info on the status of the facility.

Operations Chief:

- Assess residents, staff and visitors for potential impacts from the incident and provide care as indicated by the assessment findings.
- Offer reassurance and psychological first aid if needed.

RECOVERY:

- With approval of local response authorities and state survey agency resume normal operations. If there were evacuations, Initiate the repatriation of all evacuated residents.
- Notify residents, staff, visitors, and families/representatives and external stakeholders of the return to normal operations.
- Resume clinical care, therapy and activities per pre-incident plan of care for specific residents.
- Continue to assess residents for adverse impacts from the incident.

4.3. EARTHQUAKE

It is the policy of this facility to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. In the event of a significant earthquake, this facility is prepared to maintain essential care and services for a minimum of <Insert duration of time that you are prepared to maintain services. 72 hours is recommended at a minimum> and protect residents from harm through the following actions.

PROCEDURE

INITIAL RESPONSE: See Rapid Response Guide – Earthquake.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE:

Incident Commander and Planning Chief:

- Activate the facility Command Center and NHICS positions as indicated based on assessment of the situation.
- Appoint a Safety Officer if required.
- Activate search teams if needed; integrate efforts with local public safety personnel.
- Communicate with local emergency operations center, response officials, and State Survey agency to give info on the status of the facility and impact on internal infrastructure and services.
- Gather external situational status (weather, impact to roads, utilities, scope of damage, evacuation routes) and infrastructure status through local officials and other channels for reliable information.
- Activate the communication plan and brief staff, residents and families on situation as soon as possible.
- As indicated by initial assessment of the situation, activate Power Outage, Subsistence, Evacuation and/or Shelter in Place P&P.

Safety Officer:

- Identify safety hazards and mitigation strategies based on nursing home assessment; (See Incident Action Plan (IAP) – Appendix M, and Facility Systems Status Report - Appendix S). Consider implementing Lock Down P&P.
- Ensure that unsafe areas are restricted by signage or barrier tape, or by posting staff to monitor entry points.
- Notify the Incident Commander and Operations Section Chief of any internal or external areas that are unsafe for occupancy or use.
- Initiate requests for external inspection of the building integrity if damage is evident.

Operations Chief:

- Initiate response-specific resident care plans:
- Activate triage and treatment areas and teams
- Assess and treat injuries to current residents, visitors, and staff
- Conduct a census of residents, identifying those who are appropriate for discharge or who need transfer to acute care.
- Activate the fatality management procedures if there are causalities (see Handling of Remains - Appendix O).
- Assess damage to facility infrastructure, including:
  - Status of all utilities
  - Ability to sustain operations with current impact on infrastructure and utilities
  - Activate utility contingency plans
  - Activate Disaster Menus and dietary services if power failure
  - Activate Memorandums of Understanding as needed for generator and fuel support, water and sewage services, and medical gas deliveries
  - Safety status of external sites including, exterior shelter sites, all buildings on campus, parking structures, fences and gates, external lighting, roadways, and sidewalks (see Facility Systems Status Report - Appendix S).
- Initiate or arrangement for repairs if feasible.

Logistics Chief:

- Inspect all onsite supplies and equipment for inventory and for damage and necessary repairs.
- Obtain supplies, equipment, medications, food, and water to sustain operations.
- Assess all onsite communications equipment for operational status; activate contingency plans as needed
- Assess the status of information technology systems; initiate repairs and downtime procedures if necessary.
- Coordinate the transportation services (ambulance, air medical services, and other transportation) with the Operations to ensure safe resident relocation, if necessary. (See Evacuation P&P)

Finance/Admin Chief:

- Monitor staff and volunteer usage, track time. If needed, screen volunteers.
- Document all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to IC.

<Insert additional actions that are specific to facility as needed>

RECOVERY:

- With approval of local response authorities and state survey agency resume normal operations. If there were evacuations, Initiate the repatriation of all evacuated residents.
- Notify residents, staff, visitors, and families/representatives and external stakeholders of the return to normal operations.
- Resume clinical care, therapy and activities per pre-incident plan of care for specific residents.
- Continue to assess residents for adverse impacts from the incident.
- Complete repairs, cleaning and dietary and housekeeping resupply activities.
- Work with insurance, funding agencies, local, state, and federal emergency management to begin reimbursement procedures for resident billing and cost expenditures related to the event.

4.4. EMERGENCY ADMITS

It is the policy of this facility to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. As part of the coordinated response system in our community, this facility has entered into arrangements with other health facilities which are reciprocal (see Evacuation Policy and Procedure). If we are not impacted by an event and it is feasible to do so, we are prepared to receive residents from evacuated facilities with whom we have made these arrangements. If patient movement is being coordinated by local response authorities, we will consider accepting residents from other facilities, if feasible. When receiving residents from a disaster stricken area or a single-facility evacuation, the following procedures will be followed to ensure our facility is ready to provide safe care.

PROCEDURE

Incident Commander and Planning Chief:

- Activate the facility Command Center and NHICS positions as indicated based on assessment of the situation.
- Communicate with the sending facility (if possible), the State Survey agency, and local emergency responders, as appropriate.
- Assess available bed capacity and respond to polls via Medical Communication Center-to-Communication Center (MED CC) from the agency coordinating patient movement.
- When deciding how many residents we can safely accommodate we consider the following:
    - Vacant beds
    - Possible space conversions. Suggested area is 45 sq. ft. per person (5ft x 9ft space)
    - Adequate power supply and outlets, and lighting.
    - Necessary emergency and routine supplies
- If needed contact the State Survey agency to obtain permission to increase capacity and/or place residents in areas not previously approved for resident care such as the dining room.

Operations Chief:

- Set up a site for processing incoming residents. Clear the hallways and entry.
- Prepare a triage area/admit area.
- Assess all residents for transfer trauma, etc. and keep records of vital signs.
- If there are injured residents – notify 911 for transfer to acute care.
- Do a temporary status admit on residents and set up temporary charts unless the decision is made to formally admit them. In this case follow routine admissions process.

- Keep an intake log of residents and an inventory of any medications, equipment or other possessions that arrived with them (see Emergency Admits: Master Tracking Form – Appendix I).
- Assist relocated residents to be as comfortable as possible.
- Obtain doctor's orders as needed, and contact pharmacy and other vendors for necessary supplies.
- Provide continuous observation and immediate aid if necessary.
- NHICS 254: Master Emergency Admit Tracking Form (Appendix I)

Forms Requested from the Sending Facility May Include:

- Resident Evacuation Tracking Form (Appendix L) or the alternative NHICS 260,
- A Face Sheet (See Evacuation Forms - Appendix L),
- Medical Treatment Orders,
- Medication Record,
- Advance Directive, and/or
- Other patient identification documents (ex., resident's representative and physician contact info).

Logistics Chief:

- Prior to arrival of individuals, assess staffing and call in additional employees (see Staff Recall and Survey - Appendix R) to ensure a safe staffing ratio.
- Confer with Operations to identify needed emergency and routine supplies (see Appendix F – Vendor List, and Appendix E - Disaster Supply Inventory).

Finance/Admin Chief:

- Monitor staff and volunteer usage, track overtime. If needed, screen volunteers including sending facility staff if providing direct care to residents.
- Document all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to IC.

RECOVERY:

Coordinate with sending facility, local response authorities, and the State Survey agency to return residents to their home facility in a planned and orderly way. Assess all residents prior to their departure and prepare care records to send with residents as appropriate to ensure continuity of care.

4.5. EVACUATION AND RESIDENT/STAFF TRACKING

It is the policy of this facility to pre-plan for all anticipated hazards with a goal to minimize the stress and danger to our residents, staff and visitors. In addition to serving as the evacuation procedure for many types of incidences, this section is consistent with and helps to implement Compliance Measure Fire –1 of the Wildfire Evacuation Plan prepared for this facility and San Diego's Ready, Set Go policies.

The following terms are important to understanding how we evacuate our facility.

- There are two types of evacuation: *emergent* which unfolds in minutes , and *urgent/planned* which unfolds in hours to days.
- *Partial evacuation* which can be *horizontal* - moving residents, staff and visitors to a safe area on the same floor or *vertical* - moving residents, staff and visitors either up or down stairs to a safe area within the facility. A partial evacuation can also involve moving some residents out of the facility to relocation sites while others remain to shelter in place.
- *Complete evacuation* involves moving all residents, staff and visitors to a pre-designated area outside of the building, and if needed to relocations sites.
- *Relocation* involves moving residents to an alternate facility (also called a receiving facility) offsite.
- The *staging area* is the last place to move residents before leaving the building. Residents may be sent to a staging area based on level of acuity or as part of the transport loading process.

The Assisted Living Facility will follow the P.A.C.E model as summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. P.A.C.E Evacuation Plan for El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility

Primary (Relocation – primary routes): Except for small fires occurring on typical (non-extreme) fire weather days, when humidity is higher and winds are not as high or gusty, where fire emergency personnel have been very successful at controlling the small size fire within minutes of ignition, Project will evacuate via its internal evacuation plan described herein early after receiving an evacuation notice and will utilizing the primary evacuation route(s) as directed by law enforcement/emergency managers and on-site transportation vehicles. Temporary shelter locations that are part of the Assisted Living Facilities network are the primary shelter destinations. (Go to Section 4.5 "Evacuation and Resident/Staff Tracking")
Alternate (Relocation – secondary routes/off-site transportation): Project will follow evacuation instructions which may include an alternate plan to utilize secondary routes or to relocate to nearby urban areas based on congested traffic conditions. Notifications that this alternate plan is being implemented will be provided via the notification systems or on-site emergency personnel, media and social media. Off-site transportation systems may also be called upon in the unlikely event on-site vehicles need to be supplemented. (Go to Section 4.5 "Evacuation and Resident/Staff Tracking")

Contingency (Partial Evacuation): Due to primary and alternate options being compromised or undesirable, the contingency plan of evacuating smaller, highest vulnerability populations will be implemented. For the Project, this may include evacuating until direction is provided to cease evacuation and initiate on-site sheltering of a smaller on-site population. (Go to Section 4.5 "Evacuation and Resident/Staff Tracking" for evacuation population and Section 4.15 "Shelter in Place") for shelter in place population)

Emergency: (Shelter in Place) When the wildfire or other emergency dictates that off-site evacuation is not advised by the primary or alternate evacuation routes or local emergency authorities advise it, the occupants will be directed to shelter in place. (Go to Chapter 4.15 "Shelter in Place")

Evacuation Procedures

As described in more detail below, the Assisted Living Facility will utilize cell phones, land line phones or community satellite phone to maintain contact with emergency personnel. The Assisted Living Facility Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will receive instruction on evacuation procedures from local emergency personnel. If evacuation becomes necessary, staff and residents will exit the buildings and report to the nearest assembly areas. Staff will assist residents who are unable to exit the building on their own. A systematic and thorough accounting of residents and staff will occur following an evacuation, utilizing a current census and assignment sheets for verification. Medical charts and essential documents shall be gathered from the files for transportation. The average senior citizen takes 5-7 prescription medications and some use oxygen tanks. Employees at the Facility will make sure these medications are not forgotten during evacuation and gather portable oxygen tanks for use during an evacuation. Employees at the Facility will provide guidance to residents with cognitive disabilities who can get easily confused and may need extra assistance in order to direct them to safety. If there is adequate time, small pets and pet food supplies will be gathered or the San Diego Humane Society will be called to assist with temporary refuge of the pets. If evacuation away from the premises is necessary the community will utilize company vehicles, staff vehicles, residents' vehicles equipped with emergency kits, and if necessary contracted transportation located approximately four miles away and proceed to a prearranged relocation sites either listed below for temporary shelter or other places where emergency responders may direct them. During emergency evacuation and relocations during an emergency or disaster the community will maintain clear channels of communication with the State Highway Patrol and SDSD for route access, availability and hazards.

Transportation and Relocation Sites

In a rare circumstance where on-site vehicles need to be supplemented with off-site transportation, agreements for transporting residents to evacuation sites have been made with the following transportation companies. Our facility also maintains agreements with at least 3 evacuation sites for relocation. See table below for contact information.

RESOURCE AGREEMENTS FOR EVACUATION TRANSPORT & RELOCATION FACILITIES

Non Ambulance Transportation San Diego Charter 619-404-0167	**Alternate** San Diego Charter Bus Company 619-209-7804
Ambulance San Diego Ambulance Services 619-399-0006	**Alternate** San Diego Transports 619-531-8900
Relocation Facility 1 The Hacienda Mission San Luis Rey 400 Mission Avenue Oceanside, California 92057	
Relocation Facility 2 Watermark Laguna Niguel 27762 Forbes RD, Laguna Niguel CA 92677 949-899-8175	
Relocation Facility 3 – Outside the Local Area Watermark Crown Cove 3901 E. Coast Hwy, Corona del Mar CA, 92625 949-760-2800	
Relocation Facility 4 – Outside the Local Area Watermark at Whittier 12315 Burgess Ave, Whittier, Ca 90604 562-777-1477	

In the event of a wide scale event resulting in evacuation of multiple sites in the area and transport to a relocation facility is not possible, then temporary shelter/relocation sites will be coordinated with the local response authorities who may direct evacuees to the following:

Del Mar Fairgrounds

Torrey Pines High School

One Paseo Shopping Mall

Del Mar Highlands Shopping Mall

Cathedral Catholic High School

Del Rayo Village Shopping Center

Palma de la Reina Center

Triage Residents Based on Unique Needs

Based on the unique needs of our residents including mobility status, cognitive abilities, and health conditions, our SNF community has developed evacuation logistics as part of our plan.

- Residents who have high acuity and/or unstable conditions: will be transferred by ambulance and will be transported as soon as possible to minimize transfer trauma (See Evacuation Forms - Appendix L).
- Residents who are independent in ambulation: may be evacuated first unless there are extenuating circumstances. They should load first on vehicles where there are multiple rows of seats and move to the back of the vehicle. They may be accompanied by a designated staff member. If safe and appropriate, families may be offered an opportunity to take their family member home for care during the anticipated period of disruption to services.
- Residents who require assistance with ambulation: will be accompanied by designated staff member. If safe and appropriate, families may be offered an opportunity to take their family member home for care during the anticipated period of disruption to services. This may include residents with assistive devices.
- Residents who are non-ambulatory: will be transferred by designated staff members via wheelchair vans or ambulance. This may include residents in wheelchairs or those who are bedridden.
- Residents with equipment/prosthetics: essential equipment/prosthetics will accompany residents and should be securely stored in the designated mode of transportation.

Resident Care Information

The Assisted Living Facility's Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will gather from the files important paperwork, including medical charts, birth and marriage certificates, account documents, passports, Social Security cards, any other important, irreplaceable items for transportation during an evacuation.

More specifically, during an evacuation, all residents will wear an emergency wristband with their full name and date of birth and the facility's name and contact info.

Additional information regarding their care requirements will be sent to the intake facility, including:

- diagnosis, allergies, code status, physician's name and contact info, and the next of kin or responsible party (see Resident Face Sheet in Evacuation Forms - Appendix L),
- a current medication administration record,
- a photo identification if possible.

Confidentiality of this medical care information will be protected through the use of sealed envelopes and folders.

Medications

Each resident will be evacuated with a supply of medications if available. If medications require refrigeration, or .

Evacuation Supplies

Water, snacks, sanitation supplies, and emergency equipment such as flashlights, cell phones, jumper cables, water, food and first aid kits may be sent with staff accompanying residents in all non-ambulance vehicles. Amounts will be sufficient to meet the basic health and safety needs of the vehicle passengers for a minimum of 4 hours.

Resident and Staff Tracking

A log reflecting the transfer of residents will be maintained (see Master Resident Evacuation Tracking Log in Evacuation Forms - Appendix L) or a comparable documentation system. A log reflecting the location destination of on-duty staff will also be completed as soon as possible during the event. Designated nursing staff assigned to the Operations Branch will be responsible for ensuring this log is filled out, and to ensure all residents have been evacuated. The IC will assign staff to document the location of on-duty staff. The Assisted Living Facility's Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will coordinate with rideshare groups to ensure adequate transportation for individuals with cognitive or physical disabilities.

Pets

The Assisted Living Facility only allows for small pets. The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will require pet owners to have a transportation cage/carrier for the pet and 72 hours of food and water supplies for the pet in order to reside at the Assisted Living Facility. The resident will also sign a waiver that in the event the Fire Safety Coordinator determines there is not adequate time to evacuate the pets, San Diego Humane Society will be called and the Fire Safety Coordinator will request their assistance with temporary refuge.

Important Safety Information

1. Monitor residents during transportation for change of condition.
2. The incident causing the evacuation – flood, fire, hazardous materials release – may pose risk to residents and staff being evacuated, such as smoke. Oxygen tanks shall be loaded to into emergency vehicles to provide for these special needs.
3. Keeping emergency lights activated may increase visibility that is poor (due to rain, nighttime, or smoke).

PROCEDURES

INITIAL RESPONSE: See Rapid Response Guide – Evacuation.

Phase One Evacuation - On Alert of Possible Evacuation (Follows "Ready" and "Set" Policies)

(Note – in an emergent evacuation when residents are in immediate danger, the IC direct all available staff to move residents out of the building to safety as soon as possible)

Incident Commander and Planning Chief:

- Confer with local response authorities and the State Survey Agency.
- Determine whether partial or complete evacuation is advisable.
- Work with Operations and local authorities to determine order of resident departures. Some details to consider include but are not limited to:
    - Available relocation sites and road conditions
    - Available types of transportation
    - Resident acuity and special needs that must be accommodated at the relocations site.
- Obtain information on weather or other conditions that might impact residents during transport. Inform Operations so they can dress residents appropriately.
- Delegate the duty to notify authorities, families, suppliers and corporate representatives to the Public Information officer or appropriate staff.
-
- Make logistical arrangements with relocation sites. Some details to determine include but are not limited to:
    - Will staff accompany their residents and be temporarily reassigned to work at relocation site?
    - Will this be considered a temporary relocation or a formal discharge and admission?
    - If a temporary relocation, who will work with funding and oversight agencies for reimbursement and record submission of resident care?

Operations Chief:

- Assess residents for adverse impacts related to the incident and notify physician of changes in residents' conditions.
- Reassure residents and family if they are in communication. Try to minimize stress.
- Obtain physician orders as needed, prepare supplies, and documentation for transport.
- Begin triage of residents to determine transport needs and order of resident departure.
- Plan staff assignments for accompanying residents as instructed by IC.

Logistics Chief:

- Arrange for staffing (See Staff Recall and Survey Appendix R), transportation and critical equipment transport including bedding for relocation site if needed.
- Assist with preparation of medical information and critical supplies that will be sent.
- Work with Finance Admin to ensure preservation and accessibility to medical records.

Finance/Admin Chief:

- Track costs, screen volunteers, record keep for staff time and other expenditures.
- Arrange for relocation site for critical business operations if needed.
- Assist Logistics with preservation and accessibility of medical records.

Evacuation Routes

Fire and law enforcement officials will identify evacuation points and evacuation routes based on the location and extent of the wildfire and its spread rate and direction. Field conditions and shifting fire behavior may result in real-time changes to predetermined routes. Depending on the location of the fire, traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby communities would use the closest evacuation routes to leave the area. The Wildfire Evacuation Plan analysis notes that evacuating vehicles would likely utilize a combination of Via De La Valle, San Dieguito Road, El Camino Real, Old El Camino Real, Hartfield Avenue, and Torrington Street to evacuate. Evacuations during large wildfire events would focus on removing threatened populations from the area toward a more urbanized area or evacuation center. Subject to the foregoing the Primary Evacuation Routes are as follows:

PRIMARY EVACUATION ROUTES	
Evacuation to the North	**Evacuation to the East**
Head north on El Camino Real Turn left onto Via De La Valle Merge onto I-5 North	Head South on El Camino Real Turn left onto Del Mar Heights Road ~~to Merge onto SR-65 East~~
Head South on El Camino Real Turn right onto Del Mar Heights Road Merge onto I-5 North	
Evacuation to the South	**Evacuation to the West**
Head south on El Camino Real Turn right onto Del Mar Heights Road Merge onto I-5 South	Head north on El Camino Real Turn ~~right~~ left onto Via De La Valle Merge onto I-5 or continue west to Hwy 101
Head ~~south~~ north on El Camino Real Turn left onto ~~Del Mar Heights Road~~Via De La Valle Merge onto I-5 or Hwy 101	

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE:

Phase Two Evacuation - Decision Made to Evacuate (Follows "Go" Policies)

Incident Commander and Planning Chief:

- Work with local response authorities and the State Survey agency to finalize arrangements for relocation of residents,
- Determine plan for staffing including numbers, schedules and assignments.
- Manage critical communications with families, external stakeholders and media (See Communication Plan).
- Communicate with receiving facilities to ensure safe arrival of residents and staff if sent to accompany residents to relocation site.

Operations Chief:

- Ensure critical care information and medications accompany residents.
- Oversee the loading and movement of residents to relocation sites in a safe and orderly fashion, fill out tracking logs for residents and on-duty staff.
- Prepare the physical plant for shut down (See Emergency Shutdown - Appendix K).

Logistics Chief:

- Provide communication devices to staff on non-ambulance transport for use during evacuation to contact entities providing assistance.
- Ensure water, sanitary supplies, flashlights and other emergency equipment are on board all non-ambulance transport vehicles that are carrying residents.
- Prepare medical records and other critical data for preservation and accessibility (See Medical Records Documentation P&P)
- Implement Emergency Disaster Plan procedures for locking down and managing power supply as needed.

Finance/Admin Chief:

- Oversee the implementation of mutual aid agreements, emergency vendor agreements and the execution of business continuity protocols as indicated.
- If instructed by IC, prepare to set up business operations at identified relocation site.
- Monitor all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to Command Staff.

EXTENDED RESPONSE:

- Inform the State Survey Agency and other response authorities if any change in resident or facility status occurs.
- Assign staff to monitor relocated residents through regular communication with receiving facilities.
- Ensure staff, volunteers, residents and families or representatives are briefed on the status of the situation.
- Determine whether it is safe to return (See Return to Facility Appendix L –).
- Notify the State Survey Agency and other response authorities to obtain permission to return residents to facility.
- Notify family, vendors, ombudsman, and other appropriate contacts of situation and plan for return.

RECOVERY:

- Obtain repairs and/or cleaning of facility as needed.
- Discard all food and other supplies that may have been damaged or expired during the incident.
- Resupply as needed to ensure the facility is “resident – ready”.
- Arrange for inspections from local and state authorities as instructed by State Survey agency.
- Coordinate return of residents with local authorities and vendors.
- Assess all residents for “transfer trauma” for a minimum of three days following return.
- Notify families, staff, and other appropriate entities of repopulation.
- Resume normal operations.

As described in more detail above, this facility and plan effectively implements the three components to the Ready, Set, Go Program. “READY SET GO!” is predicated on the fact that being unprepared and attempting to flee an impending fire late (such as when the fire is physically close to one’s community) can be dangerous. The El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Emergency Disaster Plan, which includes the Wildfire Evacuation Plan and this Emergency Operations Plan combined with state-mandated emergency plan drilling is consistent with the City of San Diego’s READY SET GO! Program to avoid significant wildfire impacts.

4.6. EXTREME WEATHER - HEAT OR COLD

It is the policy of this facility to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. The priority of this facility to minimize the stress our residents could experience from extreme temperatures related to weather events. To mitigate this risk, we rigorously maintain our systems of heating, ventilation and air conditioning and generator. (See Subsistence Needs – Alternative Sources of Energy P&Ps). In the event of a disruption to these systems during extreme weather we will initiate the following actions:

INITIAL RESPONSE: See Rapid Response Guides: Extreme Weather – Cold/Heat, Power Outage, and Evacuation P&Ps.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE:

Incident Commander and Planning Chief:

- Monitor and obtain updates on weather conditions, structural integrity, and nursing home conditions. Assign as staff to regularly check internal temperatures in resident areas.
- Contact utility company for restoration of power and/or vendors for needed equipment such as heaters or coolers.
- Monitor the situation in coordination with local response authorities. If indicated by conditions, initiate the Evacuation P&P, either partial to ensure safety of impacted residents, or full if situation is severe and anticipated to be prolonged.
- Communicate with local emergency management and state survey agency regarding nursing home situation status, critical issues, and resource requests.
- Inform staff, residents, and families/representatives of the situation and provide updates as needed.
- If indicated, assign staff to secure the nursing home and implement limited visitation policy.

Operations Chief:

- Assess residents frequently for comfort and any change of condition.
- Identify residents whose fragile condition may require transfer and inform IC.
- Ensure continuation of resident care and essential services.
- Distribute appropriate comfort equipment throughout the nursing home (e.g., portable fans and blankets), as needed.
- Provide increase hydration and implement cooling or warming measures as indicated.
- If unable to maintain safe temperatures in all resident areas, gather residents into the [INSERT LOCATION] where temperatures are able to be maintained within an acceptable range.

Logistics Chief:

- Support Operations with equipment and supplies as needed.
- If instructed by IC, obtain additional equipment such as portable coolers for use during emergency.

Finance/Admin Chief:

- Monitor all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to Command Staff.

RECOVERY:

- Complete all repairs and restoration activities.
- Notify residents, families/representative, local response authorities and the State Survey agency of the return to normal operations.
- Continue to assess residents for adverse impacts from the incident.
- Document all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to Command Staff.
- Work with insurance, funding agencies, local, state, and federal emergency management to begin reimbursement procedures for resident billing and cost expenditures related to the event.
- Assess any damage to facility infrastructure, including:
    - Status of all utilities
    - Ability to sustain operations with current impact on infrastructure and utilities
    - Activate utility contingency plans
    - Activate arrangements as needed for generator and fuel support

4.7. FIRE EMERGENCY – INTERNAL and EXTERNAL

4.7a. INTERNAL FIRE

It is the policy of this facility to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. This facility has a designated procedure for fires and explosions that shall be followed if such an emergency arises. Staff receives training at least annually on fire procedures (R.A.C.E.) and the use of fire extinguishers (see Site Map in Section 1: Rapid Response Instructions for location of all fire suppression equipment and emergency shut offs). We are prepared to minimize risk of harm to residents, staff and visitors related to internal fires by implementing the following actions:

PROCEDURE

(Due to urgent nature of this hazard, implementation of NHICS may not be feasible)

INITIAL RESPONSE: See Rapid Response Guide – Internal Fire.

~~<Insert facility-specific actions to Fire>~~

If not already completed under Rapid Response:

- If anyone is in immediate danger, rescue them while protecting your safety and that of your co-workers.
- Alert resident and staff members by announcing over a loudspeaker; pull the fire alarm.
- Call 9-1-1 immediately to report a fire. Include the following information:
  - Name of facility
  - Address and nearest cross street
  - Location of fire (floor, room #, etc.)
  - What is burning (electrical, kitchen, trash, etc.)
- Activate facility's EOP and appoint an IC, if warranted.
- Contain the fire if possible without undue risk to personal safety. Shut off air flow, including gas lines, as much as possible, since oxygen feeds fires and distributes smoke. Close all fire doors and shut off fans, ventilation systems, and air conditioning/hearing systems. Use available fire extinguishers if the fire is small and this can be done safely. (See Emergency Shutdown Appendix K).
- Oxygen supply lines (whether portable or central) may lead to combustion in the presence of sparks or fire. If possible, quickly re-locate oxygen-dependent residents away from fire danger.

- Utilize smoke doors to evacuate residents from the impacted area. Use this method when residents are in danger of smoke exposure
- In a large-scale fire, the IC will activate the Evacuation P&P
- Brief staff on the incident, check-in on their well-being and assignments. Initiate emergency staffing strategies as the situation changes (see Staff Recall and Survey Appendix R).
- Communicate with State Survey Agency as the situation allows.
- The "All-Clear" will be communicated after the crisis is over and the Fire Department has deemed that re-entry safe (see Return to Facility in Evacuation Forms - Appendix L).

INTERMEDIATE RESPONSE: (The following actions apply if evacuation was NOT initiated in the Initial Response due to the rapid containment of the fire and fire authorities have given the "All Clear" to continue occupancy.)

Incident Commander and Planning Chief:

- Ensure all staff members and residents are accounted for and safe
- Appoint a Safety Officer to assess for impacts to the physical environment or infrastructure that could pose risks to residents, staff or visitors.
- Supervise emergency operations (restoration, fire control, chart removal, etc.).
- Upon arrival of the Fire Department, establish contact with the officer in charge and relay all relevant information regarding the situation or designate someone to do so.
- Coordinate all emergency operations with the Fire Department.
- Continuously remind all staff to remain calm and in control so as to not upset the residents.
- Gather data on damage and projected impact on continuity of operations (see Facility Status Report - Appendix S).
- Communicate with local emergency operations center, response officials, and State Survey agency to give info on the status of the facility and impact on internal infrastructure and services.
- Activate the communication plan and brief staff, residents and families on situation as soon as possible.

Safety Officer:

- Assess damage and projected impact on continuity of operations (see Facility Status Report - Appendix S).
- Assess air quality impact due to smoke and advise Operations if there is a potential risk to residents.
- Determine the need for Personal Protective Equipment for staff involved in the clean-up tasks due to ash and smoke.

Operations Chief:

- Initiate response-specific resident care plans:

- Activate triage and treatment areas and teams
- Assess and treat injuries to current residents, visitors, and staff
- Conduct a census of residents, identifying those who are appropriate for discharge or who need transfer to acute care if needed.
- Continue routine care with frequent assessment of residents to ensure they are not suffering adverse effects from the incident.
- Assess damage to facility infrastructure, including:
  - Smoke damage/air quality issues
  - Status of all utilities
  - Ability to return to normal operations with current impact on infrastructure

Logistics Chief:

- Support Operations with equipment and supplies as needed to clean up impacted relocate residents to areas that are not impacted by the fire or smoke.
- Initiate emergency staffing procedure if needed.

Finance/Admin Chief:

- Monitor staff and volunteer usage, track time. If needed, screen volunteers.
- Document all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to IC.

RECOVERY:

- Complete all repairs and restoration activities.
- Notify response authorities, the State Survey agency, residents and families/representatives of the return to normal operations.
- Continue to assess residents for adverse impacts from the incident.
- Document all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to Command Staff.

4.7b. FIRE EMERGENCY - EXTERNAL FIRE (WILDFIRE)

It is the policy of this facility to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. We have prevented risks from fires that are external to our facility from rising to a significant level through maintaining a defensible space, maintaining fire-resistant landscaping, and constructing the facility in compliance with California Building Code Chapter 7A standards with enhanced fire-resistant materials described in the Facility's CEQA documentation. If an external fire threatens our facility we will protect the safety of our residents, staff and visitors by closely monitoring the evolving situation and communicating with local response authorities, in case there is a need to evacuate.

If the external fire is very far away from the Facility and region and poses no burn threat to the Facility or anticipated need to evacuate, but air quality is poor, we use the following information to guide our response actions.

Air Quality Index (AQI)

An air quality index (AQI) is a number used by government agencies to communicate to the public how polluted the air currently is or how polluted it is forecast to become. As the AQI increases, an increasingly large percentage of the population is likely to experience increasingly severe adverse health effects. Monitor the "AirNow" website, at https://www.airnow.gov/. This resource is a multi-agency web site run by EPA that reports air quality using the AQI. The table below outlines the AQI index meanings and related concerns.

Air Quality Index Levels of Health Concern	Numerical Value	Meaning
Good (green)	**0 to 50**	**Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.**
Moderate (yellow)	**51 to 100**	**Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.**
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (orange)	**101 to 150**	**Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.**
Unhealthy (red)	**151 to 200**	**Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.**
Very Unhealthy (purple)	**201 to 300**	**Health alert: everyone may experience serious health effects.**
Hazardous (brown)	**301 to 500**	**Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.**
AQI Colors: *EPA has assigned a specific color to each AQI category to make it easier for people to understand quickly whether air pollution is reaching unhealthy levels in their communities. For example, the color orange means that conditions are "unhealthy for sensitive groups," while red means that conditions may be "unhealthy for everyone," and so on. Note: Values above 500 are considered beyond the AQI. Follow recommendations from local authorities for actions during a "hazardous" level event.*		

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In meteorology, visibility is a measure of the distance at which an object or light can be clearly discerned. The below visibility index is an easy way for the general public to assess risk of smoke from wildfires or other air quality concerns. When using the visibility index to determine smoke concentrations, it is important to face away from the sun, determine the limit of your visibility range by looking for targets at known distances (miles). The visible range is the point at which even high-contrast objects (e.g., a dark forested mountain viewed against the sky at noon) totally disappear.

Visibility Range	Health Category	Health Effects
10+ miles	**Good**	**None**
5 – 10 miles	**Moderate**	**Usually sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy exertion.**
3 – 5 miles	**Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups**	**Sensitive people should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion.**
1.5 – 2.5 miles	**Unhealthy**	**Sensitive people should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion. Everyone else should reduce prolonged or heavy exertion.**
1 – 1.25 miles	**Very Unhealthy**	**Sensitive people should avoid all physical activity outdoors. Everyone else should avoid prolonged or heavy exertion.**
<0.75 miles	**Hazardous**	**Sensitive people should remain indoors and keep activity levels low. Everyone else should avoid all physical activity outdoors.**

PROCEDURE

INITIAL RESPONSE: See Rapid Response Guide – External (Wildfire).

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE: <Insert additional facility-specific procedures as indicated by facility risk assessment>

Incident Commander and Planning Chief:

- Monitor the situation in coordination with local response authorities.
- Notify State Survey agency of status.
- Determine if air quality issues are the priority threat and initiate strategies to reduce in-door pollution and protect sensitive residents and staff from harm.

- Anticipate the need for evacuation if there is a risk of the fire reaching the surrounding area and activate the Evacuation P&P.

Operations Chief:

- Assess residents frequently for comfort and any change of condition.
- Discourage outside activities during smoke event.
- Identify residents whose respiratory condition may require transfer due to air quality and inform IC.
- Ensure continuation of resident care and essential services.
- Maintain measures to reduce indoor smoke pollution:
    - Windows closed
    - AC to recirculate
    - Limited activities that could contribute to indoor air pollution such as vacuuming.

Logistics Chief:

- Acquire equipment such as air scrubbers if needed and instructed to do so by IC.
- Initiate Emergency Staffing Strategy if staffing levels are impacted by the emergency.
- Ensure supply deliveries are on schedule. If disruptions occur due to road closures or other impacts, initiate the Subsistence Needs P&P.

Finance/Admin Chief:

- Monitor staff and volunteer usage, track time. If needed, screen volunteers.
- Document all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to IC.

RECOVERY:

- Complete all repairs and restoration activities.
- Notify external partners and stakeholders of the operational status, including the return to normal operations.
- Continue to assess residents for adverse impacts from the incident.
- Document all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to Command Staff.
- Work with insurance, funding agencies, local, state, and federal emergency management to begin reimbursement procedures for resident billing and cost expenditures related to the event.
- Document all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to Command Staff.
- Work with insurance, funding agencies, local, state, and federal emergency management to begin reimbursement procedures for resident billing and cost expenditures related to the event.

If the external fire is closer to the Facility and within the region, could pose a burn threat to the Facility or there is an anticipated need to evacuate, then the Assisted Living Facility will follow the P.A.C.E model as summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. P.A.C.E Evacuation Plan for El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility

Primary (Relocation – primary routes): Except for small fires occurring on typical (non-extreme) fire weather days, when humidity is higher and winds are not as high or gusty, where fire emergency personnel have been very successful at controlling the small size fire within minutes of ignition, Project will evacuate via its internal evacuation plan described herein early after receiving an evacuation notice and will utilizing the primary evacuation route(s) as directed by law enforcement/emergency managers and on-site transportation vehicles. Temporary shelter locations that are part of the Assisted Living Facilities network are the primary shelter destinations. (Go to Section 4.5 "Evacuation and Resident/Staff Tracking")
Alternate (Relocation – secondary routes/off-site transportation): Project will follow evacuation instructions which may include an alternate plan to utilize secondary routes or to relocate to nearby urban areas based on congested traffic conditions. Notifications that this alternate plan is being implemented will be provided via the notification systems or on-site emergency personnel, media and social media. Off-site transportation systems may also be called upon in the unlikely event on-site vehicles need to be supplemented. (Go to Section 4.5 "Evacuation and Resident/Staff Tracking")
Contingency (Partial Evacuation): Due to primary and alternate options being compromised or undesirable, the contingency plan of evacuating smaller, highest vulnerability populations will be implemented. For the Project, this may include evacuating until direction is provided to cease evacuation and initiate on-site sheltering of a smaller on-site population. (Go to Section 4.5 "Evacuation and Resident/Staff Tracking" for evacuation population and Section 4.15 "Shelter in Place") for shelter in place population)
Emergency: (Shelter in Place) When the wildfire or other emergency dictates that off-site evacuation is not advised by the primary or alternate evacuation routes or local emergency authorities advise it, the occupants will be directed to shelter in place. (Go to Section 4.15 "Shelter in Place")

4.8. FLOOD

It is the policy of this facility to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. We have taken steps to mitigate of risk of localized flooding through aggressive maintenance of drainage systems around our facility and the integrity of pipes and plumbing. We have taken proactive measures to minimize potential damage to critical systems such as backup power, and supply storage through placement in areas least likely to flood. Should we be faced with a significant flood threat from external conditions we will protect our residents, staff and visitors through the following actions:

PROCEDURE

INITIAL RESPONSE: See Rapid Response Guide – Flood. (WRC-RM-G075)

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE: Prior to Flood

a) Know the building flood zone (FEMA)

b) Recognize potential flood sources (rain, damn, river ocean)

c) Establish evacuation level

a. Can employees/vendors get in or out to the building

b. Where do you evacuate to

d) Establish mutual aid agreements

a. Transportation

b. Moving

c. US Food

e) Monitor Flood sources

a. Establish frequency

b. Weather monitoring source

i. River gauge, weather, flood gates, crest level etc

c. Notify MD and Regional director of operations

d. Consistent communication with families via the family communication tool

f) Identify low lying areas susceptible to damage in preparation for flood

a. Identify protection for those areas

i. Sand bags

ii. Clear gutters

iii. monitor drains for debris that may clog

iv. remove outside furniture

v. relocate vehicles resident and company from low lying areas

vi. possible on site sup pumps

Depending on the flood situation, which will be monitored through coordination with local response authorities, the Incident Commander may initiate the Evacuation or Shelter in Place P&Ps.

RECOVERY:

- Complete all repairs and restoration activities.
- Notify external partners and stakeholders of the operational status, including the return to normal operations.
- Continue to assess residents for adverse impacts from the incident.
- Document all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to Command Staff.
- Work with insurance, funding agencies, local, state, and federal emergency management to begin reimbursement procedures for resident billing and cost expenditures related to the event.

4.9. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

It is the policy of this facility to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. This facility minimizes the risk of an internal "HazMat" incident through rigorous staff training on the proper storage and use of hazardous materials. If we are threatened by an internal or external HazMat event, we will protect our residents, staff, and visitors by implementing the following actions:

INITIAL RESPONSE: See Rapid Response Guide – Hazardous Materials and Sewage P&Ps if applicable.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE: Depending on the situation, which will be monitored through coordination with local response authorities, the Incident Commander may initiate the Evacuation or shelter-in-place P&

Depending on the situation, which will be monitored through coordination with local response authorities, the Incident Commander may initiate the Evacuation or Shelter in Place P&Ps.

RECOVERY:

- Complete all repairs and restoration activities.
- Notify external partners and stakeholders of the operational status, including the return to normal operations.
- Continue to assess residents for adverse impacts from the incident.
- Document all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to Command Staff.
- Work with insurance, funding agencies, local, state, and federal emergency management to begin reimbursement procedures for resident billing and cost expenditures related to the event.

4.10. INFECTIOUS DISEASE

It is the policy of this facility to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. This facility has extensive Infection Prevention policies and procedures that direct our response to the threat of infectious disease outbreaks. If the community is impacted by a threat of an epidemic, we will activate our EOP and be guided by the following P&Ps in addition to our infection prevention/outbreak management procedures:

INITIAL RESPONSE: See Rapid Response Guide – Infectious Disease.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE:

Depending on the situation which will be monitored through coordination with local public health authorities, the IC may initiate the Shelter in Place P&P and the Emergency Staffing Strategy. Additional actions to our Infection Prevention/Outbreak Management P&PS will be taken as advised by the local and state public health departments and may include:

- Closing to new admissions.
- Urgent prophylaxis and vaccination of all staff and residents.
- Limited visitation.
- Screening of staff, contracted entities, volunteers and visitors for signs of illness.
- Personal protective equipment for staff.
- Activation of the Subsistence P&P if disruptions to supply chain occur.

RECOVERY:

- Complete all resupply and restoration activities.
- Notify local response authorities, the State Survey agency, residents, families/representatives and other stakeholders of the operational status, including the return to normal operations.
- Continue to assess residents for adverse impacts from the outbreak.
- Document all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to Command Staff.
- Work with insurance, funding agencies, local, state, and federal emergency management to begin reimbursement procedures for resident billing and cost expenditures related to the event.

4.11. LOCK DOWN

It is the policy of this facility to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. The ability to lockdown the facility in the case of an emergency which threatens the safety of residents, staff and visitors and/or facility operations is of paramount importance. Lockdown is the process by which the facility is secured and staff and visitors are channeled to specific entry/exit points. The priority in a Lockdown is to protect the safety of the residents, staff, contracted employees and any visitors that may be in the building.

Incidents That May Necessitate Lockdown		
Event	**Prevent Entry**	**Prevent Exit**
Power Failure	X	
Earthquake	X	
Flooding	X	
Fire	X	
Bomb Threat	X	
External HazMat	X	X
Civil Disturbance	X	X
Hostage Event	X	
Active Shooter	X	
Workplace Violence	X	

Exit lockdown is for the purpose of preventing individuals from leaving due to an existing hazard outside, whether it is a civil disturbance, or the need to screen those leaving due to a missing resident.

Entry lockdown is for the purpose of preserving the facility's ability to operate and respond to a possible emergency event such as a power outage, or keeping unauthorized individuals from entering the facility.

Full lockdown means no one can leave or enter the facility. This procedure may be employed during risk of exposure to a hazardous substance, especially an airborne contaminate. Depending on the event, entry and/or exit may be permitted with staff/security screening or decontamination procedures in place.

When a threat necessitating Lockdown has been identified, this facility will comply with all directives from law enforcement. In the absence of these instructions, the Incident Commander will conduct the response and make staff assignments.

PROCEDURE

(Due to the urgent nature of this hazard implementation of NHICS may not be feasible)

- All staff, volunteers and contracted employees are trained regarding this facility's Lockdown Policy and Procedure.

- "LOCKDOWN" CODE YELLOW is announced overhead with the instructions of Entry, Exit or Full Lockdown as soon the Incident Commander activates this procedure.

- Contact 911: Anyone at any time can call 911 when it is safe to do so. Provide the 911 dispatcher with as much relevant information as possible:
  - Facility name and location
  - Your name
  - Nature of the event
  - Description of the threat (NOTE: if armed intruder is involved, see Armed Intruder P&P for specific response actions to this threat).
  - Persons injured: number and extent

Specific tasks and duties that may be assigned to staff members during a Lockdown Event.

<u>Incident Commander and Planning Chief:</u>

- Instruct staff members, patients/residents and visitors of the nature and type of lockdown and to remain in the facility during an Exit or Full Lockdown.
- Activate EOP.
- Assign a law enforcement/emergency service liaison
- Instruct staff to close blinds and drapes, close interior doors and lock exterior windows and move patients/residents away from windows and doors.

  Safety Officer
- Report and respond to event location within or on the physical facility site and take actions as directed by IC.
- Lock all exterior doors and assign personnel to control ingress and egress in and out of the facility per the Lockdown requirements.
- If applicable and able to do such, close and secure roadways into the facility per lockdown requirements.
- Report to the Incident Command Post.

  Management Staff of All Departments
- Contact department employees due in to advise of lockdown event.
- Instruct staff members to close interior doors, lock exterior windows, close blinds and drapes and move residents away from doors and windows.

- Direct staff members to take census of residents, visitors and staff within the department.
  Staff Members of All Departments
- Follow Department Manager directives.
- Ensure residents and visitors follow lockdown requirements as announced.
- Remain calm as not to upset residents.

- When Law Enforcement arrives, follow the officer's directives:
  - Empty your hands
  - Keep hands up and fingers spread
  - Do not scream or yell at arriving officers
  - Do not run directly at officers and/or avoid quick movements or grab onto them
  - Follow Law Enforcement instructions
  - Provide information to officers

- ALL CLEAR - Wait for Law Enforcement or other response authorities to provide an "All Clear" before leaving your position. The event will be deemed 'All Clear' after response authorities have concluded emergency operations and declared the situation 'safe'. If Law Enforcement or other response authorities are not involved, the determination of "All Clear" will be made by the Incident Commander

RECOVERY:

Once the threat has been resolved, recovery activities will include:

- Assessment of residents, staff and visitors to identify possible ill effects suffered during the incident.
- Care and treatment of residents, staff and visitors as indicated by the assessment including psychological first aid if needed.
- Restoration of normal services including the unlocking of all exits and gates per normal operations.
- Coordination with law enforcement and other emergency response authorities as appropriate for follow-up actions.
- Notification of resident representatives and the State Survey Agency to report the incident.

4.12. MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION

It is the policy of this facility to preserve resident information, protect the confidentiality of that information, and secure and maintain availability of medical records during an emergency. This is accomplished in compliance with all state and federal laws including the release of resident information as allowed under 45 CFR 164.510(b)(1)(ii) (see also Communication Plan and Evacuation P&P).

PROCEDURE

The E-MAR (Electronic Medications Administration Record) system will update daily to a file on a designated desktop, and other clinical associates, and the Executive Director can access. These files may be accessed without a wifi connection. The system will also update the medical records of all members. This update will include all physician orders, assessments and diagnosis.

4.13. MISSING RESIDENT

It the policy of this facility to protect the safety of our residents through early assessment of their risk for exit seeking behaviors. Once identified we take steps to mitigate that risk through and individualized care plan and good communication between staff, visitors and families regarding supervision needs. If despite these efforts a potential missing resident is identified the following actions will be implemented immediately:

PROCEDURE

INITIAL RESPONSE: See Rapid Response Guide – Missing Resident.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE:

<u>Incident Commander and Planning Chief:</u>

- In coordination with the Operations Section Chief, ensure completion of search procedure to ascertain whether or not the resident is actually missing.
    - Assign staff to double check resident's medical record for explanation such as discharge or family leave.
    - If no explanation in the record, continue the floor-to-floor, room-by-room and campus search.
- Coordinate all search results and provide information to law enforcement on arrival

- Provide all staff involved in search with basic information about missing resident
- Activate the Lockdown procedures.
- Notify law enforcement and provide details of the incident and provide them with the missing resident information including:
    - Height, weight, hair color, etc.
    - Any available photos
    - Distinguishing features
    - Clothing worn, articles carried
    - Medical equipment in use, etc.
- Provide law enforcement with surveillance camera footage, facility maps, blueprints, master keys, card access, search grids, and other data as requested
- Notify the resident's representative, the nursing home Chief Executive Officer, State Survey agency, and other appropriate officials of situation status and continue to brief them as the situation evolves.

Operations Chief:

- Ensure continuation of resident care and essential services.
- Ensure the safety of residents, staff, and visitors during the closure of entry and exit points; coordinate with law enforcement as needed.
- Once missing resident is found, immediately assess for injuries or other harm that might have been sustained during the incident.
- Initiate medical exam in the facility or transfer to the ER for further assessment and treatment.

Logistics Chief:

- If the campus lockdown continues, consider the impact on scheduled deliveries and pickups.
- Notify operators of planned deliveries or pickups of the need to postpone or reschedule.

Finance/Admin Chief:

- Monitor staff and volunteer usage, track time. If needed, screen volunteers to help with search.
- Document all costs, including claims, lost revenue, and expanded services and provide report to IC.

RECOVERY:

- Develop information for release to the media with law enforcement.
- Ensure the resident's representative is briefed on the status of the lost resident and is aware of the situation prior to the release of any information to media.
- Report final status to local response authorities and the State Survey Agency.
- Initiate a post incident review to determine if the plan of care and/or operating systems need to be modified based on this event.

4.14. POWER OUTAGE

It is the policy of this facility to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. facility from harm during emergency events. Our facility is prepared to safely manage resident care through effective and efficient nursing home operations during the loss of power in this facility. To mitigate the impact of a power outage we have contacted our electrical power provider and requested to be on the priority level for restoration should a major power outage occur in our community. We also have a rigorously maintained generator (See Subsistence – Alternate sources of Power P&P). Should a power outage occur in our facility, we will initiate the following actions:

INITIAL RESPONSE: See Rapid Response Guide –Power Outage and Severe Weather Heat or Cold if applicable.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE:

Incident Commander and Planning Chief:
Monitor emergency progress and obtain situational awareness through communication with local response authorities and the municipal power supplier to determine potential duration of power outage. Based on this projection:

- Determine whether Shelter in Place or evacuation (partial or full) is advisable.
- Consider a partial evacuation of high risk residents such as those who are on life supportive treatments.
- Be proactive in identifying current generator fuel needs and procuring additional supplies.
- Obtain assessment of staffing, equipment, and supply needs and the overall impact from the ongoing utility outage on resident care, staff, and the nursing home operations.
- Communicate with local response the authority and State Survey agency regarding nursing home status, critical issues, and resource requests.
- Inform staff, residents, and families/representatives of situation and provide regular updates.
- In the event of a generator failure immediately implement our P&P for Loss of Fire/Life Safety Systems.

Safety Officer:

- Evaluate safety of residents, staff and visitors in relationship to power outage impact on physical plant.

- Assess the function of security devices, emergency lights, fire alarm and suppression systems.
- Work with Logistics to distribute appropriate emergency equipment such as flashlights.
- In coordination with Operations Section Chief, secure the nursing home and implement limited visitation policy.
- If indicated by the situation initiate Lock Down P&P

Operations Chief:

- Assess residents for risk, and prioritize care and resources, as appropriate.
- Report need for additional staffing to assist with care and supervision of residents.
- Ensure all critical resident care equipment plugs are connected to emergency outlets.
- Determine battery life on essential care equipment and notify IC.
- Set up portable oxygen as needed.
- Identify residents whose fragile condition may require transfer and inform IC.
- Ensure continuation of resident care and essential services.
- If resident call light system is down initiate frequent checks and provide handbells
- Provide reassurance to residents and visitors.
- Provide increase hydration and implement cooling or warming measures as indicated.
- Consider temporarily gathering residents in an area where lighting and temperatures can be maintained within an acceptable range. The seasons Dining room. A/C unit power by the emergency generator.
- Ensure generator is functioning properly.
- Initiate Disaster Menus if power outage impacts meal time (see Appendix G).

Logistics Chief:

- Support Operations with equipment and supplies, including printed "downtime" forms as needed for resident care documentation during outage.
- Initiate emergency staffing strategy if appropriate (See Staff Recall Survey - Appendix R)
- Check communications, IT and report status to IC.
- Begin back up of essential records as directed by Command staff.
- Preserve power supplies by making sure all non-critical power needs are suspended.
- Obtain back up batteries for critical equipment from emergency supply or report needs to IC.

Finance/Admin Chief:

- Monitor all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to Command Staff.

RECOVERY:

- Complete all repairs and restoration activities.
- Notify external partners and stakeholders of the operational status, including the return to normal operations.
- Continue to assess residents for adverse impacts from the incident.
- Document all costs, including claims and insurance reports, lost revenue, and expanded services, and provide report to Command Staff.

- Work with insurance, funding agencies, local, state, and federal emergency management to begin reimbursement procedures for resident billing and cost expenditures related to the event.

4.15. SHELTER IN PLACE

It is the policy of this facility to pre-plan for hazards and to protect our residents, staff and others who may be in our facility from harm during emergency events. To accomplish this, we have developed procedures for specific hazards which build on the cross-cutting strategies in our continuity of operations plan. The decision to shelter in place will be based on the best interests of the residents and whenever possible, the advice of local response authorities.

In the context of a wildfire event, this section is consistent with and helps to implement the shelter in place requirements within Compliance Measure Fire –1 of the Wildfire Evacuation Plan prepared for this facility and San Diego's Ready, Set, Go policies. To that end, the Assisted Living Facility will follow the P.A.C.E model as summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. P.A.C.E Evacuation Plan for El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility

Primary (Relocation – primary routes): Except for small fires occurring on typical (non-extreme) fire weather days, when humidity is higher and winds are not as high or gusty, where fire emergency personnel have been very successful at controlling the small size fire within minutes of ignition, Project will evacuate via its internal evacuation plan described herein early after receiving an evacuation notice and will utilizing the primary evacuation route(s) as directed by law enforcement/emergency managers and on-site transportation vehicles. Temporary shelter locations that are part of the Assisted Living Facilities network are the primary shelter destinations. (Go to Section 4.5 "Evacuation and Resident/Staff Tracking").
Alternate (Relocation – secondary routes/off-site transportation): Project will follow evacuation instructions which may include an alternate plan to utilize secondary routes or to relocate to nearby urban areas based on congested traffic conditions. Notifications that this alternate plan is being implemented will be provided via the notification systems or on-site emergency personnel, media and social media. Off-site transportation systems may also be called upon in the unlikely event on-site vehicles need to be supplemented. (Go to Section 4.5 "Evacuation and Resident/Staff Tracking").
Contingency (Partial Evacuation): Due to primary and alternate options being compromised or undesirable, the contingency plan of evacuating smaller, highest vulnerability populations will be implemented. For the Project, this may include evacuating until direction is provided to cease evacuation and initiate on-site sheltering of a smaller on-site population. (Go to Section 4.5 "Evacuation and Resident/Staff Tracking" for evacuation population and Section 4.15 "Shelter in Place") for shelter in place population)
Emergency: (Shelter in Place) When the wildfire or other emergency dictates that off-site evacuation is not advised by the primary or alternate evacuation routes or local emergency authorities advise it, the occupants will be directed to shelter in place. (Go to Section 4.15 "Shelter in Place")

When shelter in place is determined to be the appropriate response to an emergency by the Incident Commander, the facility will address the risks of impact through staff training, structural assessment, emergency supplies and redundant communication systems. The Assisted Living Facility shall be constructed to California Building Code Chapter 7A standards with any enhancements described in the facility's CEQA documentation so occupants can shelter in place.

Situations that may warrant shelter in place include:

- Severe weather that limits access to the facility
- Hazardous materials incidents
- Earthquakes
- Wildfires (emergent, emergency wildfire events where there is not sufficient time to safely implement a relocation under the P.A.C.E. evacuation plan)
- Floods

PROCEDURES

INITIAL RESPONSE: See Rapid Response Guide – Shelter in Place, Subsistence P&P, and Power Outage P&P.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE:

Incident Commander and Planning Chief:

- Confer with local authorities and key leadership staff to gain situational awareness of the threat and the facility's ability to maintain services during the event.
- Determine whether Shelter in Place is advisable based on this information. If conditions are unstable and the facility is at risk to lose power, consider a partial evacuation of high-risk residents. The Assisted Living Facility shall have an emergency generator capable of powering portions of the commercial kitchen refrigeration units and critical care equipment with fuel supplies capable of running the generators for at least 72 hours.
- Assign staff to notify local response authorities, State Survey agency, families/representatives, suppliers and corporate representatives.
- If indicated by the situation, notify off-duty staff, volunteers, families/representatives and vendors of restricted access to the facility.
- If indicated by the situation, initiate Lock Down P&P.
- Monitor emergency progress, structural integrity of the facility and infrastructure systems.
- Maintain communication with local response authorities to obtain situational awareness including potential water or power outages.
- Brief staff and residents of the situation.

Operations Chief:

- Continue care and monitoring of residents.
- Assess residents for change in condition related to the incident.

- Inventory the supply of medications and other critical medical supplies and notify IC and Logistics of the projected supply duration. The Facility is to be self-reliant for a period of not less than 72 hours following an emergency or disaster, including maintaining an internal disaster supply of food, water and medicine for at least 72 hours and have provider agreements in place for refreshing necessary goods and services.
- Continue support activities such as dietary and housekeeping.
- Immediately initiate building preparations to mitigate any airborne hazards if that is applicable.
- Monitor damage due to the incident and initiate repairs if feasible.
- Prepare to receive emergency personnel or community members who may need to shelter in place at the Facility due to its compliance with California Building Code Chapter 7A and ability to withstand wildfire events.

Logistics Chief:

- Inventory supplies and critical equipment, project the need for additional resources including staffing (See Disaster Inventory Supplies Appendix E).
- Ensure the facility's alternate means of communication equipment is available if needed.

Finance/Admin Chief:

- Track costs, record keep for staff time and assist IC with communication and business concerns.

EXTENDED RESPONSE:

- If Shelter in Place is prolonged, activate supply plan and access emergency supplies (see the Subsistence P&P, the Disaster Supply Inventory - Appendix E, and the Disaster Meal Menus - Appendix G).
- Obtain briefings and provide updates on the facility's status to local response officials.
- Coordinate with local response partners for resource requests as needed.
- Notify State Survey agency, families/representatives, suppliers and corporate representatives of facility status.
- Consider evacuation if a change in conditions allow residents to safely evacuate the facility.

RECOVERY:

- Advise local response authorities and State Survey agency of the return to normal operations.
- Notify residents, staff, volunteers and visitors of the "All Clear".
- Notify families, suppliers and corporate representatives of return to normal operations.
- Initiate resupply and repairs as needed.
- Restore normal business operations.

4.16. SUBSISTENCE NEEDS

It is the policy of this facility to provide adequate subsistence during emergencies for all residents, on-duty staff, visitors and volunteers if present and unable to leave the premises. If subsistence supplies are inadequate for the duration of the emergency and timely resupply is not feasible, the IC will activate evacuation procedures.

PROCEDURES

Emergency Food

Our facility maintains food supplies suitable for our disaster meal menus. These menus are utilized when there is a disruption of services and/or outside resources are not available through the regular supply chain. Our facility has identified the minimal resources needed to provide food and water service to residents, associates and visitors during a shelter in place for 4 days, 1 day perishable and 4 days non-perishable.

See Disaster Supply Inventory - Appendix E, and Disaster Menus - Appendix G.

Medication and Medical Supplies:

Our routine pharmacy refill schedule enables us to have a minimum of 5 days of on hand medications>for all residents. In addition, we have arrangements for timely emergency resupply through our pharmaceutical contractor if needed. Should resupply not be feasible, the medications in our E Kit and stock supplies will be utilized if appropriate. If medication supplies are inadequate to meet specific residents' needs, the IC will activate a partial evacuation of the impacted residents. Staff are trained and expected to bring a supply of personal medications for their use in the event of an emergency.

Pharmacy Supplier:

[INSERT HERE]

Medical Supplies:

Our facility has calculated the type and amount of critical medical supplies that would be needed in an emergency. A minimum of a 5-day inventory of these items is maintained at all times and arrangements are in place with key vendors for emergency resupply when needed.

See Vendor List - Appendix F, and Emergency Agreements - Appendix J.

Emergency Water

To ensure safe water for residents, staff and visitors during a crisis, our facility maintains:

- An emergency water supply that is suitable and accessible;
- An emergency water supply consistent with applicable regulatory requirements; and
- Methods for water treatment when supplies are low.

Resource	Quantity	Location
Emergency water supply (minimum three-day supply)	<3 gallons per person in building per day>	1st floor Main Laundry
Emergency water supply which exceeds minimum three-day supply	1 gallon of water per person for 5 additional days>	1st floor Main Laundry
Logistics, equipment and containers available to transport water supplies during evacuation	Dollies	1st Workshop
Equipment to boil large volumes of water (adequate supply of large pots, commercial cooking kettles, etc.)	3 – 5 gallon allium pot	Kitchen Range and Pots
Empty containers to store and transport boiled water (buckets, jugs, etc.)	5 gallon bottles total 120 bottles	1st floor Main Laundry.
Water purification products (type used)	Chlorine	Main Kitchen
On-site water storage (boilers, hot water tanks, ice makers)	2 Ice machines	1 ice machine on main kitchen 1 on MC

See also Disaster Water - Appendix H.

Alternate Sources of Energy

Our facility has developed procedures to ensure that we maintain safe temperatures for residents, sanitary storage of perishable provisions, emergency lighting, fire detection, extinguishing and alarms. These are described in the Power Outage P&P, Extreme Weather P&P, and Loss of Life Safety Systems - Appendix U.

We have mitigated the impact of a power outage on these systems through the use of a stand-by generator, battery operated emergency equipment, which complies with all federal, state and local regulations.

This generator is located on the NW in the back of the building.

It is a 600KV fueled by Diesel with a tank that holds 1000 gallon of fuel hours. Load ¼ 13 – ½ 22.50 – ¾ 33 full 42.

This generator powers the following systems in our facility:

- Elevators 1, 3 and 5, kitchen equipment and makeup air units, Lighting (emergency)
- Exterior Lighting (to right of way), IT equipment/closets and phones systems, Selected outlets (red)
- Med room refrigerators, Fire alarm panels, HVAC equipment at AL Seasons – HVAC Unit.
- In the event of a generator failure that cannot be repaired in a timely way, the Incident Commander will determine whether a partial or full evacuation is necessary for resident safety (see Evacuation P&P).

Sewage and Waste Disposal

Our facility will take all possible measures, including collaboration with local response authorities and utilities, to restore the function of our sewage and waste disposal systems as soon as possible. If restoration of these systems cannot be accomplished in a timely manner, the Incident Commander will activate the Evacuation P&P. While waiting for evacuation of residents, the following emergency waste management procedure may be employed:

Our facility has emergency supplies that include heavy duty waste disposal bags (see Disaster Supply Inventory - Appendix E). During a temporary disruption to our sewage system, immediate measures may be taken to minimize the flushing of toilet wastes using bedside commodes, adult briefs, and if possible, Port a Pots for staff. We will utilize these bags to store the wastes that accumulate. Staff trained in infection prevention, wearing personal protective equipment and using specified carts will gather the bags as needed, and transport them for temporary storage in the following designated area Main Trash area and compactor which is isolated from traffic, pests, and risk to residents from contamination. Arrangements will be made for safe pick-up and disposal of these wastes in accordance with nationally accepted industry standards as soon as possible.

4.17. LOSS OF FIRE/LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS

In the event of a disruption to our facility's fire and life safety systems (e.g. fire alarms, sprinklers, fire door) or a commercial electricity with a concurrent generator failure, we will immediately reduce the risk to resident safety through the following actions:

(Also see Power Outage, "Evacuation, and Subsistence Needs P&Ps)

- Fire Watch WR-RM-P038

WATERMARK
RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES®

Risk Management
Fire Watch Policy

A. Policy Statement:
It is the policy of Watermark Retirement Communities, Inc. (WRC) and its affiliates to comply with all federal, state and local agency regulations that outlines the requirements of a fire watch if the fire alarm and/or sprinkler system in the community become inoperative.

B. Procedure:

I. Fire Watch Requirements: A fire watch is required when:
- A fire alarm system or a fire suppression system fails;
- There are an excessive number of accidental activation or nuisance alarms;
- Whenever a fire alarm system or a fire suppression system is out of service or a supervisory mode for more than four hours within a 24 hours period;
- Other situations (such as a damaged building) as determined by the Fire Chief.

II. Community Responsibilities:
- Establish, instruct and maintain fire watch personnel;
- Notify monitoring company;
- Notify the AHJ pertaining to the out of service Fire Alarm Systems and Sprinkler Systems.
  - The Local Fire Department
  - The State Department of Health Services
  - The Local Police Department

III. Fire Watch Duties: Personnel serving as a fire watch have the following responsibilities:
- Conduct periodic patrols of the interior or the entire community as specified;

- Times the patrol has completed each tour of the community;
- Name of the person(s) conducting the fire watch;
- Record of any communication(s) to the Fire Department and/or monitoring company;
- Record of other information as directed by the Fire Department.

C. Definitions:

Fire Watch: A temporary measure intended to ensure continuous and systematic surveillance of a building or portion thereof by one or more qualified individuals for the purposes of identifying and controlling fire hazards, detecting early signs of unwanted fire, raising an alarm of fire and notifying the fire department.

AHJ: Authority Having Jurisdiction.

- Identify and fire, life or property hazards;
- Determine at least one means of direct communication with the Fire Department, preferably by telephone;
- Maintain a log of fire watch activities;
- Have knowledge of the location and the use of fire extinguishers.

IV. Actions in case of a fire or odor of smoke:
- Notify Fire Department if a fire is discovered by calling 9-1-1 with the exact address and type of emergency;
- Notify the occupants of the community of the need to evacuate. If the sirens or public address function of the alarm system are still functional, use them to assist with the evacuation of the building;
- Fire watch personnel cannot have other duties besides their assigned fire watch, unless directed by the Fire Department. The fire watch will not perform fire-fighting duties beyond the scope of an ordinary citizen.

V. Frequency of Inspections: Fire watch personnel should patrol the entire community continuously.

VI. Record Keeping: A fire watch log (WRC-RM-F133) will be maintained by the plant operations director at the community. The log must be available to the Fire Department at all times during a fire watch. The log will address the following:
- The address of the community;

- Times the patrol has completed each tour of the community;
- Name of the person(s) conducting the fire watch;
- Record of any communication(s) to the Fire Department and/or monitoring company;
- Record of other information as directed by the Fire Department.

C. Definitions:

Fire Watch: A temporary measure intended to ensure continuous and systematic surveillance of a building or portion thereof by one or more qualified individuals for the purposes of identifying and controlling fire hazards, detecting early signs of unwanted fire, raising an alarm of fire and notifying the fire department.

AHJ: Authority Having Jurisdiction.

4.18. 1135 Waiver Policy and Procedures

The Hacienda Mission San Luis Rey is committed to providing all of our residents with the safest environment possible. To help meet this commitment, all skilled nursing facility (SNF) have established a policy and procedure to ensure that sufficient health care items and services are available to meet the needs of residents enrolled in Social Security Act programs in an emergency area during specific time periods and that providers who provide such services in good faith can be reimbursed and exempted from sanctions (absent any determination of fraud or abuse).

I. PREREQUISITES FOR A SECTION 1135 WAIVER

There are 4 requirements that must be met before a hospital can seek a waiver under Section 1135 of the Social Security Act.:

1. the President has declared an emergency or disaster under the Stafford Act or the National Emergencies Act,
2. the Secretary of HHS has declared a Public Health Emergency (PHE) under Section 319 of the Public Health Service Act,
3. the Secretary of HHS has invoked his authority under Section 1135 of the Social Security Act and authorized CMS to waive sanctions for certain EMTALA violations that arise as a result of the circumstances of the emergency, and
4. the hospital in the affected area has implemented its hospital disaster protocol

II. WAIVERS AVAILABLE UNDER SECTION 1135

When the President declares a major disaster or an emergency and the HHS Secretary declares a public health emergency, the Secretary is authorized to take certain actions in addition to his regular authorities. The Secretary has the authority to waive or modify certain federal laws. Examples of these 1135 waivers or modifications include:

- Conditions of participation or certification under Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)
- Preapproval requirements under Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP)
- State licenses for physicians and other healthcare professionals (this waiver is for purposes of Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP reimbursement only – the state determines whether a non-Federal provider is authorized to provide services in the state without state licensure)
- Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA) sanctions for redirection of an individual to another location to receive a medical screening examination pursuant to a state emergency preparedness plan or transfer of an individual who has not been

stabilized if the transfer arises out of emergency circumstances. A waiver of EMTALA requirements is effective only if actions under the waiver do not discriminate on the basis of a patient's source of payment or ability to pay.
- Stark self-referral sanctions
- Performance deadlines and timetables may be adjusted (but not waived).
- Limitations on payment to permit Medicare+Choice enrollees to use out of network providers in an emergency situation

In addition, the Secretary may waive Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) sanctions and penalties relating to the following:

- Obtaining a patient's consent to speak with family members or friends
- Honoring a patient's request to opt out of the facility directory
- Distributing a note of privacy practices
- Honoring the patient's right to request privacy restrictions or confidential communications

The waiver of HIPPA requirements is effective only if actions under the waiver do not discriminate on the basis of a patient's source of payment or ability to pay.

These waivers under section 1135 of the Social Security Act typically ends with the termination of the emergency period, or 60 days from the date the waiver or modification is first published unless the Secretary of HHS extends the waiver by notice for additional periods of up to 60 days. Waivers for EMTALA (for emergencies that do not involve a pandemic disease) and HIPAA requirements are limited to a 72 hour period beginning upon implementation of a hospital disaster protocol. Waiver of EMTALA requirements for emergencies that involve a pandemic disease last until the termination of the pandemic related emergency. The waiver for licensure applies only to Federal requirements and does not automatically apply to State requirements for licensure or conditions of participation.

III. PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING A SECTION 1135 WAIVER

Currently there are no formal procedures for obtaining a Section 1135 waiver. During a disaster or emergency situation, CMS and ODH will be monitoring the situation to determine when HHS should be contacted. If a hospital has a problem potentially worthy of a Section 1135 waiver, it should contact ODH and provide the relevant information. ODH will then pass this information along to CMS who would then decide whether to recommend a waiver to the HHS Secretary.

PROCEDURES

If the site is impacted by a disaster to a degree that compliance to CMS requirements is not possible, at the request of the Healthcare Incident Command System (HICS) Incident Commander or the [ ], the Compliance Officer or the [ ] will submit a request to operate under

an 1135 waiver authority to the CMS Regional Office and State Survey Agency via email (preferred method).

1. Contact Office of Integrity and Compliance and ask them to request a 1335 waiver.
2. Draft email to appropriate CMS Regional Office and Sate Survey Agency that contains:
   (a) Community's name
   (b) Full Mailing address (including county)
   (c) CMC Certification number (CCN)
   (d) Community's contact name and information
   (e) Explanation of why the waiver is needed
      i. Example community is sole community provider without reasonable transfer options at this point during the specific emergent event (e.g. flooding, tornado, fires or Flu outbreak) Community needs a waiver to exceed its bed limit by X number of beds for Y days/weeks (be specific)
   f) The scope of the issue and the impact it has on the community
   g) The type of relief the community is seeking or the regulatory requirement (s)/ reference (s) the community is seeking to have waived
      i) Examples include:
         (1) Requests by hospitals to provide screening/triage of patients at a location offsite from the hospital's 4 campus;
         (2) Hospitals housing patients in units not otherwise appropriate under the Medicare Conditions of Participation or for a duration that exceeds regulatory requirements;
         (3) Hospitals or nursing homes requesting increases in their certified bed capacity.
   (h) Assure processes are in place to keep careful records of CMS beneficiaries to whom services are provided to assure proper payment may be made.
   (i) Return to compliance as soon as possible and by the end of the approved operational period or end of the emergency period.
3. Submit email with Request to Operate under an 1135 waiver authority to appropriate CMS Regional Office and State Survey Agency :

a. CMS Regional Office : [enter email address here]

b. State Survey Agency: [enter email address and phone number]

5. COMMUNICATION PLAN

Our communication plan supports *rapid* and *accurate* communication both internally and externally. This section describes the elements of a basic communication plan incorporated into this EOP which is updated annually and whenever needed due to changes in contact information

Relative to internal communications, the facility maintains a contact list of all staff, including telephone numbers and email addresses (if available). This contact information may be used whenever it is necessary to notify staff of a threat or emergency that may impact or involve them. We have a regular schedule to update staff on critical information related to the emergency (see Staff Recall and Survey - Appendix R for details on the physical location of contact lists). Additionally, we maintain contact lists for entities providing services under arrangement, residents' physicians, other in-kind facilities, the Office of the Long-Term Care Ombudsman, and our current volunteers (see Contact Lists – Appendix D, and Vendor List – Appendix F, as well as Parcel room next to mail boxes.

Once an incident is recognized that may require activation of the EOP, the person who first recognizes the incident will immediately notify their supervisor or the senior manager on site.

Our internal communication equipment includes:

- Overhead paging system
- Hand-held radios
- Cell phones with texting
- Message board
- Public Information Officer
- Runner
- Other

It is also important to communicate with relevant external partners to: 1) gather information relevant to the incident, and 2) share information regarding the facility's status, activities and needs. Our facility will report incidents as required to jurisdictional authorities, e.g., report a fire to the local fire department. We also share relevant situational information with local response authorities and the State Survey agency (see Section 2: Rapid Response Instructions and Section 3: Emergency Operations Plan – Coordination with Local Response Authorities). Our external communication equipment includes:

PRIMARY COMMUNICATION:

- Land lines
- Cell phones with texting

ALTERNATE COMMUNICATION:

- Hand-held radios
- Satellite phones
- Amateur/Ham radio
- Internet

In the event of an emergency, family members/representatives will be notified and briefed on the status of the facility and the condition of their loved one as soon as it is feasible to do so. In case of an emergent situation, where time and conditions do not allow us to communicate with our resident's families in a timely manner, we may utilize the Ombudsman, the Department of Public Health staff, the American Red Cross "Safe and Well" website, our website, and other methods as available to provide information on our status. We also have provided a phone number to families/representatives where they can call and obtain information on the status and location of their resident. That phone number is 760-826-2900

Communities are to use the ED Communication Tool in CRM to inform resident responsible parties of natural disasters or events that may require evacuation.

At the time of an identified disaster or impending disaster such as hurricane, flood, fire, active shooter, earthquake etc., the Executive Director or his/her designee e.g., Skilled Nursing Administrator or Director of Nursing is to download the Resident Contact report from PointClickCare to provide to the Watermark Marketing Group for upload into CRM.

To pull the Resident Contact List: go to the Clinical Tab > select Reports > scroll down to ADT/Profile Section > select Resident Contacts > set Status to Current > set Contact Type to All > check the box for Print Phone Numbers and check the box for Print Email Address > select RUN REPORT.

The report will display in PDF format. Open a new Excel workbook, then using the mouse, left-click and hold to copy all on information in the report. After all information is highlighted for selection, perform a single right-click of the mouse and select copy. Paste the copied information into the Excel workbook. Save the workbook with your 3 letter community abbreviation and include Springs Contact List in the name. Example if for Albemarle: ALB Springs Contact List. Send this saved workbook to Ryan Ritter and/or the Watermark Marketing inbox. This file will then be loaded into CRM.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)

Our facility has identified a responsible staff person to release information to the public during and after a disaster. Unless otherwise specified, it will be the facility's Incident Commander (IC).

METHOD OF SHARING INFORMATION ABOUT RESIDENTS' CONDITION

It is the policy of this facility to release of resident information as allowed under 45 CFR 164.510(b)(1)(ii). This is handled through the PIO and various forms that summarize critical care information *(see Evacuation P&P).*

PROVIDING INFORMATION REGARDING FACILITY NEEDS AND OCCUPANCY

This facility follows the local response protocols when responding to requests for facility status and bed availability This is the method used by our facility to communicate with the San Diego Health Department. Through this system, our facility responds to bed polls, reports facility status, and receives or gives other information (see Section 3: Emergency Operations Plan - Coordination with Local Response Authorities).

SHARING INFORMATION ON THE EOP WITH RESIDENTS AND FAMILIES

Our facility provides information to all residents and family or representatives regarding our EOP. This is done routinely as part of our admission orientation and periodically during Resident Council and family meetings. The method we use to share this information is Hootsuite.

6. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDES

The following checklists are provided for a quick reference during the initial activation of the EOP. They describe the actions that should be taken during the **first 2 hours of an incident** and are to be used in conjunction with **Section 2: Rapid Response Instructions**. Detailed policies and procedures for these and other hazards that have been identified through our risk assessment can be found in Section 3: Emergency Operations Program and Plan and Section 4: Policies and Procedures.

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(see instructions on how to update this table in the back of the manual)

6.1. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: BOMB THREAT

	Initial Actions
☐	Call 9-1-1 to report the threat.
☐	Do NOT approach, disturb or touch the potential threat.
	Immediately evacuate anyone in the area surrounding the potential threat, saying: *"We have an emergency in the building and must evacuate this area immediately according to our plan. This is not a drill."*
☐	Instruct staff to calmly and safely evacuate residents to a safe area.
☐	Activate facility's Bomb Threat P&P and appoint a Facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Notify your supervisor or facility administrator as specified in the EOP.
☐	If a bomb threat is called in, be calm and courteous. If you are not in danger, attempt to collect information from the caller that will help to identify the location of the potential bomb, e.g., • Where is the bomb? • What does it look like? • When will it explode? • What kind of bomb is it? • What is your name? Record this and any other information you collect, such as whether the caller is male or female, characteristics of the caller's voice and any background sounds you notice. It is best to write this information down. (See FBI Bomb Threat Worksheet - Appendix C).
☐	Communicate relevant information with law enforcement.
☐	Notify the local response agency and state survey agency to report an unusual occurrence and activation of facility's EOP.
☐	If facility evacuation is required, see EVACUATION Policy and Procedure.

6.2. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: EARTHQUAKE

	Initial Actions
☐	**<u>If you are physically able</u> –** DROP, COVER and HOLD ON • DROP to the ground. • Take COVER by getting under a sturdy desk or chair (cover your head and neck with your arms and hands). Keep away from glass, windows or anything that could fall near you. • HOLD ON to your shelter until the shaking stops. **<u>If a resident is in a wheelchair</u> –** • Tell/assist the resident to LOCK their wheels in a safe position. • Tell the resident to COVER their head and neck with their arms. **<u>If a resident is confined to a bed</u> –** • Tell the resident to HOLD ON and PROTECT their head with a pillow.
☐	Activate facility's Earthquake P&P and appoint a Facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Assign staff to assess residents for any injuries that require immediate attention.
☐	Assign staff to assess the facility for damage that requires immediate attention (e.g., gas leaks, fires, broken glass, spills, etc.) • If a gas leak is suspected (e.g., you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise), shut off gas and contact the proper utility company for restoration. • Do not allow any flame source until you are certain the gas lines have not been affected. • Inspect the facility for small fires (a common hazard after an earthquake); extinguish as necessary and/or call 9-1-1. • Look for electrical system damage. If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice. • Check for sewage and water lines damage. If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap. • Heed public health notices/orders regarding water contamination (including the following notices: *Boil Water*, *Do Not Drink Water*, and *Do Not Use Water*). Consider all flood water contaminated. Avoid walking through flood waters and wash hands thoroughly after contact. Do not use pre-packaged food and drink products that come into contact with flood water. When in doubt, throw it out! Report utility problems to appropriate utility company/agency.

	• Activate your emergency water plan. See Emergency Water – Appendix T for further information.
☐	If the facility has suffered structural damage, or if supporting utilities are compromised (e.g., power, water), consider the need for evacuation vs. shelter in place.
☐	Notify the local response authority and State Survey agency to report status and activation of facility's EOP.
☐	If facility evacuation is required, see RAPID RESPONSE - EVACUATION. If the decision is to shelter in place, see RAPID RESPONSE – SHELTER IN PLACE.

6.3. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: EVACUATION

Initial Actions	
☐	Activate facility's EOP and appoint a Facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Activate the Evacuation P&P.
☐	Notify the local response agency and state survey agency to report pending evacuation and activation of facility's EOP
☐	Assess which residents might be able to go to families and contact in advance.
☐	Assess: • Number and types of beds needed • Available staff to support transferred residents (call in additional staff if needed) • Potential transportation requirements based on the number of residents, medical needs and mobility status
☐	If residents need to be transferred to another facility, identify available beds by the following procedures: • Coordinate with other facilities in the healthcare system or neighbor/buddy facilities with whom you have a pre-existing relationship • If the above resources are unavailable or inadequate, request assistance from the local response authority coordinating resident movement.
☐	Obtain transportation resources by contacting the contracted ambulance providers. □ If the above resources are unavailable or inadequate, request assistance from the local response authority.
☐	Prepare for evacuation: • Collect and package residents' equipment and medications • Collect and package residents' belongings for transport, including glasses, dentures, hearing aids, etc. • Prepare water and snacks to accompany residents during transport period • Prepare copy of medical chart to accompany resident
☐	If surrounding roads may be damaged, verify planned evacuation routes with the public safety agency.

☐	Track residents to destinations and notify family members of evacuation and planned destination. If needed, additional tools and information on Evacuation are included in the following Appendices: • Appendix L – Evacuation Forms, which includes: o Resident Evacuation Tracking Form o Resident Evacuation Checklist o Resident Face Sheet o Resident Assessment Form for Transport and Destination

6.4a. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: EXTREME WEATHER - COLD[3]

Initial Actions	
☐	Activate facility's Extreme Weather P&P and appoint a facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Assess residents for signs of distress and/or discomfort.
☐	Initiate actions to safely increase resident comfort, e.g., utilize heating pads and electric blankets (be sure to carefully monitor the temperature of residents); offer warm liquids (keeping in mind relevant dietary modifications/restrictions), etc. Contact vendors for additional heating units if appropriate (See Appendix F – Vendor List).
☐	Do not leave residents unattended near a heat source.
☐	If the internal temperature of the facility remains low and potentially jeopardizes the safety and health of residents, consider re-location to a warmer part of the facility or evacuation to another facility.
☐	If the decision is made to evacuate the facility, see RAPID RESPONSE – EVACUATION.
☐	Notify the State Survey agency to report an unusual occurrence and activation of facility's EOP.

[3] The determination of what constitutes *excessive cold* should be tailored to the impact of the temperature and its duration on the health and well-being of the facility's residents. An informed decision should be made by responsible facility administrators. A suggested guideline to consider is a facility temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit or lower for a period of four hours.

6.4b. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: EXTREME WEATHER - HEAT[4]

Initial Actions	
☐	Activate facility's Extreme Weather Heat P&P and appoint a Facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Assess residents for signs of distress and/or discomfort.
☐	Call 9-1-1 if any resident appears to be suffering from heat-related illness such as heat cramps, heat exhaustion or heat stroke.
☐	Consider re-locating residents to a cooler part of the facility.
☐	If the outdoor temperature is cooler than the internal facility temperature, consider opening windows and using fans to bring cooler air into the building. If the outdoor temperature is not cooler, keep the windows closed and shades drawn. (Note: it may be necessary to increase security to accommodate open windows, etc.)
☐	If the internal temperature of the facility remains high and potentially jeopardizes the safety and health of residents, consider evacuation to another facility.
☐	Provide cool washcloths and cooling fans for air circulation.
☐	Encourage residents to drink fluids to maintain hydration.
☐	If the decision is made to evacuate the facility, see RAPID RESPONSE – EVACUATION.
☐	Notify the State Survey agency to report an unusual occurrence and activation of facility's EOP.

[4] The determination of what constitutes *excessive heat* should be tailored to the impact of the temperature and its duration on the health and well-being of the facility's residents. An informed decision should be made by responsible facility administrators. A suggested guideline to consider is a facility temperature of 85 degrees Fahrenheit or higher for a period of four hours.

6.5a. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: FIRE - INTERNAL

	Initial Actions
☐	Rescue anyone in immediate danger while protecting the safety of the rescuing staff member(s). Follow the facility's procedure for RACE, PASS and other urgent response to fire.
☐	Alert residents and staff members; pull the fire alarm.
☐	Call 9-1-1 immediately to report a fire. Include the following information: • Name of facility • Address and nearest cross street • Location of fire (floor, room #, etc.) • What is burning (electrical, kitchen, trash, etc.)?
☐	Activate facility's Internal Fire P&P and appoint a Facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Contain the fire if possible without undue risk to personal safety. Shut off air flow, including gas lines, as much as possible, since oxygen feeds fires and distributes smoke. Close all fire doors and shut off fans, ventilation systems, and air conditioning/heating systems. Use available fire extinguishers if the fire is small and this can be done safely.
☐	Oxygen supply lines (whether portable or central) may lead to combustion in the presence of sparks or fire. If possible, quickly re-locate oxygen-dependent residents away from fire danger.
☐	If the decision is made to evacuate the facility, see RAPID RESPONSE – EVACUATION.
☐	Notify the local response authority and State Survey agency to report an unusual occurrence and activation of facility's EOP.

6.5b. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: FIRE - EXTERNAL

Initial Actions	
☐	Monitor local alert system and local news for evacuation reports and instructions.
☐	Monitor residents and staff for complications related to smoke exposure.
☐	Activate facility's External Fire P&P and appoint a Facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Preemptive methods to mitigate smoke and fire risk: • Close all windows, doors, and vents • If using HVAC, set to re-circulate indoor air • If possible, use a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter • Prepare evacuation bags, records, and ID tags • Contact transportation companies to alert them you may need to evacuate
☐	In case of **immediate threat:** • Move residents to a pre-designated staging area for rapid evacuation • If you smell gas, and it is safe to do so, shut off the gas. Do not do so unless need is certain as only the gas company can turn it back on. • Contact the transport companies and facilities you have agreements with • Notify resident families. • Leave a message on the facility phone with a contact number and information regarding facility status.
☐	If the decision is made to evacuate the facility, see RAPID RESPONSE – EVACUATION.
☐	Notify the local response authorities and State Survey agency to report activation of facility's EOP.

6.6. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: FLOOD

Initial Actions	
☐	Rescue anyone in immediate danger while protecting the safety of rescuing staff member(s).
	If the flood poses danger to residents, staff or visitors, call 9-1-1 immediately and include the following information: • Name of facility • Address and nearest cross street • Describe flood situation (basement, room #'s, etc.)
☐	Activate facility's Flood P&P and appoint a Facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Alert residents, staff and visitors.
☐	Unplug non-essential appliances, equipment and computers.
☐	Check for gas leaks, water line ruptures, sewage contamination, etc. If you smell gas, and it is safe to do so, shut off the gas. Do not do so unless the need is certain as only the gas company can turn it back on. Report utility problems to utility company/agency.
☐	If water lines are disrupted, consider the water supply to be contaminated and follow the facility plan for emergency water. Heed public health notices regarding water contamination (including the following notices: *Boil Water*, *Do Not Drink Water*, and *Do Not Use Water*). Consider all flood water contaminated. Avoid walking through flood waters and wash hands thoroughly after contact. Do not use pre-packaged food and drink products that come into contact with flood water. Report utility problems to appropriate utility company/agency.
☐	If needed, activate your emergency water plan. See Appendix T - Emergency Water for further information.
☐	Gather critical supplies to take to higher ground/evacuation (e.g., medications, drinking water, health records, communication devices, blankets, etc.)
☐	Do not allow electrical devices to come into contact with water.
☐	If the decision is made to evacuate the facility, see RAPID RESPONSE – EVACUATION.
☐	Notify the local response authorities and the State Survey agency to report an unusual occurrence and activation of facility's EOP.

6.7. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

	Initial Actions
☐	If a reportable hazardous material/waste spill or release occurs (or is threatened) on facility property, call 9-1-1 immediately to report the incident. It MAY also necessary to notify the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Warning Center at 1-800-852-7550. The facility may also be required to notify local authorities. Include the following information: • Name of caller and facility • Exact location, date and time of spill, release or threatened release • Substance, quantity involved and isotope (if known) • Chemical name (if known) • Description of what happened
☐	Alternately, the facility may be notified by authorities of an external hazardous materials/waste spill or release that may affect the facility.
☐	Activate facility's HazMat P&P and appoint a Facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Assess residents for signs of distress; keep residents, staff and visitors away from the site of the spill.
☐	Access the *Safety Data Sheet* (formerly named the *Material Safety Data Sheet*) for the material spilled or released on the facility's property. Determine if the material/waste poses a safety or health risk to residents, staff or visitors. All SDS's should be available on site, but if the SDS cannot be located on site, consider checking the internet.
☐	Utilize appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) if warranted.
☐	Close windows, doors, and ventilation systems as needed to protect air quality by preventing the spread of dangerous fumes or smoke.
☐	Coordinate with public safety agencies (fire and law) and emergency management to determine if evacuation is necessary.
☐	If the decision is made to evacuate, see RAPID RESPONSE – EVACUATION.
☐	Notify the local response authority and the State Survey agency to report an unusual occurrence and activation of facility's EOP.
☐	Follow public health advice regarding water or air contamination (including the following notices: Boil Water, Do Not Drink Water, and Do Not Use Water).

6.8. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Initial Actions	
☐	If either the volume or severity of an infectious disease significantly threatens or impacts day-to-day operations, activate facility's Infectious Disease P&P and appoint a Facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Notify the local public health department and the State Survey agency to report an unusual occurrence and activation of facility's EOP.
☐	Obtain guidance from the local health department and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
☐	Implement appropriate infection control policies and procedures.
☐	Clearly post signs for cough etiquette, hand washing, and other hygiene measures in high visibility areas. Consider providing hand sanitizer and face/nose masks if practical.
☐	Consider advising visitors to delay visits if needed to reduce exposure risk to residents.
☐	Advise staff to check for signs and symptoms of illness and to not work if sick. Activate emergency staffing strategies as needed.
☐	Limit exposure between infected and non-infected persons; consider isolation of ill persons.
☐	Conduct recommended cleaning/decontamination in response to the infectious disease.

6.9. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: MISSING RESIDENT

Initial Actions	
☐	Record the time that the resident was discovered missing and when and where he/she was last seen.
☐	Verify that the resident has not signed out or been discharged.
☐	Perform census verification and resident roll call to determine if there are any other missing residents
☐	Activate facility's Missing Resident P&P and appoint a Facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Search the facility's grounds for the resident. If necessary, distribute copies of the resident's photograph to the staff searching the grounds. Keep a record of the areas searched. Be sure to check: • Closets • Walk-In Refrigerators/Freezers • Storage Rooms • Under Beds and Behind Furniture
☐	If the missing resident is not found following an expedient search, call 9-1-1 and provide: • Name and description of missing resident • Description of clothing, ambulation method, cognitive status Photo if available
☐	Notify: • Responsible party / next of kin that resident is missing and search is underway • Notify law enforcement and the State Survey agency to report an unusual occurrence and activation of facility's EOP.
☐	Coordinate with public safety agencies in searching for the missing resident.
☐	Once the resident is found, assess for injuries and notify the responsible party/next of kin, facility staff and public safety agency representative.

6.10. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: POWER OUTAGE

	Initial Actions
☐	Call 9-1-1 if the power outage causes or threatens a medical emergency (e.g., power is lost to a ventilator).
☐	If the power outage poses a risk to the safety of residents, staff or visitors, take actions to reduce/eliminate the threat without jeopardizing the safety of staff.
☐	Report the outage to the appropriate utility company or repair vendor.
☐	Activate facility's Power Outage P&P and appoint a Facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Activate back-up power and/or emergency lighting if necessary.
☐	Comfort and assess residents for signs of distress.
☐	Account for all residents.
☐	Notify the State Survey agency to report an unusual occurrence and activation of facility's EOP.
☐	To the extent possible, mobilize emergency back-up power generators and necessary fuel for operation.
☐	Take all reasonable steps to protect food and water supplies and maintain a safe environment of care for residents and staff.
☐	If the decision is made to evacuate the facility, see RAPID RESPONSE – EVACUATION. If the decision is made to shelter in place, see RAPID RESPONSE – SHELTER IN PLACE. Consult other RAPID RESPONSE Guides as appropriate to the situation causing the power outage, e.g., flood.

6.11. RAPID RESPONSE GUIDE: SHELTER IN PLACE

Initial Actions	
☐	Activate facility's Shelter in Place P&P and appoint a Facility Incident Commander (IC) if warranted.
☐	Identify safe and unsafe areas of the facility relative to the specific threat.
☐	Move residents from unsafe areas to safe areas. Be sure to include medications, important personal items, etc.
☐	Increase the safety of "safe areas" by reducing hazards, e.g., close, lock and move away from windows (during extreme winds), exterior doors, and other openings that may create hazards.
☐	Plan for the availability of food, water and other essential disaster supplies for residents and staff during the time period anticipated for sheltering in place. In addition to non-perishable food and water and critical medications, consider battery powered radios, first aid supplies, extra blankets, flashlights, batteries, duct tape, plastic sheeting, plastic garbage bags, and eating utensils.
☐	Comfort and assess residents for signs of distress.
☐	Notify the local response authorities to report an unusual occurrence and activation of facility's EOP.
☐	Continually reassess the safety of sheltering in place and prepare to activate the facility evacuation plan if at any time the risk of sheltering in place is greater than the risk to evacuate (see Evacuation P&P). Keep the local authorities notified of any change in status.
☐	If needed, extended shelter in place guidance is contained in the Shelter in Place and Subsistence Needs P&Ps

7. APPENDICES

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<Add additional appendices here >

(see instructions on how to update this table in the back of the manual)

APPENDIX A: ACRONYMS

AAR	After Action Report
ASPR	Office of the Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CAHF	California Association of Health Facilities
COOP	Continuity of Operations (Plan)
DOC	Department Operations Center
DRC	Disaster Resource Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Program and Plan
EMP	Emergency Management Program
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HCF	Healthcare Facility
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air (Filter)
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HICS	Hospital Incident Command System
HPP	Hospital Preparedness Program
HVA	Hazard Vulnerability Analysis
HVAC	Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
IPG	Incident Planning Guide
IRG	Incident Response Guide

	ACRONYMS (C0NT)
LEMSA	Local Emergency Medical Services Agency
LTC	Long Term Care
MAC	Medical Alert Center
MHOAC	Medical and Health Operational Area Coordinator
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NHICS	Nursing Home Incident Command System
PASS	Pull, Aim, Squeeze and Sweep
PTO	Paid Time Off
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RACE	Rescue, Alarm, Confine and Extinguish
RRG	Rapid Response Guide
SDS	Safety Data Sheet (also referred to as Material Safety Data Sheet or MSDS)
SNF	Skilled Nursing Facility
TTX	Table Top Exercise

APPENDIX B: AFTER ACTION REPORT/IMPROVEMENT PLAN

[Incident/ Exercise/ Event Name]: After Action Report and Improvement Plan

[Pick the date]

[Year]

[Author of the AAR]
Report Completed: [Date]

[Facility Name]

AAR REPORT FORM (CONT)

Terms Used in this After Action Report	
AAR	After Action Report
CMS	Centers for Medicaid/Medicare
EPP	Emergency Preparedness Program
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FSX	Full Scale Exercise
HPP	Hospital Preparedness Program
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
HVA	Hazard Vulnerability Assessment
IC	Incident Command
ICS	Incident Command System
IP	Improvement Plan
MHOAC	Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
PIO	Public Information Officer
TTX	Table Top Exercise

AAR FORM (CONT)
INTRODUCTION

Include brief synopsis of incident here.

Sequence of events:

Include detailed sequence of events here, if available.

AFTER ACTION REPORT OVERVIEW

This report is a compilation of information from the different departments and staff who participated in the response to [*list incident/exercise/event here]*. The information was gathered by [*list departments here and various sources of information for the report]*

The recommendations in this AAR should be viewed with considerable attention to the needs for providing safe care to residents. Each department should review the recommendations and determine the most appropriate action and time needed for implementation.

The issues outlined in this AAR will be addressed in the Improvement Plan and will list corrective actions to complete. This Improvement Plan will serve as a summary of the AAR and as a guide for corrective action over the course of the following year's training program for staff.

AAR FORM (C0NT)

Incident Overview:

[Insert incident/exercise/event location here]

Duration:

[Insert incident/exercise /event time]

Focus *(Check appropriate area(s) below)**:***

- ☐ Prevention
- ☐ Response
- ☐ Recovery
- ☐ Other

Activity or Scenario *(Check appropriate area(s) below)**:***

- ☐ Fire
- ☐ Severe Weather
- ☐ Hazardous Material Release
- ☐ Bomb Threat
- ☐ Medical Emergency
- ☐ Power Outage
- ☐ Evacuation
- ☐ Lockdown
- ☐ Special Event
- ☐ Exercise/Drill
- ☐ Other

Location:

[Insert incident/exercise/event location here]

Participating Organizations:

[Insert organizations here]

AAR FORM (CONT)
STRENGTHS

List strengths here.

AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

List Areas of Improvement here.

RECOMMENDATIONS

List Recommendations here.

CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

Insert Conclusion here.

APPENDIX B: AFTER ACTION REPORT/IMPROVEMENT PLAN

IMPROVEMENT PLAN					
Capability	**Observation**	**Recommendation for Improvement**	**Responsible Department's Contact**	**Start Date**	**Completion Date**
Capability 1:	**1.1**	**1.1.a**			
		1.1.b			
		1.1.c			
	1.2	**1.2.a**			
		1.2.b			
		1.2.c			

AAR IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CONT)					
Capability	**Observation**	**Recommendation for Improvement**	**Responsible Department's Contact**	**Start Date**	**Completion Date**
Capability 2:	2.1	2.1.a			
		2.1.b			
		2.1.c			
	2.2	2.2.a			
		2.2.b			
		2.2.c			

AAR IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CONT)					
Capability	**Observation**	**Recommendation for Improvement**	**Responsible Department's Contact**	**Start Date**	**Completion Date**
Capability 3:	3.1	3.1.a			
		3.1.b			
		3.1.c			
	3.2	3.2.a			
		3.2.b			
		3.2.c			

APPENDIX C: BOMB THREAT WORKSHEET

FBI BOMB PROGRAM: BOMB THREAT CALL CHECKLIST

Exact Wording of the Threat:

_____

_____

Questions to Ask:

1. When is bomb going to explode?
2. Where is it right now?
3. What does it look like?
4. What kind of bomb is it?
5. What will cause it to explode?
6. Did you place the bomb?
7. Why have you done this?
8. What is your address?
9. What is your name?

Sex of Caller	Age	Race	Length of call

The Caller's Voice: Is it…									
Calm?	Y/N	**Soft?**	Y/N	**Distinct?**	Y/N	**Raspy?**	Y/N	**Cracking voice?**	Y/N
Angry?	Y/N	**Loud?**	Y/N	**Slurred?**	Y/N	**Deep?**	Y/N	**Disguised accent?**	Y/N
Excited?	Y/N	**Laughing?**	Y/N	**Nasal?**	Y/N	**Ragged?**	Y/N	**Familiar?**	Y/N
Slow?	Y/N	**Crying?**	Y/N	**Stutter?**	Y/N	**Clearing throat?**	Y/N	**If familiar, who did it sound like?**	
Rapid?	Y/N	**Normal?**	Y/N	**Lisp?**	Y/N	**Deep breathing?**	Y/N	**Other:**	

FBI BOMB PROGRAM: BOMB THREAT CALL CHECKLIST

Background Noise							
Street noises?	Y/N	**House noises?**	Y/N	**Factory machinery?**	Y/N	**Long distance?**	Y/N
Dishes/glass?	Y/N	**Motor?**	Y/N	**Clear/no sounds?**	Y/N	**Animal noises?**	Y/N
Voices?	Y/N	**Office machinery?**	Y/N	**Static?**	Y/N	**Music?**	Y/N
Pay phone booth?	Y/N	**PA system?**	Y/N	**Local?**	Y/N	**Other:**	

Threat Language							
Well spoken/educated?	Y/N	**Foul language?**	Y/N	**Incoherent?**	Y/N	**Message read by threat maker?**	Y/N
Irrational?	Y/N	**Taped message?**	Y/N	**Intoxicated?**	Y/N	**Other:**	

Remarks:

_____

_____

Report call immediately to: _____ Phone Number: _____

FILL OUT IMMEDIATELY AFTER BOMB THREAT	
Date and Time of Incoming Threat:	
Phone Number of Incoming Threat:	
Name of Staff that Received Call:	
Staff Position:	

APPENDIX D: CONTACT LISTS

STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

<INSERT YOUR MOST RECENT CONTACT LIST HERE OR INDICATE LOCATION WHERE IT CAN BE FOUND>

APPENDIX E: DISASTER SUPPLY INVENTORY

DISASTER SUPPLY INVENTORY	
☐	**FIRST AID KITS** and trauma supplies easily accessible in every area of the building.
☐	**WATER:** 1 gal/person per 24 hours x 72 hours. Method track consumption of water.
☐	**FOOD:** Minimum of 1600 kcal/person per 24 hours with consideration for special diets x 72 hours.
☐	**KITCHEN SUPPLIES** for preparation and distribution of food and water (e.g. plastic utensils, cups, paper plates, water containers).
☐	**RADIO WITH CELL PHONE CHARGER** with extra working batteries and/or solar or crank operated.
☐	**GENERATOR** with 24 hours of fuel for "red plugs."
☐	**EXTENSION CORDS** (Heavy duty)
☐	**BATTERY BACKUP f**or critical equipment (e.g. ventilators, IV pumps, cell phones).
☐	**FLASH LIGHTS** and battery operated exit signs.
☐	**HEAT AND COOLING SUPPLIES** for residents in severe weather (e.g. extra blankets, squirt bottles/ fans).
☐	**SANITARY SUPPLIES:** • Bleach - unscented for surface sanitizing and water purification • Extra briefs, pads and gowns; hand sanitizers and wipes • Trash bags to line toilets and store soiled wastes
☐	**O2 TANKS AND TUBING**
☐	**BODY BAGS**
☐	**HEAVY DUTY PLASTIC** (i.e. cover broken windows)
☐	**CASH ON HAND** ($500 small bills)
☐	**RESCUE AND REPAIR TOOLS** (E.G. crowbar, shovel, gloves, wrench for shutting off gas/water).
ADDITIONAL CRITICAL SUPPLIES FOR EVACUATION	
☐	**RESIDENT TRANSFER INFORMATION SYSTEM** (wrist bands, flash drive, fanny pack with face sheet; something that can be assured to go with them with basic id and care instructions)
☐	**TRANSPORT METHOD FOR SURVIVAL SUPPLIES** (e.g. water, snacks, critical medications)

APPENDIX F: DISASTER VENDOR LIST

VENDOR CONTACT INFORMATION		
Food: Perishable Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Food: Non-perishable** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Water Utility** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:
Potable Water Company Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website	**Water Company** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website	**Natural Gas Supplier** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:
Ice Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Generator Fuel** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Cell Phone Service** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:
Quick Connect Generator Supplier Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Generator Maintenance** Name: Collicutt Address: 1209 Broadway St. City: El Cajon State/Zip Code: 92021 Phone: 619-564-7370 Fax: Email:Nick.Hyde@collicutt.com	**Electric Utility** Name: San Diego Gas E. Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: 800-411-7343 Fax: Email: Website:

VENDOR CONTACT INFORMATION (CONT)		
Pharmacy Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Sanitation Supplies** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Gas Utility** Name: San Diego Gas Electric Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: 800-611-7343 Fax: Email: Website:
Incontinence Supplies Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Paper Goods – Kitchen** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Telephone Company** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:
Paper Goods – Toiletries Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Linen Supplies** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Satellite Phone Provider** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:
Assistive Devices Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Fire Alarm System** Name: Johnson Controls Fire. Address: 3568 Ruffin Road S. City: San Diego State/Zip Code: 92123 Phone:858- 633-9100 Fax: 858- 633-9101 Email: Betsy.hollismatheyny@jci.com Website:johnsoncontrols.com	**Sprinkler System** Name: Johnson Controls Fire. Address: 3568 Ruffin Road S. City: San Diego State/Zip Code: 92123 Phone: 858-633-9100 Fax: 858-633-9101 Email: Betsy.hollismatheyny@jci.com Website: Johnsoncontrols.com

VENDOR CONTACT INFORMATION		
Transportation – Alternates Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Transportation – Truck, Cargo Van, Trailer** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:	**Amateur Radio Service** Name: Address: City: State/Zip Code: Phone: Fax: Email: Website:

APPENDIX G: DISASTER MENUS

<INSERT YOUR DISASTER MENUS AND FEEDING PROCEDURES HERE OR INDICATE LOCATION OF WHERE THEY CAN BE FOUND>

APPENDIX H: DISASTER WATER SUPPLIES

To ensure safe water for residents, staff and visitors during a crisis, our facility maintains:

- An emergency water supply that is suitable and accessible;
- An emergency water supply consistent with applicable regulatory requirements; and
- Methods for water treatment when supplies are low.

See Subsistence P&P for amount and location of current emergency water supplies.

We maintain a supply of emergency potable water to meet our subsistence needs, however if we needed additional supplies, the follow methods may be used in an emergency to increase water resources.

WATER TREATMENT METHODS *(adapted from the Federal Emergency Management Agency)*

We treat all water of uncertain quality before using it for drinking, food washing or preparation, washing dishes, brushing teeth, or making ice. In addition to having a bad odor and taste, contaminated water can contain microorganisms (germs) that cause diseases such as dysentery, cholera, typhoid or hepatitis. If there is a suspected compromise of the water system (i.e. broken pipes) our facility will shut off the water supply as soon as possible to protect the integrity of supply in internal tanks and pipes.

Before treating, let any suspended particles settle to the bottom or strain them through coffee filters or layers of clean cloth.

We have the necessary materials in our disaster supplies kit for the chosen water treatment method as described below:

There are two water treatment methods. They are as follows:

These instructions are for treating water of uncertain quality in an emergency situation, when no other reliable clean water source is available, or we have used all of your stored water.

Boiling

Boiling is the safest method of treating water. In a large pot or kettle, bring water to a rolling boil for 1 full minute, keeping in mind that some water will evaporate. Let the water cool before drinking.

Boiled water will taste better if you put oxygen back into it by pouring the water back and forth between two clean containers. This also will improve the taste of stored water.

Chlorination

We use household liquid bleach to kill microorganisms. Only regular household liquid bleach

DISASTER WATER SUPPLY (CONT)

that contains 5.25 to 6.0 percent sodium hypochlorite is used. We do not use scented bleaches, color safe bleaches, or bleaches with added cleaners. Because the potency of bleach diminishes with time, we use bleach from a newly opened or unopened bottle.

Add 16 drops (1/8 teaspoon) of bleach per gallon of water, stir, and let stand for 30 minutes. The water should have a slight bleach odor. If it does not, then repeat the dosage and let stand another 15 minutes. If it still does not smell of chlorine, discard it and find another source of water.

SAFE SOURCES OF POTABLE WATER

1. Melted ice cubes
2. Water drained from the water heater (if the intake pipes and/or water heater has not been damaged)
3. Liquids from canned goods such as fruit or vegetable juices
4. Water drained from pipes if deemed to be uncontaminated
5. Other: (i.e.) well water, water storage tanks, bottled water, canned water, etc.

For emergency re-supply, we may contact the following entities:

SUPPLIERS

Municipal Water Company:

_____ _____

Name Emergency Contact Number

Water Vendor:

_____ _____

Name Emergency Contact Number

SPECIAL NOTE: RESIDENT HYDRATION DURING EVACUATION

During evacuation, bottled water and/or necessary liquid thickeners for those individuals with swallowing restrictions will accompany residents and staff to maintain safe hydration levels.

STORAGE

Manufacturer's guidelines for water storage method will be followed for water storage tanks, drums, or containers. <If commercial water tanks are not used delete this section>

- Name of Manufacturer: _____
- Guidelines for use: _____

DISASTER WATER SUPPLIES (CONT)

- Location (ie: outside, storage room, etc.): _____
- Surface Preparation (concrete, pallet, etc.): _____
- Protection (covered, UV light safe, etc.): _____
- Additional equipment (pump, spigot, hose): _____

Facility will follow manufacturer's guidelines for filling water storage units including:

- Cleaning prior to filling: _____
- Source of water to fill: _____
- How to fill: _____
- Type and amount of preserver: _____
- Length of time water may be used after adding preserver per manufacturer guidelines:

  _____
- How to seal water storage device: _____
- Facility will maintain a routine inspection of the water storage based on manufacturer recommended frequency, which is _____ and will check for cracks in the container, leaks, broken seals, etc. and maintain documentation of these quality checks.
- Facility will discard any water stored that has become compromised or outdated.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER SUPPLIES TO POINT OF CARE

When necessary, this facility will use food grade hose and containers to move water supplies to the point of care for residents.

- A food-grade (FDA approved) drinking water hose will be used to fill water containers from the water storage tank and to distribute water in an emergency.
- Water will be transported in food-grade (FDA approved) emergency water containers.
- The hose and containers are stored together in this location: _____

APPENDIX I: EMERGENCY ADMIT – MASTER TRACKING FORM

EMERGENCY ADMIT TRACKING FORM | NHICS 254						
1. INCIDENT NAME				2. OPERATIONAL PERIOD DATE: FROM: TO: TIME: FROM: TO:		
3. AREA						
TRIAGE TAG OR MEDICAL RECORD #	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	SEX	DOB/AGE	ADMITTED FROM	ADMITTED TO	TIME

EMERGENCY ADMIT TRACKING FORM | NHICS 254						
TRIAGE TAG OR MEDICAL RECORD #	**NAME (LAST, FIRST)**	**SEX**	**DOB/AGE**	**ADMITTED FROM**	**ADMITTED TO**	**TIME**

EMERGENCY ADMIT TRACKING FORM | NHICS 254						
TRIAGE TAG OR MEDICAL RECORD #	**NAME (LAST, FIRST)**	**SEX**	**DOB/AGE**	**ADMITTED FROM**	**ADMITTED TO**	**TIME**

APPENDIX J: EMERGENCY AGREEMENTS

<INSERT COPIES OF AGREEMENTS FOR RELOCATION SITES, EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION, AND SUPPLIES OR INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THESE DOCUMENTS>

APPENDIX K: EMERGENCY SHUT DOWN

There are several instances where deactivation of facility systems may be required during a disaster/crisis. Examples include:

- Severe weather
- Earthquake
- Accidental event (power spike, outage, gas leak, over-pressurization, etc.)

Specific steps need to be taken to ensure safe shutdown of a system. Mechanical equipment that may be shut down includes:

- Water
- Natural Gas
- Electric
- Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Equipment
- Boilers
- Computer Equipment

These procedures should only be completed with the approval of the Incident Commander (IC) at the time of the crisis. Shutdown should only be employed during the most extreme of situations, if time permits call in an expert.

See Contact List (Appendix D) or Vendor List (Appendix F) for detailed contact information for vendors; otherwise, 24-hour emergency numbers are in the checklist below.

Vendors will be notified when their service is shut down by the facility. In addition, all staff members will be notified when services are shut down temporarily. A site map with the location of shutoffs, emergency exits, in-facility evacuation routes, fire extinguishers, fire doors is included in Appendix S: Site Map with Shutoffs, Fire Suppression and Emergency Supply locations; this is in addition to the checklist below which has a physical description of the location of various pieces of operational equipment (i.e., shutoffs, electrical breakers, switches, etc.)

EMERGENCY SHUT DOWN (CONT)

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

These procedures should be tested with key staff prior to being performed during an emergency, to ensure mechanical items are shut down securely and safely. The following precautions must be followed:

- Never stand in water or any fluids when shutting down equipment.
- If you see smoke, fire, gas, or electrical voltage near the area, do not attempt a mechanical shutdown.

For ease of shutdown, our facility has created a checklist of items to be used while shutting down specific systems.

EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN CHECKLIST	
NATURAL GAS	
Vendor: San Diego Gas Electric	**24-hr Phone: 800-611-7343**
Account #:	
Description of Location • Meter: Is located outside the Main Electrical Room West side by receiving area • Shutoff valves: One	
Action Steps for Shutdown	
☐	Action 1: Using Wrench attach turn clockwise all the way until stops.
☐	Action 2:
☐	Action 3:
	Comments:
ELECTRIC	
Vendor: San Diego Gas Electric	**24-hr Phone: 800-411-7343**
Account #:	

EMERGENCY SHUT DOWN (CONT)

Description of Location • Main electrical panel: Located West side by receiving area • Outside meter: • Main breaker: • Sub-breakers and sub-panels:	
Action Steps for Shutdown	
☐	Action 1:
☐	Action 2:
☐	Action 3:
	Comments:

WATER	
Vendor:	**24-hr Phone:**
Account #:	
Description of Location • Shut off valve(s): • Water meter:	
Action Steps for Shutdown	
☐	Action 1:
☐	Action 2:
☐	Action 3:
	Comments:

HVAC	
Vendor:	**24-hr Phone:**
Account #:	

Description of Location • Electric shutoff switch(s): • Gas Valves:	
Action Steps for Shutdown	
☐	Action 1:
☐	Action 2:
☐	Action 3:
	Comments:

BOILER	
Vendor:	**24-hr Phone:**
Account #:	
Description of Location • Main electric shutoff switch: • Boiler shutoff switches < indicate how many boilers, gas and electric, etc.>	
Action Steps for Shutdown	
☐	Action 1:
☐	Action 2:
☐	Action 3:
	Comments:

COMPUTER/INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES	
Vendor:	**24-hr Phone:**
Account #:	
Description of Location • Main controls: • Electrical breakers: • Media used as backup:	
Action Steps for Shutdown	
☐	Action 1:
☐	Action 2:
☐	Action 3:

	Comments:

APPENDIX L: EVACUATION FORMS

LONG-TERM CARE FACILITY EVACUATION RESIDENT ASSESSMENT FORM FOR TRANSPORT AND DESTINATION

Adapted from the Shelter Medical Group Report: Evacuation, Care and Sheltering of the Medically Fragile.

FACILITY NAME:		**DATE:**	
COMPLETED BY:		**DATE:**	

LEVEL OF CARE	FACILITY TYPE	TRANSPORT TYPE	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS
LEVEL I Description: Patients/residents are usually transferred from in-patient medical treatment facilities and require a level of care only available in hospital or Skilled Nursing or Subacute Care Facilities. **Examples:** • Bedridden, totally dependent, difficulty swallowing • Requires dialysis • Ventilator-dependent • Requires electrical equipment to sustain life • Critical medications requiring daily or QOD lab monitoring • Requires continuous IV therapy • Terminally ill			

LONG-TERM CARE FACILITY EVACUATION RESIDENT ASSESSMENT FORM FOR TRANSPORT AND DESTINATION (CONT) LEVEL OF CARE	FACILITY TYPE	TRANSPORT TYPE	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS
LEVEL II Description: Patients/residents have no acute medical conditions but require medical monitoring, treatment or personal care beyond what is available in home setting or public shelters. **Examples:** • Bedridden, stable, able to swallow • Wheelchair-bound requiring complete assistance • Insulin-dependent diabetic unable to monitor own blood sugar or to self-inject • Requires assistance with tube feedings • Draining wounds requiring frequent sterile dressing changes • Oxygen dependent; requires respiratory therapy or assistance with oxygen • Incontinent; requires regular catheterization or bowel care			
NOTE: It is unlikely that licensed health facilities such as SNFs will have residents that fall below Level II care needs. Evacuation planning must take this into consideration. Also, consider cognitive/behavioral issues in evaluating residents' transport and receiving location needs.			
LEVEL III Description: Residents able to meet own needs or has reliable caretakers to assist with personal and/or medical care. **Examples:** • Independent; self-ambulating or with walker • Wheelchair dependent; has own caretaker if needed • Medically stable requiring minimal monitoring (i.e., blood pressure monitoring) • Oxygen dependent; has own supplies (i.e. O2 concentrator) • Medical conditions controlled by self-administered medications (caution: • refrigeration may not be available at public shelters)			

RESIDENT FACE SHEET

Resident Name:	**Admission Date**:
Date of Birth:	**ALLERGIES:**
Medical Record #:	
Physician:	

WHOM TO NOTIFY WITH EMERGENCIES AND PROBLEMS

Contact	Name	Phone	Alt. Phone
Primary Representative/Contact			
Secondary Contact #1			

Any restrictions on notification:

MENTAL HEALTH STATUS

Cognitive or Psychiatric/Behavioral Disorders: (please list)

FUNCTIONAL STATUS

Ambulation	☐ Independent	**Incontinent**	**Self Feeding**	**Bathing**	**Other**
	☐ Independent, Assisted: Cane, Walker, Wheelchair	Urine ☐	Supervision ☐	Supervision ☐	☐
	☐ Confined to Bed or Chair	Stool ☐	Assisted ☐	Assisted ☐	☐

TREATMENT STATUS

☐	**Special Diet**	☐	Dysphagia	☐	Mech Soft	☐	Fluid restrictions
☐	**Infection**	☐	Contact precautions	☐	Respiratory Precautions	**Other special care needs:**	

CODE STATUS:

RESIDENT EVACUATION CHECKLIST	
Check & Initial	**IMPORTANT ITEMS**
☐	FACE SHEET WITH CURRENT EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION
☐	HISTORY AND PHYSICAL
☐	MEDICATION AND TREATMENT ADMINISTRATION RECORD
☐	ADVANCE DIRECTIVE/PREFERRED INTENSITY OF CARE
☐	CARE PLAN AND DISCHARGE NOTE
☐	DISASTER ID TAG WITH PICTURE, ID INFO, AND MEDICAL ALERTS
☐	MEDICATIONS
☐	ESSENTIAL MEDICAL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT (E.G. TRACHEOTOMY, COLOSTOMY, O2, GLUCOSE MONITORING)
☐	NUTRITIONAL SUPPLIES OF SPECIAL DIET
☐	WHEELCHAIR/WALKER
☐	DENTURES/EYE GLASSES/HEARING AIDS/PROSTHESIS
☐	CHANGE(S) OF CLOTHING IN BAG LABELED WITH CLIENT'S NAME
☐	ACTIVITY SUPPLIES OF CHOICE (RESIDENT'S PREFERENCE)
☐	INCONTINENCE SUPPLIES
☐	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY):

RESIDENT EVACUATION TRACKING FORM - INDIVIDUAL

NOTE: After completion of form, please make **THREE** copies: ONE for sending facility, ONE for EMS, and ONE for receiving facility.

Sending Facility:

_____

Receiving Facility:

_____

Patient Name: (PRINT)

_____

Date of Birth: ____ /____/____ **Gender:** Male Female

Transferring Facility Medical Record Number:

_____

Triage tag number (if used): _____

Transport Method: Ambulatory **|** Wheelchair **|** Basic Life Support **|** Advanced Life Support

Emergency Contact: _____ **Telephone #**_____

Notified of Transfer? YES NO

Attending Physician: _____ **Notified of Transfer:** YES NO

Primary Diagnosis:

_____

_____

_____

_____

RESIDENT EVACUATION TRACKING FORM - INDIVIDUAL

NOTE: After completion of form, please make **THREE** copies: ONE for sending facility, ONE for EMS, and ONE for receiving facility.

Do Not Resuscitate:	Yes (attach copy)	NO
Advanced Directives:	Yes (attach copy)	NO
Healthcare Proxy:	Yes (attach copy)	NO

Sent with patient:	Face sheet	YES	NO
	Patient identification	YES	NO
	Medication list/administration record	YES	NO
	Physicians orders	YES	NO

Date transferred: _____ Time of departure: _____

Time of arrival at receiving facility: _____

Equipment owned by sending facility accompanying patient during transport:

_____

COMMENTS:

MASTER RESIDENT EVACUATION TRACKING LOG | NHICS 255						
INCIDENT NAME				**OPERATIONAL PERIOD** **DATE:** **FROM:** **TO:** **TIME:** **FROM:** **TO:**		
RESIDENT EVACUATION INFORMATION						
RESIDENT			**MEDICAL RECORD**		**MED RECORD SENT**	☐ YES ☐ NO
DISPOSITION	**MODE OF TRANSPORT**	**ACCEPTING FACILITY NAME & CONTACT INFO**	**TIME FACILITY CONTACTED & REPORT GIVEN**	**TRANSFER INITIATED** (TIME/ TRANSPORT CO.)	**MEDICATION SENT**	☐ YES ☐ NO
					MD/FAMILY NOTIFIED	☐ YES ☐ NO
☐ HOME ☐ FACILITY TRANSFER ☐ TEMP. SHELTER					**ARRIVAL CONFIRMED**	☐ YES ☐ NO
RESIDENT			**MEDICAL RECORD**		**MED RECORD SENT**	☐ YES ☐ NO
DISPOSITION	**MODE OF TRANSPORT**	**ACCEPTING FACILITY NAME & CONTACT INFO**	**TIME FACILITY CONTACTED & REPORT GIVEN**	**TRANSFER INITIATED** (TIME/ TRANSPORT CO.)	**MEDICATION SENT**	☐ YES ☐ NO
					MD/FAMILY NOTIFIED	☐ YES ☐ NO
☐ HOME ☐ FACILITY TRANSFER ☐ TEMP. SHELTER					**ARRIVAL CONFIRMED**	☐ YES ☐ NO
RESIDENT			**MEDICAL RECORD**		**MED RECORD SENT**	☐ YES ☐ NO
DISPOSITION	**MODE OF TRANSPORT**	**ACCEPTING FACILITY NAME & CONTACT INFO**	**TIME FACILITY CONTACTED & REPORT GIVEN**	**TRANSFER INITIATED** (TIME/ TRANSPORT CO.)	**MEDICATION SENT**	☐ YES ☐ NO
					MD/FAMILY NOTIFIED	☐ YES ☐ NO
☐ HOME ☐ FACILITY TRANSFER ☐ TEMP. SHELTER					**ARRIVAL CONFIRMED**	☐ YES ☐ NO
PREPARED BY	**PRINT NAME:** _____ **SIGNATURE:** _____ **DATE/TIME:** _____ **FACILITY:** _____					

ON-DUTY STAFF EVACUATION TRACKING LOG

STAFF NAME	DESTINATION	DATE & TIME DEPARTED	ARRIVAL CONFIRMED

PERSONNEL TRACKING FORM								
4. INCIDENT NAME					**5. OPERATIONAL PERIOD**			
					DATE: **FROM:** **TO:** **TIME:** **FROM:** **TO:**			
6. TIME RECORD								
#	**EMPLOYEE (E)/ VOLUNTEER (V) NAME** (PRINT)	**E/V**	**EMPLOYEE NUMBER**	**NHICS ASSIGNMENT**	**DATE/TIME IN**	**DATE/TIME OUT**	**TOTAL HOURS**	**SIGNATURE** (TO VERIFY TIMES)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

* MAY BE USUAL NURSING HOME VOLUNTEERS OR APPROVED VOLUNTEERS FROM COMMUNITY

7. PREPARED BY	**PRINT NAME:** _____ **SIGNATURE:** _____ **DATE/TIME:** _____ **FACILITY:** _____

FACILITY EVACUATION MAPS

<INSERT MAPS OF EVACUATION ROUTES OUT OF BUILDING>

RETURN TO FACILITY

AUTHORITY TO CALL FOR RE-ENTRY

Following an emergency evacuation, re-entry into our facility must be preceded by the approval of appropriate jurisdictional authorities (local, county, state, etc.), including the State Survey agency. The CEO/Chief Administrator or designee notifies appropriate authorities to request approval for re-entry once it is deemed safe. In addition to local and state authorities, notify personnel and partner agencies regarding return to normal operations, which may include:

- <Enter name of facility ownership/corporate entity>
- Police Department
- Fire Department
- Emergency Management Agency
- Vendors
- Insurance Agent
- Other relevant agencies that provide clearance
- Notify residents, Medical Director, all attending physicians, families, and responsible parties of re-entry.
- Notify California Long Term Care Ombudsman of re-entry.
- Implement a return to normal process that provides for a gradual and safe return to normal operations.

POST EVACUATION RETURN TRANSPORTATION

Following a disaster, transportation resources are likely to be in high demand and may be difficult to find. Drivers may be limited or unavailable and the entire community may be competing for the same resources, including fuel and specialized vehicles for transporting persons who are frail or have disabilities. This demand will likely outpace resources.

Prior to an emergency, the local emergency management officials will be made aware of the type of transportation likely to be needed by facility residents so that they can receive the appropriate priority when assistance is needed with transport services. Agreements will be in place with public and private transportation agencies, ambulance services, wheelchair accessible services and other transportation options in the community, including family and volunteers.

Return transportation will be arranged by the facility in collaboration with the local EMS and/or emergency management agency. The post-evacuation return to the facility may need to occur in shifts over days or weeks.

RETURN TO FACILITY (CONT)

The CEO/Chief Administrator or his/her designee is responsible for determining the order in which residents are returned to the facility. The NHICS 254: Master Emergency Admit Tracking Form (See Appendix K) or the hosting facility's equivalent forms will be completed and returned with the resident.

POST DISASTER PROCEDURES FOR THE FACILITY

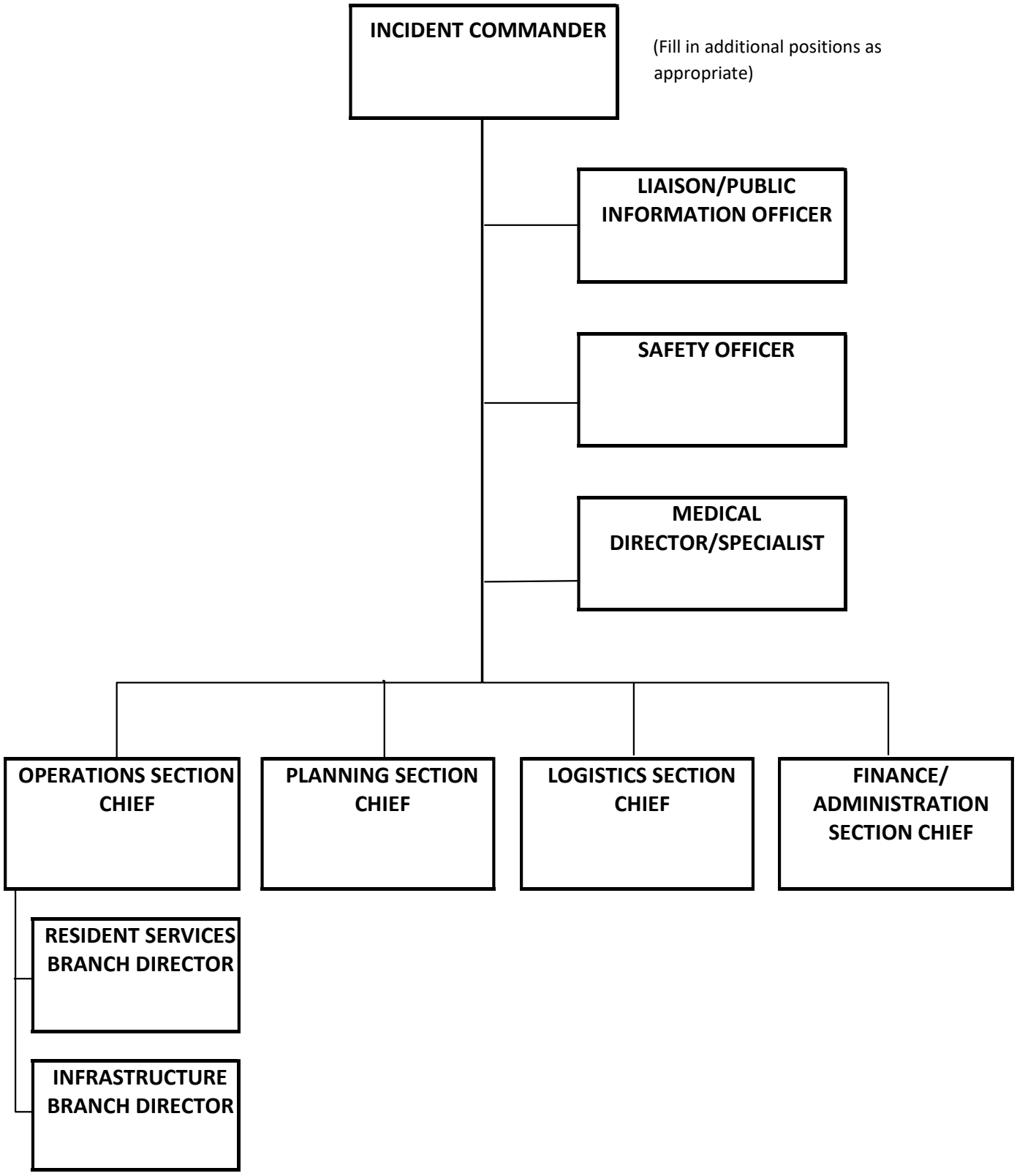
The Incident Management Team (IMT) may continue during the recovery phase to determine priorities for resuming operations, including:

- Physically secure the property.
- Conduct Damage Assessment for residents and the facility and reporting using NHICS 251: Facility System Status Report (See Appendix R).
- Protect undamaged property. Close building openings. Remove smoke, water, and debris. Protect equipment against moisture.
- Restore power and ensure all equipment is functioning properly.
- Separate damaged repairable property from destroyed property. Keep damaged property on hand until insurance adjuster has visited the property.
- Report claim to insurance carrier.
- Take an inventory of damaged goods. (This is usually done with the insurance adjuster).

APPENDIX M: INCIDENT ACTION PLAN QUICK START

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN QUICK START | NHICS 200				
INCIDENT NAME		OPERATIONAL PERIOD		
		DATE:	FROM:	TO:
		TIME:	FROM:	TO:
SITUATION SUMMARY				
WEATHER/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS FOR PERIOD (INCLUDES AS APPROPRIATE: FORECAST, DAYLIGHT)				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

IAP (CONT) CURRENT ORGANIZATION – THE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM CHART



IAP (CONT) INCIDENT OBJECTIVES			
6a. OBJECTIVES	**6b. STRATEGIES/ TACTICS**	**6c. RESOURCES REQUIRED**	**6d. ASSIGNED TO**

HEALTH AND SAFETY BRIEFING: IDENTIFY POTENTIAL INCIDENT HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARDS AND DEVELOP NECESSARY MEASURES (REMOVE HAZARD, PROVIDE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, WARN PEOPLE OF THE HAZARD) TO PROTECT RESPONDERS FROM THOSE HAZARDS

1.

2.

3.

4.

ATTACHMENTS (MARK IF EXTRA DOCUMENTATION IS ATTACHED)

- ☐ NHICS 251: FACILITY SYSTEM STATUS REPORT
- ☐ NHICS 254: EMERGENCY ADMIT TRACKING
- ☐ NHICS 255: MASTER RESIDENT EVACUATION TRACKING
- ☐ NHICS 215A: INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP) SAFETY ANALYSIS
- ☐ TRAFFIC PLAN
- ☐ INCIDENT MAP
- ☐ OTHER: _____

PREPARED BY

PRINT NAME: _____ **SIGNATURE:** _____

DATE/TIME: _____ **FACILITY:** _____

APPENDIX N: HAZARD VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FORM

Hazard Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation

A thorough Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA) is used to help determine what events or incidents may negatively impact its operations. While it is impossible to forecast every potential threat, it is important to identify as many potential threats as possible to adequately anticipate and prepare to manage a crisis or disaster situation.

The Hazard Vulnerability Assessment was developed by the American Society of Healthcare Engineering (ASHE) of the American Hospital Association (©2001). The HVA utilizes a rating system for the probability, risk, and preparedness for various hazards and situations.

Assumptions

For the purpose of this Emergency Operations Plan, it is assumed that the following threats may potentially impact all facilities:

- Fire/Explosion
- Flood
- Bomb Threat
- Severe Weather
- Power Failure/Utility Disruption
- Workplace Violence/Security Threat
- Law Enforcement Activity
- Missing Resident
- Internal Hazardous Materials Spill/Leak
- Pandemic Episode
- Unknown Acts of Terrorism

Unique Threats

Based on the facility's geographic location, past history, proximity to other structures and operations, proximity to transportation corridors, as well as other unique factors, it is essential to identify all threats that can potentially impact the facility. A risk assessment tool is used to determine hazards and vulnerabilities for its County and surrounding areas.

The County Emergency Management Director should be contacted for guidance and assistance in determining the hazards and vulnerabilities for the facility.

The following is a tool that will aid in completing the Hazard Vulnerability Assessment, as it takes into consideration the proximity of the facility location. (The bolded terms in the Geographic Hazardous Areas column pertain to events that could potentially pose as dangers, if the hazardous areas are close to the facility.)

HAZARD VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FORM

EVENT	PROBABILITY	RISK	PREPAREDNESS	TOTAL
		5=LIFE THREAT		**Probability x Risk x Preparedness = Score** **Focus on top 3-5 hazards with the highest scores**
	3=HIGH	4=HEALTH/SAFETY	3=POOR	
	2=MEDIUM	3=HIGH DISRUPTION	2=FAIR	
	1=LOW	2=MODERATE DISRUPTION	1=GOOD	
	0=NONE	1=LOW DISRUPTION 0= NO DISRUPTION	N/A= NOT APPLICABLE	
NATURAL EVENTS				
Hurricane Winds				
Tornado				
Severe thunderstorm				
Snow fall				
Blizzard				
Ice storm				
Earthquake				
Temperature extremes				
Drought				
Flood, external				

HVA (CONT) EVENT	PROBABILITY	RISK	PREPAREDNESS	TOTAL
Wild fire				
Landslide				
Epidemic/pandemic				
Dam failure				
Explosion/munitions				
Nuclear power plant incident				
Other				
HUMAN EVENTS				
Elopement				
Work place violence				
Security threat				
Hazmat exposure, external				
Terrorism, chemical				
Terrorism, biological				
Hostage situation				

HVA (CONT) EVENT	PROBABILITY	RISK	PREPAREDNESS	TOTAL
Civil disturbance/ community violence				
Labor action				
Bomb threat				
OTHER EVENTS				
Fire, internal				
Electrical failure				
Generator failure				
Transportation failure				
Fuel shortage				
Natural gas failure				
Water failure				
Sewer failure				
Steam failure				
Fire alarm failure				
Communications failure				
Medical gas failure				

HVA (CONT) EVENT	PROBABILITY	RISK	PREPAREDNESS	TOTAL
Medical vacuum failure				
HVAC failure				
Info. Systems failure				
Flood, internal				
Hazmat exposure, internal				
Unavailability of supplies				
Structural damage				
Other:				

TOP FIVE HAZARDS:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

HAZARD VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FORM (C0NT)		
Geographic Hazardous Areas	**Proximity to Facility:**	**Potential Hazard (Y/N)**
Busy Roadways—**Elopement, Haz Mat**		
Wooded Areas—**Elopement, Fire**		
Bodies of Water—**Elopement**		
Designated Truck Routes—**Haz Mat**		
Railroad—**Elopement, Haz Mat**		
Airport—**Terrorism Target, Mass Casualty**		
Dam—**Terrorism Target Mass Casualty**		
Military Bases/Installations—**Explosion, Haz-Mat, Terrorism Target**		
Pipelines—**Explosion, Haz Mat**		
Gas Stations—**Explosion, Haz Mat**		
Industrial Areas/Distribution Centers/Trucking Terminals—**Explosion, Haz Mat**		
Chemical Plants—**Explosion, Haz Mat, Terrorism Target, Mass Casualty**		
Nuclear Plants—**Explosion, Haz Mat, Terrorism Target, Mass Casualty**		
Bulk Fuel Storage/Tank Farms (Oil, Gasoline, Propane, Natural Gas, etc,)—**Explosion, Haz Mat, Terrorism Target, Mass Casualty**		
Refineries—**Explosion, Haz Mat, Terrorism Target, Mass Casualty**		
Sewage Treatment Plants—**Haz Mat, Terrorism Target, Mass Casualty**		
Agricultural Processing Plants/Storage Facilities (Grain Silos)—**Haz Mat, Explosion**		
Public Swimming Pools—**Elopement, Haz Mat**		
Schools—**Law Enforcement Activity**		
Jails/Prisons—**Civil Unrest, Law Enforcement Activity**		
Any Immediately Adjacent Operation posing a threat		
Any Operation in the general area posing a threat		

APPENDIX O: HANDLING OF REMAINS

ASSUMPTIONS

It is likely that fatalities will occur during a major disaster, e.g., an influenza pandemic.

Communications and transportation may be disrupted. The Coroner's Division may not be able to provide assistance for many days following a major incident, or may lack resources to address a prolonged response such as an influenza pandemic.

In extreme circumstances, the public may need to take action to ensure the safe handling and storage of decedents until the Coroner or Coroner-designated personnel can respond.

In this situation, the goal of healthcare facilities will be to protect the living and to identify and preserve the remains of those that are deceased.

While waiting for assistance from external partners, the methods for managing remains can be summarized in three short words:

TAG, WRAP AND HOLD

NOTE: When handling decedents, follow appropriate contact precautions for infection control. Always wash hands with antiseptic solution after handling decedents. Water and soap should be used if you do not have any other solutions.

Tag

Before moving the body, write on the ankle tags, toe tags, or body identification form identifying data – in addition keep a written log with this information in a notebook or on a log sheet that should be created as part of fatality planning for your facility:

1. Name (if known) – Document briefly how or who provided the ID (including that individual's contact information for any required follow-up)
2. Sex
3. Race
4. Approximate age
5. Location where the individual died
6. Number: Assign each body a unique number
7. Initials/signature of person tagging/logging in the body

NOTE: The same protocol should be applied for human body parts / tissue - DO NOT COMINGLE TISSUE OR BODY PARTS.

HANDLING OF REMAINS (CONT)

Wrap

The procedure for wrapping includes:

1. Place plastic under decedent
2. Wrap decedent in plastic
3. Wrap decedent with sheet, and tie ends
4. Tie ropes around decedent to secure limbs
5. Attach an identification tag

Hold

Identify a cool, private and if possible well-ventilated area to use as a temporary morgue. Put signs up to alert staff and visitors that this area is restricted except for authorized personnel.

APPENDIX P: Communication Plan for Associates and Non-Associate

Communities will utilize the OnShift Software to inform all associates as well as designated state agencies, hospitals, local ombudsman offices, local departments of health, other entities for which the community may have a transfer agreement in-place in the event evacuation and any other required entity their state mandates to be notified in the event of a disaster or a need for evacuation. The community is to contact OnShift directly to assist in the input of any non-Watermark Associate contact for purposes of communication in an evacuation or disaster.

APPENDIX Q: SITE MAP WITH FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

<INSERT MAP WITH SUPPRESSION EQUIPMENT MARKED>

APPENDIX R: STAFF RECALL SURVEY LOG

The protocol for contacting staff in the event of a disaster/emergency may call for additional staff resources. Call lists include 24-hour contact information for all key staff including home telephones, mobile devices, and email.

A list of staff telephone numbers for emergency contact is located at <insert location>.

During an emergency, <insert name/position> is responsible for contacting staff to report for duty. The backup/alternate contact is: <insert name/position>.

Instructions: List all department staff members and responses received.

NAME	POSITION	**RESPONSE** (coming in, not home, left message, etc.)	EXPECTED ARRIVAL TIME

APPENDIX S: FACILITY SYSTEMS STATUS REPORT

SYSTEM STATUS REPORT | NHICS 251			
INCIDENT NAME		OPERATIONAL PERIOD DATE: FROM: TO: TIME: FROM: TO:	
SYSTEM	STATUS	COMMENTS (If not fully functional, give location, reason, and estimated time/resources for necessary repair. Identify who reported or inspected)	
COMMUNICATIONS			
FAX	☐ FULLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ NONFUNCTIONAL ☐ NA		
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM (EMAIL/REGISTRATION/ PATIENT RECORDS/TIME CARD SYSTEM)	☐ FULLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ NONFUNCTIONAL ☐ NA		
NURSE CALL SYSTEM	☐ FULLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ NONFUNCTIONAL ☐ NA		
PAGING – PUBLIC ADDRESS	☐ FULLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ NONFUNCTIONAL ☐ NA		
TELEPHONE SYSTEM	☐ FULLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ NONFUNCTIONAL ☐ NA		
TELEPHONE SYSTEM – CELL	☐ FULLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ NONFUNCTIONAL ☐ NA		
VIDEO-TELEVISION-INTERNET-CABLE	☐ FULLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL ☐ NONFUNCTIONAL ☐ NA		

		SYSTEMS STATUS REPORT (CONT)
OTHER (SATELLITE PHONES, RADIO EQUIPMENT, ETC)	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL**	
INFRASTRUCTURE		
SYSTEM	**STATUS**	**COMMENTS**
CAMPUS ACCESS (ROADWAYS, BRIDGES, SIDEWALKS)	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
FOOD PREPARATION EQUIPMENT	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
ICE MACHINES	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
LAUNDRY/LINEN SERVICE EQUIPMENT	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS (BUILDING INTEGRITY)	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
OTHER	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	

SYSTEMS STATUS REPORT (CONT)

RESIDENT CARE		
SYSTEM	**STATUS**	**COMMENTS**
PHARMACY SERVICES	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
DIETARY SERVICES	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
ISOLATION ROOMS (POSITIVE/NEGATIVE AIR)	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
OTHER	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
SECURITY SYSTEM		
SYSTEM	**STATUS**	**COMMENTS**
DOOR LOCKDOWN SYSTEMS	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
CAMPUS SECURITY (LIGHTING, TRAFFIC CONTROLS)	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	

OTHER	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	***SYSTEMS STATUS REPORT (CONT)***
UTILITIES, EXTERNAL SYSTEM		
SYSTEM	**STATUS**	**COMMENTS**
ELECTRICAL POWER-PRIMARY SERVICE	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
SANITATION SYSTEMS	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
WATER	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
NATURAL GAS	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
OTHER	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
UTILITIES, INTERNAL SYSTEM		
SYSTEM	**STATUS**	**COMMENTS**
AIR COMPRESSOR	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
ELECTRICAL POWER, BACKUP GENERATOR	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	

		SYSTEMS STATUS REPORT (CONT)
FUEL STORAGE	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
UTILITIES, INTERNAL SYSTEM		
SYSTEM	**STATUS**	**COMMENTS**
ELEVATOR/ESCALATORS	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
HEATING, VENTILATION, AND AIR CONDITIONING (HVAC)	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
OXYGEN	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	(NOTE BULK, H-TANKS, RESERVE SUPPLY STATUS)
PNEUMATIC TUBE	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
STEAM BOILER	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
SUMP PUMP	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	

WELL WATER SYSTEM	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	***SYSTEMS STATUS REPORT (CONT)***
VACCUM (FOR PATIENT USE)	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
UTILITIES, INTERNAL SYSTEM		
SYSTEM	**STATUS**	**COMMENTS**
WATER HEATER AND CIRCULATORS	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
EXTERNAL LIGHTING	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
EXTERNAL STORAGE (EQUIPMENT)	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
EXTERNAL STORAGE (VEHICLES)	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
PARKING LOTS	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	(POWER, PANIC ALARMS, ACCESS, EGRESS, LIGHTING)
OTHER	☐ **FULLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **PARTIALLY FUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NONFUNCTIONAL** ☐ **NA**	
8. REMARKS (CRACKED WALLS, BROKEN GLASS, FALLING LIGHT FIXTURES, ETC.)		

SYSTEMS STATUS REPORT (CONT)				
9. PREPARED BY	**PRINT NAME:**	_____	**SIGNATURE:**	_____
	DATE/TIME:	_____	**FACILITY:**	_____

APPENDIX T: LOCAL RESPONSE FORMS

<INSERT FORMS OR PROTOCOLS THAT YOUR LOCAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE AUTHORITIES HAVE PROVIDED FOR YOUR USE>

APPENDIX U: LOSS OF FIRE/LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS

In the event of a disruption to our facility's fire and life safety systems (e.g. fire alarms, sprinklers, fire door) or a commercial electricity with a concurrent generator failure, we will immediately reduce the risk to resident safety through the following actions:

<Insert fire life safety policies and procedures here (e.g. fire watch, battery backup for medical devices, etc.) here or reference where these are located.>

Also see Power Outage, Evacuation, and Subsistence Needs P&Ps.

DRAFT

Wildfire Evacuation Plan

El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project

JUNE 2024
PTS #666165

Prepared for:

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C Modeling Results

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CHP	California Highway Patrol
City	City of San Diego
County	County of San Diego
DAS	Department of Animal Services
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EOP	Emergency Operations Procedures
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
IC	Incident Command
IFTSA	International Fire Service Training Association
NIMS	National Incident Command System
NWFCG	National Wildland Fire Coordinating Groups
OA EOP	Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan
OES	Office of Emergency Services
Project	El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments
SDFRD	San Diego Fire-Rescue Department
SDCFA	San Diego County Fire Authority
SDSD	San Diego Sheriff's Department
SEMS	State Emergency Management System
TRA	Temporary Refuge Area
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

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Quick Reference - Wildfire Preparedness

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

Figure 1 displays the Project's location and Figure 2 is the Project site land use plan. The Project's emergency evacuation routes for occupants (e.g., employees, residents, and guests) are detailed below and in Figure 3 and discussed in Section 4[1]. Occupants should know available routes, stay informed, and follow directions provided by law enforcement or fire agencies, news media, and other credible sources. Do not rely on navigation apps that may inadvertently lead persons toward the approaching wildfire.

Nearest Medical Facilities

Hospitals:

Scripps Memorial Hospital, Encinitas
354 Santa Fe Drive
Encinitas, California 92024

Directions:
Head north on El Camino Real
Turn left onto Via Del La Valle
Turn right to merge onto I-5 North
Exit Santa Fe Drive
Turn left onto Santa Fe Drive
Hospital is approximately ¼ mile on the right

Scripps Memorial Hospital, La Jolla
9888 Genesee Ave
San Diego, California 92037

Directions:
Head south on El Camino Real
Turn right onto Del Mar Height Road
Turn right to take ramp for I-5 S
Exit Genesee Avenue
Turn left onto Genesee Avenue
Hospital is approximately ½ mile on the right

Urgent Care Facilities:

Perlman Clinic Del Mar
12843 El Camino Real, Suite 203
San Diego, California 92130

Perlman Clinic Solana Beach
380 Stevens Ave Unit 310,
Solana Beach, California 92075

MD Today Urgent Care – Carmel Valley
3830 Valley Center Drive, Suite 702
San Diego, California 92130

Emergency and Disaster Plan

As a State-licensed Residential Care Facility for the Elderly, the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility has an Emergency and Disaster Plan as required by State law[2], which includes evacuation procedures, including an

1 Directions of travel and use of routes noted here will be controlled by Emergency Personnel in the event of a wildfire based upon location of emergency and conditions such as weather, fire movement, and evacuation conditions.
2 Health & Safety Code section 1569.695 (amended effective Jan., 1, 2019)

identified assembly point or points, plans for the facility to be self-reliant for a period of not less than 72 hours following an emergency or disaster, including a plan and supplies to provide utilities during an outage if the facility plans to shelter in place, transportation needs and evacuation procedures, communication procedures, information required to be readily available to staff during an emergency and more.

The El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility is required to train all staff members on the plan upon hire and annually thereafter, conduct a drill at least quarterly for each shift and review the plan annually and make updates as necessary. The plan is required to be submitted with the facility's initial license application. The State Community Care Licensing Division shall confirm during annual licensing visits that the emergency and disaster plan is on file at the facility and includes all required content.

SOURCE: Esri 2024, Sand Diego County 2024

DUDEK

0 500 1,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Wildfire Evacuation Plan

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SOURCE: Esri 2024, San Diego County 2024

DUDEK

0 130 260 Feet

FIGURE 2

Project Site

El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Wildfire Evacuation Plan

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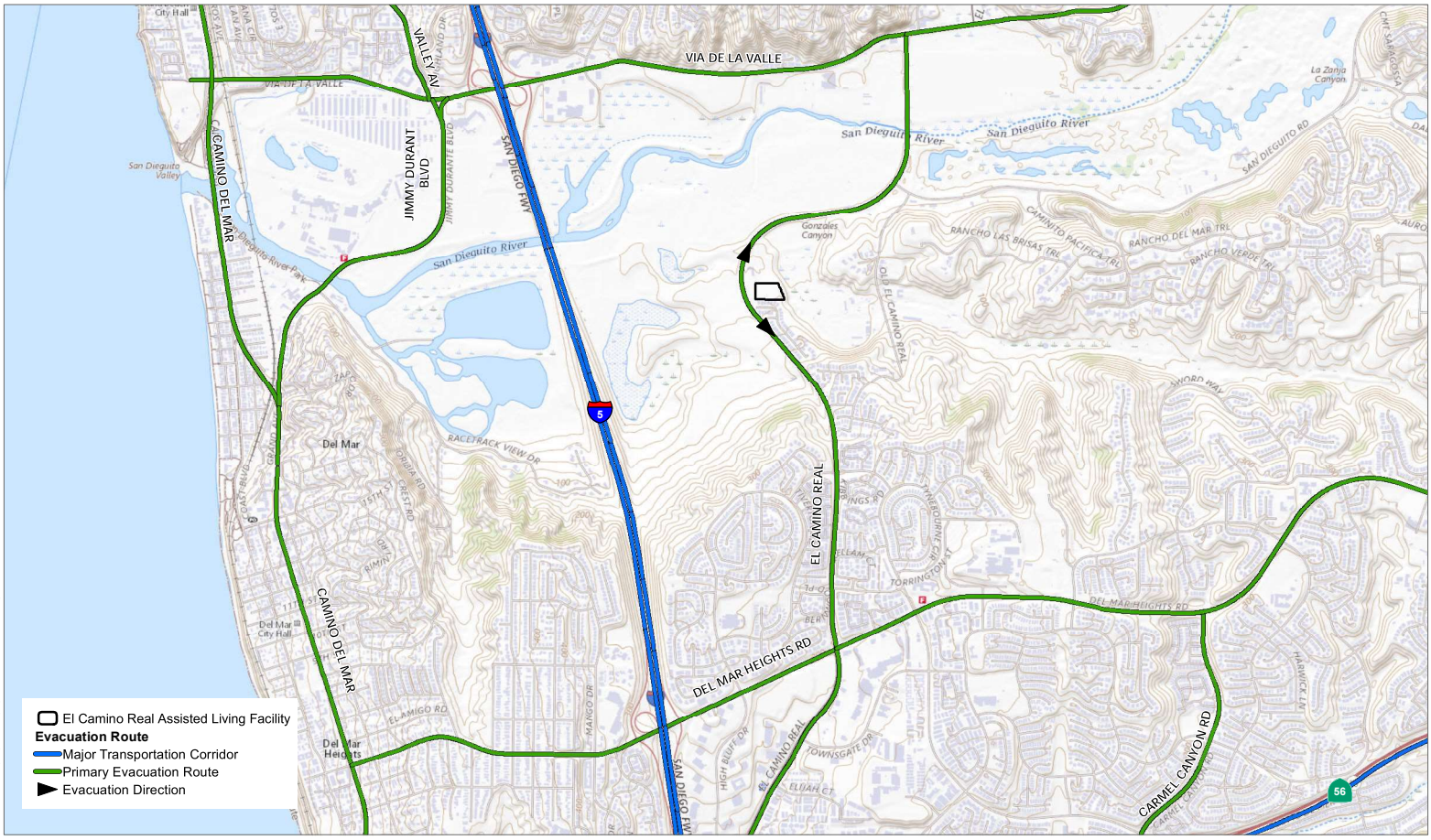

SOURCE: BASEMAP- ESRI MAPPING SERVICE

DUDEK

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE 3

Evacuation Routes

El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Wildfire Evacuation Plan

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Register to Receive Emergency Alerts

The City of San Diego (City) utilizes Alert San Diego for its Community Emergency Notification System. Alert San Diego is a countywide standard system that is managed as a regional asset by the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services. In the event of a wildfire within the City limits, the Incident Command (IC) or other City departments will contact the Police Department Communications Division. The communications center has the responsibility to request activation of the Alert San Diego system and release an emergency notification (San Diego 2018) to affected population. Therefore, the Fire Safety Coordinator(s) of the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility will register their land lines, mobile phone numbers and email addresses with Reverse 9-1-1, Alert San Diego system (http://www.readysandiego.org/AlertSanDiego/) in order to receive emergency evacuation instructions.

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

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

City of San Diego

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

San Diego Police Department

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

San Diego Fire-Rescue Department

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

County of San Diego

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

County of San Diego Sheriff's Department

- Twitter: https://twitter.com/SDSheriff

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

San Diego County Fire Department

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

Get Involved in Community Readiness

Given the nature of the Project, employees of the Assisted Living Facility will form a volunteer Neighborhood Emergency Response Team with Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) experience (https://www.sandiego.gov/fire/services/cert). During the 2nd Quarter, the Project's Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will organize annual evacuation public outreach, engage directly with organizations such as Fire Safe Council of San Diego County, as well as maintain a fire safe page on the Assisted Living Facilities website, including this Wildfire Evacuation Plan (WEP) and links to important citizen preparedness information. This information will be made available to all occupants of the Project, including how to register for emergency alerts, including notifying the County OEM and Health and Human Services of reasonable disability accommodations to the format of their notification Accessible Alert San Diego, CERT programs, or other) to meet their special needs, transportation or other special requirements can be provided during an emergency evacuation.

This WEP is prepared specifically for the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project and focuses on wildland fire evacuations, although many of the concepts and protocols will be applicable to other emergency situations. Ultimately, this WEP should be used by occupants for awareness of evacuation approaches during wildfires and other similar emergencies. It is important for occupants to understand the importance of being prepared, so if/when the time comes where evacuation is necessary, they will be able to calmly implement their evacuation plan. Some actions facility management will do in advance include:

- Follow the "Ready, Set, Go!" model developed for wildfire evacuations.
  - Create an evacuation plan, and share it with all members of the facility. Here, the Assisted Living Facility is required by State law to have an emergency and disaster plan that includes evacuation procedures, and to train all facility staff on the plan.
  - Know the available routes, stay informed and follow directions provided by credible sources. Here, the Assisted Living Facility Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will register their landlines, cell phones and emails with the Reverse 9-1-1, Alert San Diego system in order to receive timely and accurate instructions from official sources coordinating mass evacuations.
  - Do not rely on navigation apps that may inadvertently lead you toward an approaching fire. Here, the Assisted Living Facility Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will register their landlines, cell phones and emails with the Reverse 9-1-1, Alert San Diego system in order to receive timely and accurate instructions from official sources coordinating mass evacuations.
  - Create a car emergency kit, including cell phone charger, flashlight, jumper cables, water, and food. Here, the Assisted Living Facility on-site vehicles will be equipped with these emergency kits.
  - Gather important paperwork, including birth and marriage certificates, account documents, passports, Social Security cards, and any other important family photos or irreplaceable items and documents. Here, the Assisted Living Facilities have the important paperwork and medical charts in the patient files that will be transported during an evacuation.

- As time allows, make sure to secure your home by locking all doors and windows, and unplugging electrical equipment, such as appliances and electronics. Here, the Assisted Living Facility has procedures for locking down and managing power supply in its emergency response plan.

Sample emergency preparedness resources available to the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility occupants are provided in Appendix A (Occupant "Ready, Set, Go!" Wildland Fire Action Plan) and Appendices B-1 through B-4 (Family Disaster Checklists and Communications Plans), and occupants are encouraged to become familiar with the concepts detailed at the following websites:

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

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

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

   https://www.ready.gov/hazardous-materials-incidents
4. Building a disaster kit:

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

   https://www.ready.gov/make-a-plan
6. Family Communication Plan:

   https://www.ready.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/ready_family-communications-plan_kids.pdf

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1 Introduction

This Wildfire Evacuation Plan (WEP) was prepared based on guidance from the City of San Diego EOP (City of San Diego 2018), the County of San Diego OA EOP including Annex Q- Evacuation (County of San Diego 2022), and the State Community Care Licensing Division's Emergency & Disaster Plan requirements pursuant to Health & Safety Codee 1569.695. The format and content of this report is consistent with the recommendations of the Evacuation Annex. A complete copy of the City's EOP and County's OA EOP can be downloaded here:

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

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

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

This WEP will outline strategies, procedures, recommendations, and organizational structures that can be used to implement a coordinated evacuation effort in the case of a wildfire emergency effecting the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project. It is noted, that the on-set of a wildfire or other emergency is generally unplanned and often, occupants and visitors will be faced with decisions that need to be made quickly and determined by on-scene first responders or by a collaboration between first responders and designated emergency response teams. Therefore, this WEP is to be considered a tool that supports existing pre-plans and provides for occupants who are familiar with the evacuation protocol but is subservient to emergency event-specific directives provided by agencies managing the event.

1.1 Project Description

The Project consists of a 105,568 square-foot Assisted Living Facility for the elderly with 87 assisted living units, 18 memory care units, and associated common facilities (dining room, kitchen, spa, pool, fitness center, etc.). The facility includes a parking lot, sidewalks, patios, and landscaping around the structure. The facility is located on the western portion of an approximately 3.96-acre parcel located at 13860 El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility (APN 304-650-37-00) (Figure 3). The site is within the Coastal Overlay Zone within a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) and designated as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ).

1.2 Applicable Regulations, Standards and Planning Tools

1.2.1 Federal

1.2.1.1 Disaster Mitigation Act

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

1.2.1.2 National Incident Management System (NIMS)

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

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

1.2.1.3 Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act

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

1.2.2 State

1.2.2.1 Fire Hazard Severity Zones

To assist each fire agency in addressing its responsibility area, California Department of Forestry and Fire (CAL FIRE) uses a severity classification system to identify areas or zones of severity for fire hazards within the state. CAL FIRE is required to map these zones for State Responsibility Areas and identify VHFHSZ for Local Responsibility Areas. The El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility is located within a LRA and designated a VHFHSZ.

1.2.2.2 California Wildland-Urban Interface Code

On September 20, 2005, the California Building Standards Commission approved the Office of the State Fire Marshal's emergency regulations amending the California Building Code (CBC) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 24, Part 2). Section 701A of the CBC includes regulations addressing materials and construction methods for exterior wildfire exposure and applies to new buildings located in State Responsibility Areas or Very

High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ/HFHSZs) in Local Response Areas (LRAs). The El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility is located in an LRA within a VHFHSZ and complies with the requirements of CBC Section 107A.

1.2.2.3 California Fire Code

The 2016 California Fire Code (CCR Title 24, Part 9) establishes regulations to safeguard against the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings, structures, and premises. The Fire Code also establishes requirements intended to provide safety for and assistance to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. The provisions of the Fire Code apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure throughout California. The Fire Code includes regulations regarding fire-resistance-rated construction, fire protection systems such as alarm and sprinkler systems, fire services features such as fire apparatus access roads, means of egress, fire safety during construction and demolition, and wildland-urban interface areas. The City has adopted the 2022 California Fire Code as Chapter 5, Article 11, Division 1 of the City's Municipal Code (SDMC), including appendices addressing fire-flow requirements for buildings.

1.2.2.4 California Emergency Services Act

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

1.2.2.5 California Office of Emergency Services

The California Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for the coordination of overall state agency response to disasters. Assuring the state's readiness to respond to, recover from all hazards and assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

1.2.2.5.1 Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

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

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

1.2.2.5.2 California Health and Safety Code

As a State-licensed Residential Care Facility for the Elderly, the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility has an Emergency and Disaster Plan as required by State law[3], which includes evacuation procedures, including:

- Attachment 1 of the Emergency and Disaster Plan – All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual for the El Camino Assisted Living Facility
- An identified assembly point or points
- Plans for the facility to be self-reliant for a period of not less than 72 hours following an emergency or disaster, including a plan and supplies to provide utilities during an outage if the facility plans to shelter in place
- Transportation needs and evacuation procedures
- Communication procedures
- Information required to be readily available to staff during an emergency, and more.

The facility is required to train all staff members on the plan upon hire and annually thereafter, conduct a drill at least quarterly for each shift and review the plan annually and make updates as necessary. The facility is required to submit the plan with its initial license application. The State Community Care Licensing Division shall confirm during annual licensing visits that the emergency and disaster plan is on file at the facility and includes required content.

NOTE: These requirements were amended effective January 1, 2019, by Assembly Bill 2098, requiring plans to include significantly more detail than required by previous law.

1.2.2.6 Attorney General Guidance

The California Office of the Attorney General issued (October 2022) guidance (Guidance) outlining best practices for analyzing and mitigating wildfire impacts of development projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Guidance is intended to help local governments' evaluation and approval considerations for development projects in fire-prone areas, and to help project design in a way that minimizes wildfire ignition and incorporates emergency access and evacuation measures. Importantly, the Guidance does not impose additional legal requirements on local governments, nor does it alter any applicable laws or regulations.

The Guidance states that evacuation modeling and planning should be required for all projects located in HFHSZ/ VHFHSZ that present an increased risk of ignition and/or evacuation impacts. It further states that local jurisdictions should require evacuation modeling and planning to be developed prior to project approval to provide maximum flexibility in design modifications necessary to address wildfire risks and impacts. The Project is in an area designated as a VHFHSZ within a LRA and is adjacent to open space areas, which is why this WEP was prepared for the Project and includes the analysis of several evacuation scenarios, including existing and with Project conditions.

[3] Health & Safety Code section 1569.695 (amended effective Jan., 1, 2019)

The Guidance further states that evacuation modeling and analysis must augment existing information when necessary to include adequate analysis of the following:

- Evaluation of the capacity of roadways to accommodate project and community evacuation and simultaneous emergency access. Here, existing and future roadway capacities are analyzed in Section 4 of this WEP.
- Assessment of the timing for evacuation. Here, analysis of evacuation timing is detailed in Section 4.1.2 of this WEP.
- Identification of alternative plans for evacuation. Here, alternative plans for evacuation (e.g., shelter-in-place) would be feasible due to the high ignition resistance level of Project structures. See Emergency Response Plan license application.
- Evaluation of the Project's impacts on existing public evacuation plans. Here, existing public evacuation plans do not exist for the area. The Project would utilize primary evacuation routes that would be available to other evacuees. This WEP is based on the City's Emergency Operations Plan, the County's Emergency Operations Plan, including Emergency Support Function 16, Evacuation and Re-entry, and the State Community Care Licensing Division's Emergency & Disaster Plan requirements pursuant to Health & Safety Codee 1569.695.
- Consideration of the adequacy of emergency access, including the Project's proximity to existing fire services and the capacity of existing services. Here, emergency access is provided that is consistent with the fire code requirements for emergency access.
- Traffic modeling to quantify travel times under various likely scenarios. Here, this WEP conducted simulations using Vissim, a micro-level, multimodal traffic flow modeling software used to simulate different traffic conditions. In Vissim simulations, roadway capacity is accounted for through multiple model inputs. The model incorporates roadway features and driver behaviors that impact the actual flow of traffic on a road segment. For instance, it includes elements like posted speed limits and reduced speed zones, which are typically found on curvy road sections and at all points where turns are made. These features cause vehicles to slow down or maintain an appropriate speed in these areas. Reduced speed zones simulate the need for vehicles to decelerate to navigate turns, and when combined with driver behavior, they effectively replicate real-world conditions. For example, when a driver slows down while navigating a curve, the following vehicles must also brake, creating a domino effect typical of evacuation traffic characterized by frequent stop-and-go patterns.
- Each vehicle in the traffic system is individually tracked through the model. Comprehensive measures of effectiveness, such as average vehicle speed and locations of queueing, are collected on every vehicle during each 0.1-second of the simulation.

In consideration of the above, the AG Guidance encourages local jurisdictions to develop thresholds of significance for evacuation times based on community-wide standards. Any conclusion that an increase in evacuation times is a less than significant impact should be based on a threshold of significance that reflects community-wide goals and standards. Thresholds should also consider consistency with an adopted emergency operations or evacuation plan, a safety element updated to integrate wildfire and evacuation concerns, or recommendations developed by CAL FIRE relating to safety of subdivisions. This Project also has the potential to minimize on-road traffic when it is considered necessary and/or safer to temporarily provide refuge on-site in protected structures, which offers a contingency not available to all communities/developments and assists in providing flexibility and options for emergency managers.

At the time this WEP was prepared, there are no established thresholds for evacuation times for this community or any California community to the knowledge of the authors. This is primarily because every location and fire scenario are unique. While it may take one community 20 minutes to evacuate safely, it is not a valid assumption to consider a 3-hour evacuation for another community as unsafe. The 3-hour evacuation can be very safe while the 20-minute evacuation may be unsafe due to the conditions and exposures along the evacuation routes.

Accordingly, as detailed in Section 4, with all other Land Uses in the area evacuating, it is estimated that the Project would take approximately 1 hour and 1 minute to evacuate. Changes in evacuation times are minor for Land Use Areas A through G, with a maximum 8-minute increase in evacuation time with the Project.

1.2.3 Local

1.2.3.1 San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

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

1.2.3.2 San Diego County Emergency Operations Plan

The 2022 San Diego County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) describes a comprehensive emergency management system that provides for a planned response to disaster situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, terrorism, and nuclear-related incidents. It delineates operational concepts relating to various emergency situations, identifies components of the Emergency Management Organization, and describes the overall responsibilities for protecting life and property and providing for the overall well-being of the population. The plan also identifies the sources of outside support that might be provided (through mutual aid and specific statutory authorities) by other jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and the private sector.

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

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

1.2.3.4 County of SD Resilience Review Report: Wildland Fires

Prepared by the Chief Administrative Officer's Resilience Review Working Group, the Resilience Review Report: Wildland Fires provides recommendations for achieving community goals related to actively reducing risk of

wildfire and improving efforts to respond and recover from wildfire events. The Working Group recommends 16 principal objectives divided among three focus areas: pre-fire, response, and recovery.

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

1.2.3.5 City of San Diego Emergency Operations Procedures

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

1.2.3.6 City of San Diego Fire Code

The San Diego Fire Code consists of SDMC Chapter 5, Article 5, Sections 55.0101 through 55.9401, which adopts the 2016 California Fire Code with some modifications, and applicable sections of the CCR. Provisions of the California Fire Code are described under State Regulations, above.

1.2.3.7 City of San Diego Building Regulations

The City's Building Regulations (SDMC Chapter 14, Article 5, Division 1) are intended to regulate the construction of applicable facilities and encompasses (and formally adopts) associated elements of the CBC. Specifically, this includes regulating the "construction, alteration, replacement, repair, maintenance, moving, removal, demolition, occupancy, and use of any privately owned building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures within this jurisdiction, except work located primarily in a public way, public utility towers and poles, mechanical equipment not specifically regulated in the Building Code, and hydraulic flood control structures." The City's Building Regulations also establish acceptable construction materials for development near open space to minimize fire risk through adoption of Chapter 7, "Fire Resistance-Rated Construction," and Chapter 7A, "Materials and Construction Methods for Exterior Wildlife Exposure," of the CBC (SDMC Chapter 14, Article 5, Division 7).

1.2.3.8 City of San Diego Brush Management

The City's Brush Management Regulations (SDMC Section 142.0412) are intended to minimize wildland fire hazards through prevention activities and programs. These regulations require the provision of mandatory setbacks, irrigation systems, regulated planting areas, and plant maintenance in specific zones, and are implemented at the project level through the grading and building permit process.

Brush management is required in all base zones on publicly or privately-owned premises that are within 100 feet of a structure and contain native or naturalized vegetation. The City requires Brush Management Plans for all new development, which are intended to reduce the risk of significant loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. Unless otherwise approved by the City Fire Marshal, the brush management plans for all future development would consist of two separate and distinct zones as follows:

Zone One consists of the area adjacent to structures where flammable materials would be minimized through the use of pavement and/or permanently irrigated ornamental landscape plantings. This zone is not allowed on slopes with a gradient greater than 4:1.

Zone Two consists of the area between Zone One and any area of native or non-irrigated vegetation and consists of thinned native or naturalized vegetation.

2 Background

This El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Wildfire Evacuation Plan (WEP) was prepared based on the City's Emergency Operations Procedures (EOP) (City of San Diego 2018), the County of San Diego Operations Area (OA) EOP., and the State Community Care Licensing Division's Emergency & Disaster Plan requirements pursuant to Health & Safety Codee 1569.695.

To establish a framework for implementing well-coordinated evacuations, the County, like most California emergency operations agencies, has adopted evacuation procedures in accordance with the State of California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Command System (NIMS). Large-scale evacuations are complex, multi-jurisdictional efforts that require coordination between many agencies and organizations. Emergency services and other public safety organizations play key roles in ensuring that an evacuation is effective, efficient, and safe. Evacuation during a wildfire is not necessarily directed by the fire agency, except in specific areas where fire personnel may enact evacuations on-scene. The City's Police Department has primary responsibility for emergency evacuations. These agencies work closely within the Unified IC System, with the City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and County OES. To that end, the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department (SDFRD), San Diego Sheriff's Department (SDSD), Public Works, Planning, Emergency Services Departments, and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), amongst others, have worked as part of a Pre-Fire Mitigation Task Force to address wildland fire evacuation planning for the County of San Diego.

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

Rather than focusing on area-wide evacuation plans, SDFRD and SDSD focus on preparedness and alternative options that are key to successful evacuation. This is because every evacuation scenario will include fluid conditions that require interpretation, fast decision making, and alternatives. Protocols, strategies, and procedures outlined in relevant EOPs are relied on, along with the collective experience of expert first-responders determining how best to use available resources and preserve public safety.

At the time of this WEP's preparation, there is no encompassing area-wide, public emergency evacuation plan available for the San Diego region. This WEP is consistent with the City and County evacuation planning standards and the State Community Care Licensing Division's Emergency & Disaster Plan requirements pursuant to Health & Safety Codee 1569.695. It can be integrated into a regional evacuation plan and other pre-plans if the area officials and stakeholders (CAL FIRE, SDFRD, SDPD, OES, San Diego Sheriff's Department, SDCFA, and others) decide it is in the public interest to complete one.

As demonstrated during large and localized evacuations occurring throughout San Diego County over the last 15 years, an important component to successful evacuation is early assessment of the situation and early notification via managed evacuation declarations. The County utilizes early warning and informational programs to help meet these important factors. Among the methods available to citizens for emergency information are radio, television, social media/internet, neighborhood City patrol car and aerial public address notifications, and Reverse 9-1-1 or Alert San Diego. The County of San Diego, in partnership with Blackboard Connect Inc., instituted this regional notification system that is able to send telephone notifications to occupants and businesses within San Diego County impacted by, or in danger of being impacted by, an emergency or disaster. This system, called Alert San Diego, is used by emergency response personnel to notify homes and businesses at risk with information on the event and/or actions (such as evacuation, shelter-in-place, gas leak, missing person, etc.) they are advised to implement. The system utilizes the region's 9-1-1 database, provided by the local telephone company(ies), and thus is able to contact landline telephones whether listed or unlisted. It is TTY/TDD capable.

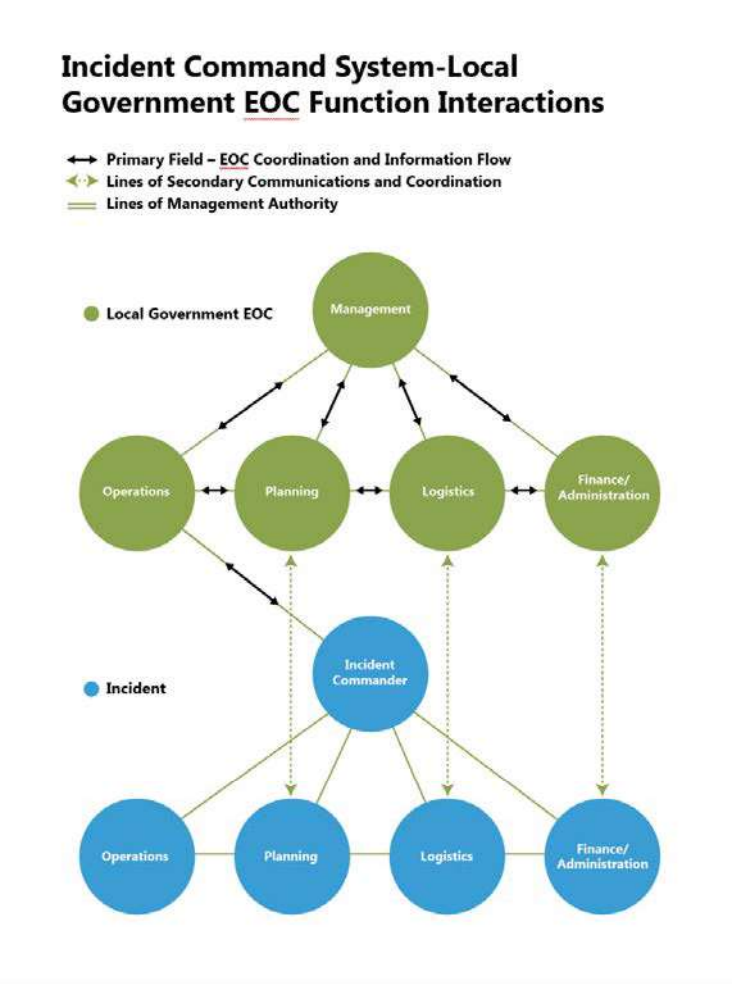
Please also note that the major fire events that have occurred in San Diego County in the past 17 years (including the Cedar Creek and Witch fires) have also resulted in substantial change in the individual and united approaches between City, County and State agencies, as well as substantial investment in fire-fighting resources. For example, San Diego County Fire Agencies and related partners have developed a robust ability to rationally predict wildfire movement. This is accomplished through pre-fire planning and fire behavior modeling, working with UCSD's WIFIRE lab advanced wildfire behavior projection technology, and SDG&E's nationally renowned weather system network. In addition, more than 500 million dollars has been invested to enhance the county's fire prevention, detection, response, suppression and recovery capabilities since the 2003 Cedar Fire. These efforts have proven effective in managing and responding to wildfire events, such as was accomplished during the successfully managed 2017 Lilac Fire.

3 San Diego County Evacuation Planning

This Wildfire Evacuation Plan incorporates concepts and protocols practiced throughout the City of San Diego and San Diego County. The City of San Diego's Emergency Operations Procedures (EOP), the County's Operation Area (OA) Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement dictate who is responsible for an evacuation effort and how regional resources will be requested and coordinated.

First responders are responsible for determining initial protective actions before EOCs and emergency management personnel have an opportunity to convene and gain situational awareness. Initial protective actions are shared/communicated to local EOCs and necessary support agencies as soon as possible to ensure an effective, coordinated evacuation. Figure 4 summarizes the functional interactions of local government EOCs under the Incident Command System.

Figure 4. Incident Command System Local Government EOC Functional Interactions



During an evacuation effort, the designated City Evacuation Coordinator is the Police Chief, who is also the Law Enforcement Coordinator, although several official City positions are allowed to declare evacuations. The Evacuation Coordinator will be assisted by other law enforcement and support agencies. Law enforcement agencies, highway/road/street departments, and public and private transportation providers will conduct evacuation operations. Procurement, regulation, and allocation of resources will be accomplished by those designated. Evacuation operations will be conducted by the following agencies:

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

The following overview contains information from the San Diego County Evacuation Annex.

3.1 Evacuation Objectives

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

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

The SDSD is the lead agency for conducting evacuations of the unincorporated areas of San Diego County. In the incorporated cities, local law enforcement (or the SDSD in contracted cities) will be the lead agency for conducting

evacuations. The lead agency for evacuating the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility project area is the City of San Diego Police Department.

Unified Command assesses and evaluates the need for evacuations with cooperating agencies, and SDSD or local law enforcement orders and conducts evacuations according to established procedures, which are outlined in Annex Q of the County's EOP. Additionally, as part of the Unified Command, the SDSD or local law enforcement will identify available and appropriate evacuation routes and coordinate evacuation traffic management with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the California Highway Patrol (CHP), other supporting agencies, and jurisdictions.

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

3.2 Evacuation Coordination Process

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

v. The Director of Emergency Services or designee or the Policy Group if it is established will coordinate with City Managers and other leaders within the OA to identify strategic decisions that will:
   - Gain regional situational awareness
   - Determine response status
   - Review statis if initial protective actions
   - Consider additional protective actions
   - Evaluate public information needs
   - Determine next steps
   - Establish a schedule for internal and external updates

vi. Evaluate health and welfare of affected occupants The OA EOC JIC will coordinate emergency public information to the public in accordance with procedures established in Annex L Emergency Public Information of the OA EOP

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

3.3 Evacuation Response Operations

An evacuation of any area requires significant coordination among numerous public, private, and community/non-governmental organizations. Wildfire evacuations will typically allow time for responders to conduct evacuation notification in advance of an immediate threat to life safety; giving occupants time to gather belongings and make arrangements for evacuation. On the other hand, other threats, including wildfires igniting nearby, may occur with little notice and sheltering-in-place becomes the most appropriate response. The City and County EOPs discuss the agencies and organizations typically involved in response actions necessary to implement an evacuation order and their respective roles. This section summarizes temporary evacuation points and emergency shelters that will be made available to evacuees, transportation to those locations, and how the public can find the address of those locations. It also provides a brief summary of any shelter-in-place decision in the event it is safer for citizens to stay indoors rather than attempt an evacuation.

3.3.1 Evacuation Points and Shelters

When SDPD or SDSD implement an evacuation order, they will coordinate with the Incident Commander to decide on a location to use as a Temporary Evacuation Point (TEP). When local law enforcement implements an evacuation order, they will coordinate with the Incident Commander and local EOC to decide on a location to use as a TEP. ARC representatives located in the OA EOC and/or ICP, along with the OA EOC Care & Shelter Branch will

coordinate the locations to be used as emergency shelters if necessary. The OA EOC staff may assist, as requested, in the coordination of an evacuation in an incorporated city. The SDSD Dispatch Center in conjunction with the OA EOC and JIC will utilize the Alert San Diego system, social media, radio, television, IPAWS, etc. to direct evacuees to the established TEP or shelter. Local jurisdictions all have access to the same alert and warning tools as the OA and should follow their internal protocols for sharing information with the public. Temporary evacuation points will serve as temporary safe zones for evacuees, but they generally do not provide any services, such as food, water, restrooms, etc. Emergency shelters are opened when at least one overnight stay is necessary. Basic services are provided at emergency shelters, which includes meals, accessible shower facilities, dormitory management, health, and behavioral health services. Some temporary evacuation points may be suitable to be converted into an emergency shelter location, if necessary and available. Possible shelters and assembly areas that can provide at least short-term refuge and that would be designated by emergency managers during an evacuation include:

- Del Mar Fairgrounds
- Torrey Pines High School
- One Paseo Shopping Mall
- Del Mar Highlands Shopping Mall
- Cathedral Catholic High School
- Del Rayo Village Shopping Center
- Palma de la Reina Center
- Other Assisted Living Facilities networked with the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility
    - Hacienda Mission San Luis, 4000 Mission Ave. Oceanside, California 92057
    - Crown Cove, 3901 E. Coast Hwy, Corona del Mar, 926
    - Watermark Laguna Nigel, 27762 Forbes Road, Laguna Niguel, 92677

Other refuge sites are available within urbanized areas west of I-805. If there are occupants unable to evacuate or in need of transportation assistance to get to a TEP or shelter, the SDSD or other local law enforcement may establish transportation points to collect and transport people without transportation resources to evacuation points. These transportation points should be large, well-known sites such as shopping centers, libraries, and schools. Transportation should be accessible to all populations, including people with disabilities and other access and functional needs.

3.3.2 Pet Evacuations

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

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

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

3.3.3 Shelter-in-Place (County EOP Discussion)

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

The decision on whether to evacuate or shelter-in-place is carefully considered with the timing and nature of the incident (San Diego County 2022). Sheltering-in-place is the preferred method of protection for people that are not directly impacted or in the direct path of a hazard. This will reduce congestion and transportation demand on the major transportation routes for those that have been directed to evacuate by police or fire personnel. The communities adjacent to the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project includes homes built in the late 1990s to the mid-2010s and are in varying states of ignition resistance. Unlike most new master planned communities that incorporate ignition-resistant construction and provide defensibility throughout (like El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility will), responding fire and law enforcement personnel may not be able to direct existing occupants to temporarily refuge in their homes; however, it would be possible for occupants of El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility.

Options when evacuation is not considered feasible that may be available to responding fire and law enforcement personnel may include temporary refuge/sheltering on site where occupants are instructed to remain in designated locations within the facility while firefighters perform their structure protection function if it is considered unsafe to evacuate. This approach is consistent with San Diego County's (San Diego County 2022) evacuation approach which states, "The concept of shelter-in-place is an available option in those instances where physical evacuation is impractical. This procedure may be effective for residential dwellings in the immediately impacted areas, or for large facilities that house a high percentage of non-ambulatory persons (i.e., hospitals and convalescent homes). Sheltering-in-place attempts to provide a haven within the impacted area."

The surrounding communities do not currently include attributes that would allow a community-wide sheltering in place option, due primarily to the older construction methods and codes that guided construction at the time surrounding homes were built. In contrast, the structures in the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project site would conform to the ignition-resistant building codes codified in Chapter 7A of the California Building Code, would be ignition-resistant, defensible and designed to require minimal firefighting resources for protection, which enables this contingency option when it is considered safer than evacuation.

Chapter 7A requires that the structure is built using the latest ignition and ember resistant construction materials and methods for the roof, walls, vents, windows and exterior doors, and appendages, and includes an interior fire sprinkler system. Furthermore, the project requires Brush Management Zones around all sides of the structure to better help reduce the risk of a wildfire spreading. Because the eastern side of the development requires a reduced brush management zone, the project will implement a code-exceeding construction alternative along the eastern side of the structure, including dual pane dual tempered windows and the installation of an additional layer of 5/8-inch Type X fire rated gypsum sheathing applied behind the exterior covering or cladding (stucco or

exterior siding) on the exterior side of the framing from the foundation to the roof. These code-exceeding construction measures add a layer of protection to the structure by increasing the overall time of fire resistance.

3.4 El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Emergency and Disaster Plan

Per California's Health & Safety Code section 1569.695 (amended effective Jan. 1, 2019) all State-licensed Residential Care Facility for the Elderly, such as the El Camino Assisted Living Facility, are required to develop an Emergency and Disaster Plan. The Project has prepared a draft Emergency and Disaster Plan for the proposed facility, which includes all required elements to meet the performance standards in the law regarding frequency of drills and inspection and length of time for self-sufficiency, which make the plan effective and prevents wildfire risks from rising to the level of significance:

Assembly Point(s)

The assembly point would be located in the northwest corner parking lot on site.

Temporary Shelter

The following temporary shelter points have been identified for the Project because they are part of an Assisted Living Facility network affiliated with the applicant and operator:

- Hacienda Mission San Luis, 4000 Mission Ave. Oceanside, California 92057
- Crown Cove, 3901 E. Coast Hwy, Corona del Mar, 926
- Watermark Laguna Nigel, 27762 Forbes Road, Laguna Niguel, 92677

Other Options Include, but are not limited to:

- Del Mar Fairgrounds
- Torrey Pines High School
- One Paseo Shopping Mall
- Del Mar Highlands Shopping Mall
- Cathedral Catholic High School
- Del Rayo Village Shopping Center
- Palma de la Reina Center

Shelter In Place

The facility has plans, equipment and supplies to shelter in place, including internal relocations to usable portions of the community. The community has an emergency generator capable of powering portions of the commercial kitchen refrigeration units. Disaster supplies for food and water are maintained internally. Provider agreements are in place for necessary goods and services.

72 Hours Self-Reliance

The community has an emergency generator capable of powering portions of the commercial kitchen refrigeration units. Disaster supplies for food and water are maintained internally. Provider agreements are in place for necessary goods and services. A detailed Emergency Operations Manual is maintained at the community and outlines steps to take in specific types of emergencies. Staff are trained in the implementation of plans outlined in the Emergency Operations Manual. Emergency Medical services and supplies are available 24 hours per day from licensed clinical staff and caregivers.

Transportation Needs

The facility will have on-site company vehicles, including a passenger bus and sedan with emergency kits, staff vehicles, residents' vehicles, and the ability to supplement the on-site resources with contracted transportation providers less than four miles away in the unlikely event they are needed. Keys to company vehicles will be kept at the Concierge Desk. Contact information for contracted transportation companies can be found in the Emergency Operations Manual at the Concierge Desk.

Evacuation and Communication Procedures

Staff and residents receive instruction on evacuation procedures upon admittance to the facility. If evacuation becomes necessary, staff and residents will exit the buildings and report to the nearest assembly areas. Staff will assist residents who are unable to exit the building on their own. A systematic and thorough accounting of residents and staff will occur following an evacuation, utilizing a current census and assignment sheets for verification. If evacuation away from the premises is necessary the community will utilize company vehicles, staff vehicles, residents' vehicles, and if necessary contracted transportation located approximately four miles away and proceed to prearranged relocation sites either listed above for temporary shelter or other places where emergency responders may direct them.

During emergency evacuation and relocations during an emergency or disaster the community will maintain clear channels of communication with the State Highway Patrol and SDSD for route access, availability and hazards.

The community will utilize cell phones, land line phones or community satellite phone to maintain contact with emergency personnel.

3.5 P.A.C.E Evacuation Planning

P.A.C.E. evacuation planning is based on a military concept focused on mitigating risk by developing a strong primary evacuation plan along with three back-up plans. If the Primary plan is compromised, the Alternate plan would be triggered. If the Alternate is considered not functional or not safe, the Contingency Plan is implemented. If that does not mitigate the risk, then the evacuation reverts to the Emergency plan. P.A.C.E. Planning is a simple and effective tool used to accomplish evacuations with flexibility and redundant contingencies.

The PACE Evacuation Plan must be maintained, reviewed, and updated at least every 2 years. The plan provides the following:

1. Based on and includes a documented, facility-based and community-based risk assessment, utilizing hazard analysis approach.
2. Include strategies for addressing emergency events identified by the risk assessment.

3. Address participant population, including, but not limited to, the type of services the PACE organization has the ability to provide in an emergency; and continuity of operations, including delegations of authority.
4. Include a process for cooperation and collaboration with emergency preparedness officials' efforts to maintain an integrated response during a disaster or an emergency situation.

Primary: This is the overall preferred plan of action to use based on the most likely and most damaging scenario resulting from hazard analysis.

Alternate: Alternate plans are needed in the event unforeseen circumstances arise during emergency evacuations.

Developing the Alternate plan includes analyzing the most likely problems that could cause the primary plan to fail and then come up with a plan that fits with the situation that won't be affected by those problems. Whenever possible, come up with a few to several vulnerabilities in your primary plan and find an alternate that's just as good but covers all those bases.

Contingency: The contingency evacuation plan is the action that will be implemented if you cannot implement either the Primary or the Contingency action due to compromised safety. The contingency plan isn't always (or isn't usually) as preferred as the other plans, but is a viable option that doesn't rely on the same actions as the Primary and Alternate.

Emergency: This is the action that is implemented if all three of the previous actions fail. In some respects, it is a last resort that is the least preferred option, but is a viable and safe option, nonetheless. The goal is to utilize an emergency plan that's independent from reliance on the types of actions in the first three options, is a flexible plan, has the highest probability of succeeding, and offers a reliable option with little potential for compromise.

An emergency plan may not be the most convenient or preferred plan and may include components that are uncomfortable to occupants, but it should be as foolproof as possible.

The El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project approach to the P.A.C.E model is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. P.A.C.E Evacuation Plan for El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility

Primary: Except for small fires occurring on typical (non-extreme) fire weather days, when humidity is higher and winds are not as high or gusty, where fire emergency personnel have been very successful at controlling the small size fire within minutes of ignition, the Project will evacuate via its internal evacuation plan, described herein, using the primary evacuation route(s) early after receiving evacuation notice utilizing the primary evacuation route(s) as directed by law enforcement/emergency managers and on-site transportation vehicles. Temporary shelter locations that are part of the Assisted Living Facilities network are the primary shelter destinations.
Alternate: Project will follow evacuation instructions which may include an alternate plan to utilize secondary routes or to relocate to nearby urban areas based on congested traffic conditions. Notifications that this alternate plan is being implemented will be provided via the notification systems or on-site emergency personnel, media and social media. Off-site transportation systems may also be called upon in the unlikely event on-site vehicles need to be supplemented.
Contingency: Due to primary and alternate options being compromised or undesirable, the contingency plan of evacuating smaller, highest vulnerability populations will be implemented. For the Project, this may include evacuating until direction is provided to cease evacuation and initiate on-site sheltering of a smaller on-site population.
Emergency: When the wildfire or other emergency dictates that off-site evacuation is not advised by the primary or alternate evacuation routes, or local emergency authorities advise it, the Project population will be directed to shelter in place. Sheltering in place is possible due to the use of enhanced construction features for development within a VHFHSZ, as required by CBC Chapter 7A.

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4 Project Evacuation Road Network

As evidenced by mass evacuations during the 2007 Witch Fire along with other San Diego City and County evacuations, even with roadways that are designed to code requirements, it may not the best response to move large numbers of persons at the same time as part of a mass-evacuation. Instead, informed, phased evacuations enable more streamlined evacuations where those at highest risk are moved first. Road infrastructure throughout the United States, and including San Diego County, is not designed to accommodate a short-notice, mass evacuation without some level of congestion (FEMA 2008). The need for evacuation plans, pre-planning, and tiered or targeted and staggered evacuations becomes very important for improving evacuation effectiveness. Following the Witch Fire, San Diego invested in communications infrastructure that allows emergency personnel to communicate evacuation orders to precise, targeted areas in order to facilitate phased evacuations. Among the most important factors for successful evacuations in urban settings is control of intersections downstream of the evacuation area. Intersections controlled by law enforcement, barricades, signal control, or other means are effective in minimizing potential unnecessary delays during evacuations. Multiple evacuation points also enable more evacuees the ability to evacuate with less impact on roadways. Following the Witch Fire, San Diego increased its investment in intersection control training and identifying multiple evacuation points.

Potential wildfire risk to the Project site may be most likely to result from short-duration ember production from a wildfire burning in open spaces within the Project's vicinity. An early evacuation of El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project may occur if a wildfire burns closely in the open spaces to the north, east or west of the Project. However, the surrounding terrain does not support aggressive runs at the community, which is separated from the open space by developed areas and wildfires during typical weather conditions are less aggressive and more manageable, rarely resulting in large evacuations. As conducted in past wildfires, an early evacuation of the area may occur several or more hours prior to actual threatening conditions at El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility, depending on conditions and fire spread projections.

The Project is located within an area that is subject to occasional wildfires; however, the wildfire potential within the Project structures' direct sphere of influence is considered minimal and direct exposure to unmaintained fuels is limited. Similarly, fire intensity would be expected to be low in the riparian area north and west of the Project site. This reduced fire behavior would be expected to facilitate evacuations as well as potential on-site sheltering for properly constructed residences, if considered safer than a short-notice evacuation.

This approach is consistent with San Diego County's evacuation approach that states (County of San Diego 2022):

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

The structures of the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project would include fire resistant construction materials and landscape maintenance, and would be defensible against the short duration wildfire exposure anticipated, which enables these contingency options that may not be available to other nearby communities.

Another important aspect of successful evacuation is a managed and phased evacuation declaration. Because Law Enforcement and OES is focused on evacuating areas in phases, based on vulnerability, location, transportation needs of the disabled, and other factors previously discussed, in order to enable the subsequent traffic surges on major roadway to be smoothed over a longer time frame, this WEP defers to Law Enforcement and OES to appropriately phase evacuations and to consider the vulnerability of communities when making its evacuation decisions. Because the Project's structures will offer a high level of fire safety on-site, the Project is protected from wildfire risks regardless of whether and when an evacuation order is received,

Evacuation Routes

Traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby communities would use the closest evacuation routes to leave the area. Evacuation routes were selected based on a review of the Project's site, available evacuation routes, and the quickest way to leave areas located adjacent to the available vegetative fuels. This analysis notes that evacuating vehicles would utilize a combination of Via De La Valle, San Dieguito Road, El Camino Real, Old El Camino Real, Hartfield Avenue, and Torrington Street to evacuate. Evacuations during large wildfire events would focus on removing threatened populations from the area toward a more urbanized area or evacuation center.

The analysis notes that two-way travel is likely, with evacuating vehicles traveling outbound to the designated Safe Zone. Evacuees are considered to reach a Safe Zone once they are within the more developed areas such as the I-5/Via De La Valle interchange, Del Mar Highlands Town Center, Del Rayo Village Shopping Center, or Palma de la Reina Center. First responders or law enforcement will direct traffic at all major intersections during the evacuation process.

Evacuation Alternatives

Fires occurring on typical (non-extreme) fire weather days, when humidity is higher and winds are not as high or gusty, have been very successfully controlled at small sizes within minutes of ignition and would not typically trigger a need to evacuate the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project area. Partial evacuation of some structures within the Project site could be an option in on-shore wind wildfire, particularly those structures that are closest to the native fuels.

If a wildfire ignited closer to the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility community during weather that facilitates fire spread, where multiple hours are not available for evacuation and placing occupants on the roads could expose them to wildfire, an alternative evacuation approach would need to be explored. It is preferred to evacuate long before a wildfire is near, and in fact, history indicates that most human fatalities from wildfires are due to late evacuations when they are overtaken on roads. Therefore, it is prudent to consider a contingency option of temporary on-site refuge. For example, if a wildfire is anticipated to encroach upon the community or El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility in a timeframe that is shorter than would be required to evacuate all occupants, then evacuations could be significantly impacted and the ability to temporarily shelter occupants in the facility is a prudent contingency. Accordingly, the project's design as a shelter-in-place facility and requirement to comply with emergency plan standards as part of its state licensing requirements prevents project impacts from wildfires from rising to the level of significance.

4.1 Roadway Capacities and Evacuation Time Estimates

This analysis was performed in accordance with the requirements of the County of San Diego – Operational Area Emergency Operation Plan – Annex Q (Evacuation), September 2022 for the calculation of evacuation times. To

analyze the evacuation events, simulations were conducted by transportation engineering firm CR Associates using Vissim microsimulation software package (Version 11) by PTV Group. It considers lane utilization, turn pocket storage lengths, upstream and downstream queue spillbacks, and coordinated signal timings on intersection and roadway operations. Intersection delay/level of service results are based on the Vissim results, which are calculated from the simulated vehicles tracked throughout the network. A total of 20 simulations were conducted to obtain a reasonable sample size, and the results of those runs were averaged to obtain the evacuation travel time (Appendix C, Evacuation Modeling).

Evacuating Vehicles

The number of evacuating vehicles was calculated using the following assumptions described in Appendix C and is detailed in Table 2. Additionally, Figure 5 illustrates Land Use Areas A-G, which are nearby land uses that would be using the same evacuation routes as the Project.

Table 2. Evacuating Vehicles Calculation

Land Use Type	Source	Evacuation Zone							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Project
Residential Land Use									
Single/Multi Family Residential	ParcelQuest	0	60	413	0	70	184	239	0
Average Vehicle Ownership	US Census	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0
Total Evacuating Residential Vehicles		**0**	**120**	**826**	**0**	**140**	**368**	**478**	**0**
Other Land Use									
Field Counts (Vehicle)	Aerial	80	0	0	0	60	0	0	0
Field Counts (Truck)	Aerial	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Surf Sports Park	Aerial	0	2130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairbank Ranch Country Club	Aerial	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harvest Evangelical	Aerial	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0
St. Garabed	Traffic Study	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	0
Total Evacuating Vehicles from other land use		**120**	**2,440**	**0**	**305**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Project	Project Specific & ITE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
Total Evacuating Vehicles		**120**	**2,560**	**826**	**305**	**240**	**368**	**478**	**149**

Sources: CR Associates 2024, US Census Bureau 2023, Google Maps 2023, Nearmap 2023, St. John Garabed TIS 2013

As detailed in Appendix C, the most likely roadway network modifications were used in the model to represent the condition of the roadways in the Project area with available capacity, including deployed traffic personnel directing traffic at key intersections and/or traffic signals would revert to special timing plans to help regulate traffic flow for primary evacuation approaches. Furthermore, the model appropriately considered that vehicle speeds would be limited by presumed congested conditions.

Table 3 presents the estimated capacities for each roadway cross-section, derived from Synchro traffic analysis software based on the Highway Capacity Manual. The capacities listed in Table 3 are theoretical, assuming ideal traffic conditions, and may not accurately reflect the real capacities during an evacuation. Actual roadway capacity during an evacuation can be significantly different due to factors such as the volume of evacuating vehicles, downstream queuing behaviors, stop-and-go traffic, and the timing of arrivals. As a result, the analysis in this report measures the actual number of vehicles that pass through a specific roadway segment in five-minute increments. This data is included in Appendix C.

Table 3. Roadway Capacity

Scenario	Segment	Cross Section	One Direction Peak Hour Capacity (vehicles per hour)	One Direction 5 Minutes Capacity
Via De La Valle	West of El Camino Real	2-Ln	1,845	150
San Dieguito Road	East of El Camino Real	2-Ln	1,845	150
El Camino Real	Via De La Vale and San Dieguito Road	2-Ln	1,845	150
El Camino Real	San Dieguito Road and Del Mar Heights Road	4-Ln w/ Raised Median	3,487	290
Old El Camino Real	South of San Dieguito Road	2-Ln	1,845	150
Hartfield Avenue	North of Del Mar Heights Road	2-Ln	1,845	150
Torrington Street	East of Hartfield Avenue	2-Ln	1,845	150

Source: CR Associates, 2024; Synchro Roadway Capacity Worksheet (see Appendix C)

Evacuation Scenarios

The evacuation analysis includes the following two scenarios that considered traffic from the Project and evacuees from the adjacent neighborhoods:

- Scenario 1 — *Existing Land Uses*: This scenario estimates the evacuation time for the existing and planned land uses within the study area (Area A through G). This scenario assumes full buildout of the St. John Garabed Church based on information obtained from the 2013 TIS.
- Scenario 2 — *Project Only*: This scenario estimates the evacuation time for the Project site only.
- Scenario 3 — *Existing Land Use with the proposed Project*: This scenario is similar to Scenario 1 (Area A through G), with the addition of the proposed Project traffic.

The number of evacuating vehicles was calculated using the assumptions described above. Table 4 displays the number of vehicles evacuating under each scenario.

Table 4. Evacuating Vehicles by Scenario

Scenario	Land Use Areas								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Project	Total
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	120	2,560	826	305	240	368	478	0	4,897
Scenario 2 – Proposed Project Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	149
Scenario 3 – Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project	120	2,560	826	305	240	368	478	149	5,046

Sources: CR Associates 2024

4.1.1 Potential for Project Evacuation Impact

Based on the analysis methodology described in the previous section, Table 5 summarizes the evacuation time for each analysis scenario. The evacuation time does not depict the evacuation time for each population modeled, but rather the time needed to evacuate all populations modeled. Populations located in closer proximity to the safe zone will safely evacuate sooner than the calculated evacuation time. Detailed evacuation travel time analysis information is provided in Attachment A of Appendix C.

Table 5. Evacuation Time Summary

Scenario	Total Evacuation Vehicles	Evacuation Time (Hour: Minutes)							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Project
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	4,897	0:08	1:58	1:34	1:02	1:33	0:12	0:16	N/A
Scenario 2 – Proposed Project Only	149	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0:12
Scenario 3 – Existing Land Uses with Project	5,046	0:08	2:01	1:42	1:09	1:42	0:13	0:16	1:01
Change (Scenario 3 – Scenario 1)	**149**	**0:00**	**0:03**	**0:08**	**0:07**	**0:09**	**0:01**	**0:00**	**1:01**

Source: CR Associates 2024

As shown in Table 5, the existing land uses would take between 8 minutes (Land Use Area A) and 1 hour and 58 minutes (Land Use Area B) to evacuate without the Project. The Project could potentially add up to approximately 8 minutes (Land Use Area C and Land Use Area E) to evacuation travel times for existing populations; however, there is no change for existing populations in Land Use Area A, or Land Use Area G. Summary of the Project's effect on each area are as follows:

Area A: The analysis assumed full occupancy of the parking lots in Area A, which consist mostly of equestrian and animal related uses, would results in an evacuation of 120 vehicles, which would take up to 8 minutes under both the "without Project" and "with Project" condition. The project is not expected to increase evacuation traffic from this area, as it is closer to the urban center and I-5. By the time traffic from the project reaches El Camino Real & Via De La Valle, vehicles from Area A would have already evacuated.

Area B: It is assumed that Area B has 2,560 vehicles, taking up to one hour and 58 minutes to evacuate without the project. By the time the project's vehicles reach Via De La Valle, some vehicles from Area B would still be evacuating, sharing the same roads with project traffic and resulting in an additional 3-minute delay.

Area C: Evacuating Area C takes up to 1 hour and 34 minutes without the project. The project shares evacuation routes with Area C along El Camino Real, between Via De La Valle and San Dieguito Road, and west of El Camino Real on Via De La Valle. By the time project vehicles arrive, some from Area C are still evacuating, leading to an 8-minute increase in evacuation time.

Area D: This area includes St. John Garabed Church and Harvest Evangelical Church. Assuming full parking lot occupancy, evacuation takes about 1 hour and 2 minutes without the project. Since they share a driveway with the project, the evacuation time increases by 7 minutes.

Area E: Located behind the project site, Area E shares evacuation routes with the project along El Camino Real and Via De La Valle. It takes about 1 hour and 42 minutes to evacuate without the project. With project vehicles also using these roads, evacuation time increases by 9 minutes.

Area F: Adjacent to the project site, Area F has traffic signals allowing southward evacuation along El Camino Real. Evacuation takes 12 minutes without the project. Only a limited amount of project traffic affects Area F, adding just 1 minute to its evacuation time.

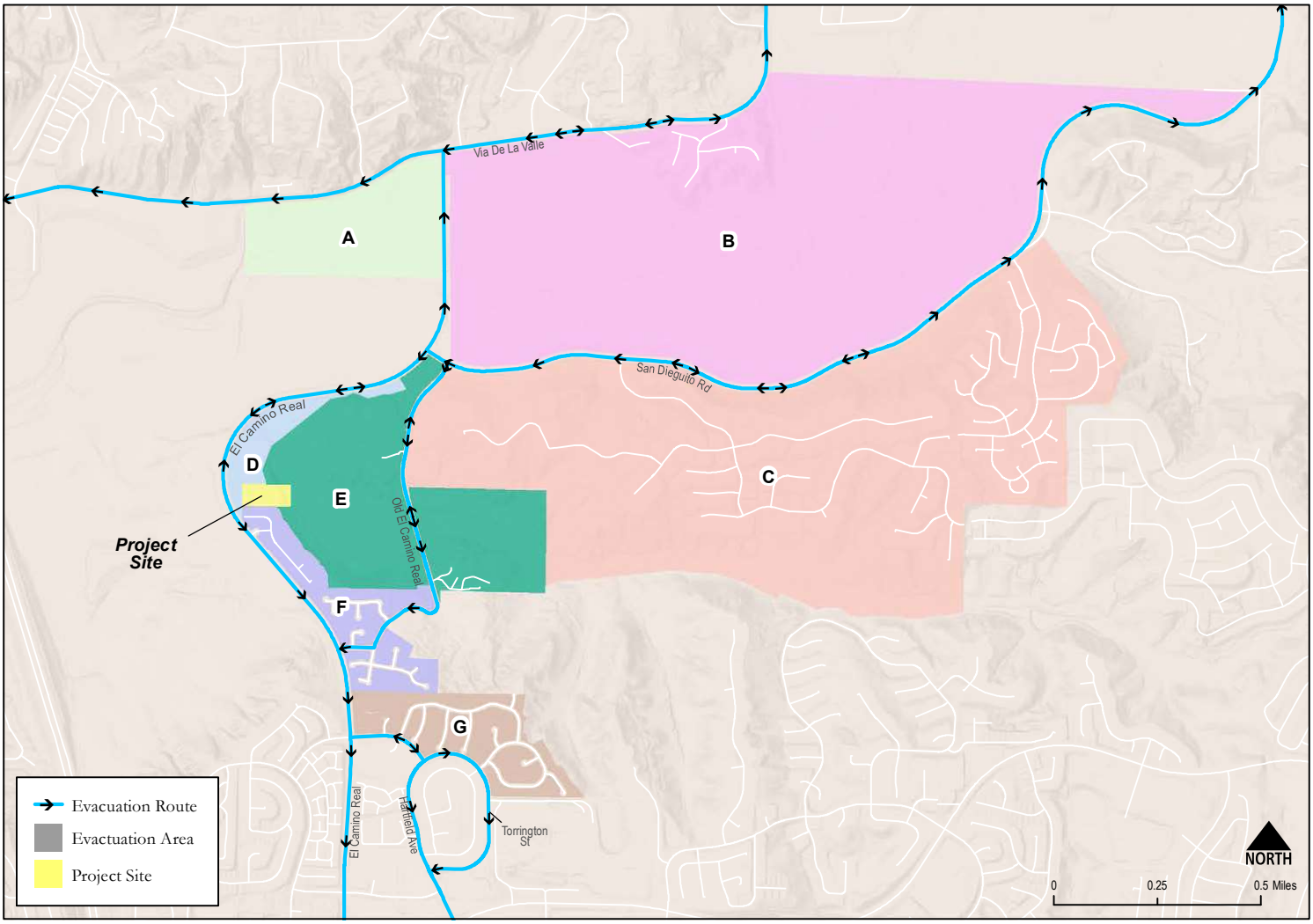
Area G: Located downstream from the project site, Area G evacuates via El Camino Real or Hartfield Avenue within 16 minutes without the project. Since this area is downstream, project traffic does not affect its evacuation time.

It is estimated that the Project would take approximately 12 minutes to evacuate, if no other Land Uses in the area were evacuating. With all other Land Uses in the area evacuating, it is estimated that the Project would take approximately 1 hour and 1 minute to evacuate.

There are currently no significance standards for evacuation travel time for the City of San Diego or CEQA. Public safety, not time, is generally the guiding consideration for evaluating impacts related to emergency evacuation. The City considers a Project's impact on evacuation significant if the Project will significantly impair or physically interfere with implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan; or if the Project will expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

Generally speaking, safely undertaking large-scale evacuations may take several hours or more and require moving people long distances to designated areas. Further, evacuations are fluid and timeframes may vary widely depending on numerous factors, including, among other things, the number of vehicles evacuating, the road capacity to accommodate those vehicles, occupants' awareness and preparedness, evacuation messaging and direction, and on-site law enforcement control.

Technological advancements and improved evacuation strategies learned from prior wildfire evacuation events have resulted in a system that is many times more capable of managing evacuations. With the technology in use today in the City and County, evacuations are more strategic and surgical than in the past, evacuating smaller areas at highest risk and phasing evacuation traffic so that it flows more evenly and minimizes the surges that may slow an evacuation. Mass evacuation scenarios where large populations are all directed to leave simultaneously, resulting in traffic delays, are thereby avoided, and those populations most at risk safely evacuate.



El Camino Real Senior Living Fire Evacuation Analysis
Technical Memorandum

C+R

FIGURE 5
Studied Evacuation Areas
El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Wildfire Evacuation Plan

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Based on the evacuation simulations above, evacuation traffic generated by the Project would increase the evacuation travel time by up to 2 minutes, 8 minutes, 7 minutes and 8 minutes for study areas B, C, D and E, respectively. With proper and effective evacuation managers and traffic control personnel, evacuation flow is anticipated to be able to be effectively managed.

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

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

4.1.2 Mass Evacuation Vehicle Traffic

Mass evacuation events have become extremely rare as wildfire evacuation technology and capabilities have improved dramatically in the last 20 years. Wildfire evacuations are managed to move smaller populations in a successive phasing to minimize traffic surges. Populated areas are evacuated in phases based on proximity to the event and risk levels. For example, it is anticipated that wildfire evacuations of the Project area will likely include the relocation of perimeter populations that are closest to open space, either to on-site temporary shelter sites or off site, rather than mass evacuating the entire area. The Project is built to ignition resistant standards and represent fire-safe fuel breaks that provide emergency managers many options that do not all include a mass evacuation. The result of this type of evacuation is that occupants in locations that would be closest to a wildfire burning in open space areas can be temporarily moved from the vicinity and vehicle congestion on evacuation routes is minimized, enabling a more efficient evacuation. Under this evacuation approach, evacuations can now include a much smaller population and would be implemented in a surgical way. The evacuation time would be even lower and would have very little impact on the existing communities, except for evacuees who decide to leave the area despite not being directed to do so, but most people follow the orders of law enforcement and emergency personnel during an emergency (Sorensen and Vogt 2006).

Phased Evacuation

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

Large evacuations in San Diego County are managed by a system that enables emergency managers to designate small areas in a surgical approach that can target neighborhoods, blocks, or streets for alert messaging. Similarly, numerous cities and counties are implementing similar plans, with one example being an evacuation planning system called Zonehaven. Zonehaven is a software program that uses an algorithm incorporating various factors or inputs affecting disasters or emergency events to produce a digital evacuation map or real-time guide based on numerous, pre-set, community zones vs large swaths of a community. These factors include weather, traffic flows, street design, historical disaster data, geography and more. They are used to build a communitywide (city or county or whatever entity is purchasing the program) baseline digital map of evacuation zones.

First responders use these types of programs to guide decision-making for if, when, and where to order evacuations or evacuation warnings. Occupants of affected zones are alerted using a variety of means, including alert systems (including Reverse 911), Nixle local alerts, social media such as Twitter (now X) and Facebook, and door-to-door warnings.

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

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

The amount of time needed to evacuate the Project would vary by the type of incident, the number of evacuation routes utilized, the amount of mobilization time, actual areas at risk, and other factors. It has also been established herein that the targeted approach would minimize the size of the area being evacuated and use a phased approach, which may further reduce the evacuation time estimates.

There is no evacuation time frame threshold that Projects must meet in order to avoid a CEQA impact or to be consistent with codes, regulations or policies. Regardless, the Project has provided a comprehensive evacuation evaluation.

Further, any additional time does not necessarily generate a greater safety risk. Emergency personnel who issue evacuation orders can consider the additional time needed to implement an evacuation when determining when and where to issue evacuation orders. Risk to nearby development, including the Project or existing communities, is assessed on a regular basis in a wildfire event. Hours or days of lead time may be available to assess risk and make evacuation determinations. Moreover, peak occupancy conditions like those assumed in the modeling typically do

not occur as all occupants are not typically at home while maximum occupancy at industrial, commercial and office uses is also occurring. Additionally, drifting smoke, awareness of the risk, road closures, or other factors result in people avoiding the area in a fire event. Furthermore, the Project could allow people to shelter-in-place or take temporary refuge within the Project site, which could reduce evacuating traffic from the site.

The potential occurrence of a large evacuation event including evacuation of existing populations is minimal. In that scenario, the existing populations for the Project would be existing residential surrounding the Project site and commercial uses to the south. The vehicle capacity estimates utilized for this evacuation plan to assess mass evacuations directed to I-5 are based the current Highway Capacity Manual methodology for calculating adjusted saturation flow rates and are discounted for various assumed traffic-related slowing, such as higher volume and downstream bottlenecks; therefore, estimates include capability to absorb additional vehicles.

In an actual evacuation scenario, a phased evacuation would be implemented where orders are given to evacuate based on vulnerability, location, and/or other factors, which enables the subsequent traffic surges on major roadways to be smoothed over a longer time frame and improve traffic flow. A phased strategy can also be used to prioritize the evacuation of certain communities that are in proximity to the immediate danger. The limitations of the model used for this analysis are such that it cannot accurately reflect phased evacuation conditions; hence, this analysis assumes that all existing populations within the Project area and the Project are evacuating simultaneously. Therefore, a reasonable mass evacuation scenario was assumed in this analysis.

4.2 Evacuation Route Determination

Typically, fire and law enforcement officials will identify evacuation points before evacuation routes are announced to the public. Evacuation routes are determined based on the location and extent of the incident and its spread rate and direction and include as many pre-designated transportation routes as possible. However, field conditions and shifting fire behavior may result in real-time changes to predetermined routes. Having additional evacuation route options is considered critical in these conditions. Under extreme fire weather events, when wildfire is approaching from the north or east, driven by Santa Ana winds, it is unlikely that evacuation would occur to the east, toward the fire, unless there is substantial time until the fire arrival. Therefore, under these conditions, which is the most likely type of wildfire to result in an evacuation, this analysis assumes all traffic, existing and proposed Project related, would be sent west to I-5.

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5 Wildfire/Evacuation Awareness

Given its licensing requirements, the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility will be active in its outreach to its occupants regarding fire safety and general evacuation procedures. There are aspects of fire safety and evacuation that require a significant level of awareness by the facility staff to reduce and/or avoid problems with an effective evacuation, which is why state law mandates the frequency of the facilities emergency drills as a licensing requirement. Potential impediments to successful evacuations can be avoided with focused and repeated information through a strong educational outreach program and emergency plan drilling. The El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility will engage occupants and employees and coordinate with local fire agencies for fire safety awareness through a variety of methods.

This WEP will be accessible on the facility's website. Annual reminder notices will be provided to each occupant encouraging them to review the plan and be familiar with evacuation protocols herein. The facility will appoint a Fire Safety Coordinator(s) that will coordinate with local fire agencies to hold fire safety and evacuation preparedness informational meetings and drills as required by its licensing. The meeting will be attended by representatives of appropriate fire agencies and important fire and evacuation information will be reviewed. One focus of these meetings and of the facility's message will be on the importance of each occupant to prepare and be familiar with their own "Ready, Set, Go!" evacuation plan (https://www.readysandiego.org/Resources/wildfire_preparedness_guide.pdf), The "Ready, Set, Go!" program and information about preparing a personalized evacuation plan is provided in Appendix A of this document.

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

- **"READY" – Preparing for the Fire Threat:** Take personal responsibility and prepare long before the threat of a wildfire. The Project should maintain defensible space by planting and maintaining ignition-resistant vegetation near on-site structures. Employees will assemble emergency supplies and belongings in a safe spot. Facility management will confirm registered for Reverse 911, AlertSanDiego, and Community alert system.
- **"SET" – Situational Awareness When a Fire Starts**: If a wildfire occurs and there is potential for it to threaten El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility and surrounding communities, the Facility management and occupants with pack on-site vehicle with emergency items and determine if additional, off-site vehicle nearby need to be deployed. Stay aware of the latest news from local media and the local fire department for updated information on the fire.
- **"GO!" – Leave Early!** Following the Action Plan provides one with knowledge of the situation and how one will approach evacuation. Leaving early, well before a wildfire is threatening the community, provides one with the least delay and results in a situation where firefighters are now able to better maneuver, protect and defend structures, evacuate other residents who cannot leave early, and focus on citizen safety.

"READY SET GO!" is predicated on the fact that being unprepared and attempting to flee an impending fire late (such as when the fire is physically close to your community) is dangerous and exacerbates an already confusing situation. This El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Wildfire Evacuation Plan provides key information that will be integrated into the individual evacuation plans and required emergency plan drilling.

Situation awareness requires a reliable information source. One of the most effective public notification methods is Reverse 911. The San Diego OES operates the Reverse 911 notification system that provides a recorded message over land line telephone systems relating to evacuation notices. In addition, OES operates a program known as "Alert San Diego" that has the capability to send emergency notifications over both land lines as well as to cell phones and via text messages. The facility Executive Director and employees will register their cell phones for "Alert San Diego." The registration of cell phones can be done on line at www.ReadySanDiego.com. In addition, the San Diego Emergency Alert System (EAS) is county-wide and broadcasts emergency information via two radio stations: KOGO AM 600 and KLSD AM 1360.

As part of the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility occupants and employees' fire awareness and evacuation readiness program, information will be delivered in a variety of methods (e.g., website, drilling, in-person meetings). The facility will provide access to this Wildfire Evacuation Plan, including materials from the "Ready, Set, Go!" Program.

This information, along with the Emergency and Disaster Plan are incorporated into to the application form the state uses prior to determining whether to issuance of a license to operate an Assisted Living Facility as required by State law[4]. Combined, they includes evacuation procedures, including an identified assembly point or points, plans for the facility to be self-reliant for a period of not less than 72 hours following an emergency or disaster, including a plan and supplies to provide utilities during an outage if the facility plans to shelter in place, transportation needs and evacuation procedures, communication procedures, information required to be readily available to staff during an emergency and more. The El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility is required to train all staff members on the plan upon hire and annually thereafter, conduct a drill at least quarterly for each shift and review the plan annually and make updates as necessary. Through compliance with the performance standards in its state license, the Project's wildfire impacts do not rise to the level of significance.

[4] Health & Safety Code section 1569.695 (amended effective Jan., 1, 2019)

6 Project Evacuation Procedures

6.1 Relocation/Evacuation

It is estimated that the minimum amount of time needed to move the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility population and surrounding community to urbanized and/or designated evacuation areas may require up to 2 hours or more under varying constraints that may occur during an evacuation. This does not include additional allowances for the time needed to detect and report a fire, for fire response and on-site intelligence, for phone, patrols, and aerial based notifications, for notifying special needs citizens (immobile or assisted living), and for mobilization.

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

Wildfire emergency response procedures will vary depending on the type of wildfire and the available time in which decision makers (IC, SDPD, SDFRD, CAL FIRE, SDSD, and/or County Office of Emergency Management) can assess the situation and determine the best course of action. Except for small fires occurring on typical (non-extreme) fire weather days, when humidity is higher and winds are not as high or gusty, where fire emergency personnel have been very successful at controlling the small size fire within minutes of ignition, based on the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project and surrounding communities, its road network, and the related fire environment, the first and primary type of evacuation envisioned is an orderly, pre-planned evacuation process where people are evacuated to more urban areas further from an encroaching wildfire (likely to urban areas north, south and west) well before fire threatens. This type of evacuation must include a conservative approach to evacuating (i.e., when ignitions occur and weather is such that fires may spread rapidly, evacuations should be triggered on a conservative threshold that includes time allowances for unforeseen, but possible, events that would slow the evacuation process).

The second type of evacuation is highly undesirable from a public safety perspective. It is an attempted late evacuation that occurs when fire ignites close to evacuation routes in dry, high wind conditions. Attempting an evacuation in this type of situation is inherently dangerous because there is generally a higher threat to persons who are in a vehicle on a road when fire is burning in the immediate area than in a well-defended, ignition-resistant structure. Conditions may become so poor that flames and heat overcome the occupants. A vehicle offers little shelter from a wildfire if the vehicle is situated near burning vegetation or catches fire itself. This type of evacuation must be considered a very undesirable situation by law and fire officials, but is not a significant risk for El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility because it provides its occupants shelter-in-place protection.

The third potential type of evacuation is a hybrid of the first two. In cases where evacuation is in process and changing conditions result in a situation that is considered unsafe to continue evacuation, it may be advisable to direct evacuees to pre-planned temporary refuge locations, including their own home if it is ignition-resistant and defensible, such as those within El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility. For decision makers at the IC level, evacuation pre-planning considers these potential scenarios, and this Project gives decision makers at the IC level more options on where to direct in-transit evacuees because the Project is a shelter in place refuge. As such,

it enhances the life-safety protection of its surrounding community which contains many neighborhoods constructed prior to promulgation of ignition-resistant fire codes.

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

Among the reasons evacuations have been increasingly successful is that evacuation orders or notifications are often triggered based on established and pre-determined model buffers, which are based on topography, fuel, moisture content of the fuels and wind direction. Evacuations are initiated when a wildfire reaches or crosses one of these pre-determined buffers. The IC, law enforcement and OES are equipped to jointly enact evacuations based on fire behavior and adjust to fluid situations during an evacuation.

6.2 Project Evacuation Baseline

The City considers a project's impact significant if the project will either exacerbate wildfire risks thereby exposing project occupants to wildfire risks or expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires per CEQA Guidelines Section IX(g), Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Section XX(b) and (d), Wildfire.

Relative to CEQA Guidelines Section XX(b) regarding the potential exacerbation of wildfire risk due to slope, prevailing winds and/or other factors, wildfire risk for the Project site is likely to be from short-duration ember production from a wildfire burning in open spaces within the project's vicinity. An early evacuation of the project site may occur if a wildfire burns closely in the open spaces to the north, east or west of the project. However, the surrounding terrain does not support aggressive runs at the community, which is separated from the open space by developed areas and wildfires during typical weather conditions are less aggressive and more manageable, rarely resulting in large evacuations. As conducted in past wildfires, an early evacuation of the area may occur several or more hours prior to actual threatening conditions at El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility, depending on conditions and fire spread projections.

For purposes of this WEP, the first and most logical choice for occupants, guests and visitors within the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project and surrounding communities is to adhere to the principles and practices of the "Ready, Set, Go!" Program and the Emergency and Disaster Plan previously mentioned in this document. As part of this program, it is important that facility management practice implementing its emergency plan in accordance with its state licensing requirements otherwise participate in the educational and training programs sponsored by the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility and the SDFRD. In addition, facility management will regularly review the "Ready, Set, Go!" program information along with the accompanying maps illustrating evacuation routes, temporary evacuation points and pre-identified evacuation points.

Due to the nature of the facility and its occupants, the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility has prepared this WEP and an Emergency and Disaster Plan as part of its required by State law Assisted Living Facility license requirements , which includes evacuation procedures, training for all staff members on the Emergency and Disaster Plan and WEP upon hire and annually thereafter, conduct a drill at least quarterly for each shift and review the plan annually and make updates as necessary. The State Community Care Licensing Division shall

confirm during annual licensing visits that the emergency and disaster plan is on file at the facility and includes all required content.

Occupants, guests and visitors within the Project will evacuate as soon as they are notified to do so or earlier if they feel uncomfortable. Directions on evacuation routes will be provided by emergency personnel on routesaway from the encroaching fire as detailed in this report. Occupants are cautioned not to rely on navigation aid apps which may inadvertently lead them toward an oncoming fire. Depending on the type of emergency and the resulting evacuation, it could take as long as 2 hours or more to complete a community-wide evacuation, based on road capacities and competing use of the roads by occupants from other areas.

6.3 Civilian and Firefighter Evacuation Contingency

There are numerous examples of homeowners successful sheltering-in-place in their hardened structures, community buildings, and in cleared or ignition-resistant landscape open air areas during wildfires. Except for small fires occurring on typical (non-extreme) fire weather days, when humidity is higher and winds are not as high or gusty, were fire emergency personnel have been very successful at controlling the small size fire within minutes of ignition, the preferred strategy is early evacuation following the "Ready, Set, Go!" model. However, shelter-in-place provides for a sound contingency plan that can result in saved lives.

Potential problems during wildfire evacuation from the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project community include:

- Inadequate time to safely evacuate
- Fire evacuations during rush hour traffic or when large events are occurring
- Blocked traffic due to accidents or fallen tree(s) or power pole(s)

Local law enforcement and fire agencies are trained during pre-planning efforts to focus on evacuation contingency planning for civilian populations when it is considered safer to temporary seek a safer refuge than evacuation. El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project structures allow for the possibility of temporary sheltering while many older structures in surrounding communities are not ignition-resistant. Therefore, the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility provides the local community more options for safe, temporary refuge.

6.3.1 Safety Zones

The International Fire Service Training Association (IFTSA; Fundamentals of Wildland Fire Fighting, 3rd Edition) defines "safety zones" as areas mostly devoid of fuel, which are large enough to assure that flames and/or dangerous levels of radiant heat will not reach the personnel occupying them. Areas of bare ground, burned over areas, paved areas, and bodies of water can all be used as safety zones. The size of the area needed for a safety zone is determined by fuel types, its location on slopes and its relation to topographic features (chutes and saddles) as well as observed fire behavior. Safety zones should never be located in topographic saddles, chutes or gullies. High winds, steep slopes or heavy fuel loads may increase the area needed for a safety zone.

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

> *Safety Zone*. An area cleared of flammable materials used for escape in the event the line is outflanked or in case a spot fire causes fuels outside the control line to render the line unsafe. In

> firing operations, crews progress so as to maintain a safety zone close at hand allowing the fuels inside the control line to be consumed before going ahead. Safety zones may also be constructed as integral parts of fuelbreaks; they are greatly enlarged areas, which can be used with relative safety by firefighters and their equipment in the event of blowup in the vicinity.

According to NWFCG, safety zone(s):

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

The definition for a safety zone includes provisions for separation distance between the firefighter and the flames of at least four times the maximum continuous flame height. Distance separation is the radius from the center of the safety zone to the nearest fuels. The El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project and surrounding community will include the ability for firefighters to seek safety zones within the ignition-resistant landscapes.

6.3.2 Temporary Firefighter Refuge Areas

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

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

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

Another major difference between a TRA and a Safety Zone is that a TRA requires another planned tactical action (i.e., TRAs cannot be considered the final action, but must include self-defense and a move out of the area when the fire threat subsides). A TRA should be available and identified on site at a defended structure. TRAs are NOT a substitute for a safety zone. TRA pre-planning is difficult, at best because they are very site- and fire behavior-specific. For the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Project, TRAs would likely include navigating into the

densely developed areas where firefighters would be separated from the unmaintained wildland fuels by wide areas including site-wide maintained landscapes, ignition-resistant residences, and wide roads that offer numerous opportunities for TRA.

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

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

- Ignition-resistant construction
- Wide roadways with fire hydrants
- Maintained landscapes and roadside fuel modification
- Ember-resistant vents
- Interior fire sprinklers

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

6.4 Social Aspects of Wildfire Evacuation

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

Citizen reactions may vary during an evacuation event, although several studies indicate that orderly movement during wildfire and other emergencies is manageable. Evacuation can be made even less problematic through diligent public education and emergency personnel training and familiarity. Social science research literature indicates that reactions to warnings follow certain behavior patterns that are defined by people's perceptions (Aguirre 1994; Drabek 1991; Fitzpatrick and Mileti 1994; Gordon 2006; Collins 2004) and are not unpredictable. In summary, warnings received from credible sources by people who are aware (or have been made aware) of the potential risk, have the effect of an orderly decision process that typically results in successful evacuation. This success is heightened when evacuations are not foreign to residents (Quarantelli and Dynes 1977; Lindell and Perry 2004) as will occur with Project occupants and Project employees following the drilling procedures in the Facility's state license. Further, evacuees will be receiving information from credible sources during an evacuation

because law enforcement and/or fire personnel trained to manage fire fighting and evacuations would be on site to help direct traffic and would be viewed by evacuees as knowledgeable and credible.

6.4.1 Evacuation of Special Populations

Vogt (1990 and 1991) defines special populations as those groups of people who, because of their special situations or needs, require different planning strategies from those of the general population. Special needs populations include those in institutions or special facilities, those with disabilities in homes, those who need care, children, and others who cannot provide for their own evacuation if necessitated. Older adults are also considered a special population due to an increased likelihood of physical or cognitive impairment.

The El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility community includes special populations including occupants that require memory care, senior citizens, and the hearing or visually impaired. Each resident has some disability protected by law, but are not severely disabled in the way a patient of a Skilled Nursing Facility is disabled. As the name implies, this is a facility for people who are active seniors who need some assistance with certain daily activities. State law was amended by Assembly Bill 2098 (2018), effective January 1, 2019, to significantly increase the requirements for Emergency and Disaster Plans for residential care facilities. These amendments were specifically intended to address concerns raised by evacuation of residential care facilities during wildfires and natural disasters in 2017.[5] Current State law[6], requires the Emergency and Disaster Plan for the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility to include evacuation procedures, including an identified assembly point or points, plans for the facility to be self-reliant for a period of not less than 72 hours following an emergency or disaster, including a plan and supplies to provide utilities during an outage if the facility plans to shelter in place, transportation needs and evacuation procedures, communication procedures, information required to be readily available to staff during an emergency and more. The facility is required to train all staff members on the plan upon hire and annually thereafter, conduct a drill at least quarterly for each shift and review the plan annually and make updates as necessary. The facility is required to submit the plan with its initial license application. The State Community Care Licensing Division shall confirm during annual licensing visits that the emergency and disaster plan is on file at the facility and includes required content.

The reasons why special needs populations may fail to respond to warnings to take protective actions on their own is that they may require special transportation while others require different types of warnings or technologies to receive a warning. Some groups must rely on caregivers to hear the warning and help them respond. The average senior citizen takes 5-7 prescription medications. Caregivers at the Facility make sure these medications are not forgotten during evacuation and do not run out during an extended period of shelter in place. Some individuals require the use of electrical medical devices such as oxygen tanks. Electricity may be lost during a wildfire. Electrical power access may also be limited during an evacuation. Caregivers at the Facility have backup electrical power to run oxygen during a shelter-in-place and have portable oxygen tanks for use during an evacuation. Individuals with cognitive disabilities may become confused during wildfire evacuations and require special guidance. Caregivers at a facility can provide that guidance to direct them to safety.

[5] See AB 2098 (2018) Assembly Floor Analysis, 8/27/18.
[6] Health & Safety Code section 1569.695 (amended effective Jan., 1, 2019)

Project Approach:

The Fire Safety Coordinator for the Assisted Living Facility will provide information to occupants regarding notifying the County OEM and Health and Human Services of special needs occupants so that accommodations for their notification (Accessible Alert LA County, CERT programs, or other), transportation or other special requirements can be provided during an emergency evacuation. Facility management and occupants will be advised of their options during an emergency by law enforcement or fire officials.

As a State-licensed Residential Care Facility for the Elderly, the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility has an Emergency and Disaster Plan as required by State law, which includes evacuation procedures, including an identified assembly point or points, plans for the facility to be self-reliant for a period of not less than 72 hours following an emergency or disaster, including a plan and supplies to provide utilities during an outage if the facility plans to shelter in place, transportation needs and evacuation procedures, communication procedures, information required to be readily available to staff during an emergency and more.

The El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility is required to train all staff members on the plan upon hire and annually thereafter, conduct a drill at least quarterly for each shift and review the plan annually and make updates as necessary. The plan is required to be submitted with the facility's initial license application. The State Community Care Licensing Division shall confirm during annual licensing visits that the emergency and disaster plan is on file at the facility and includes all required content. State law also encourages facilities to have the Emergency and Disaster Plan reviewed by local emergency authorities. The Assisted Living Facility will designate a Fire Safety Coordinator(s) to oversee implementation of this WEP and overall fire coordination with SDPD and SDFRD.

6.4.2 Animal Evacuations

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

Project Approach:

The Assisted Living Facility only allows for small pets. The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will require pet owners to have a transportation cage/carrier for the pet and 72 hours of food and water supplies for the pet in order to reside at the Assisted Living Facility. The resident will also sign a waiver that in the event the Fire Safety Coordinator determines there is not adequate time to evacuate the pets, San Diego Humane Society will be called and the Fire Safety Coordinator will request their assistance with temporary refuge.

6.4.3 Re-Entry Procedures

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

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

The Incident Commander will designate staff to the Evacuation/Repopulation Branch and the Operations Section Chief of the OA EOC will coordinate with and support the Evacuation/Repopulation Branch Coordinator. The Evacuation/Repopulation Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the repopulation procedures with all involved agencies and ensuring effective communication.

The public will be notified of repopulation through various notification measures previously mentioned in this annex, which may include AlertSD.org, the SDEmergency App for smart phones, emergency broadcast radio, television, press releases, informational phone lines such as 2-1-1, community briefings, and informational updates at shelters.

7 Implementing Compliance Measures

Compliance Measure (CM-Fire-1) –The Project's Assisted Living Facility has created an Emergency and Disaster Plan and will obtain State Community Care Licensing Division approval of the final Emergency and Disaster Plan and implement it as required by State law consistent with this WEP and the Ready, Set, Go policies as follows:

(A) Evacuation procedures, including assembly point or points identified in the final Emergency and Disaster Plan. The Assisted Living Facility will follow the P.A.C.E model as summarized in Table 1.

(B) Plans for the facility to be self-reliant for a period of not less than 72 hours following an emergency or disaster, The Assisted Living Facility shall be constructed to California Building Code Chapter 7A standards with any enhancements described in the facilities CEQA documentation so occupants can shelter in place. Disaster supplies for food and water are maintained for at least 72 hours shall be maintained internally and provider agreements are in place for refreshing necessary goods and services;

(C) A plan and supplies to provide utilities during an outage if the facility needs to shelter in place. The Assisted Living Facility shall have an emergency generator capable of powering portions of the commercial kitchen refrigeration units with fuel supplies capable of running the generators for at least 72 hours.

(D) Transportation needs and evacuation procedures. The Assisted Living Facility will utilize cell phones, land line phones or community satellite phone to maintain contact with emergency personnel. The Assisted Living Facility Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will receive instruction on evacuation procedures from local emergency personnel. If evacuation becomes necessary, staff and residents will exit the buildings and report to the nearest assembly areas. Staff will assist residents who are unable to exit the building on their own. A systematic and thorough accounting of residents and staff will occur following an evacuation, utilizing a current census and assignment sheets for verification. Medical charts and essential documents shall be gathered from the files for transportation. The average senior citizen takes 5-7 prescription medications and some use oxygen tanks. Employees at the Facility will make sure these medications are not forgotten during evacuation and gather portable oxygen tanks for use during an evacuation. Employees at the Facility will provide guidance to residents with cognitive disabilities who can get easily confused and may need extra assistance in order to direct them to safety. If there is adequate time, small pets and pet food supplies will be gathered or the San Diego Humane Society will be called to assist with temporary refuge of the pets. If evacuation away from the premises is necessary the community will utilize company vehicles, staff vehicles, residents' vehicles equipped with emergency kits, and if necessary contracted transportation located approximately four miles away and proceed to a prearranged relocation sites either listed below for temporary shelter or other places where emergency responders may direct them. During emergency evacuation and relocations during an emergency or disaster the community will maintain clear channels of communication with the State Highway Patrol and SDSD for route access, availability and hazards;

(E) Communication procedures (See above);

(F) Information required to be readily available to staff during an emergency and more. The Emergency and Disaster Plan will be available at the main desk, in addition to the Assisted Living Facility's webpage.

(G) The El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility willto train all staff members on the plan upon hire and annually thereafter, conduct a drill at least quarterly for each shift, and review the plan annually and make updates as necessary;

(H) The State Community Care Licensing Division shall confirm during annual licensing visits that the emergency and disaster plan is on file at the facility and includes all required content;

(I) The Assisted Living Facility will designate Fire Safety Coordinator(s) to oversee implementation of this WEP and overall fire coordination with SDPD and SDFRD. The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) of the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility will register their land lines, mobile phone numbers and email addresses with Reverse 9-1-1, Alert San Diego system (http://www.readysandiego.org/AlertSanDiego/) in order to receive emergency evacuation instructions. Possible shelters and assembly areas that can provide at least short-term refuge and that would be designated by emergency managers during an evacuation include, but are not limited to:

a. Del Mar Fairgrounds
b. Torrey Pines High School
c. One Paseo Shopping Mall
d. Del Mar Highlands Shopping Mall
e. Cathedral Catholic High School
f. Del Rayo Village Shopping Center
g. Palma de la Reina Center
h. Other Assisted Living Facilities networked with the El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility
    i. Hacienda Mission San Luis, 4000 Mission Ave. Oceanside, California 92057
    ii. Crown Cove, 3901 E. Coast Hwy, Corona del Mar, 926
    iii. Watermark Laguna Nigel, 27762 Forbes Road, Laguna Niguel, 92677

Fire and law enforcement officials will identify evacuation points and evacuation routes based on the location and extent of the wildfire and its spread rate and direction. Field conditions and shifting fire behavior may result in real-time changes to predetermined routes. Depending on the location of the fire, traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby communities would use the closest evacuation routes to leave the area. The WEP analysis notes that evacuating vehicles would likely utilize a combination of Via De La Valle, San Dieguito Road, El Camino Real, Old El Camino Real, Hartfield Avenue, and Torrington Street to evacuate. Evacuations during large wildfire events would focus on removing threatened populations from the area toward a more urbanized area or evacuation center.

(J) The Assisted Living Facility will have on-site company vehicles, including a passenger bus and sedan with emergency kits, staff vehicles, residents' vehicles, and the ability to supplement the on-site resources with contracted transportation providers less than four miles away in the unlikely event they are needed. Keys to company vehicles will be kept at the Concierge Desk. Contact information for contracted transportation companies can be found in the Emergency Operations Manual at the Concierge Desk.

(K) The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will send annual reminder notices to all occupants to review this WEP, be familiar with evacuation protocols, register for emergency alerts, including notifying the County OEM and Health and Human Services of reasonable disability accommodations to the format of their notification (Accessible Alert San Diego, CERT programs, or other) to meet their special needs, transportation or other special requirements can be provided during an emergency evacuation.

(L) The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will Coordinate annual wildfire and evacuation safety awareness meeting with local fire agencies to ensure continued education of the Project's population on the principals of **"Ready, Set, Go!"** plan. They will engage directly with organizations such as Fire Safe Council of San Diego County,

(M) The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will host and maintain a webpage on the Assisted Living Facility's website dedicated to wildfire and evacuation education and awareness, which will include a copy of this Wildfire Evacuation Plan and the resources provided herein, This information will be made available to all occupants of the Project, including how to register for emergency alerts, including notifying the County OEM and Health and Human Services of reasonable disability accommodations to the format of their notification Accessible Alert San Diego, CERT programs, or other) to meet their special needs, transportation or other special requirements can be provided during an emergency evacuation.

(N) [The Assisted Living Facility only allows for small pets. The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will require pet owners to have a transportation cage/carrier for the pet and 72 hours of food and water supplies for the pet in order to reside at the Assisted Living Facility. The resident will also sign a waiver that in the event the Fire Safety Coordinator determines there is not adequate time to evacuate the pets, San Diego Humane Society will be called and the Fire Safety Coordinator will request their assistance with temporary refuge

(O) The Assisted Living Facility's Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will coordinate with rideshare groups to ensure adequate transportation for individuals with cognitive or physical disabilities, and equip on-site vehicles with emergency kits, including cell phone charger, flashlight, jumper cables, water, and food.

(P) The Assisted Living Facility's Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will gather from the files important paperwork, including medical charts, birth and marriage certificates, account documents, passports, Social Security cards, any other important, irreplaceable items for transportation during an evacuation.

(Q) Here, the Assisted Living Facility Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will follow its Emergency Disaster Plan procedures for locking down and managing power supply in its emergency response plan.

(R) The Project includes a contingency plan for the rare occurrence that evacuation is not safe that includes occupants sheltering in place within on-site structures. (See above).

As described in more detail above, CM-Fire-1 effectively implements the three components to the Ready, Set, Go Program:

- **"READY" – Preparing for the Fire Threat:** Take personal responsibility and prepare long before the threat of a wildfire. The Project will maintain defensible space by planting and maintaining ignition-resistant vegetation near on-site structures. The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will assemble emergency supplies and belongings in a safe spot. The Fire Safety Coordinator(s) will register for Reverse 911, AlertSanDiego, and Community alert system.
- **"SET" – Situational Awareness When a Fire Starts:** If a wildfire occurs and there is potential for it to threaten El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility and surrounding communities, the Fire Safey Coordinator(s) will pack on-site vehicle with emergency items and determine if additional, off-site vehicles nearby need to be deployed. They will stay aware of the latest news from local media and the local fire department for updated information on the fire.
- **"GO!" – Leave Early!** Following the Action Plan provides one with knowledge of the situation and how one will approach evacuation. Leaving early, well before a wildfire is threatening the community, provides one with the least delay and results in a situation where firefighters are now able to better maneuver, protect and defend structures, evacuate other residents who cannot leave early, and focus on citizen safety.

"READY SET GO!" is predicated on the fact that being unprepared and attempting to flee an impending fire late (such as when the fire is physically close to one's community) can be dangerous. The El Camino Real Assisted Living Facility Emergency Disaster Plan, which includes the WEP and state mandated emergency plan drilling is consistent with the lead agency's READY SET GO! Program to avoid such significant wildfire impacts.

8 Wildfire Evacuation Plan Purpose and Limitations

This WEP has been developed based on wildfire and evacuation plan standards of the State Community Care Licensing Division, the City of San Diego, San Diego County and is specifically intended as a guide for evacuations for the Project. The WEP describes how the Project is facilitated in an efficient manner and according to a pre-defined evacuation protocol; as well as providing a contingency option of temporarily refuging, if evacuation is considered less safe. Project employees and occupants will be aware of and familiar with this WEP as it will be posted on the Assisted Living Facility's website, in addition to annual reminders to occupants. This educational outreach will result in a populace that understands the potential for evacuations and the routes and options available to them and the facility managers during an emergency. However, because emergencies requiring evacuation have many variables and must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, this plan shall be subservient to real-time law enforcement and fire personnel/agencies' decision-making and direction during an emergency requiring evacuation. Ultimately, it is the intent of this WEP to clarify to the public and demonstrate to the State Community Care Licensing Division how the Project complies with the applicable licensing requirements and regulations and thereby prevents the Project's wildfire impact from rising to the level of significance.

This WEP promotes the "Ready, Set, Go!" model, adopted by County of San Diego, CAL FIRE, and many fire agencies statewide. The goal is to raise agency and citizen awareness of potential evacuation issues and get the public "Ready" by taking a proactive stance on preparedness, training drills, and occupant education, and evacuation planning efforts. The community will be "Set" by closely monitoring the situation whenever fire weather occurs and/or when wildfire occurs, and elevating pre-planned protocol activities and situation awareness. Fire or law enforcement officials will mandate that populations "Go" by executing pre-planned evacuation procedures. The Ready, Set, Go evacuation process represents a conservative approach to fire safety, including maintaining the Project's fuel modification landscape, infrastructural, and ignition resistant construction components according to the appropriate standards and embracing a "Ready, Set, Go!" stance on evacuation. Accordingly, evacuation of the wildfire areas should occur according to pre-established evacuation decision points, or as soon as they receive notice to evacuate, which may vary depending on many environmental and other factors. Except for fires occurring on typical (non-extreme) fire weather days, when humidity is higher and winds are not as high or gusty, such that fires have been very successfully controlled at small sizes within minutes of ignition and would not typically trigger a need to evacuate, the preferred alternative is early evacuation. However, there may also be instances when evacuation is not possible, is not considered safe, or is not an option based on changing conditions. For example, should a fire occur with short notice and make evacuation from the Project ill advised, a contingency plan for occupants is available, including sheltering-in-place within Project structures, until it is safe to evacuate or the threat has been mitigated. The Project is designed specifically to be resistant to wildfire ignition and perform as a fire adapted Project, offering fire and law officials with additional options for occupant safety compared to those options available to less defensible projects.

There are many variables that may influence overall safety. This WEP provides a summary for implementation of standard evacuation protocols, the likely roadway enhancements, and public outreach, which prevents wildfire-related risk and hazard from rising to a significant level.

Limitations

The underlying planning principle for fire preparedness, given the dynamic nature of a fire, is to demonstrate the availability of multiple route alternatives and response strategies to permit emergency professionals to manage their response according to the specific circumstances. The Study Area provides ample route and response alternatives. Emergency responders will coordinate the safest possible evacuation based on the dynamic circumstances of the actual event, including the appropriate phasing of the evacuation, and utilization of the most appropriate ingress and egress routes for area occupants and emergency responders. This Wildfire Evacuation Plan presents a reasonable vehicle travel time estimate based on professional judgments made by CRA with input from Dudek regarding the likely approach used by emergency responders in a variety of scenarios, but does not provide a guarantee for how emergency responders will manage each fire scenario.

9 Conclusions

With the implementation of CM-Fire-1, applicable state and local codes and regulations adopted to protect health and safety in wildfire, including, but not limited toCity landscaping and brush management requirements and building codes for constructing structures in a very high fire hazard severity zone (VHFHSZ), the Assisted Living Facility would not exacerbate wildfire risks as described in CEQA Guidelines Section XX(b) or expose people or structures to significant wildfire risks as described in CEQA Guidelines Section IX(g) and Section XX(d), and impacts would not rise to the level of significance under CEQA.

The Project's compliance with code requirements for building in a very high fire hazard severity zone (VHFHSZ) also provide emergency personnel with the option to have Assisted Living Facility residents shelter in place if deemed appropriate and safe for the situation, which is described herein and CM-Fire-1 and reflected in the statutory Emergency and Disaster Plan including Attachment 1, El Camino Assisted Living All Hazards Emergency Operations Program and Plan Manual for the site.

As described in the state-mandated Emergency and Disaster Plan and this Wildfire Evacuation Plan, in the event of an emergency, evacuation would occur via the proposed project entrance located along El Camino Real, which serves as an evacuation route for existing land uses in the project vicinity. The proposed project would not impede the ability of the City to implement its Emergency Operations Procedures or the County's Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, or Emergency Operations Plan and does not propose any land uses or structures that would impede the ability of the surrounding area to evacuate should an emergency event occur, nor would the project obstruct or eliminate any existing evacuation routes. Therefore, the statutorily required site specific Emergency and Disaster Plan prepared for the Project would ensure that implementation of the Project would not impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan as described in CEQA Guidelines Section IX(f), Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Section XX(a). Therefore, wildfire impacts would not rise to the level of significance under CEQA.

Further, as documented in this Wildfire Evacuation Plan including the evacuation analysis included as Appendix C, the proposed Project would not significantly increase the average evacuation travel time or result in unsafe evacuation timeframes under likely evacuation scenarios. In an actual emergency, unified command would take into account numerous factors to ensure consistency with the County's Emergency Operations Plan. The Project is required by state law to train its emergency managers on the procedures for refuge on site in fire-resistant buildings or within the wide, converted landscapes and hardscapes that would not readily facilitate wildfire spread. This provides the residents with a safer alternative to risking a late evacuation as determined by fire officials assuring that wildfire impacts do not rise to the level of significance under CEQA.

The evacuation analysis and associated traffic modelling also demonstrates the project will not adversely impact residents' ability to evacuate or emergency responders' ability to access the area and the site under reasonably anticipated conditions, taking into consideration anticipated fire behavior in the area. Additionally, the Project would provide residents with refuge on site in fire-resistant buildings or within the wide, converted landscapes and hardscapes that would not readily facilitate wildfire spread. This would provide them with a safer alternative to risking a late evacuation.

Lastly, and as previously discussed, the proposed project would be required to comply with California Health and Safety Code §1569.695 which requires an Emergency and Disaster Plan to be prepared as part of licensing

provisions for residential care facilities for the elderly. State law was amended by Assembly Bill 2098 (2018), effective January 1, 2019, to significantly increase the requirements for Emergency and Disaster Plans for residential care facilities. These amendments were specifically intended to address concerns raised by evacuation of residential care facilities during wildfires and natural disasters in 2017.[7] The state-mandated Emergency and Disaster Plan has been prepared specific to the proposed project and meets the performance standards in the law, such as training all staff members on the plan upon hire and annually thereafter, conducting a drill *at least quarterly* for each shift, r*eviewing the plan annually* and making updates as necessary. More specifically. It includes the following per H&S Code §1569.6958:

> (1) Evacuation procedures, including identification of an assembly point or points that shall be included in the facility sketch.
>
> (2) Plans for the facility to be self-reliant for a period of not less than 72 hours immediately following any emergency or disaster, including, but not limited to, a short-term or long-term power failure. If the facility plans to shelter in place and one or more utilities, including water, sewer, gas, or electricity, are not available, the facility shall have a plan and supplies available to provide alternative resources during an outage.
>
> (3) Transportation needs and evacuation procedures to ensure that the facility can communicate with emergency response personnel or can access the information necessary in order to check the emergency routes to be used at the time of an evacuation and relocation necessitated by a disaster. If the transportation plan includes the use of a vehicle owned or operated by the facility, the keys to the vehicle shall be available to staff on all shifts.
>
> (4) A contact information list.
>
> (5) At least two appropriate shelter locations that can house facility residents during an evacuation. One of the locations shall be outside of the immediate area.
>
> (6) The location of utility shut-off valves and instructions for use.
>
> (7) Procedures that address, but are not limited to, all of the following:
>
> > (A) Provision of emergency power that could include identification of suppliers of backup generators. If a permanently installed generator is used, the plan shall include its location and a description of how it will be used. If a portable generator is used, the manufacturer's operating instructions shall be followed.
> >
> > (B) Responding to an individual resident's needs if the emergency call buttons are inoperable.
> >
> > (C) Process for communicating with residents, families, hospice providers, and others, as appropriate, that might include landline telephones, cellular telephones, or walkie-talkies. A

[7] See AB 2098 (2018) Assembly Floor Analysis, 8/27/18.
[8] https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=HSC&sectionNum=1569.695

backup process shall also be established. Residents and their responsible parties shall be informed of the process for communicating during an emergency.

(D) Assistance with, and administration of, medications.

(E) Storage and preservation of medications, including the storage of medications that require refrigeration.

(F) The operation of assistive medical devices that need electric power for their operation, including, but not limited to, oxygen equipment and wheelchairs.

(G) A process for identifying residents with special needs, and a plan for meeting those needs.

(H) Procedures for confirming the location of each resident during an emergency response.

The plan is enforceable because the facility is required to submit the plan for approval with its initial license application in order to operate. If approved, the State Community Care Licensing Division shall confirm during *annual licensing visits* that the Emergency and Disaster Plan is on file at the facility and includes required content. Repeated drilling on an evacuation plan is an effective way to ensure health and safety during an actual wildfire emergency.

For all these reasons, the Project would not impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan as described in CEQA Guidelines Section IX(f), Hazards and Hazardous Materials and Section XX(a). Therefore, wildfire impacts would not rise to the level of significance under CEQA.

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Appendix A1-A3

City of San Diego Emergency Preparedness Resources, San Diego County Emergency Preparedness Resources and “Ready, Set, Go!” Wildland Fire Action Guide

Office of Emergency Services

Emergency Preparedness Resources

Find resources to help you prepare for emergencies

Because no two disasters are ever the same, all incidents affect people differently. Because of this, it is important to create emergency plans that support one's particular needs. Become prepared for potential disasters by using some of the resources we offer.

Business Emergency Operations Registry

- Register (/purchasing/bids-contracts/emergencywork)
    - All vendors and contractors of all sizes are invited to express their interest in potentially performing emergency work for the City. Please note that when an emergency strikes, the City may use emergency procedures to immediately select a vendor or contractor to reopen damaged facilities. The purpose of the registry is to provide a list of vendors and contractors potentially available for emergency goods, services, and work if needed.

Be Prepared

- Make a Plan (http://sandiego.gov/ohs/plan)
    - Your preparedness to respond to an emergency will depend on the your planning, and the supplies you have ready. Learn how to prepare by building an emergency supply kit and planning for your shelter, vehicle and work space.
- Build a Kit (http://sandiego.gov/ohs/kit)
    - Ensure that you have all of the resources that you may need incase a disaster strikes.
- Stay Informed (http://sandiego.gov/ohs/informed)

    - Staying informed is essential to your successful preparedness during an emergency. Visit these resources for information on Current Incidents, Mitigation, Preparedness, Partners, and to learn more about the City of San Diego's dissemination of emergency incident updates.

- Get Involved (http://sandiego.gov/ohs/getinvolved)
    - Although you should not self-deploy to a major disaster, it does take a whole community approach, involving residents like you who are committed to neighborhoods, churches, schools, and volunteer organizations to build resilient communities. People who are involved in their community are the key to this disaster resilience. A resilient community is one that can withstand a disaster and get back to normal quickly, even if normal isn't the same as it was before. Remember, community preparedness starts at home. If you know that your family is prepared at home, you will be better able to help others in your community.

Additional Resources

- Identify Hazards Relevant to You and Learn which kinds of natural and human-caused disasters pose a risk for your area (earthquakes, fires, floods, etc.). Type your home address into this website (https://myhazards.caloes.ca.gov/) from the California Office of Emergency Services to discover the hazards that exist in your area.

- Ready America (http://www.ready.gov/) is a campaign to educate and empower Americans to prepare for and respond to emergencies, including natural and man-made disasters, and provides:
    - basic information PDF on emergency readiness
    - emergency supply list PDF information for pet owners PDF, families PDF, seniors PDF, businesses PDF and those with disabilities or special needs PDF.

- Ready San Diego (http://readysandiego.org/) is another online resource from the County of San Diego, which offers information about how to get alerts and how to better prepare before an emergency.

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Council Districts (/)

Councilmember Joe LaCava (District 1) (/citycouncil/cd1)

Councilmember Jennifer Campbell (District 2) (/citycouncil/cd2)

Councilmember Stephen Whitburn (District 3) (/citycouncil/cd3)

Council District 4 (/citycouncil/cd4)

Councilmember Marni von Wilpert (District 5) (/citycouncil/cd5)

Councilmember Kent Lee (District 6) (/citycouncil/cd6)

Councilmember Raul Campillo (District 7) (/citycouncil/cd7)

Councilmember Vivian Moreno (District 8) (/citycouncil/cd8)

Council President Sean Elo-Rivera (District 9) (/citycouncil/cd9)

City Officials & Independent Offices (/)

Office of Mayor Todd Gloria (/mayor)

City Attorney Mara W. Elliott (/cityattorney)

Ethics Commission (/ethics)

Office of the City Auditor (/auditor)

Office of the City Clerk (/city-clerk)

Office of the City Treasurer (/treasurer)

Office of the Independent Budget Analyst (/iba)

Personnel Department (/empopp)

Government Agencies (/)

County of San Diego (http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/)

State of California (http://www.ca.gov/)

Federal Government (https://www.usa.gov/)

In Case of a Disaster

After earthquakes, wildfires and other disasters, some businesses and households may be faced with challenges or hardship related to water and food quality, pool sanitation, chemical spills or other emergencies.

- For immediate chemical or environmental **emergencies**: call 911.
- For **specific and topical information**, we hope you find the information below helpful in both preparing for an emergency and in response to an emergency.
- For more **general information** on preparing for and responding to a disaster, see the County's Office of Emergency Services website, **ReadySanDiego**. For questions regarding any of this information, please **contact us**.

Disaster Information

- **How to report a chemical emergency** (First call 911)
- **Protecting your family from the health effects of smoke**
- **How to prepare for emergencies**
- **Find an Open Shelter** (Red Cross)
- **Wildfire Smoke - Guidance for Public Health Professionals**
- **Wildfire Smoke Factsheet - Protect Your Lungs from Wildfire Smoke or Ash**

Water Quality

- **Boil Water Order Information**
- **Purifying Water**
- **Private Well Water Quality Sampling Guidance**
- **Well Water Disinfection**
- **Well Permit Application**
- **Inactive Wells – Intent of Use Declaration Form**
- **Water Well Frequently Asked Questions**
- **Licensed Well Drillers List**
- **California ELAP Certified Laboratories**
- **Swimming Pools Impacted by Smoke and Ash**
- **Boil Water Order Information** (Safe Drinking Water)
- **Sewage Impacts to Ocean Water**
- **Swimming Pools - Power Outages**
- **Onsite Sewage Disposal Systems - Permit Processing for Fire-Damaged Homes**
- **Onsite Sewage Disposal Systems - Emergency TOPS for Fire-Damaged Homes**

Food Safety

- **Emergency/Disaster Procedures for Food Facilities**
- **Food Safety During Power Outage | FDA Tips | USDA Tips**
- **Emergency Shelter & Mass Feeding Center Guidelines**
- **Fire Recovery for Food Facilities: Damaged Food**
- **Fire Recovery for Food Facilities: Disposal of Spoiled Food**

Hazardous Materials

- **Flood Readiness and Prevention Tips**
- **Propane Gas Fact Sheet**
- **Protecting Public Health from Home and Building Fire Ash**

- **Guidance for Disposal of Hazardous Substances #1**
  (Handling Ash, Debris and other Hazardous Materials from Burned Structures)
- **Guía de Emergencia en Incendios Forestales #1: Manejo de Cenizas, Escombros y Otros Materiales Peligrosos de Estructuras Calcinadas**
- **Guidance for Disposal of Hazardous Materials #2**
  (Management Options for Expedited Collection of Hazardous Wastes from Burned Areas)
- **Guía de Emergencia en Incendios Forestales #2: Alternativas de Gestión para una Recolección Agilizada de Residuos Peligrosos de Zonas Calcinadas**
- **How to dispose of household hazardous waste**

Recovery and Clean Up Information

- **SDCountyRecovery.com**
- **Ash Clean Up** (CalEPA)
- **Deceased Animal Removal**
  What To Do After A Wildfire (DEHQ)
- **What To Do After A Wildfire** (Red Cross)

Emergency Links

- **Air Pollution Control District** (San Diego)
- **Air Quality Forecast**
- **California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection**
- **California Health Services Indoor Air Quality**
- **Caltrans**
- **Federal Emergency Management Agency**
- **Poison Control Center - UCSD**
- **Red Cross**

READY, SET, GO!

YOUR PERSONAL WILDLAND FIRE ACTION GUIDE

THE NOBLEST MOTIVE IS THE PUBLIC GOOD
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
MDCCCLI

READY, SET, GO!

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
OES
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

READY, SET, GO!

Wildland Fire Action Guide

Saving Lives and Property
through Advance Planning

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tony Mecham, County Fire Chief

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Photos courtesy of CAL FIRE, FEMA and ©Kevin Pack/K.E. Photography

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Living in the Wildland Urban Interface and the Ember Zone

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

Defensible Space Works!

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

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

What is Defensible Space?

Defensible space is the required space between a structure and the wildland area that, under normal conditions, creates a sufficient buffer to slow or halt the spread of wildland fire to a structure. It protects the home from igniting due to direct flame or radiant heat. Defensible space is essential for structure survivability during wildland fire conditions. For more information about defensible space zones and preparedness techniques within each, visit ReadySanDiego.org/wildland-fire

ZONE ONE

Zone One extends 50 feet from your home.

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

ZONE TWO

Zone Two extends 50 to 100 feet from your home.

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

What is a Hardened Home?

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

ROOFS

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

EAVES

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

VENTS

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

WALLS

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

WINDOWS and DOORS

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

BALCONIES and DECKS

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

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

Tour a Wildland Fire Prepared Home

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

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

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

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

Ensure that trees are far away from power lines.

Inside: Keep working fire extinguishers on hand. Install smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors on each level of your home and near bedrooms. Test them monthly and change the batteries twice a year.

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

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

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

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

Cut any tree branches within ten feet of your roof.

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

All vent openings should be covered with ⅛ inch metal mesh. Do not use fiberglass or plastic mesh because they can melt and burn.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Be sure to extend materials from foundation to roof.

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

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

Store all combustibles and flammable liquids away from ignition sources.

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

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

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

Trim trees and shrubs overhanging the road to a minimum of 13½ feet to allow emergency vehicles to pass.

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

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

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

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

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

Chimney: Cover your chimney and stovepipe outlets with a non-flammable screen of ½ inch wire mesh or smaller to prevent embers from escaping and igniting a fire.

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

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

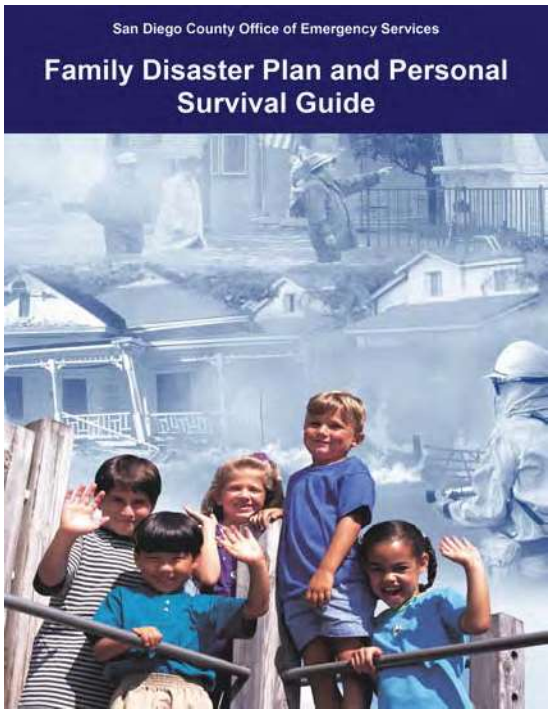
- non-combustible construction (e.g., concrete, metal)
- protected by one-hour fire-resistive material (e.g., stucco, cement-fiber board, ceramic tile, deck surface listed by approved evaluation service as one-hour-rated or Class A roof covering)
- approved fire-retardant treated materials (factory-applied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

READY, SET, GO!

Create Your Own Action Guide

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

Ready – Preparing for the Fire Threat



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

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

San Diego County

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

2-1-1 SAN DIEGO DISASTERRESPONSE

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

ReadySanDiego.org
Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.

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

Set – Situational Awareness when a Fire Starts

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

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

IF YOU ARE TRAPPED: SURVIVAL TIPS

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

Go – Leave Early

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

WHEN TO LEAVE

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

MEETING LOCATION

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

HOW TO GET THERE

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

WHAT TO TAKE

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

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

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

- ☐ Three-day supply of water (one gallon per person per day)
- ☐ Non-perishable food for all family members and pets (three-day supply)
- ☐ First aid kit
- ☐ Flashlight, battery-powered radio, and extra batteries
- ☐ An extra set of car keys, credit cards and cash or traveler's checks
- ☐ Sanitation supplies
- ☐ Extra eyeglasses or contact lenses
- ☐ Important family documents and contact numbers
- ☐ Map marked with evacuation routes
- ☐ Prescriptions or special medications
- ☐ Family photos, valuable and other irreplaceable items that are easy to carry
- ☐ Personal computers, hard drives, disks and flash drivers
- ☐ Chargers for electronic communication devices

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

Why can't I immediately return home?

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

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

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

Returning Home

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

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

Take the following precautions when attempting to enter your house:

POWER:

If a person or piece of equipment comes in contact with an electric line, or if a line is down or broken.

- ☐ **Call 9-1-1**.
- ☐ If you see an electrical fire, fight it with a dry CO(2) extinguisher.
- ☐ If possible, shut off the power.
- ☐ **Don't touch the person or any equipment involved**. The line may still be energized and dangerous.
- ☐ Freeing someone from energized power lines or equipment should only be attempted by a qualified SDG&E employee or a trained rescuer such as a fire fighter.
- ☐ Always assume that power lines are energized.
- ☐ Do not smoke or attempt to light anything. Use a **flashlight instead**.

GAS:

- ☐ Check to see if your gas utility is working properly. If you smell gas, leave your home immediately, and call (24/7) SDG&E at 1-800-411-7343.
- ☐ **DO NOT** light a match, candle, or cigarette.
- ☐ **DO NOT** turn electrical devices on or off, including light switches.
- ☐ **DO NOT** start an engine or use any device, including a telephone, which could cause a spark.
- ☐ **DO NOT** attempt to control the leak or repair the damaged pipe or meter. Do not use or turn off any equipment that could cause a spark.

- ☐ Check for burning embers on roofs, gutters, porches, attic, crawlspace, and throughout your property for several days after a wildfire.

- ☐ Check for any structural damage before entering your home. If you are uncertain, have your home professionally inspected before returning.

- ☐ Do not smoke or attempt to light anything as there could be flammables or leaking gases. Use a flashlight instead.

- ☐ Open windows and doors to allow airflow, which will help dry out of any water damage areas.

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

Fire Action Guide

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

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

Evacuation Routes: _____

_____

_____

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

Information: SDCountyEmergency.com 211SanDiego.org SD Emergency App

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

READY, SET, GO!

Safety Checklist

Tips To Improve Family and Property Survival During A Wildland Fire

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

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

Emergency Access	Yes	No
1. Is the home address plainly legible and visible from the street?	☐	☐
2. Are trees and shrubs overhanging the street trimmed to 15½ feet?	☐	☐
3. If your home has a long driveway, does it have a suitable turnaround area?	☐	☐

ReadySanDiego.org
Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.

Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety

Appendix B1- B4

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

San Diego County Office of Emergency Services

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

I. PREPARATION

Family Meetings

At least once a year, have a meeting with your family to discuss and update your disaster plan. Determine what additional training, equipment, and supplies are needed to meet your family's needs. Don't forget to practice! Occasional drills can improve reaction time and help to avoid panic in an actual emergency.

A. Know how and where to shut off utilities.

Location of Main Water Valve: _____

Location of Gas Valve*: _____

Location of Wrench: _____

Location of Garage Door Manual Override: _____

Location of Other Utilities: _____

* Do not shut off gas unless you suspect a leak exists.

B. On a separate sheet of paper, draw a floor plan of your home showing the location of exit doors and windows, utility shutoffs, first aid kit, and emergency supplies. Ensure EVERYONE in your household is familiar with it. Show it to babysitters and house guests when you're going away.

C. Reunion locations: Establish two places where you and your family can meet following an emergency. One immediately outside of your home, e.g. a neighbor's mailbox, or community park **AND** another site outside of your immediate community in case you are unable to return home.

Home Location: _____

Away-from-Home Location: _____

D. Out-of-State Contact: Name and telephone number of a person outside of the state for family members to call and report their location and condition. Everyone should memorize this number!

Name: _____

Location: _____ Phone: (_____) _____

E. What is your children's school disaster policy?

_____

_____

_____

Are medical consent forms for your children complete and current? _____

Where are they located? _____

F. Assemble a Home Emergency Supply Kit. Store it in a convenient and accessible location. See Section VII for details on what to put inside your Home Emergency Supply Kit.

Location of Home Emergency Supply Kit: _____

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

II. TRAINING

A. Learn how to protect yourself from falling objects, smoke, fire, toxic fumes, etc.

B. Learn First Aid/CPR

Person(s) Trained:

Name: _____ Date Training Expires: _____

Name: _____ Date Training Expires: _____

III. BEFORE A DISASTER

There are many different kinds of disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, airplane crashes, chemical spills, and explosions, which seldom give warning and can be equally devastating to their victims. Although this guide is primarily about earthquake preparation, the steps you take will help your family prepare for any type of disaster that could strike in your community. For additional information on local disaster preparedness for your home, school, and business visit **www.ReadySanDiego.org**.

A. Register your cell phone, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) phone, and email address with AlertSanDiego*. **Listed and unlisted landlines are already registered. Registering makes it more likely that you will receive an emergency notification. Registration is quick and simple.**
**Also available in accessible formats such as American Sign Language.*

B. Download the **SD Emergency App** for Android and iOS devices.

C. Inspect your home. Identify potential hazards and evacuation routes.

D. Secure water heater and tall or heavy furniture to wall studs.

E. Move heavy items to lower shelves in bookcases.

F. Install clips, latches and other locking devices on cabinet doors.

G. Provide strong support and flexible connections on gas appliances.

H. Remove or isolate and secure flammable materials.

I. Review and practice this plan.

IV. DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

A. If you are indoors STAY THERE. Move away from windows, bookcases, and high/overhanging shelves. Get under a sturdy table or desk and hold onto it. Be prepared to move with it and HOLD that position until the shaking stops and it is safe to relocate. If there is no desk or table to get under, brace yourself in an interior corner. Watch for falling, flying and sliding objects, and be especially careful around windows, as they can shatter during an earthquake.

> **NOTE:** *If you are in a mobile home which is resting on A-Frame supports, get on top of the bed or sofa and cover your head and face. If a mobile home slips off the supports they may penetrate the flooring and cause injuries.*

B. If you are outdoors, move to an open area away from buildings, trees, power poles, brick or block walls and other objects that could fall.

C. If you are in an automobile, stop and stay in it until the shaking ends. Avoid stopping near trees and power lines or on or under overpasses or bridges.

D. If you are in a multi-level building, get under a desk and hold on, or crouch next to an interior wall until the shaking stops. **DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR TO EVACUATE.** Use the stairs.

E. If you are in a store, get under a table or any sturdy object. Avoid stopping under anything that could fall. **DO NOT RUN FOR THE EXIT.** After the shaking has stopped, choose your exit carefully.

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

V. IF YOU EVACUATE

A. Take with you:

- Medicines and first aid kit
- Flashlight, radio and batteries
- Important documents and cash
- Blankets and extra clothes
- Personal sanitary items
- Any additional items you feel are necessary (e.g. photos, heirlooms, jewelry, etc.)

B. Make arrangements for pets. Don't forget food, medications, vaccination records, and other important items.

VI. AFTER A DISASTER

A. Put on heavy shoes immediately to avoid injury from stepping on glass.

B. Locate a light source, such as a flashlight, if necessary.

C. Check for injuries and administer first aid.

D. Check for fires and fire hazards.

- Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the hot water heater. If you smell gas, hear a hissing sound or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open the windows and carefully leave the house. **DO NOT TURN LIGHTS ON OR OFF. DO NOT STRIKE MATCHES.**

  NOTE: *Do not shut off the gas unless you suspect a leak exists. Only the gas company can restore service.*

- If necessary, turn off the electrical system at the main circuit breaker or fuse box.

E. Check on your neighbors.

F. Visit **www.SDCountyEmergency.com** or the **SD Emergency App** for updates, shelter locations, interactive mapping information (e.g. evacuation areas and hazard perimeters), official social media feeds, and other critical information.

G. Listen for advisories using a battery powered radio. The primary Emergency Alert System station for San Diego County is KOGO AM 600. The secondary station is KLSD AM 1360.

H. Do not use the phone except in emergencies. Only call 9-1-1 for life threatening emergencies. Have a plug-in analog phone in case the power is out, but phone lines are still working.

I. For general and updated disaster information or volunteer opportunities, call 2-1-1.

J. Do not touch downed power lines or objects touching downed wires. Do not stand in water near downed lines.

K. Remove fallen debris that may cause personal injury.

L. Assess house, roof, and chimney for damages.

M. Be prepared for aftershocks.

N. Open closets and cupboards carefully because items may have fallen or become rearranged.

O. Cooperate with public safety officials.

P. Be prepared to evacuate when/if necessary.

Q. DO NOT GO SIGHTSEEING!

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

VII. HOME EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

This list contains items usually available in your home. It is recommended that they be organized and located together for easy access during an emergency. Your emergency supplies should be sufficient to sustain you, your family and pets for a ***minimum of 72 hours***. A two (2) week supply of prescription and necessary over-the-counter medications is recommended**.**

Basic Supplies

- ❒ Water* – minimum of 1 gallon per person per day
- ❒ Non-Perishable Foods*
- ❒ First Aid Kit and Manual
- ❒ Can opener – non-electric
- ❒ Watch or clock – non-electric
- ❒ Plug-in analog telephone
- ❒ Cash
- ❒ Important documents
- ❒ Blankets or sleeping bags for each member of the family
- ❒ Radio – portable, with spare batteries
- ❒ Prescription and over-the-counter medications*
- ❒ Additional equipment – glasses, dentures, hearing aids
- ❒ Flashlight – spare batteries and light bulb
- ❒ Fire extinguisher – multipurpose labeled "ABC"
- ❒ Whistle
- ❒ Dust mask
- ❒ Activity items for adults (e.g. deck of cards) and kids (e.g. coloring books with crayons)

*Rotate food, water, and medications as necessary. Remember to consider household members with unique needs: infants, elderly, disabled, allergies. Avoid salty foods, as they will make you thirsty.

Water Tips

The best option is to store drinking water prior to a disaster, in appropriate containers. If purified water is not available, water should be boiled for 1 full minute, keeping in mind that some water will evaporate. Let the water completely cool before use.

Sanitation Supplies

- ❒ Large plastic trash bags for waste, sanitation, and protection
- ❒ Pre-moistened towelettes
- ❒ Hand soap and liquid detergent
- ❒ Shampoo
- ❒ Toothpaste & toothbrush
- ❒ Feminine supplies
- ❒ Infant supplies
- ❒ Toilet paper and paper towels
- ❒ Deodorant

Cooking Supplies

- ❒ Plastic bags – various sizes, sealable
- ❒ Paper plates, plastic utensils, paper towels
- ❒ Pots (cooking) – at least two
- ❒ Barbecue or gas grill; charcoal and lighter or propane (**for outdoor use only**); Sterno® stove

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

VII. HOME EMERGENCY SUPPLIES (CONTINUED)

Safety Supplies

- ❒ Knife, razor blade, and multipurpose tool
- ❒ Clothes – complete change for each family member (Preferably long pants and long sleeves for protection)
- ❒ Heavy gloves for each adult
- ❒ Heavy shoes for each family member

Pet Supplies

- ❒ Carrier
- ❒ Food
- ❒ Medications
- ❒ Important documents such as vaccination records and license information
- ❒ Collar with ID tag and harness or leash
- ❒ Water
- ❒ Sanitation items – Litter and litter box if appropriate

Car Survival Kit

- ❒ Non-perishable food
- ❒ Flares
- ❒ Bottled water
- ❒ First Aid Kit and Manual
- ❒ Fire extinguisher
- ❒ Blanket
- ❒ Sealable plastic bags
- ❒ Flashlight with batteries
- ❒ Tools and rubber hose
- ❒ Critical medications
- ❒ Pre-moistened towelettes and tissues
- ❒ Extra clothing

VIII. IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

USE "9-1-1" FOR LIFE THREATENING EMERGENCIES ONLY

NON-EMERGENCY FIRE DEPARTMENT: _____

NON-EMERGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY: _____

PRIMARY DOCTOR: _____

GAS COMPANY: _____

ELECTRIC COMPANY: _____

WATER COMPANY: _____

OUT-OF-STATE CONTACT: _____

POISON CONTROL: 1-800-222-1222

OTHER: _____

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

IX. PRACTICE YOUR PLAN AS A FAMILY

A. Practice helps people feel less disoriented and better organized in case of a disaster – even in the middle of the night.

B. Make sure your family knows where to locate fire extinguishers, gas and water valves, and the main circuit breaker.

C. Update your Family Disaster Plan every year.

- Verify the telephone numbers and personal information of everyone listed in the plan.
- Print updated copies for all the members of your family.

D. In case of emergency, you should know the school's disaster plan.

- Determine what is required to release your child to your representatives if you cannot get there yourself.
- Ensure that the school knows your current contact information and those people authorized to pick up your child.

E. Check the contents of your emergency kits.

- Change the batteries in your flashlights and portable radio; replace spare batteries.
- Replenish your emergency kits. Replace bottled water; ensure that all food is still safe to eat and that medications have not expired.

Every family member should carry a copy of this important information:

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Out-of-State Contact

Name:_____

Telephone: _____

Neighborhood Meeting Place:

_____

Out-of-Area Meeting Place:

_____

Call 2-1-1 for disaster information such as shelters, road closures, affected areas, and recovery and relief programs.

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Out-of-State Contact

Name:_____

Telephone: _____

Neighborhood Meeting Place:

_____

Out-of-Area Meeting Place:

_____

Call 2-1-1 for disaster information such as shelters, road closures, affected areas, and recovery and relief programs.

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Out-of-State Contact

Name:_____

Telephone: _____

Neighborhood Meeting Place:

_____

Out-of-Area Meeting Place:

_____

Call 2-1-1 for disaster information such as shelters, road closures, affected areas, and recovery and relief programs.

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Out-of-State Contact

Name:_____

Telephone: _____

Neighborhood Meeting Place:

_____

Out-of-Area Meeting Place:

_____

Call 2-1-1 for disaster information such as shelters, road closures, affected areas, and recovery and relief programs.

Family Disaster Plan and Personal Survival Guide

NOTICE:

The information presented in this brochure is believed to be accurate and of practical value in preparing for a disaster, however, no guarantee can be given that the guidance presented will provide protection.

The County of San Diego, the San Diego County Office of Emergency Services, the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization, the Unified Disaster Council and each organization's officers, employees, and agents, assume no legal liability for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, product, or process disclosed herein, or for any injuries or damages arising from any disaster or occurrence giving rise to the use or application of the information, products or processes described or disclosed herein.

ReadySanDiego.org
Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.

County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services
Phone: (858) 565-3490
Website: www.ReadySanDiego.org

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Background cover-photos provided by Robert A. Eplett/Cal-EMA

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PREPAREDNESS STARTS WITH YOU!

Appendix C
Modeling Results

TO:	Nolan Weinberg; VP Development, PMB
FROM:	Phuong Nguyen, PE; CR Associates (CRA)
DATE:	May 4, 2024
RE:	El Camino Real Senior Living Fire Evacuation Analysis – Technical Memorandum

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

Background and Purpose

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

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

[1] This memorandum was prepared in coordination with the Dudek's fire protection planning team.

The roadway network and vehicle input assumptions also have been selected to simulate a "worst-case" evacuation scenario that would occur during a weekend day (Saturday) when the Project's occupants are home, nearby vacation homes are likely to be fully occupied, and full occupancy of public parking lots within the study area. While evaluation of the "worst-case" scenario is not required by law, out of an abundance of caution, the Project has opted to consider this scenario. The assumption that a mass evacuation would occur when the Project is in operation and all residents in the surrounding community are at home, the Surf Sports Park and the Fairbank Ranch Country Club are at full occupancy, when the evacuation order is provided represents an extreme, worst-case condition. In an actual wildfire event, it is most likely that phased evacuation orders would be given to provide for a more orderly evacuation. It is also likely that fewer residents would be present nearby if the evacuation happened during a time that the Project, the Surf Sports Park, and Fairbank Ranch Country Club may not be at full occupancy, such as a weekday afternoon.

The wildfire evacuation scenarios selected for this analysis were based on a comprehensive approach that included review of fire history, review of Poinsettia Fire (2014)[2], fire behavior science, area topography, fuel types and the evolved approach to evacuations which have become increasingly more surgical instead of large, area-wide. Accordingly, given the highest probability wildfire scenarios that would result in evacuation, it is anticipated that specific neighborhoods and communities would be evacuated in a phased approach, as possible. The Project adhere to the latest California Building Code, the City of San Diego Fire Code, and any other relevant regulations. Moreover, the Project must conform to the appropriate Brush Management Zones as required under San Diego Municipal Section 142.0412. However, during a wildfire, the Project site's population would likely be evacuated as a precautionary measure. This may be combined with targeted evacuations within existing communities to the south of the Project. This type of evacuation is consistent with management of recent wildfires throughout southern California and San Diego County, where the phased evacuation practice has been implemented with great success and continues to be refined through real-time application.

Project Description

The El Camino Real Senior Living Project is located on 13860 El Camino Real, south of the proposed St. John Garabed Armenian Church (St. John Church) Project and east of Interstate 5, within Subarea II of the North City Future Urbanizing Area (NCFUA) of the City of San Diego. The Project intends to develop a 105,568 SF, three story 105-unit nursing home facility for assisted living consisting of 18 memory care accommodations (20 beds) and 87 assisted living accommodations (105 beds). **Figure 1** displays the proposed Project site plan.

[2] https://www.readysandiego.org/content/dam/oesready/en/aar/may-2014-san-diego-county-wildfires/May-2014-San-Diego-County-Wildfires.pdf

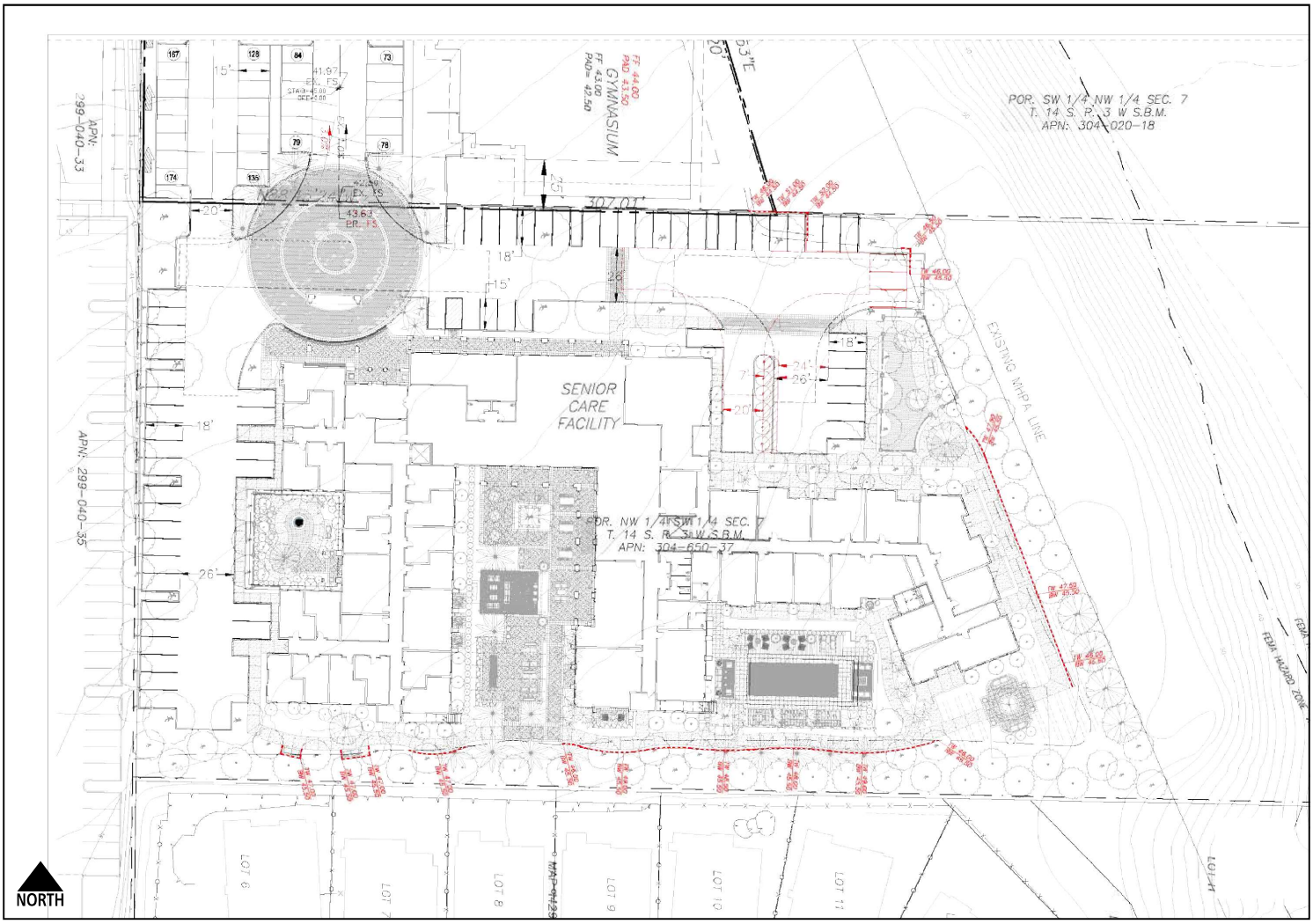

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Figure 1
Proposed Project Site Plan

Assumptions

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

During the evacuation process, wildfire spread, and encroachment may be slowed by fire-fighting efforts that would likely include significant fixed wing and helicopter fire-fighting assets. Hand crews would also be deployed toward containment. None of the evacuation scenarios assumed contraflow (reverse) lanes, as these lanes are reserved for first responders, law enforcement, and fire fighters in case of unforeseen circumstances.

In the context of the Project's location amidst residential areas, an analysis of a potential evacuation scenario on a typical Saturday afternoon has been conducted. Assuming that the majority of residents in the adjacent properties are expected to be home during this period, both the Surf Sports Park and Fairbank Ranch Country Club are fully occupied. Specific assumptions by land use category are as follows:

Residential Areas: The number of vehicles expected to evacuate from neighboring residential zones was calculated by multiplying the number of households with the average vehicle ownership for each household in the region. Data for land use was sourced from the Parcel Quest parcel map, and statistics on vehicle ownership were provided by the US Census Bureau.

Surf Sports Park & Fairbank Ranch Country Club: For the purpose of this analysis, it was assumed that both the Surf Sports Park and the Fairbank Ranch Country Club would have their parking lots fully occupied. The parking capacity for the Surf Sports Park was determined by measuring the available parking inventory and occupancy using Nearmap aerial images from January 4, 2023. The aerial images show approximately 90% occupancy of the Surf Sports Park. However, for a more conservative estimate, 100% occupancy was assumed. Similarly, even though aerial images indicate that parking at the Fairbank Ranch Country Club rarely exceeds 50%, a full occupancy has been assumed for a conservative approach.

Ranches & Other Uses: The number of vehicles projected to evacuate from ranches and other agricultural land uses was derived by manually counting vehicles and trailers from aerial images.

Project Specifics: Residential care facilities for the elderly are required by law to develop, practice, and execute an emergency operation plan in line with California state regulations. The specific emergency evacuation plan for this Project will be established during the entitlement phase and is not available at the present time. For a conservative assumption, two categories of evacuating vehicles were considered. The first is aimed at transporting the facility's residents, assuming a rate of one vehicle for each unit/bed. The second category is related to vehicles used by staff who are present at the time of the evacuation order. This was estimated using the Institute of Transportation Engineers Parking Generation Manual's rates, with the presumption that the staff would utilize all available vehicles during evacuation. This is a very conservative assumption, similar to hospitals, skilled nursing facilities would probably evacuate their residents using a mix of shuttles and ambulances tailored to each

resident's health and mobility needs. Resulting in less vehicles evacuating from the Project's site. Moreover, in the event of a wildfire, the Project's emergency coordinator would likely proactively call for an evacuation owing to potential health risks from smoke. As such, the residents of the Project might already be evacuated before any formal evacuation order is issued[3].

For a reasonable analysis, these scenarios assumed that two percent (2%)[4] of the evacuating vehicles are heavy vehicles (trucks with trailers) for residential land uses. Two percent is the nationally acceptable ratio of heavy vehicles to all vehicles. Table 1 displays the number of evacuating vehicles by land use by area. Average vehicle ownership, residential units, and evacuating vehicles calculations are provided in **Attachment A.**

Table 1 – Evacuating Vehicles Calculation

Land Use Type	Source	Evacuation Zone							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Project
Residential Land Use									
Single/Multi Family Residential	ParcelQuest	0	60	413	0	70	184	239	0
Average Vehicle Ownership	US Census	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0
Total Evacuating Residential Vehicles		**0**	**120**	**826**	**0**	**140**	**368**	**478**	**0**
Other Land Use									
Field Counts (Vehicle)	Aerial	80	0	0	0	60	0	0	0
Field Counts (Truck)	Aerial	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Surf Sports Park	Aerial	0	2130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairbank Ranch Country Club	Aerial	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harvest Evangelical	Aerial	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0
St. Garabed	Traffic Study	0	0		175		0	0	0
Total Evacuating Vehicles from other land use		**120**	**2,440**	**0**	**305**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Project	Project Specific & ITE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
Total Evacuating Vehicles		**120**	**2,560**	**826**	**305**	**240**	**368**	**478**	**149**

Sources: CR Associates 2024, US Census Bureau 2023, Google Maps 2023, Nearmap 2023, St. John Garabed TIS 2013

Saturday Afternoon Evacuation; all residents are home

CRA presumes that the evacuation would transpire on a Saturday afternoon, a time when residents from the nearby communities are home, and both the Surf Sports Park and Fairbank Ranch Country Club are fully occupied. In an actual evacuation scenario, the number of vehicles needing to evacuate may be less. The Operation Area commander would prioritize evacuation of land uses located closest to the area with immediate risk, depending on the location of the fire.

Primary Evacuation Routes

CRA assumed that traffic evacuating from both the Project and nearby communities would use the closest evacuation routes to leave the area. Evacuation routes were selected based on a review of the Project's site, available evacuation routes, and the quickest way to leave areas located adjacent to the

[3] The Kaiser Hospital in Santa Rosa, out of heightened caution over potential health risks from smoke caused by the wildfire, evacuated their patients using a mix of vehicles prior to receiving an evacuation order. http://www.cahf.org/Portals/29/DisasterPreparedness/Evac/San_diego_county_ltc_evac_plan.pdf

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

available vegetative fuels. This analysis assumed that evacuating vehicles would utilize a combination of Via De La Valle, San Dieguito Road, El Camino Real, Old El Camino Real, Hartfield Avenue, and Torrington Street to evacuate. Evacuations during large wildfire events would focus on removing threatened populations from the area toward a more urbanized area or evacuation center.

Table 2 presents the estimated capacities for each roadway cross-section, derived from Synchro traffic analysis software based on the Highway Capacity Manual. The capacities listed in Table 2 are theoretical, assuming ideal traffic conditions, and may not accurately reflect the real capacities during an evacuation. Whereas, the model incorporates roadway features and driver behaviors that impact the actual flow of traffic on a road segment. For instance, it includes elements like posted speed limits and reduced speed zones, which are typically found on curvy road sections and at all points where turns are made. These features cause vehicles to slow down or maintain an appropriate speed in these areas. Reduced speed zones simulate the need for vehicles to decelerate to navigate turns, and when combined with driver behavior, they effectively replicate real-world conditions. For example, when a driver slows down while navigating a curve, the following vehicles must also brake, creating a domino effect typical of evacuation traffic characterized by frequent stop-and-go patterns. As a result, the analysis in this report measures the actual number of vehicles that pass through a specific roadway segment in five-minute increments. This data is included in Appendix A.

Table 2 – Roadway Capacity

Roadway	Segment	Cross Section	One Direction Peak Hour Capacity (vehicles per hour)	One Direction 5 Minutes Capacity
Via De La Valle	West of El Camino Real	2-Ln	1,845	150
San Dieguito Road	East of El Camino Real	2-Ln	1,845	150
El Camino Real	Via De La Vale and San Dieguito Road	2-Ln	1,845	150
El Camino Real	San Dieguito Road and Del Mar Heights Road	4-Ln w/ Raised Median	3,487	290
Old El Camino Real	South of San Dieguito Road	2-Ln	1,845	150
Hartfield Avenue	North of Del Mar Heights Road	2-Ln	1,845	150
Torrington Street	East of Hartfield Avenue	2-Ln	1,845	150

Source: CR Associates, 2024; Synchro Roadway Capacity Worksheet

No contraflow lanes were assumed to provide access for first responders and law enforcement.[5] Two-way travel was assumed, with evacuating vehicles traveling outbound to the designated Safe Zone. It is assumed that first responders or law enforcement will direct traffic at all major intersections during the evacuation process. Should evacuation managers determine that contraflow is preferred or necessary, evacuation capacity would increase while evacuation times would decrease. **Figure 2** displays the evacuation area and evacuation routes.

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

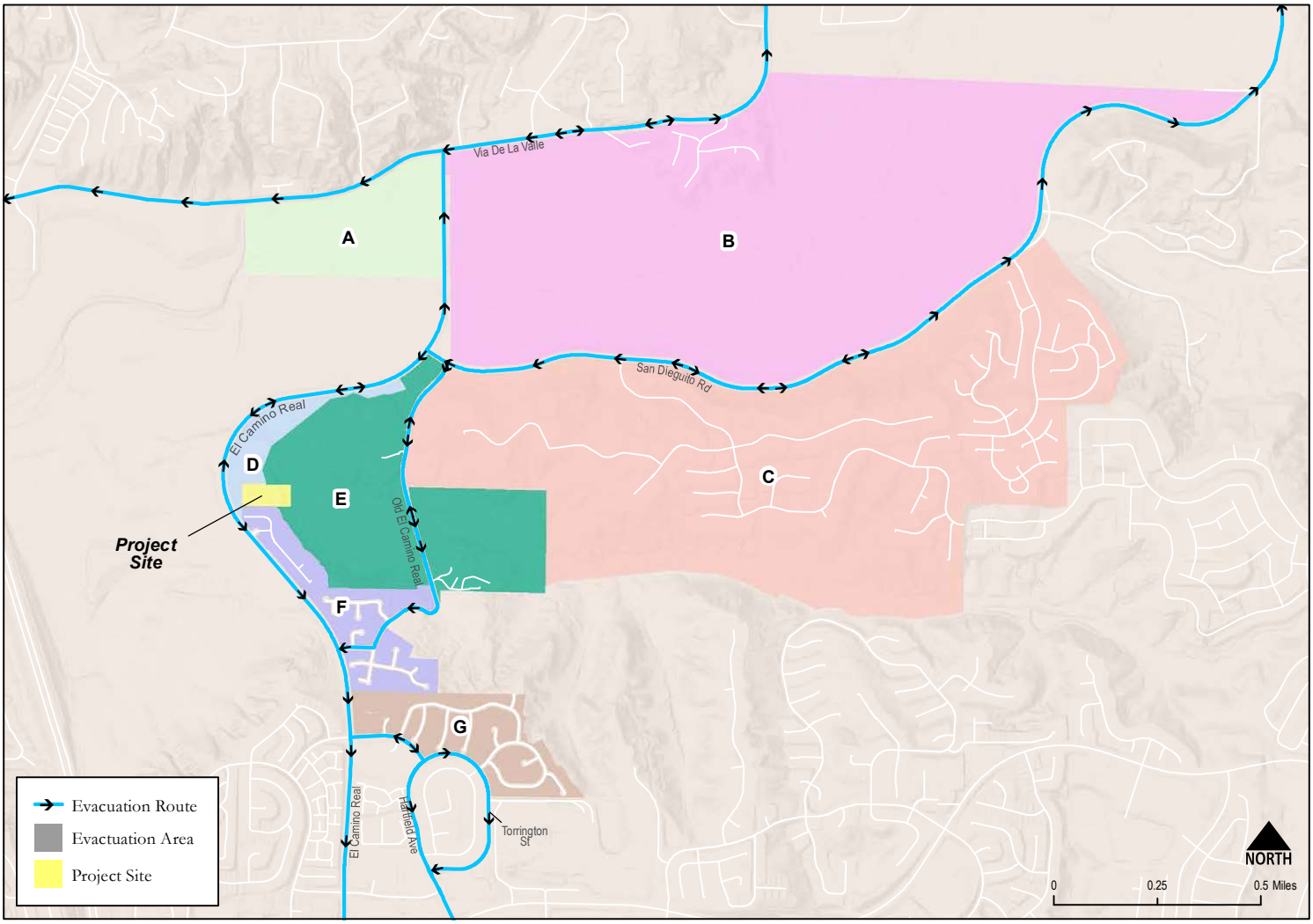

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Figure 2
Evacuation Routes and Evacuation Zones

Safe Zone

Based on the FPP, fires have halted along areas adjacent to wildland fuels and have not historically progressed into the more densely urbanized, irrigated, and hardscaped areas. Specifically, none of the historical fires encroached beyond the periphery areas within the wildland urban interface area of the City of San Diego. Thus, it is assumed that evacuees are considered to reach a safe area once they are within the more developed areas such as the I-5/Via De La Valle interchange, Del Mar Highlands Town Center, Del Rayo Village Shopping Center, or Palma de la Reina Center.

A total of three evacuation scenarios were analyzed:

- **Scenario 1** – *Existing Land Uses*: This scenario estimates the evacuation time for the existing land uses within the study area (Area A through H). This scenario assumes full buildout of the St. John Garabed Church based on information obtained from the 2013 TIS.
- **Scenario 2** – Project Only: This scenario only estimates the evacuation time for the Project's residents and staff.
- **Scenario 3** – *Existing Land Uses with the proposed Project*: This scenario is similar to Scenario 1 (Area A through G), with the addition of the proposed Project traffic.

Evacuating Vehicles

The number of evacuating vehicles was calculated using the assumptions described above. **Table 3** displays the number of vehicles evacuating under each scenario.

Table 3– Evacuating Vehicles

Scenario	Number of Evacuating Vehicles								
	Nearby Land Uses (Area)							Project	Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	120	2,560	826	305	240	368	478	0	4,897
Scenario 2 – Project Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	149
Scenario 3 – Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project	120	2,560	826	305	240	368	478	149	5,046

Source: CR Associates (2024), US Census Bureau (2023), Google Maps (2023).

Mass Evacuation

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

In an actual "real-life" wildfire event, a phased evacuation would be implemented where orders are given to evacuate based on vulnerability, location, and/or other factors, which reduces or prevents traffic surges on major roadways and improves traffic flow. The phased evacuation strategy also prioritizes the evacuation of residents in proximity to the immediate danger, giving emergency

managers the ability to monitor the fire situation and decide in real time based on changing conditions whether to order additional evacuations as needed, or not[6].

Extreme Wildfire Event

The evacuation analysis set forth below assumes a Santa Ana-wind driven fire from the north and/or east of the study area and travels in a westerly and southerly direction. This fire condition is the one most likely to require a large-scale evacuation, and the one that creates the most risk to property and humans.

In California, wildfire-related large-scale evacuations are almost exclusively associated with wildfires that occur on extreme fire weather days, also known as "Red Flag Warning" days. These days occur when relative humidity drops to low levels and strong winds from the north/northeast are sustained. With climate change, periods in which such wildfires occur may increase. During Red Flag Warning days, vegetation is more likely to ignite and fire spread is more difficult to control. In the greater San Diego region, these extreme weather days typically occur during limited periods in the late summer, fall and, occasionally, in the spring, but may occur at other times on a less frequent basis. Currently, it is not common to experience more than 10 to 15 Red Flag Warning days in a typical year. Wildfires that occur during these periods of extreme weather are driven by winds –referred to as "Santa Ana" winds – that come from the north or east and blow toward the south or west. Fires driven by these winds move very quickly, making them difficult to control. In response to such fires, emergency managers typically activate pre-planned evacuation triggers that require down-wind communities to sequentially be notified to evacuate and move to nearby urbanized areas prior to the fire's encroachment.

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

While it is possible that a fire driven by onshore wind (i.e., from the west) could require evacuation of the Project, such an event would be unusual. Moreover, due to the reduced fire behavior during normal weather periods, the evacuation would not be expected to be a large-scale evacuation of large areas.

Analysis Methodology

To analyze the evacuation events, CRA conducted simulations using *Vissim*, a microscopic, multimodal traffic flow modeling software used to simulate different traffic conditions. In *Vissim* simulations, effective roadway capacity is accounted for by simulating the congestion that would

[6] Phased evacuation is a standard procedure used to prioritize areas at risk and prevent bottlenecks along the evacuation path. In the Poinsettia Fire, the Incident Commander regulated the evacuation by sending calls/texts to those at a higher risk. This strategy was implemented to great success during the Poinsettia Fire. https://thecoastnews.com/five-years-later-carlsbad-officials-recall-poinsettia-fire/

occur during a mass evacuation[7] and each vehicle in the traffic system is individually tracked through the model. Comprehensive measures of effectiveness, such as average vehicle speed effective roadway capacity, and location and length of queueing, are collected on every vehicle during each 0.1-second of the simulation. This software enables drivers' behaviors during an evacuation to be replicated. The evacuation time for each area is calculated by measuring the interval between when the first vehicle departs an area and when the last vehicle from the same area reaches a safe zone. A total of 20 simulations were conducted to yield a reasonable sample size to determine the performance of the study area roadways and impacts during evacuation scenarios.

To be conservative, CRA assumed a worst-case scenario in which all vehicles belonging to households in the study area would be used in the evacuation, instead of the necessary number of vehicles needed to evacuate the impacted population. Detailed evacuation analysis information is provided in **Attachment B**.

Evacuation Analysis & Results

Based on the analysis methodology described above, **Table 3** reflects evacuation times for each scenario.

Table 3 – Evacuation Time Summary – All Scenarios

Scenario	Total Evacuation Vehicles	Evacuation Time (Hours: Minutes)							Project
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Scenario 1 – Existing Land Uses	4,897	0:08	1:58	1:34	1:02	1:33	0:12	0:16	0:00
Scenario 2 – Project Only	149	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:12
Scenario 2 – Existing Land Uses with Proposed Project	5,046	0:08	2:01	1:42	1:09	1:42	0:13	0:16	1:01
D Evacuation Time (Scenario 3 – Scenario 1)	149	0:00	0:03	0:08	0:07	0:09	0:01	0:00	1:01

Source: CR Associates (2024)

Summary of the Project's effect on each area are as follows:

Area A: The analysis assumed full occupancy of the parking lots in Area A, which consist mostly of equestrian and animal related uses, would results in an evacuation of 120 vehicles, which would take up to 8 minutes under both the "without Project" and "with Project" condition. The project is not expected to increase evacuation traffic from this area, as it is closer to the urban center and I-5. By the time traffic from the project reaches El Camino Real & Via De La Valle, vehicles from Area A would have already evacuated.

Area B: It is assumed that Area B has 2,560 vehicles, taking up to one hour and 58 minutes to evacuate without the project. By the time the project's vehicles reach Via De La Valle, some vehicles

[7] Vissim is a microsimulation software developed based on the Wiedemann-99 research on car-following behavior. It is designed to simulate real-world conditions using inputs that reflect the geometrics of intersections and roadways, speed limits, driver behaviors, and the speed reductions caused by congestion at critical points. These critical points include intersections where various approaches vie for the same right-of-way or areas where lane reductions force vehicles to yield to one another.

from Area B would still be evacuating, sharing the same roads with project traffic and resulting in an additional 3-minute delay.

Area C: Evacuating Area C takes up to 1 hour and 34 minutes without the project. The project shares evacuation routes with Area C along El Camino Real, between Via De La Valle and San Dieguito Road, and west of El Camino Real on Via De La Valle. By the time project vehicles arrive, some from Area C are still evacuating, leading to an 8-minute increase in evacuation time.

Area D: This area includes St. John Garabed Church and Harvest Evangelical Church. Assuming full parking lot occupancy, evacuation takes about 1 hour and 2 minutes without the project. Since they share a driveway with the project, the evacuation time increases by 7 minutes.

Area E: Located behind the project site, Area E shares evacuation routes with the project along El Camino Real and Via De La Valle. It takes about 1 hour and 42 minutes to evacuate without the project. With project vehicles also using these roads, evacuation time increases by 9 minutes.

Area F: Adjacent to the project site, Area F has traffic signals allowing southward evacuation along El Camino Real. Evacuation takes 12 minutes without the project. Only a limited amount of project traffic affects Area F, adding just 1 minute to its evacuation time.

Area G: Located downstream from the project site, Area G evacuates via El Camino Real or Hartfield Avenue within 16 minutes without the project. Since this area is downstream, project traffic does not affect its evacuation time.

Currently there is no set standard for acceptable evacuation time due to the myriad of factors influencing evacuations, such as time of day, specific locations, areas at risk, wind conditions, and more. The "Best Practices for Analyzing and Mitigating Wildfire Impacts of Development Projects Under the California Environmental Quality Act"[8] guidance from the California Office of the Attorney General suggests that jurisdictions set benchmarks of significance based on past successful evacuations or on those from communities in similar situations. For instance, the Poinsettia Fire saw a successful evacuation with no fatalities[9], although specific data on the total evacuation duration wasn't included in the official report.

A recent study titled "Review of California Wildfire Evacuation from 2017 to 2019" provides more insights on the topic. This research involved interviews with 553 individuals (297 evacuees affected by various fires) including the Creek Fire, Rye Fire, Skirball Fire, and Thomas Fire. The study aimed to understand the decision-making processes of these individuals during the fires, such as whether to evacuate or stay, when to leave, the paths taken, chosen shelters, destinations, and modes of transportation. According to this research, the time it took for evacuations ranged from under 30 minutes to over 10 hours. From this dataset[10], the average evacuation time for the Creek Fire was found to be 3 hours and 40 minutes, involving 115,000 people[11]. For the Thomas Fire, the average time was 4 hours and 25 minutes, impacting 104,607 individuals. It's important to note that since the Thomas Fire resulted in 2 fatalities, the evacuation time for the Existing and Existing with Project scenarios were compared against the data from the Creek Fire.

[8] https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/attachments/press-docs/2022.10.10%20-%20Wildfire%20Guidance.pdf
[9] https://www.northcoastcurrent.com/oside-latest-news/2015/05/carlsbad-marks-one-year-since-poinsettia-fire/
[10] 2018 Carr Wildfire Evacuation Survey Data | Zenodo
[11] https://abc7.com/sylmar-brush-fire-creek-kagel-canyon/2740550/

With the Project, the evacuation times are less than the average evacuation time for the Creek Fire, and the analyzed timeframe is based on a very conservative scenario, with actual evacuation times expected to occur over a shorter time frame. Other modeling assumptions and limitations are discussed below.

Analysis and Conclusion

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

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

Notwithstanding evacuation challenges and variables, the success rate in the County of San Diego/City of San Diego in safely managing both mass and targeted evacuations is extremely high for safe evacuations. Technological advancements and improved evacuation strategies learned from prior wildfire evacuation events have resulted in a system that is many times more capable of managing evacuations. With the technology in use today in the County, evacuations are more strategic and surgical than in the past, evacuating smaller areas at highest risk and phasing evacuation traffic so that it flows more evenly and minimizes the surges that may slow an evacuation. Mass evacuation scenarios where large populations are all directed to leave simultaneously, resulting in traffic delays, are thereby avoided, and those populations most at risk populations are able to safely evacuate.

Based on the evacuation simulations above, evacuation traffic generated by the Project would not significantly increase the average evacuation travel time or result in unsafe evacuation timeframes. Although there is a potential increase in evacuation times of up to 8 minutes for existing communities, it is anticipated that the longest evacuation times would be associated with the Project vehicles.

The Project would also provide the responding emergency managers (County of San Diego Sheriff and Fire Department, California Highway Patrol, City of San Diego Fire Department, City of San Diego Police Department, and other cooperating agencies and departments) the alternative option of recommending that all or a portion of the Project site's population temporarily seek refuge at nearby urbanized area. This on-site sheltering option is a contingency plan, but an important option in the scenario when evacuation is considered infeasible or the less safe option. This would provide emergency managers with a safer alternative to risking a late evacuation.

This information will be provided to law enforcement and fire agencies for use in pre-planning scenarios to better inform in the field decisions made pursuant to adopted Emergency Response Plans. Emergency personnel who issue an evacuation order may take into account these time estimates in determining when and where to issue evacuation orders. In a real evacuation scenario, emergency managers may use alternative actions/options to further expedite evacuation. Such actions may include providing additional lead time in issuing evacuation orders, prioritizing area at higher risks, providing alternative signal control at downstream intersections, utilizing additional off-

site routes or directing traffic to roadways with additional capacity, implementing contra-flow lanes, issuing "shelter-in-place" orders when determined to be safer than evacuation, or considering the possibility of a delayed evacuation where parts of the population could be directed to remain on-site until the fire burns through the fuels around the evacuation route. These options require "in the field" determinations of when evacuations are needed and how they are phased to maximize efficiency. Overall, safe evacuation of the Project and surrounding community is possible in all modeled scenarios.

Limitations

In coordination with fire professionals at Dudek, CRA has presented a conservative analysis simulating evacuation during an extreme wildfire event. However, as discussed above, wildfires are variable events. The underlying planning principle for fire preparedness, given the dynamic nature of a fire, is to demonstrate the availability of multiple route alternatives and response strategies to permit emergency professionals to manage their response according to the specific circumstances. The Project area provides ample route and response alternatives that were not considered in this model. Emergency responders will coordinate the safest possible evacuation based on the dynamic circumstances of the actual event, including the appropriate phasing of the evacuation, and utilization of the most appropriate ingress and egress routes for area residents and emergency responders.

The breadth of route alternatives and response strategies available to emergency professionals to manage a potential fire in the County of San Diego/City of San Diego cannot and should not be evaluated using this evacuation analysis alone. A comprehensive view of Project fire safety is gained by understanding this memorandum, the Project's Wildfire Evacuation Plan (Dudek 2023), along with the standard protocols and "in-the-field" decision making of emergency responders as detailed in the City and County[12] and nearby cities Emergency Response Plans documents.

This travel time analysis presents a reasonable vehicle travel time estimate based on professional judgment made by CRA, Dudek, and fire operations experts with experience participating in evacuations in Southern California. Changing any number of these assumptions can lengthen or shorten the average vehicle travel time.

For instance, a situation could arise in which professionals *may* choose to utilize additional roadways for evacuation not utilized in the analyses and *may also* choose to guide vehicle trips to more or different route permutations relative to what has been modeled in this analysis. A phased evacuation is also likely to be implemented, which improves the orderly flow of traffic in an evacuation scenario.

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

1. Changing the evacuation area affected by the evacuation order would affect the results. For Instance, emergency managers could order an early evacuation of Surf Sports Park or the Project's site. Thus, by the time an evacuation order is established for the Project and nearby neighborhoods, there would be less vehicles on the road.

2. Increasing or decreasing the number of path permutations and percentage of the population utilizing each route that leads out of the immediate area could shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

[12] https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/oes/emergency_management/plans/op-area-plan/2022/EOP2022_Annex%20Q.pdf

3. Emergency professionals electing to reserve certain travel lanes for emergency vehicle ingress for periods of time could affect the travel time relative to the results shown herein.

4. Assuming evacuees utilize fewer or more vehicles to evacuate from their homes relative to the vehicle utilization rate selected in the analysis would shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

5. Changing the mix of vehicle trips allocated to each evacuation route could shorten or lengthen vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

6. Assuming different road condition adjustment factors could shorten or lengthen the vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein.

7. Assuming fewer people are at home when the evacuation notice is given would reduce the number of vehicle trips and shorten vehicle travel time relative to the results shown herein. For instance, an evacuation during daytime hours could result in fewer outbound trips than assumed in this analysis.

8. Assuming some portion of vehicle trips are made in advance of the evacuation notice would reduce the number of vehicle trips relative to the results shown herein.

9. Assuming emergency professionals elect to implement contraflow on certain roadways to open up additional lanes for emergency evacuation egress could reduce the travel time results shown herein.

This evacuation time analysis is necessarily limited in scope given the numerous variables inherent in a wildfire and evacuation event. However, as discussed above, it is not anticipated that the Project will significantly impact evacuation of the proposed or existing surrounding communities based on evacuation times and other qualitative considerations.

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Attachment A
Evacuating Vehicles Calculation

Theoretical roadway capacity was obtained from Synchro and compared against the actual number of vehicles passing each of the roadway segment at 5 minutes increment. As shown, all of the simulated roadway capacity are less than the theoretical capacity.
The following table presents the count of vehicles processed in a 60-minute and 5-minute duration for each respective roadway.

Roadway	Segment	Cross Section	One Direction Peak Hour Capacity (vehicles per hour)	One Direction 5 Minutes Capacity	One Direction 5 Minute Maximum Processing
Via De La Valle	West of El Camino Real	2-Ln	1,845	150	126
San Dieguito Road	East of El Camino Real	2-Ln	1,845	150	91
El Camino Real	Via De La Vale and San Dieguito Road	2-Ln	1,845	150	130
El Camino Real	San Dieguito Road and Del Mar Heights Road	4-Ln w/ Raised Median	3,487	290	260
Old El Camino Real	South of San Dieguito Road	2-Ln	1,845	150	70
Hartfield Avenue	North of Del Mar Heights Road	2-Ln	1,845	150	91
Torrington Street	East of Hartfield Avenue	2-Ln	1,845	150	111

Roadway Processing in 5 Minutes Increment (i.e. number of vehicles that cross through the segment)

Location	Time in 5 Minutes Increment												Total vehicle process over 60 minutes	Max
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60		
Via De La Valle	118	126	112	114	114	113	108	114	111	112	112	111	1,365	126
San Dieguito WB	23	91	22	9	9	14	32	37	37	39	40	40	393	91
ECR NB	130	33	43	39	43	36	35	41	38	35	37	39	549	130
ECR SB	219	260	233	61	24	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	812	260
Old El Camino Real	70	20	8	9	4	11	15	22	21	16	21	14	231	70
Hartfield Avenue	71	50	91	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	91
Torrington Street	71	54	111	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	111

Vehicle Ownership Calculation

Census Tract 83.27, San Diego County, California			
Label	**Estimate**	Veh Available	Total Veh
Total:	2415		
Owner occupied:	1561		
No vehicle available	0	0	0
1 vehicle available	629	1	629
2 vehicles available	630	2	1260
3 vehicles available	267	3	801
4 vehicles available	35	4	140
5 or more vehicles available	0	5	0
Renter occupied:	854		0
No vehicle available	34	0	0
1 vehicle available	279	1	279
2 vehicles available	395	2	790
3 vehicles available	146	3	438
4 vehicles available	0	4	0
5 or more vehicles available	0	5	0
Total	2415		4337
Average Veh / HH	1.795859213		
Average Veh / HH - Round Up	2		

Surf Sports Parking Estimate based on full occupancy, assuming each vehicle would take up 8 ft of parking spaces and validate against aerial images from Saturday, January 4, 2020. The image below show the total length of the parking area on the January 4, 2020 aerial image.

Assuming 8 ft wide per vehicle (validated against aerial image)

Aisle Length (ft)	Number of Parking Spaces
1,080	135
1,016	127
1,016	127
961	121
2,455	307
2,386	299
2,455	307
2,403	301
247	31
253	32
247	31
211	27
546	69
453	57
305	39
373	47
178	23
118	15
66	9
201	26

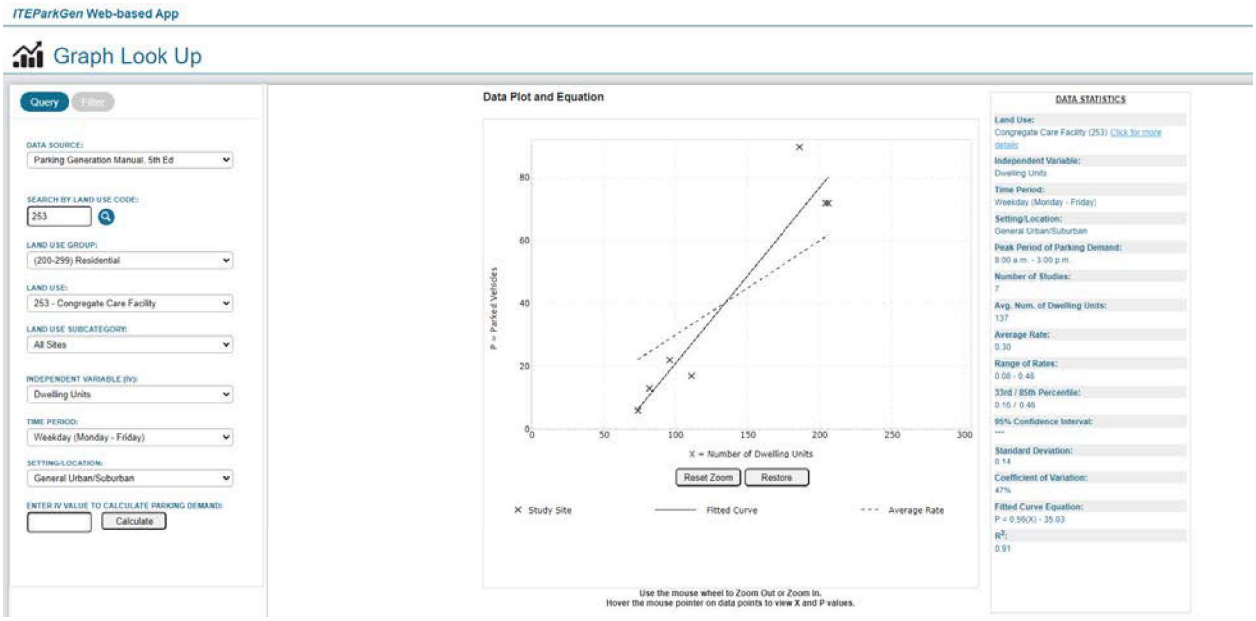
Note that full occupancy is infrequent, for example, Saturday September 9, 2023 show limited occupancy:

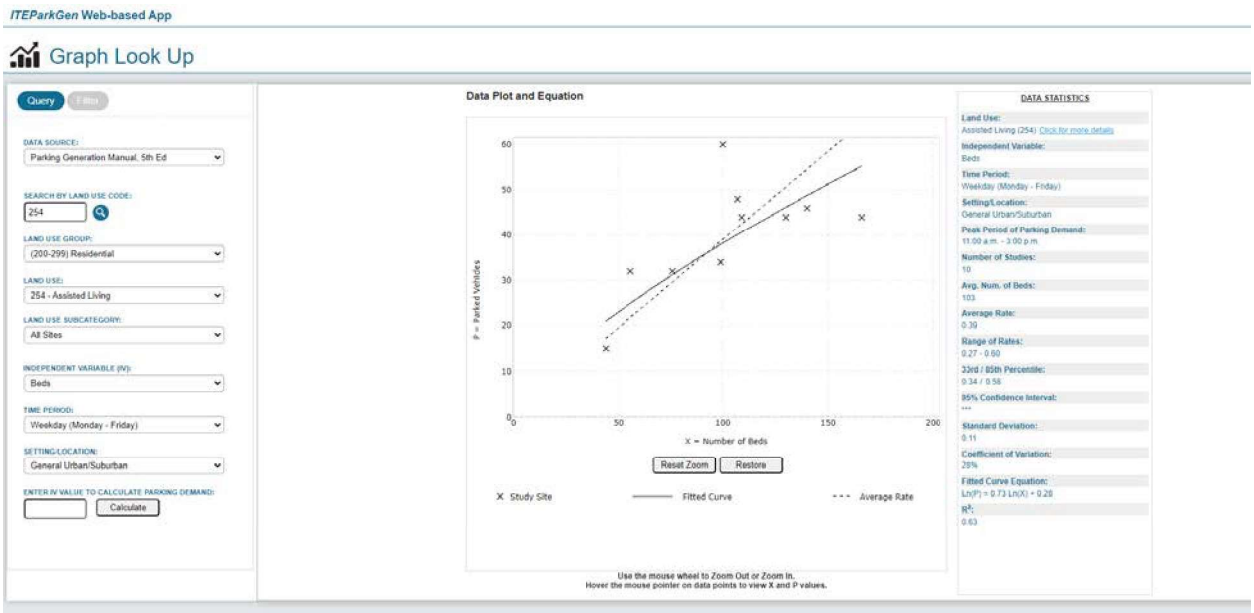
Thursday January 18, 2024 also show limited occupancy.

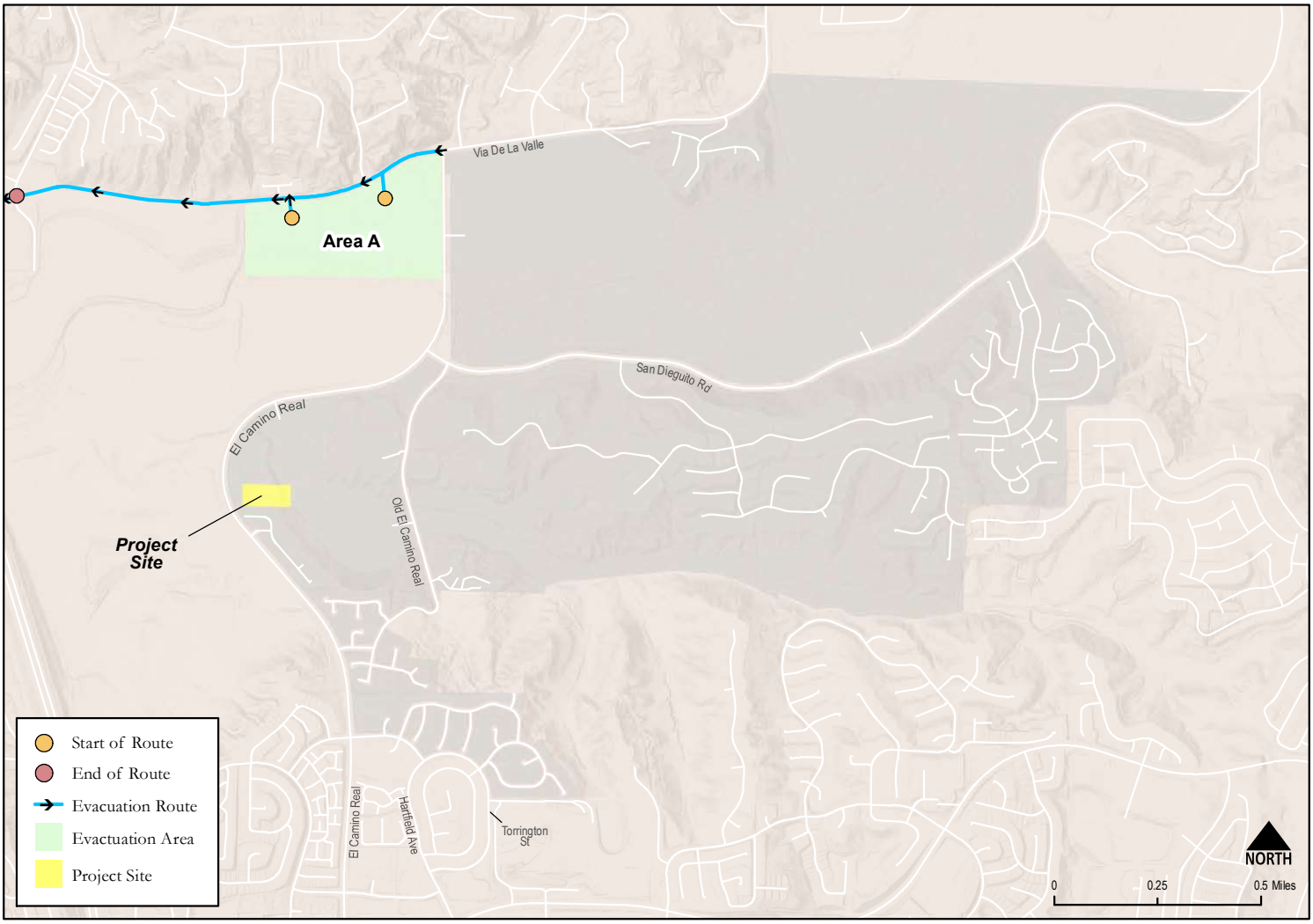
Project Evacuating Vehicles Estimate

Land Use	Units	Type	ITE Parking Rate	Evacuating Vehicles (1 per residents + All on hand staffs)
Congregate Care Facility	87	Dwelling Unit	0.39	121
Convalescent/Nursing	20	Beds	0.39	28
			Total	149

Institute of Transportation Engineer Parking Rate



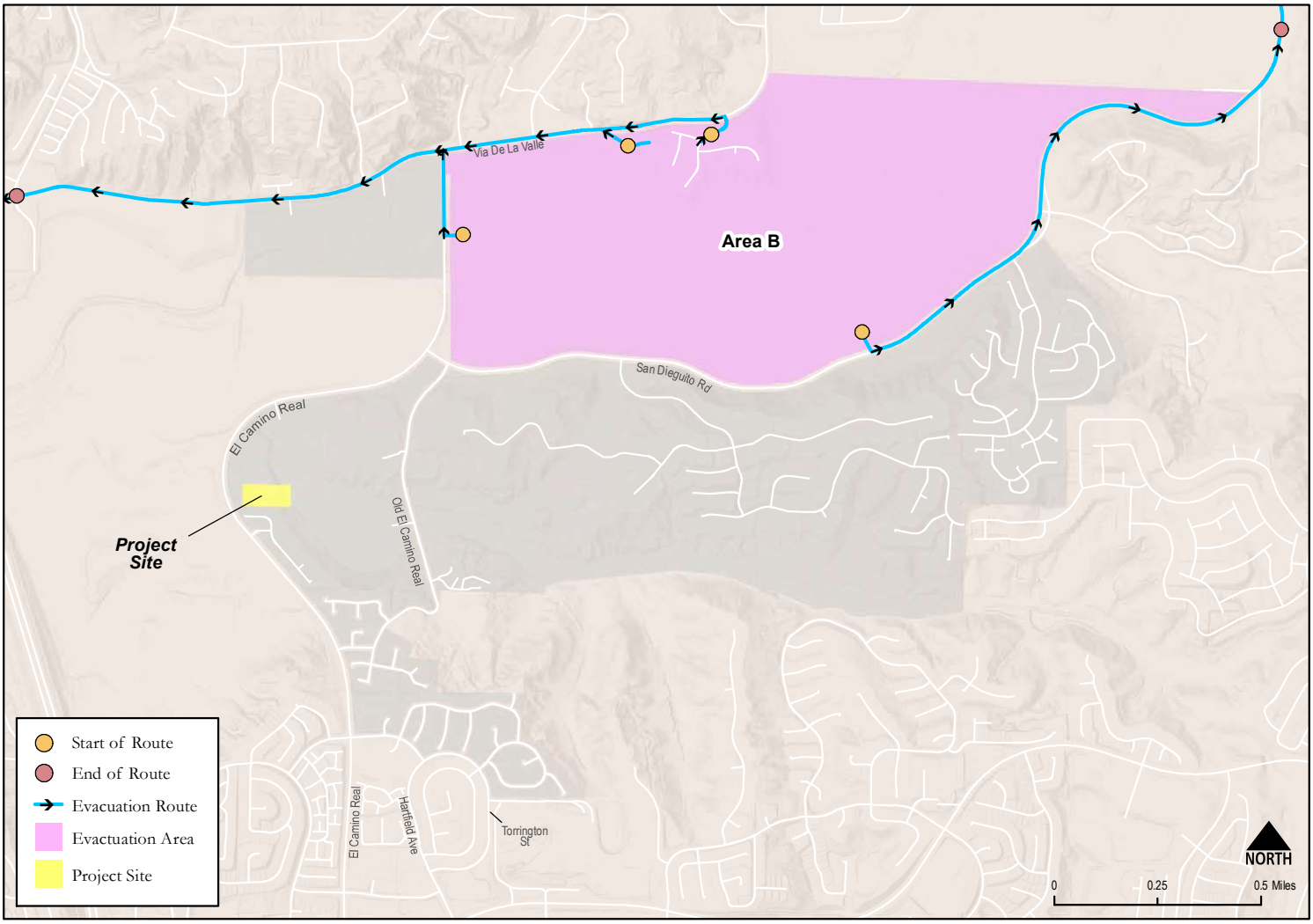




El Camino Real Senior Living Fire Evacuation Analysis
Technical Memorandum

C+R

Figure A
Evacuation Routes
Area A



El Camino Real Senior Living Fire Evacuation Analysis
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Figure A
Evacuation Routes
Area B

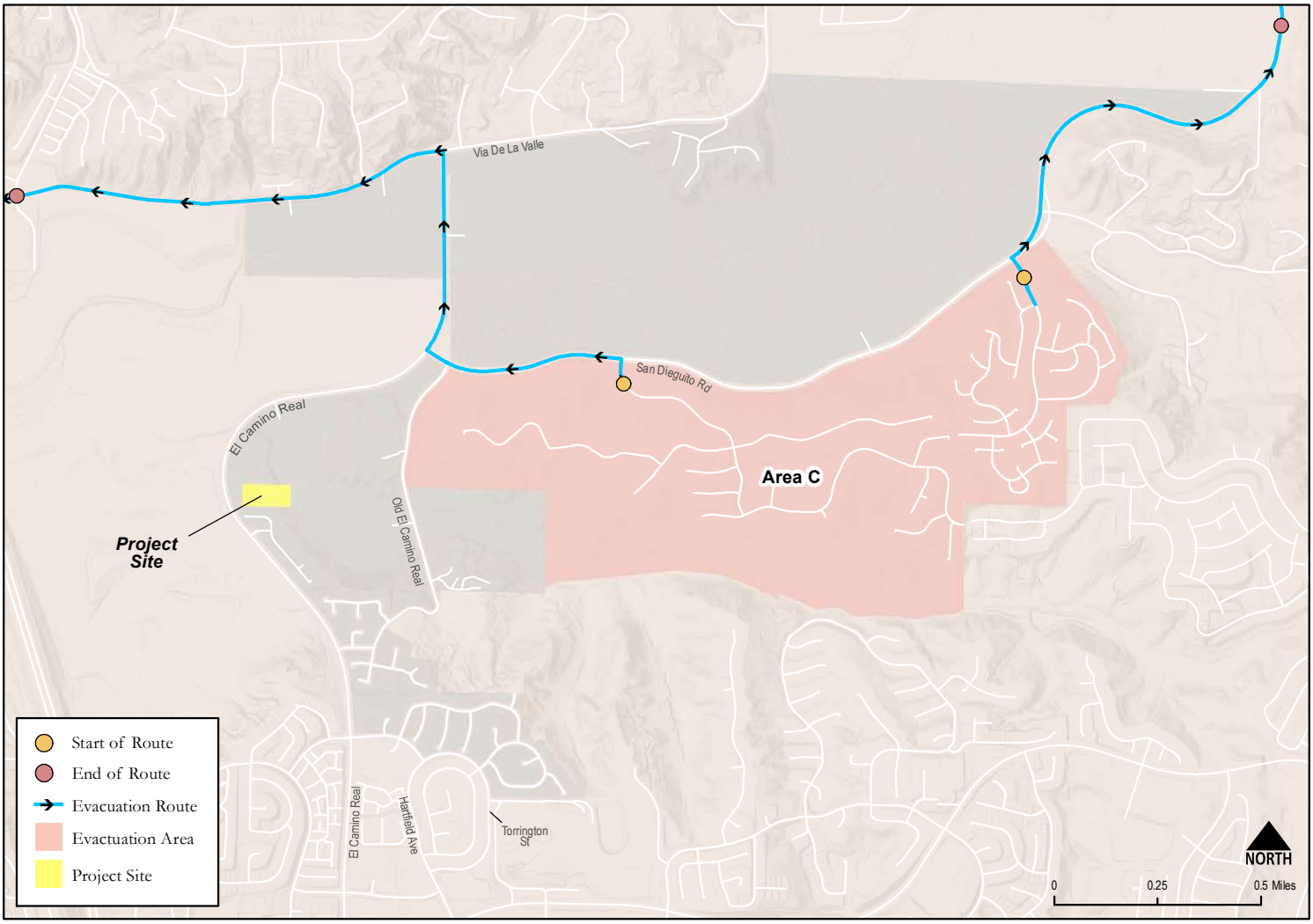

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Figure A
Evacuation Routes
Area C

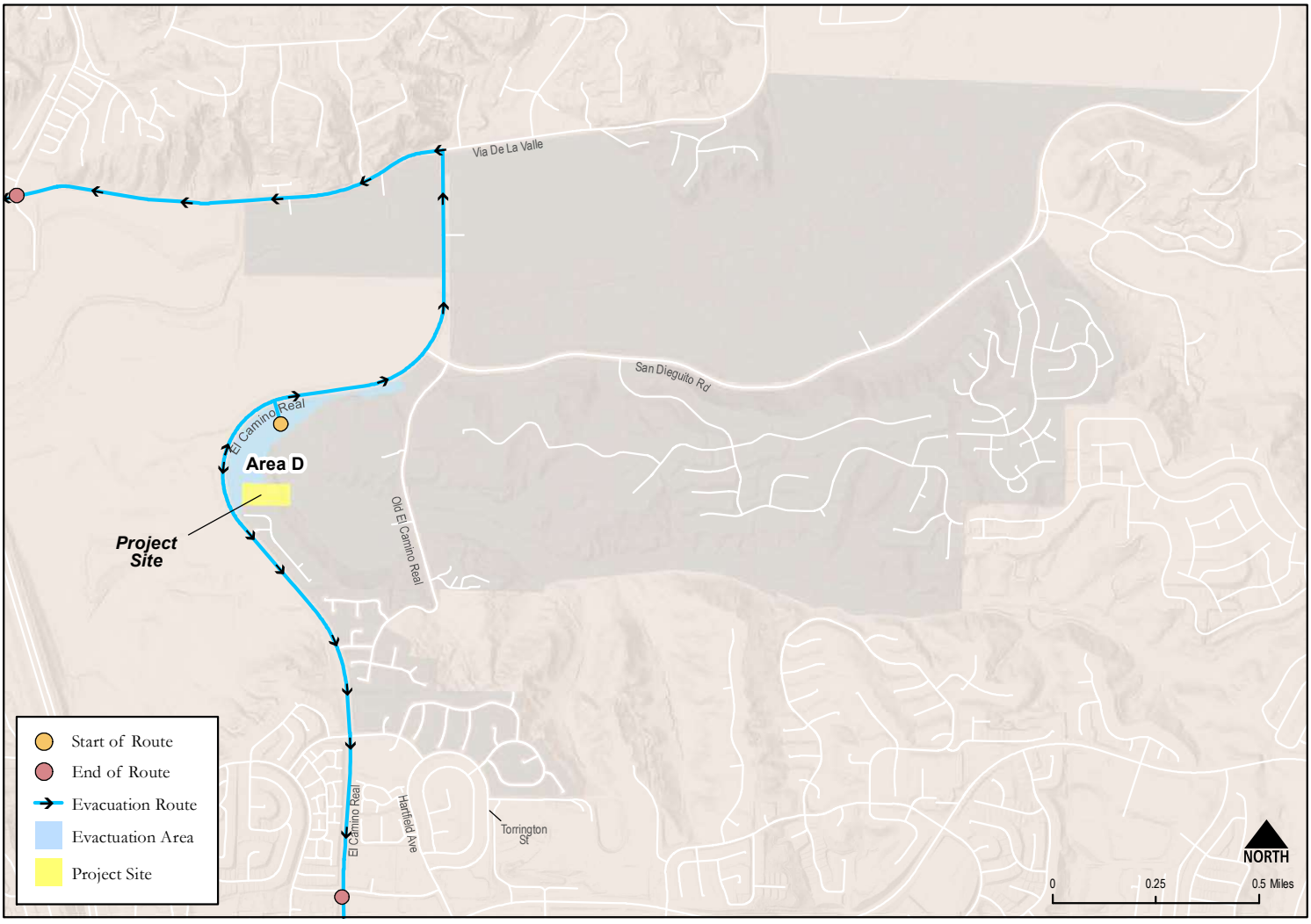

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Figure A
Evacuation Routes
Area D

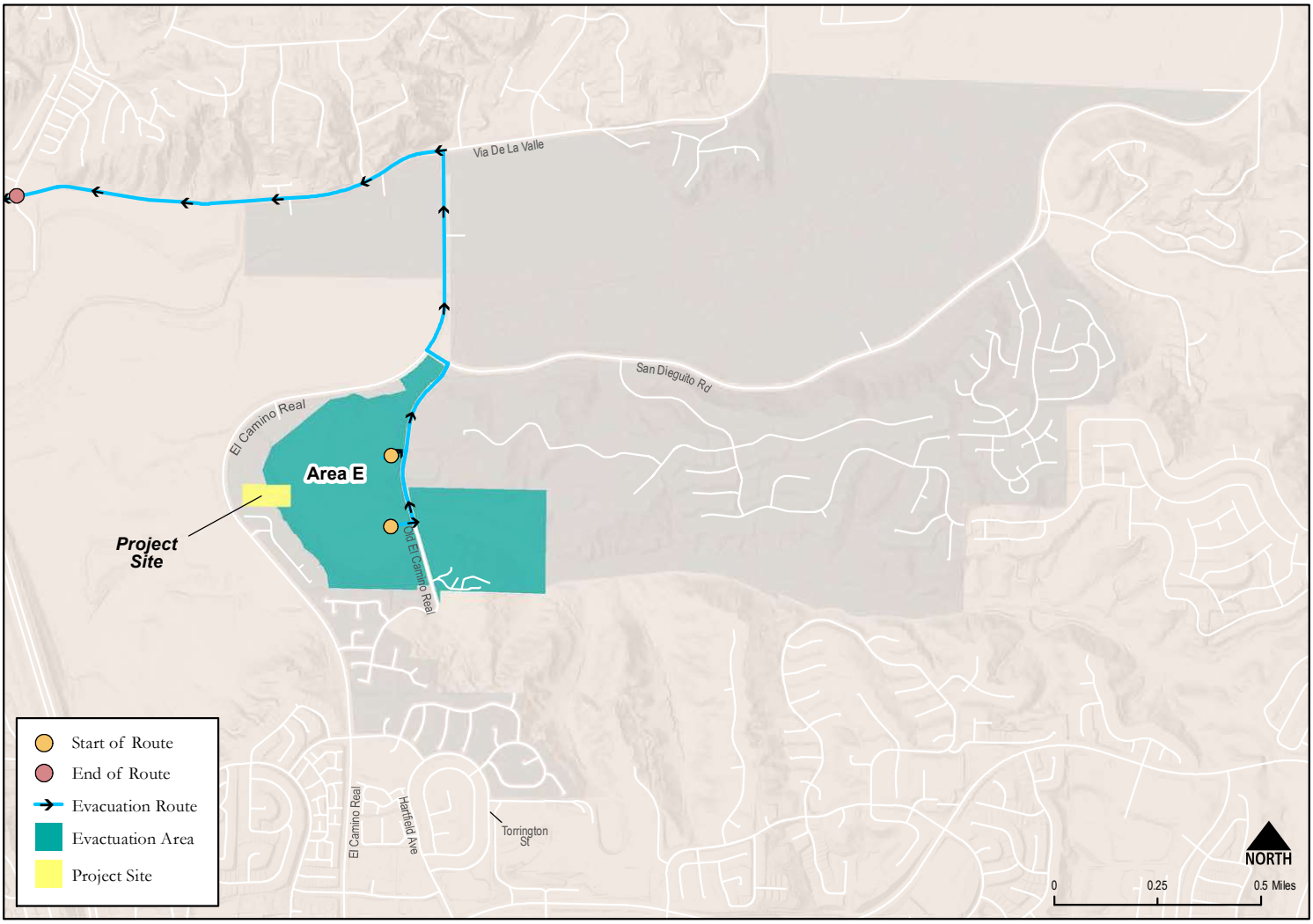

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Figure A
Evacuation Routes
Area E

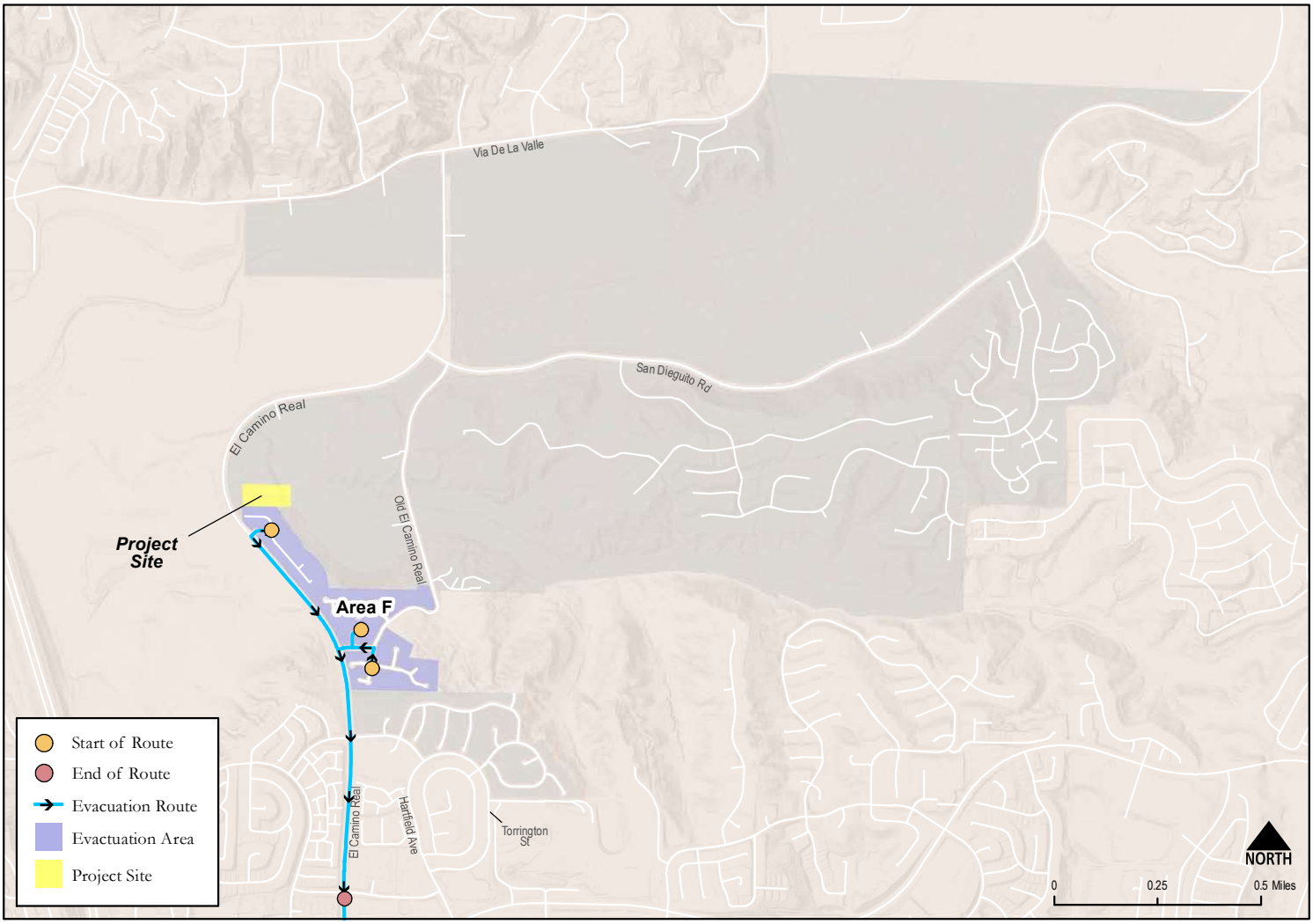

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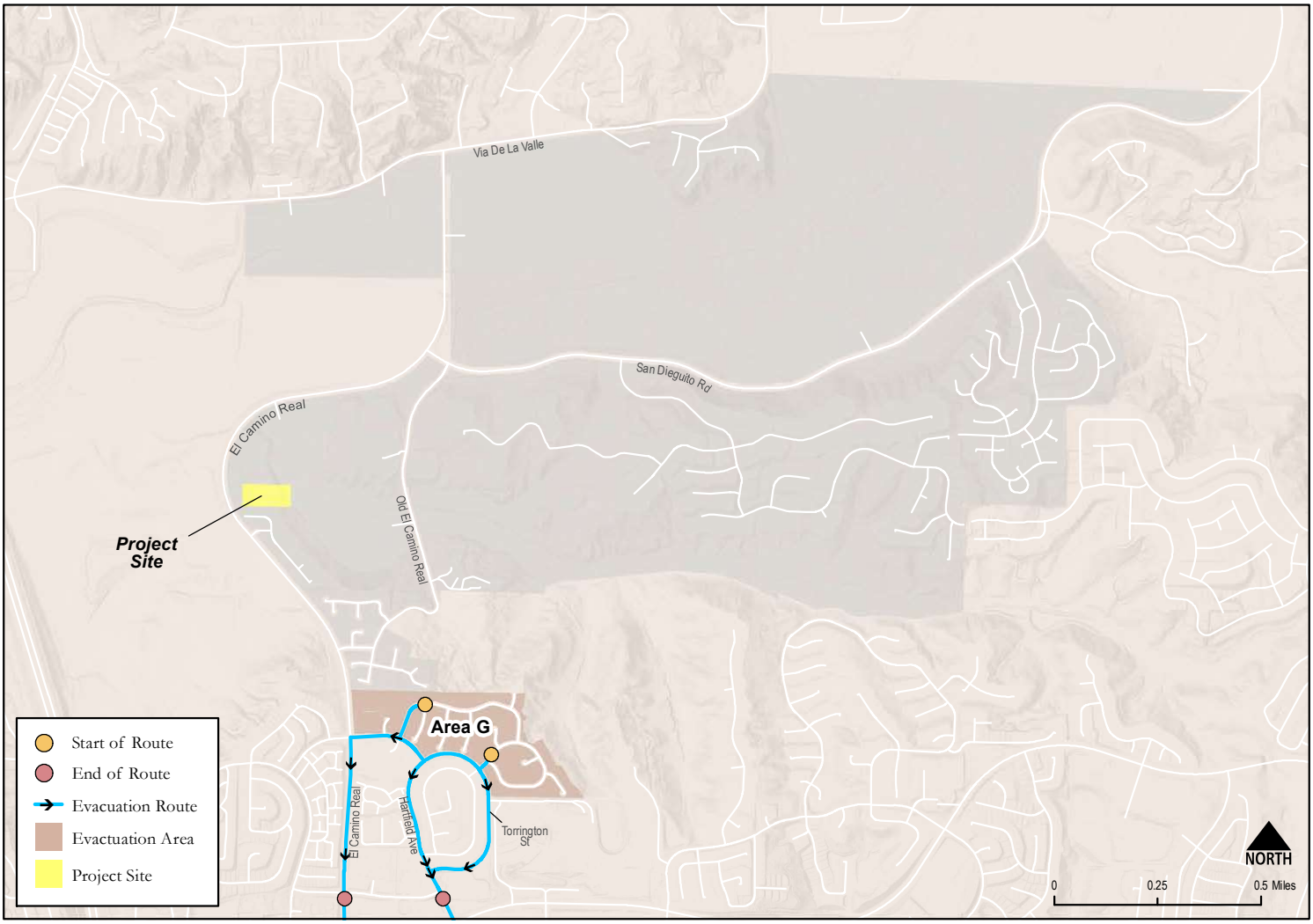
Figure A
Evacuation Routes
Area F



El Camino Real Senior Living Fire Evacuation Analysis
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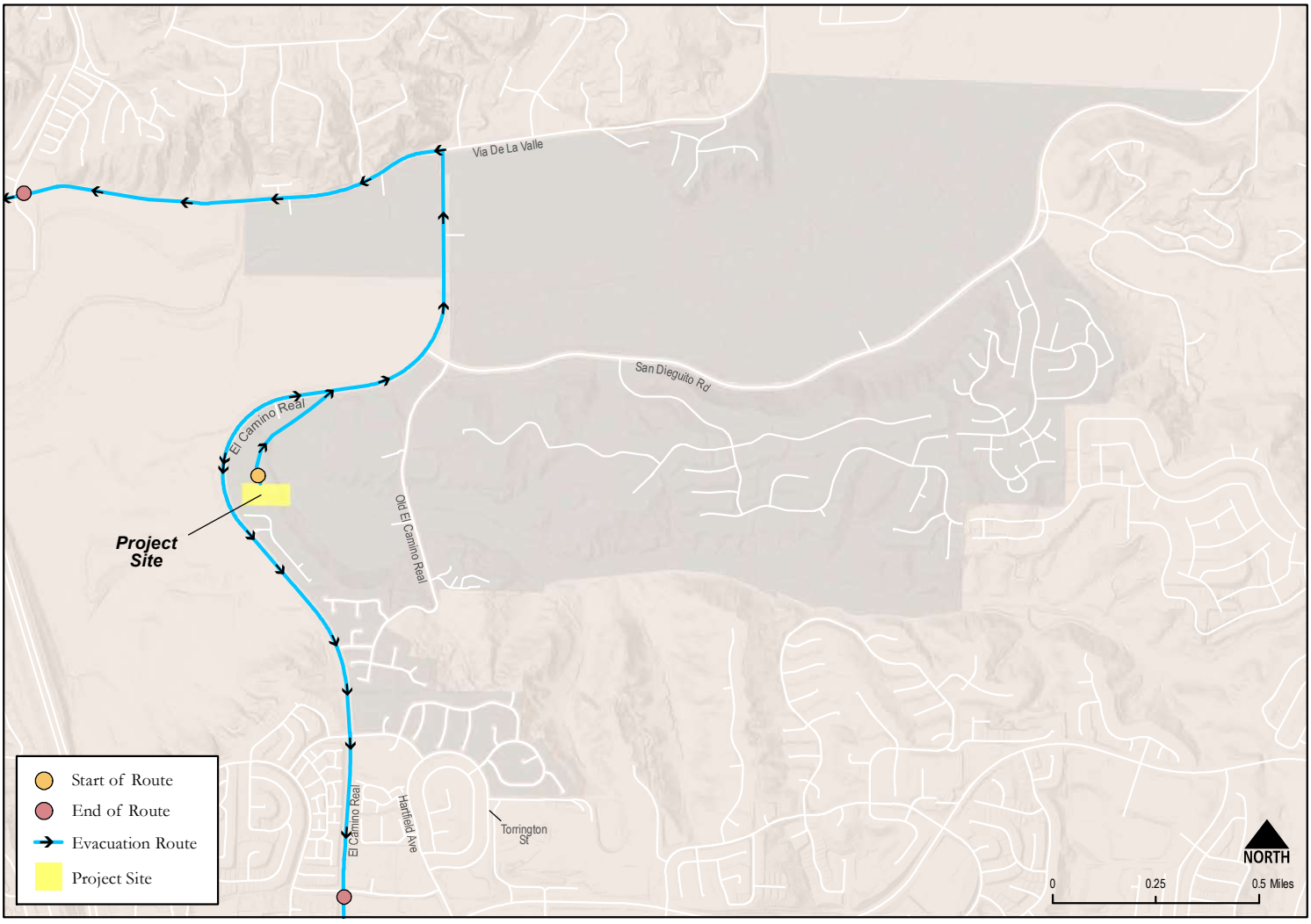
Figure A
Evacuation Routes
Area G



El Camino Real Senior Living Fire Evacuation Analysis
Technical Memorandum

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Figure A
Evacuation Routes
Project

Existing

EXISTING

Start Zone	Start Gate	Start Time	End Zone	End Gate	End Time	Elapse Seconds	Elapse Time
Area A	1	904.66	Area A Exit	8	1394.835	490.175	0:08
Area B	2	904.66	Area B Exit	9	7999.615	7094.955	1:58
Area C	3	904.66	Area C Exit	10	6547.92	5643.26	1:34
Area D	4	904.66	Area D Exit	11	4642.535	3737.875	1:02
Area E	5	904.66	Area E Exit	12	6538.145	5633.485	1:33
Area F	6	904.66	Area F Exit	13	1682.235	777.575	0:12
Area G	7	904.66	Area G Exit	14	1883.09	978.43	0:16
Area B	2	904.66	Area B Exit 2	15	4012.575	3107.915	0:51
Area C	3	904.66	Area C Exit 2	16	3302.625	2397.965	0:39
Area D	4	904.66	Area D Exit 2	17	2241.945	1337.285	0:22
Project	18		Project Exit	19		0	0:00
Project	18		Project Exit 2	20		0	0:00

Project

Start Zone	Start Gate	Start Time	End Zone	End Gate	End Time	Elapse Seconds	Elapse Time
Area A	1		Area A Exit	8		0	0:00
Area B	2		Area B Exit	9		0	0:00
Area C	3		Area C Exit	10		0	0:00
Area D	4		Area D Exit	11		0	0:00
Area E	5		Area E Exit	12		0	0:00
Area F	6		Area F Exit	13		0	0:00
Area G	7		Area G Exit	14		0	0:00
Area B	2		Area B Exit 2	15		0	0:00
Area C	3		Area C Exit 2	16		0	0:00
Area D	4		Area D Exit 2	17		0	0:00
Project	18	904.66	Project Exit	19	1614.065	709.405	0:11
Project	18	904.66	Project Exit 2	20	1653.08	748.42	0:12

Existing with Project

Start Zone	Start Gate	Start Time	End Zone	End Gate	End Time	Elapse Seconds	Elapse Time
Area A	1	904.66	Area A Exit	8	1394.835	490.175	0:08
Area B	2	904.66	Area B Exit	9	8165.97	7261.31	2:01
Area C	3	904.66	Area C Exit	10	7057.765	6153.105	1:42
Area D	4	904.66	Area D Exit	11	5076.025	4171.365	1:09
Area E	5	904.66	Area E Exit	12	7034.87	6130.21	1:42
Area F	6	904.66	Area F Exit	13	1739.64	834.98	0:13
Area G	7	904.66	Area G Exit	14	1917.145	1012.485	0:16
Area B	2	904.66	Area B Exit 2	15	4012.575	3107.915	0:51
Area C	3	904.66	Area C Exit 2	16	3302.625	2397.965	0:39
Area D	4	904.66	Area D Exit 2	17	2670.58	1765.92	0:29
Project	18	904.66	Project Exit	19	4565.53	3660.87	1:01
Project	18	904.66	Project Exit 2	20	2222.86	1318.2	0:21

Note Start time = when the first vehicle leave the evacuation area, End time = when the last vehicle from each evacuated area reached the “safe zone” or finished line. The graphics on the following page displays the evacuation route for each of the study area.