



CITY OF ESCONDIDO



EVACUATION & REPOPULATION PLAN

**EMERGENCY
EVACUATION
ROUTE**

April 2011

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ENDORSEMENT

The City of Escondido Emergency Operations Plan Annex Q Local Jurisdiction Plan has been reviewed and approved by:

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Date

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Date

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2007, the Unified Disaster Council of the San Diego County Office Emergency Services approved Annex Q of the Operational Area Emergency Plan. Annex Q addresses the concepts and strategies of a Level II (moderate) evacuation scenario. A level II evacuation is defined as an evacuation effort that involves two or more communities within the Operational Area, where the evacuation distance between the impacted site and the “safe zone” generally does not exceed 30 miles, and the evacuation efforts generally do not extend beyond the Operational Area boundaries.

Annex Q provides the template for this plan, and lists five pivotal considerations:

1. Command and Control
2. Communications
3. Transportation
4. Sheltering Considerations
5. Care and Protection of Animals

This supplement follows Annex Q’s alignment, and provides a local application of the research and procedures needed in an effective evacuation. The considerations listed above are applied to both the general and the special needs populations in Escondido.

The Escondido Fire Department provides fire services to the area known as “Rincon Del Diablo Fire Protection District.” The City of Escondido will coordinate evacuation efforts with the San Diego County Sheriff’s Department for those areas as well as unincorporated islands within the city boundaries.

INTRODUCTION

Analysis of Escondido's hazard profiles indicates that an evacuation effort involving thousands of individuals is very possible. Such hazards include wildfires, earthquakes, hazardous materials exposures, terrorist attacks, dam failure, and 100-year flood.

This plan is in alignment with a list of assumptions established in Annex Q. Two of the most important assumptions are:

- Escondido City evacuation activities will follow the National Incident Management System and the Standardized Emergency Management System
- Most incidents requiring evacuation are likely to happen with little or no warning

In March 2004, the Operational Area completed a Hazard Mitigation Plan document that predicted the following numbers of Escondido residents who could conceivably require evacuation and sheltering (based on the assumption that 20% of those exposed to the hazard would require a public shelter.)

Due to its elevation and distance from the coastline, tsunamis are not considered a threat to Escondido.

Risk	Dam Failure	Earthquake	100-yr Flood	Wildfire
Evacuate	86,360	133,666	11,304	2,332
Shelter	17,272	26,733	2,261	466

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The overall objectives of emergency evacuation operations and notifications are to:

- Expedite the movement of persons from hazardous areas
- Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated, or partially vacated areas
- Provide for evacuation to appropriate transportation points, evacuation points, and shelters
- Provide adequate means of transportation for persons with disabilities, the elderly, other persons with special needs, and persons without vehicles
- Provide for the procurement, allocation and use of necessary transportation and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other agreements
- Control evacuation traffic
- Account for the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency
- Provide initial notification, ongoing, and re-entry communications to the public through the Joint Information Center
- Assure the safe re-entry of the evacuated persons.

Primary considerations and objectives of emergency evacuation operations and notifications are to:

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- Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated, or partially vacated areas
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- Assure the safe re-entry of the evacuated persons

Additional considerations are:

- Provide adequate means of transportation for persons with disabilities, the elderly, other persons with special needs, and persons without vehicles
- Account for the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals prior to, during, and following a major disaster or emergency

The Decision to Evacuate

In fast-evolving incidents, the decision to evacuate will be made by first responders, their supervisors, and later by incident commanders in the field. In large, more slowly progressing hazards, the decision to evacuate may come in the form of an ordinance, resolution or order from the Escondido City Council or the Emergency Operations Center Director (City Manager or his designee).

In the case of some hazards, especially chemical, radiological, or biological incidents, the practice of sheltering-in-place may be a preferred option to physical evacuation.

Sheltering-in-place has the following advantages:

- Can be implemented immediately
- Allows people to remain in familiar surroundings
- Maintains people close to appliances, food and clothing
- Reduces traffic congestion and transportation needs

Penal Code Section 409.5 describes the legalities of evacuation. In 2005, the San Diego County Sheriff's Department Legal Counsel opined that 409.5 does not authorize forcible or mandatory evacuations. Emergency responders should clearly inform people that failure to evacuate may result in serious physical injury or death and that future opportunity to evacuate may not exist. Law enforcement will document the locations of people who refuse to evacuate. This information will be reported to the Escondido EOC, where it will be entered into WebEOC for documentation.

Command and Control

According to the Operational Area Emergency Plan, law enforcement has primary responsibility for the evacuation function. Therefore, in Escondido, the Escondido Police Department has this primary responsibility. When local agencies initiate Level II evacuations, the efforts must be coordinated between the Escondido Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center, which in turn coordinates with the County Evacuation Coordinator in the Sheriff's Department Operations Center.

Evacuation/Transportation Points

These facilities or locations are also known as Temporary Evacuation Points (TEP). Evacuation points serve as temporary safe zones for evacuees. Transportation points are locations where people without transportation resources are collected for transportation to evacuation points or shelters.

Access and Functional Needs Populations

Access and Functional Needs Populations are defined as:

- People who are elderly
- People with disabilities and other medical conditions
- People with limited English proficiency
- People with hearing and sight impairments
- People who are in institutions
- People without access to private vehicles

The Escondido EOC can assist the Police Department in locating response personnel and specialized vehicles to assist in the evacuation of these populations. The Police Department Service Officers and Volunteers, Fire Department Senior Volunteers, and the city's Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) are sources of Disaster Services Workers to assist in these efforts.

The City Emergency Manager has a list of access and functional needs populations maintained by the County Health & Human Services Agency. The list includes clients on the In-Home Supportive Services Program. Escondido is also able to extract from the city's business license database a list of retirement homes, health care facilities, and caregiver facilities.

EOC staff will access this file to check for access and functional needs populations in evacuated areas, and will advise the Police Department of the locations of these clients and facilities. However, as this file is periodically updated it should never be considered complete.

Additionally, the Sheriff's Senior Volunteers operate the "You Are Not Alone" program, which also maintains a list of (usually) elderly shut-ins. This source should also be utilized to locate possible evacuees for the unincorporated areas within the City of Escondido.

All persons involved in the response phase of an incident requiring evacuations should anticipate encountering access and functional needs populations not listed in these sources.

COMMUNICATIONS

The specter of communications in events requiring evacuations covers not only tactical communications among first responders and their dispatchers, but between the city government and the public. It is also noteworthy that in most post-event analyses problems with communications are noted.

Public Notification

Effective and informative notification to the public will be vital to convincing people that they should evacuate or shelter-in-place. Police officers going door-to-door or using the public address systems in patrol vehicles usually handle smaller evacuations. The immediate means of mass public notification is through the Universal Communications System (commonly known as a “reverse 911” system) through the Escondido Police Dispatch Center. The electronic news media can be used to notify mass segments of the population, particularly through AM radio if the residents’ power is out. This can be affected via the San Diego County Sheriff’s Communications Center through the County Office of Emergency Services.

The initial public notification shall provide basic information to residents including:

- Whether residents should evacuate or shelter-in-place
- The areas that need to be evacuated with reference to known geographic features
- Why and when residents should evacuate
- The time required for evacuation efforts
- The designated transportation and evacuation points and evacuation routes
- Available transportation options
- What residents should take from their homes
- How long the evacuation is expected to last
- How pets will be accommodated
- Security plans that are in place to protect residential property
- When informational updates will be made available
- Other information deemed appropriate and required before residents evacuate

There are a number of available communication tools to notify the public about the need to evacuate or shelter-in-place. These methods have varying degrees of effectiveness, and none is 100% effective.

When possible, these tools should be backed up by door-to-door notifications:

- Emergency Alert System
- Community Emergency Notification System
- Universal Communications System (Reverse 9-1-1)
- “Alert San Diego” mass notification system (including cellular telephones)
- NIXLE
- 2-1-1 San Diego
- Emergency websites
- Television including County Television Network
- Radio
- Public address systems
- Helicopters equipped with bullhorns
- Low power local radios

The County of San Diego's Joint Information Center (JIC) is responsible for providing informational updates to the public and to the media during a large evacuation effort. The Escondido EOC will send a Public Information Officer to the JIC if possible to provide liaison and direct information exchange. Real-time updates should include the location of transportation and evacuation points; evacuation routes; road and area closures; the availability of hotels, food, fuel, medical and other essential services; traffic conditions; and shelter capacities.

Inter-Jurisdictional and Inter-Agency Communications

Inter-jurisdictional and inter-agency coordination will be conducted through the Incident Command Post, Operational Area EOC, San Diego County Medical Operations Center, and Jurisdictional EOCs and Department Operations Centers utilizing available communication equipment and infrastructure and using established procedures (See Annex I of the Operational Area Emergency Plan).

Agency liaisons will also be present in the Operational Area EOC and in impacted Jurisdictional EOCs to facilitate communication between agency operation centers. Situational awareness will be supported through data-sharing systems such as WebEOC to expedite the transfer of information regarding the status of the incident.

Emergency managers must be able to make informed decisions based on changing risks, resources, and capabilities throughout the execution of the evacuation effort. The need for operational adjustments and the identification of alternative evacuation routes based on traffic monitoring, infrastructure damage, and other information must be effectively communicated to all affected jurisdictions, agencies, and the public. Effective and efficient communication is essential for information sharing and status updates to all affected jurisdictions. In addition, it is critical that Jurisdictional EOCs coordinate evacuation efforts with the Operational Area EOC to ensure potential conflicts are conciliated. This may involve phasing community evacuation efforts or the allocation of critical resources. In large, Level III (catastrophic) incidents, control by the Operational Area EOC becomes critical.

Multiple techniques and systems exist in the County of San Diego to facilitate the necessary region-wide communication. These interoperable resources, the agencies that control each of these resources, and the protocols and procedures for activating these resources are provided in the San Diego Urban Area Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan.

Communication Contingency Plans

The Operational Area JIC has plans to use out-of-county media resources in the event of total devastation to all local electronic communications. In the event that the Regional Communications System suffers total disruption, Escondido can utilize VHF frequencies; deploy Escondido Amateur Radio Service (E.A.R.S.), an organization of local amateur radio operators who, in conjunction with R.A.C.E.S., can provide law enforcement and fire communications from their respective dispatch centers. The Escondido EOC has use of landline telephones, cell phones, WebEOC, and RCS (UHF), VHF, RACES and Escondido EARS.

TRANSPORTATION

Modes of Transportation

The primary mode of transportation that will be used during jurisdictional evacuation efforts will be privately owned automobiles. Special situations may call for bus and rail transportation, through pre-established arrangements with appropriate agencies. Transportation needs to be made available that can accommodate access and functional needs individuals. The estimated numbers of people that will need transportation assistance in Escondido are:

Risk	Dam Failure	Earthquake	100-yr Flood	Wildfire
Exposed	86,360	133,666	11,304	2,332
Need Assistance	6,045	9,356	791	163

Transportation and Evacuation Points

Transportation Points will function to collect and transport people without transportation resources to evacuation points. Evacuation Points are temporary safe zones for evacuees. When shelters are officially activated, evacuees can be sent from the Evacuation Points to the shelters, using safe routes of approach.

In Escondido, 30 locations are identified as potential Shelter sites (Shelter) or Temporary Evacuation Points (TEP). Shelter sites can also be considered as Transportation Points and Evacuation Points, depending on the location and direction of movement of the hazard. The Capacity is based on 20 sq. ft. per person for TEP and 40 Sq. Ft. per person for Shelter.

Name	Address	Capacity	Type	TB Page / Grid
Center City High School	240 South Maple Street	360	TEP	1129 / J3
Central Elementary School	122 West Fourth Avenue	209	TEP	1129 / J3
Conway Elementary School	1325 Conway Drive	75	TEP	1110 / A6
Del Dios Middle School	1400 West 9th Avenue	65	TEP	1129 / G4
Escondido High School	1535 North Broadway	500	Shelter	1109 / H6
Felicita Elementary School	737 West 13th Avenue	51	TEP	1129 / J5
Glen View Elementary School	2201 East Mission Avenue	48	TEP	1110 / C6
Mission Middle School	939 East Mission Avenue	176	Shelter	1130 / A1
L R Green Elementary School	3115 Las Palmas Avenue	112	TEP	1130 / C7

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Name	Address	Capacity	Type	TB Page / Grid
Hidden Valley Middle School	2700 Reed Road	88	TEP	1130 / F1
Juniper Elementary School	1809 South Juniper Street	74	TEP	1130 / B5
Lincoln Elementary School	1029 North Broadway	83	TEP	1129 / H1
Miller Elementary School	1975 Miller Avenue	31	TEP	1129 / J6
Nicolaysen Community Day School	420 Falconer Road	87	TEP	1110 / F7
North Broadway Elementary School	2301 North Broadway	100	TEP	1109 / G4
Oak Hill Elementary School	1820 Oak Hill Drive	106	TEP	1130 / C1
Orange Glen Elementary School	2861 East Valley Parkway	117	TEP	1110 / E6
Orange Glen High School	2200 Glenridge Road	407	Shelter	1130 / D1
Pioneer Elementary School	980 North Ash Street	77	TEP	1110 / A7
Rincon Middle School	925 Lehner Avenue	500	Shelter	1109 / J5
Rock Springs Elementary School	1155 Deodar Road	61	TEP	1129 / F1
Rose Elementary School	906 North Rose Street	204	TEP	1110 / B7
San Pasqual School	15305 Rockwood Road	135	Shelter	1130 / C7
San Pasqual High School	3300 Bear Valley Parkway	384	Shelter	1150 / C2
Valley High School	410 North Hidden Trails Road	216	Shelter	1110 / F7
Bernardo Elementary School	1122 Mountain Heights Drive	122	TEP	1149 / H1
Farr Elementary School	933 Farr Avenue	122	TEP	1109 / J7
Reidy Creek Elementary School	2869 North Broadway	75	TEP	1109 / H3
Bear Valley Middle School	3003 Bear Valley Parkway	197	Shelter	1150 / C1
Felicita County Park	742 Clarence Lane	2,878	TEP	1149 / J1

Transportation Coordination

In the Level II evacuation scenario, large portions of Escondido would be evacuated and directed to shelters or evacuation points completely out of the city, and possibly out of the county. The identification of these distant points could be coordinated through the Escondido EOC, if it is activated. If it were not yet activated, this coordination would have to be coordinated through the Escondido Police Dispatch Center.

If mass transit assistance is needed, e.g. the use of busses or rail transportation, staging areas will be established to first stage and then obtain control over transportation resources. The Escondido EOC, Sheriff's Communication Center, or Operational Area EOC will coordinate these resources.

Evacuation Routes

If evacuations cross-city limits, the routing must be coordinated with the Operational Area EOC to avoid overloading and congesting evacuation routes. The preferred method of conducting this coordination is in the following steps:

1. Field
2. City EOC
3. Sheriff's DOC (Evacuation Coordinator)
4. Operational Area EOC

It is recognized, however, that in fast moving events, the City and the Operational Area EOCs may not be activated, and coordination may have to be completed through the Escondido Communications Center and the Sheriff's Communications Center.

In a Level II evacuation, it will be necessary to identify evacuation points before evacuation routes are announced to the public. The selection of evacuation routes will depend on many variables, including:

- Safety of citizens on the route
- Simplicity of the route
- Capacity of the roadways
- Ability to utilize traffic control strategies
- Minimal number of potentially hazardous points and bottlenecks
- Ability of responders to access the incident

Traffic conditions must be monitored along evacuation routes and operational adjustments should be made as necessary to maximize throughput. These adjustments may include the identification of alternative evacuation routes. Annex Q contains equations for calculating evacuation time.

Using the format from Annex Q, the following times have been computed to theoretically evacuate all exposed Escondido residents. These times do not account for the congestion created by adding the evacuation traffic to the already present traffic.

Risk	Dam Failure	Earthquake	100-yr Flood	Wildfire
Exposed Population	86,360	133,366	11,304	2,332
Time to evac on Route 78 East	12 hrs	18.5 hrs	1.5 hrs	20 min
Time to evac on Route 78 West	10 hrs 45 min	16.5 hrs	1 hr 20 min	18 min
Time to evac on I-15 NB	6.5 hrs	10 hrs	50 min	11 min

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Risk	Dam Failure	Earthquake	100-yr Flood	Wildfire
Time to evac on I-15 SB	13 hrs	20 hrs	1 hr 40 min	22 min
Time to evac on Valley Center Grade	49 hrs	76 hrs	6.5 hrs	1 hr 20 min
Time to evac on Valley (Del Dios)	17.5 hrs	27 hrs	2 hrs 15 min	30 min

Transportation Strategies

Annex Q addresses the following strategies:

- Contra-Flow
- Traffic Signal Coordination and Timing
- Closure of On and Off-Ramps
- Intelligent Transportation Systems
 - Roadway electronic surveillance
 - Automatic vehicle location
 - Changeable message signs
 - Highway advisory radio
 - Segregation of pedestrian and vehicle traffic
 - Exclusive bus routes
 - Phased evacuation
 - Phased release of parking facilities
 - Use of designated markings and signs
 - Road barriers
 - San Diego Freeway Service Patrol (for evacuees' cars)

These strategies are best coordinated in the Escondido EOC, where the appropriate agencies can communicate with each other.

Communication Considerations

Evacuees should be provided with the following information:

- Road conditions
- Evacuation routes
- Availability of shelters
- Evacuation times

Travel and evacuation information can be provided through 5-1-1 and 2-1-1 telephone systems, NIXLE, emergency broadcast radio (via the Operational Area EOC/JIC), and message signs. Additionally, signs posting the emergency radio stations (KOGO 600AM and KLSD 1360AM) may be appropriate.

Access and Functional Needs Populations

If transportation needs are identified at various homes and providers in the city to evacuate people with access and functional needs, the Escondido EOC will locate and arrange for specialized transportation.

Evacuation of Animals

The City of Escondido contracts with the Escondido Humane Society for animal services. The Society published an Emergency/Disaster Operational Plan that has been attached as a supplement to Annex O in all copies of the Unified San Diego County Emergency Plan. The Escondido Humane Society's plan addresses the triage, transportation, and boarding (sheltering) of pets and animals during large emergencies.

In the April 2007 edition of Annex Q, the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization lists the City of Escondido's pet population as:

- Households 43,599
- Dogs 23,284
- Cats 26,067
- Birds 5,495
- Other 4,665

SHELTERING CONSIDERATIONS

The San Diego County Annex G was revised in 2009 and gives the Operational Area EOC Mass Care and Sheltering Branch primary oversight of mass care facilities. Annex G allows for different shelter organizations:

- The American Red Cross
- San Diego County Shelter Team
- Trained City shelter workers
- Hybrid organizations of the above including CERT

There are two American Red Cross shelter containers pre-staged in Escondido at Fire Stations 3 and 5. The American Red Cross is responsible for moving and inventorying them. The American Red Cross states that it can shelter the following numbers based on Zip Codes in Escondido.

ZIP Code	Shelter Capacity
92025	1,139
92026	501
92027	2,354
92029	93

Shelters must be able to meet the basic needs for their designated maximum capacity. This includes but is not limited to the following:

- Restroom/Showers
- Beds/Cots
- Food/Water
- Blankets
- Toiletries
- First Aid

Access and Functional Needs Populations

Per Annex G, the County Health and Human Services Director will ensure that specialized services are provided as required to access and functional needs populations. Needs in Escondido should be communicated to the Care and Shelter Branch in the Operational Area EOC via the city EOC.

Animal Sheltering

As with animal evacuation, the Escondido Humane Society, located at 3450 East Valley Parkway, provides animal control and sheltering services for the City.

Communications Considerations

The American Red Cross will coordinate with the Operational Area EOC regarding shelter locations and capacities. Local shelter information can be disseminated via emergency AM radio, messaging boards along the evacuation routes, NIXLE, and 2-1-1 informational lines.

RESOURCES

The Emergency Resource Catalog, which is maintained in the Escondido EOC, has 24-hour phone contact numbers for the North County Transit District and for the Escondido Unified School District if local busses or rail transportation are needed.

Other transportation resource requests can be sent to the Operational Area EOC via the Escondido EOC.

ACCESS CONTROL AND SECURITY

The Escondido Police Department will provide and/or coordinate Access Control and Security in Escondido. Procedures are discussed in the San Diego County Annex Q.

RE-ENTRY PROCEDURES

Guidance and procedures to ensure a coordinated, safe, and orderly re-entry into impacted communities following an incident are provided in the San Diego County Repopulation Protocol (see next section.) Escondido Police will coordinate efforts with the County of San Diego when City and County populations are affected.

Re-entry protocols should be reviewed and consideration given at the onset of Level II evacuations.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY REPOPULATION PROTOCOL

Background

In May 2007, the County of San Diego adopted a comprehensive Emergency Evacuation Plan for the San Diego region. While safely evacuating threatened communities during an emergency or disaster is a critical component of most disaster responses, the safe and orderly repopulation of these evacuated communities is equally important. This protocol outlines the County of San Diego's procedures for repopulation of evacuated communities.

Concept of Operation – Overview of Evacuation Phase

During a significant emergency or disaster in San Diego, there will be one or more Incident Command Posts (ICP) established in the field, headed by an Incident Commander (IC). In addition, these IC's will, in most cases, be supported by their Jurisdiction's Emergency Operation Center (EOC) and/or the regional (Operational Area) EOC.

It is the IC's responsibility to identify and estimate the threat of the emergency on the local population, and to provide local Law Enforcement recommendations on what areas should be evacuated and when. It is the role of each city's police agency (or contracted Sheriff) to order and conduct evacuations within their cities; and for the Sheriff to order and conduct evacuations in the unincorporated area, as well as coordinate evacuations for the entire operational area.

Concept of Operation – Repopulation Phase

In a reverse process of the evacuation, the IC will make the determination of when a community is no longer under threat of the emergency/disaster, and the community, or section of the community, is safe to repopulate.

The IC's determination, however, will not only take into consideration the disaster threat itself (e.g. fire, flood, chemical spill), but also resultant dangers that may now be present as a result of the initial threat. Therefore, the Incident Command Team will take into consideration, as a minimum, the following factors:

- The initial threat that caused the evacuation is no longer present
- The community has power and potable water, or the lack of power and/or water has been mitigated in a way that the community is safe to re-enter
- Law Enforcement has determined the community is safe for repopulation
- The roads and streets have been determined to be safe for repopulation. This analysis would include a physical inspection of roads, bridges, overpasses, guardrails, streetlights, and safety signs
- SDG&E has confirmed there are no downed power lines or natural gas leaks, or these dangers have been mitigated sufficiently for repopulation
- Critical public safety lifelines, such as fire hydrants, are functional, or the lack of these lifelines have been mitigated

IC Role in the Repopulation Process

When an IC has made a determination, based on the above criteria, that a community is soon to be ready for repopulation, the IC staff will develop a repopulation plan, and provide that plan to the OA EOC prior to execution. The complexity of the repopulation plan will vary based on the size and complexity of the evacuated area, but required elements of the repopulation plan include:

1. Exact geographic area to be repopulated (if a partial area is being repopulated, exact Thomas Brothers locations and/or road boundaries are required)
2. The date and time the repopulation is authorized
3. Annotation of all contingencies, exceptions or cautions that need to be made known to the public (e.g. many homes in the area are still without electrical power; Maple street will remain closed due to power lines down; strong layer of smoke still blankets the community, etc)
4. If the repopulation is to be conducted in phases, a very clear sequencing must be provided
5. Sign-off by the Incident Commander

This repopulation plan is communicated within the Incident Command, so that agencies, such as Law Enforcement, that are supporting that incident are familiar with the repopulation plan.

OA EOC Role in the Repopulation Process

Upon receiving the repopulation plan from the IC, the OA EOC will publish the key aspects of the plan into Web EOC, so that all affected agencies in the region are familiar with the plan and can execute their portion of the plan. The EOC will work closely with the ICP to ensure that the repopulation plan is communicated to the public and to all affected agencies effectively. Synchronization of this communication is critical. It is important that the Law Enforcement enforcing the evacuation of the community know in advance when the evacuation order is going to be lifted.

The Joint Information Center within the EOC will develop press releases and appropriate media strategies to notify the public at the exact time the repopulation of the community is authorized.

In most cases, the EOC will post the repopulation time of a community in WebEOC 30 minutes prior to the repopulation time, so that agencies, such as 2-1-1 and the American Red Cross, can do advanced planning. Even though a repopulation plan may be issued hours, or even days in advance, posting of the repopulation plan too early can lead to confusion and false information regarding a whether a community has been cleared for repopulation or not.

The intent will be that the IC will execute the repopulation plan from within the command, and concurrently, the EOC will ensure the public communication and communication with all agencies not within the IC execute the plan at the same time.

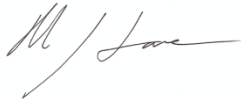
Back-Up Method

If for any reason an IC is unable to create a timely repopulation plan, that task will fall upon the OA EOC. In this case, once the IC determines a community or segment of a community is no longer under threat from the emergency, it will notify the OA EOC. The OA EOC will then obtain the necessary information from the appropriate agencies (e.g. law enforcement, SDG&E, Caltrans) and will draft and execute the repopulation plan.

City Evacuations

This protocol is designed primarily for the unincorporated area. Each city will conduct repopulation operations within their cities, based on their own internal plans and procedures. However, during multi-jurisdictional disasters, it is important for cities to closely coordinate the OA EOC of their repopulation plans, to minimize confusion among the public, and to utilize the Joint Information Center to assist the city in notifying its residents of areas that are being repopulated.

Approved: July 1, 2008



Approval Authority

Ron Lane
Director, San Diego County Office of Emergency Services