



West Stanislaus Wildfire Evacuation Plan

Stanislaus County

Office of Emergency Services



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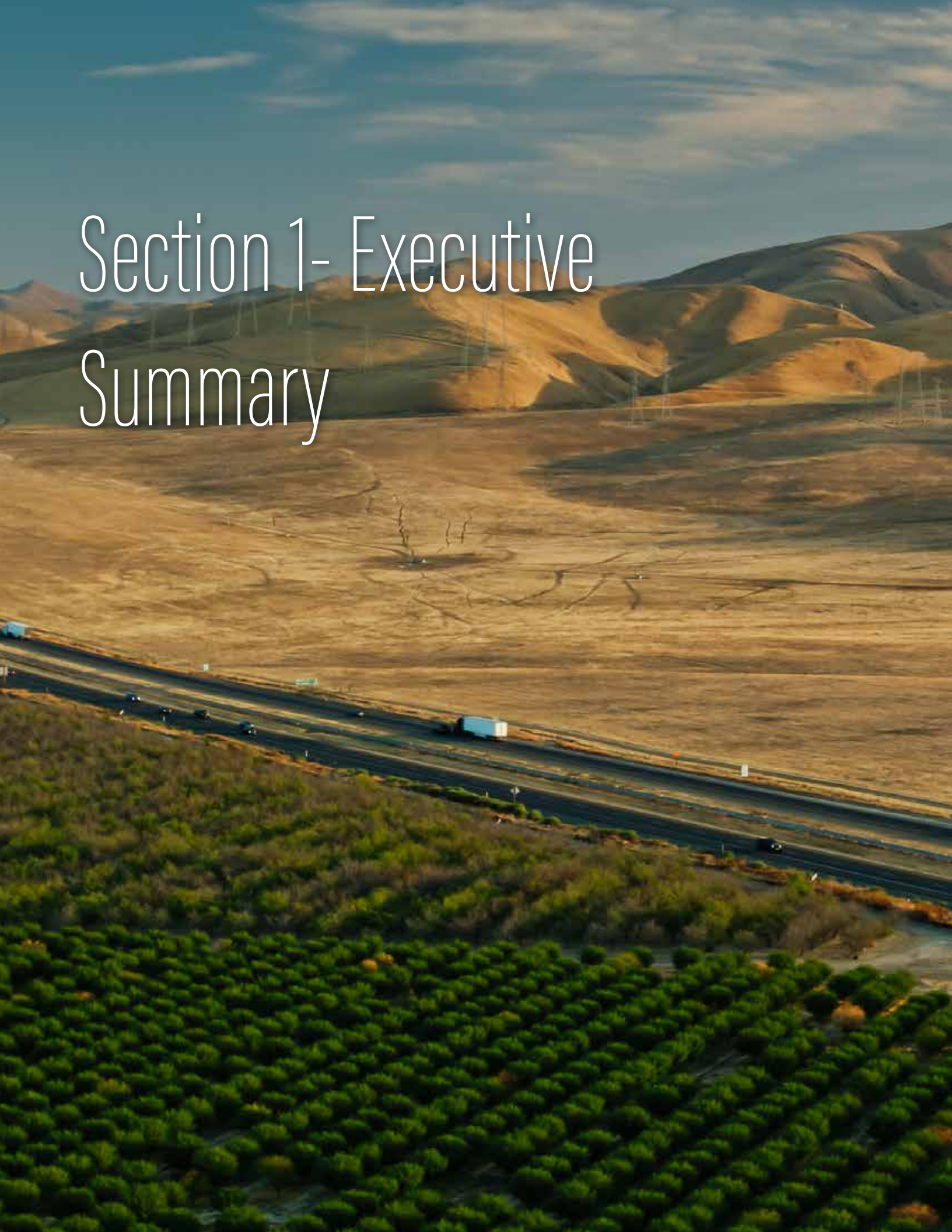
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Section 1- Executive Summary



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Executive Summary

The frequency and impact of major disasters like hurricanes, floods, mudslides, and wildfires have underscored the critical role of evacuation planning within emergency management. Recognizing the need for structured and formalized plans, particularly in high-risk regions like western Stanislaus County, this evacuation plan was developed to address the unique challenges of evacuating communities and properties in fire-prone areas.

This plan focuses on the western section of Stanislaus County, covering the area between Interstate 5 and the Santa Clara County line, extending from San Joaquin County to the Merced County line. This 275,340-acre region, designated as moderate to very high fire severity, includes the Diablo Grande community and surrounding areas, which are susceptible to wildfires due to their location in the State Responsibility Area (SRA). The region contains approximately 658 structures at risk (VARs), comprising residential, commercial, and agricultural properties with a combined asset value of over \$173 million.

The recent history of wildfires in the area, particularly the 2020 SCU Lightning Complex Fire, which burned over 175,000 acres and forced the evacuation of Diablo Grande, highlights the vulnerability of this community. With only one access route – Diablo Grande Parkway – the need for a comprehensive evacuation plan is urgent, given the community's dual designation as both disadvantaged (SB 535) and low-income (AB 1550).

The West Stanislaus Wildfire Evacuation Plan is designed to provide coordinated strategies and procedures for executing evacuations and shelter-in-place orders in response to wildfires. It prioritizes inclusive communication and accessible transportation, particularly for those with access and functional needs, as well as the evacuation of pets and large animals. The plan also emphasizes public alert systems, transportation logistics, and the organization of key roles and responsibilities.

Funded through a grant from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's Climate Investments Program, this plan aligns with the Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and adheres to the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS). It coordinates with law enforcement and other functional annexes within the county's EOP and integrates seamlessly with state and local emergency plans.

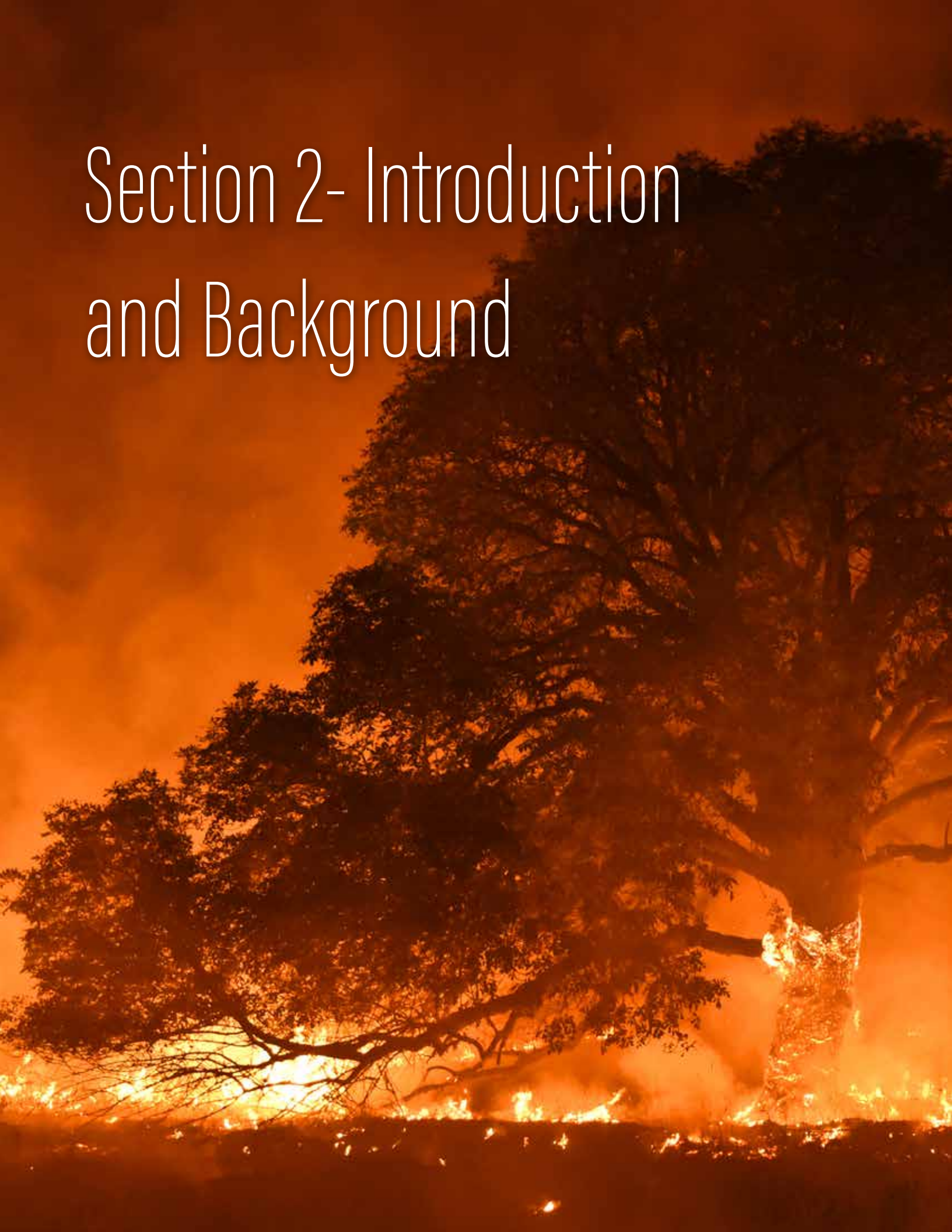
While the primary focus is wildfire evacuations, the plan is adaptable to other large-scale emergencies requiring mass evacuation. It also includes educational outreach strategies to help residents develop personal evacuation plans. This plan does not cover care and shelter operations, as those are detailed in a separate county document.

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Section 2- Introduction and Background



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Foreword

This plan was developed to ensure an orderly and safe evacuation of residents and domestic and livestock animals during wildfires in the Diablo Grande and Del Puerto Canyon region. Although wildfire is the predominant risk in the area, other hazards such as landslides, flooding, extreme weather, and technological hazards exist, that may necessitate evacuation, for which this plan may also be used.

The most recent significant disaster impacting the area was the SCU Lightning Complex Fire, which burned over 175,000 acres in western Stanislaus County in August and September of 2020, requiring the evacuation of the Diablo Grande community and approximately 1,000 residents. No lives were lost because of the fire, but nineteen residential and commercial properties in the region were impacted, with some reported as total losses. The fire also highlighted the danger of the Diablo Grande community having only one access road for ingress and egress and limited options for communication. The area is designated as high to very-high fire threat severity zones.

Both the Diablo Grande community and the surrounding properties hold dual designations as SB 535 disadvantaged and AB 1550 low-income communities, and Stanislaus County, in collaboration with Cal-Fire, has initiated the process to designate the Diablo Grande community as a state-recognized "Community at Risk."

The primary purpose of this plan is to facilitate, coordinate, and guide communication efforts should this area again be subject to an evacuation due to wildfire. It can also be used to assist in evacuations for other emergencies, whether natural or human-caused, where evacuation is being considered or has already been ordered.

Introduction

The devastation and loss of life caused by major disasters such as hurricanes, floods, mudslides, and wildfires have highlighted the importance of evacuation planning in emergency management. As a result, emergency managers increasingly recognize the need to create formalized plans for the movement of people and animals in areas likely stricken by disasters.

One such area is the western section of Stanislaus County, stretching from Interstate 5 to the Santa Clara County line and from San Joaquin County down to the Merced County line. This region, which borders and includes the State Responsibility Area, spanning some 275,340 acres, is designated moderate to very high fire severity. Within this area lies the census-designated community of Diablo Grande, a relatively recent development established within the past 30 years, characterized by a single ingress/egress route, Diablo Grande Parkway. Around one thousand residents reside in the Diablo Grande community, alongside other properties scattered across the Del Puerto Canyon area, extending throughout the western SRA of Stanislaus County within the Diablo Mountain Range. Approximately 658 values/structures at risk (VARs) are situated in this vicinity, comprising 593 residential, nine commercial or industrial, and fifty-six farm and agricultural-related VARs. The total asset value of these VARs within the project area is estimated at \$173,102,064.



This area has experienced large wildfires in the past, with the most recent significant fire being the SCU Lightning Complex Fire, which burned over 175,000 acres in western Stanislaus County in August and September of 2020, requiring the evacuation of the Diablo Grande community and approximately 1,000 residents. While no lives were lost because of the SCU Fire, there is only a single ingress and egress route to the community – Diablo Grande Parkway – and the County recognizes the potential for future wildfires to impact this community.

During the SCU Fire, approximately nineteen residential and commercial properties in the western project area, including the Diablo Grande community, experienced impacts, with some properties reported as total losses. These affected properties are within SRA-designated high to very-high fire hazard severity zones. The Diablo Grande community and the surrounding properties have dual designations as SB 535 disadvantaged and AB 1550 low-income communities.

Furthermore, in collaboration with Cal-Fire, Stanislaus County has initiated the process of designating the Diablo Grande community as a state-recognized “Community at Risk.”

This plan is designed to guide Stanislaus County with information on evacuation procedures for the areas of Diablo Grande and Del Puerto Canyon.

Purpose

This plan provides strategies and procedures to facilitate, coordinate, communicate, and conduct public alert and warning activities during an evacuation or shelter in place warning or order in response to a wildfire affecting the area of Stanislaus County from Interstate-5 west to the Santa Clara County line and from San Joaquin County south to Merced County.

This involves coordination and support for the safe and effective evacuation of the whole community affected which encompasses inclusive and accessible communications and transportation for those with access and functional needs impacted by the evacuation warning or evacuation order. This plan also addresses the need to assist those with pets and large animals, including livestock, to evacuate the area effectively. Focus areas within this plan include public alert and warning, transportation routes and capacities, organization and assignment of responsibilities, operational concepts, and a documented process to accomplish an evacuation.

This West Stanislaus County Evacuation Plan was created through a grant from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection under the California Climate Investments Program, administered by the California Fire Safe Council. It supports the Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and is consistent with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). It is coordinated with the County Emergency Support Function (ESF) – 13 Law Enforcement and works in conjunction with other functional Annexes of the Stanislaus County EOP. It is consistent with the State’s emergency plans and applies to all agencies, organizations, and personnel with evacuation and evacuation support function responsibilities.



Scope

The West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan is designed to guide actions related to mass evacuation in the event of a wildfire or other large-scale disaster in the plan area. It provides guidance, strategies, and procedures for managing an evacuation or shelter in place warnings or orders, focusing on the threat of wildland fires affecting the West Stanislaus Region. This plan also provides an outline for conducting a public campaign and sample educational materials to support those living in the impacted area in building their own evacuation plan. Additionally, it provides overall operational guidance for public alert and warning, movement of evacuees, a concept of operations, and the roles of key departments and agencies during an evacuation. It does not replace or provide detailed operational plans for individual departments or functions, such as shelter management.

Although this plan focuses on evacuation during a wildfire event, it may be used to address other scenarios where evacuation is necessary in the project area.

This plan does not address the care and sheltering of evacuees and their pets or animals, as that information is contained in the county's Care and Shelter Operations Plan, which this document supports.

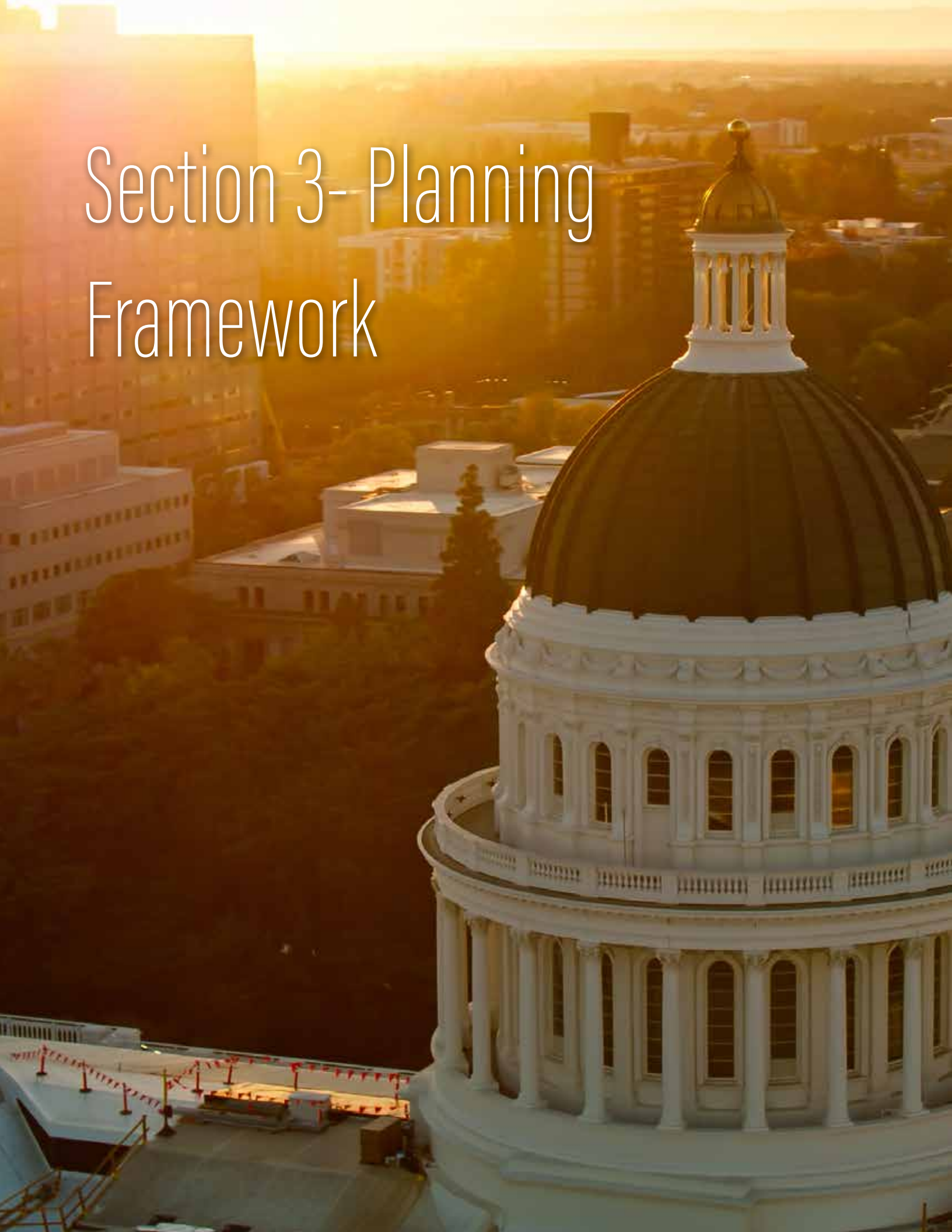
This plan may be activated by the Stanislaus County Director of Emergency Services - Fire Warden or designated alternate when conditions are expected or are occurring, necessitating evacuation or shelter in place in the plan area. Activation of this plan will follow guidance for activating emergency plans as outlined in the Stanislaus County EOP.

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Section 3- Planning Framework



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The following is a list of the plans, statutes, authorities, and references that indicate the legal basis for the emergency operations and activities identified in this plan.

Authorities

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Public Law 93-288, as amended).
- American with Disabilities Act of 1990 and Revised ADA Regulations Implementing Title II and Title III.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 - Management of Domestic Incidents (February 28, 2003).
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 – National Preparedness (December 17, 2003).
- Federal Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act (42 U.S.C.A § 5196a-d (2006)).
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (enacted in Title V of P.L. 109-295, DHS Appropriations Act of 2007).
- California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code).
- California Disaster Assistance Act (CA Government Code Section 8550 et. seq)
- California Penal Code 409.5(a) (Evacuation Authority)
- California Government Codes § 8610-8614 & 8605
- California Health and Safety Code § 101080 (Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code)
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations (Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations), (Title 19 § 2409 of the California Code of Regulations), and (California Government Code §8607 et seq.).
- AB 2311, Brown. Emergency services: access and functional needs in emergencies (CA Government Code § 8593.3).
- Proposed AB 477, as amended, Cervantes. Emergency preparedness: vulnerable populations (CA Government Code § 8593.3).
- SB 160, Jackson. Emergency services: cultural competence (CA Government Code § 8593.3.5)
- Designation of Stanislaus County as an “Operational Area” under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations, Resolution #95-1167.
- Stanislaus County Ordinance on Disaster Council and Emergency Services (Chapter 2.52)
- Stanislaus County Resolution adopting the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, dated November 15, 1950.
- Stanislaus County Resolution (2006-741) adopting the National Incident Management System (NIMS), dated September 19, 2006.
- Stanislaus County Operational Area Agreement, 2019
- California Fire Safe Council
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire)



References

The following plans, documents, and guides were used to prepare this plan.

Federal Plans and Guides

- FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, September 2021, Version 3.0, Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans.
- FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201, Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) Guide
- FEMA National Incident Management System, Third Edition October 2017
- FEMA National Response Framework, Fourth Edition October 28, 2019
- FEMA National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition June 2016
- CDC, Planning for an Emergency: Strategies for Identifying and Engaging At-Risk Groups
- CDC, Public Health Workbook To Define, Locate, and Reach Special, Vulnerable, and At-risk Populations in an Emergency
- CDC, Identifying Vulnerable Older Adults and Legal Options for Increasing Their Protection During All-Hazards Emergencies: A Cross-Sector Guide for States and Communities. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; 2012.
- CDC Access and Functional Needs Toolkit
- CDC Crisis Emergency Risk Communication Guide, 2014 Edition
- United States Census Bureau
- International Panel on Climate Change AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023

State Plans and Guides

- State of California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)
- California State Emergency Plan, 2024
- State of California Alerting and Warning Guidelines, May 2024
- CalFire Santa Clara Unit 2023 Strategic Fire Plan
- CalFire Strategic Plan 2024
- CalFire- Fire Hazard Severity Zones in State Responsibility Area - September 29, 2023

Local Plans and Guides

- Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Plan, November 2021
- Stanislaus County 2022 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Turlock Irrigation District, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020
- Turlock Irrigation District Wildfire Mitigation Plan 2023
- Turlock Irrigation District, Wildland Fire Emergency Response Plan 2021

Other Plans and Guides

- Effective Communication During a Public Health Emergency, Dr. Vincent Covello



Planning Assumptions

- Evacuations may be required with little or no notice.
- Local law enforcement will be responsible for issuing the orders for the movement of residents.
- Due to the requirements of AB 781, signed into law in October of 2023, requires all counties plans, and cities with previously adopted emergency plans that designate emergency shelters, to update their emergency plan and designate emergency shelters able to accommodate persons with household pets.
- Stanislaus County will utilize its AG Pass Program during reentry and repopulation
- The local city and/or County Operational Area EOC will be the central point of contact for operations.
- If the local EOC is not activated, the ICP or Unified ICP may serve as the central point of contact for operations
- Most residents will evacuate based on their own perceived level of danger. Some residents will refuse to evacuate, no matter the conditions.
- Del Puerto Canyon Road enters Santa Clara County which uses a zone-based evacuation system
- Mass evacuation may necessitate crossing jurisdictional boundaries, requiring a regional response that involves multiple operational areas. This includes coordinating evacuation operations such as alerting, warning and notification, routing evacuees to safe locations, and inter-agency communications.
- It may be necessary to conduct airborne evacuations
- Evacuees may have access and functional needs. Individuals in need of additional assistance may include the following:
 - Physical, developmental, or intellectual disabilities
 - Chronic conditions or injuries
 - Limited English proficiency
 - Older adults
 - Children
 - Low income, homeless, or transportation-disadvantaged (ex: dependent on public transportation
 - Late-stage pregnancy
- Service animals shall remain with the people to whom they are assigned throughout the evacuation process.
- Caregivers may need to stay with their clients to provide the appropriate care throughout the evacuation process.
- Many households have at least one household pet, and of those households, many will not evacuate without their pets. Household pets will be treated as the law requires. Federal assistance is outlined in the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006.
- A percentage of the population being evacuated will have large animals, including livestock.
- Those who have evacuated will be anxious to return to their property to check on its condition and the condition of their livestock. Residents will circumvent law enforcement efforts to prevent re-entry if no accommodations for allowing them to return are made.



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- The issuance of evacuation orders will require close communication between the sheriff's office, local law enforcement, and the county emergency operations center.
- Communication in this region of the county is challenging, making alerting and warning highly problematic. It is assumed that a number of residents will not receive a notification by standard means. Alternative methods and longer than average timelines for conducting alerting and warning will be required under some scenarios.
- Effective public alert and warning will only be accomplished using multiple systems.
- Many evacuating residents will do so in their primary vehicles and may need fuel. Contingency planning for refueling evacuee's vehicles may be necessary as part of this plan.
- Primary modes of egress and other transportation infrastructure may be impacted by the event, necessitating the need for alternate modes of egress and contingency planning.
- Each community member, whether residents or workers, is responsible for preparing a personal emergency plan. Topics should include the possible need to evacuate on short notice.
- Evacuation procedures in this plan will work in coordination with Stanislaus County's Care and Shelter Operations Plan.

An aerial photograph of a dry, hilly landscape. The hills are covered in sparse, dry vegetation and are separated by small gullies. A wide, straight road runs diagonally across the lower half of the image, with a small car visible on it. To the right of the road, a river flows through the landscape. The sky is blue with some light clouds.

Section 4- Community and Hazard Assessment

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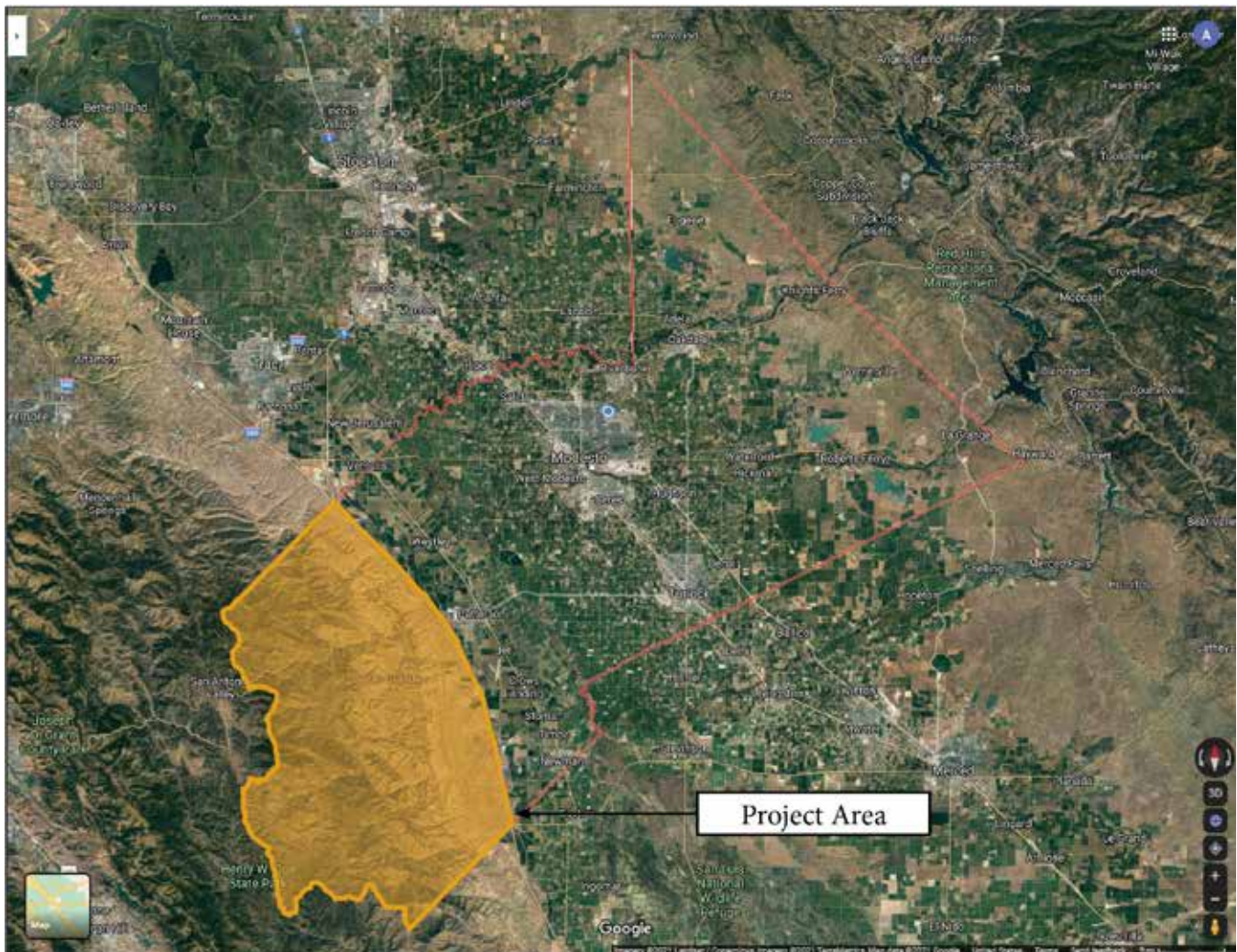
Situation Overview

Project Area

This plan covers the western portion of Stanislaus County, spanning westward from Interstate 5 to the Santa Clara County line and from San Joaquin County to the Merced County line. The area encompasses approximately 275,340 acres and includes the community of Diablo Grande, which is accessed by a single road, serving as the only entrance and exit during emergencies. About one thousand residents live in Diablo Grande, along with other properties scattered across the Del Puerto Canyon area and throughout the western State Responsibility Area (SRA) within the Diablo Mountain Range.

Within this region, there are approximately 658 values/structures at risk (VARs), including 593 residential properties, nine commercial or industrial properties, and fifty-six farm and agricultural-related properties.

Figure 1-Project Area





Hazard Summary

In the face of the increasing prevalence and severity of wildfires and other disasters, it is important to include in this plan a summary of wildfires and the other hazards most likely to occur in the project area. As stated in the “Foreword” on page 2.3, this plan was developed to ensure an orderly and safe evacuation of residents and their animals during wildfires in the Diablo Grande and Del Puerto Canyon region. Although wildfire is the predominant risk in the area, other hazards such as landslides, flooding, extreme weather, and technological hazards exist, that may necessitate evacuation, for which this plan may also be used. A brief synopsis of these hazards is included here.

Wildfire

Wildfire is an uncontrolled fire that spreads through vegetation like grasslands, brush, or woodlands, posing a threat to lives, property, and the environment. Many wildfires ignite in grasslands and brush, exacerbated by heavy fuels, high temperatures, low humidity, steep terrain, and strong winds and can encroach into urban areas, intensifying the risk to structures and human life. While lightning strikes are common causes, downed power lines, mechanical equipment, or human activities like landscape burns, carelessness, or arson can also spark them.

Risks from Wildfire

The project area has a history of fires, with several fires of over 1,000 acres occurring in the past 25 years.

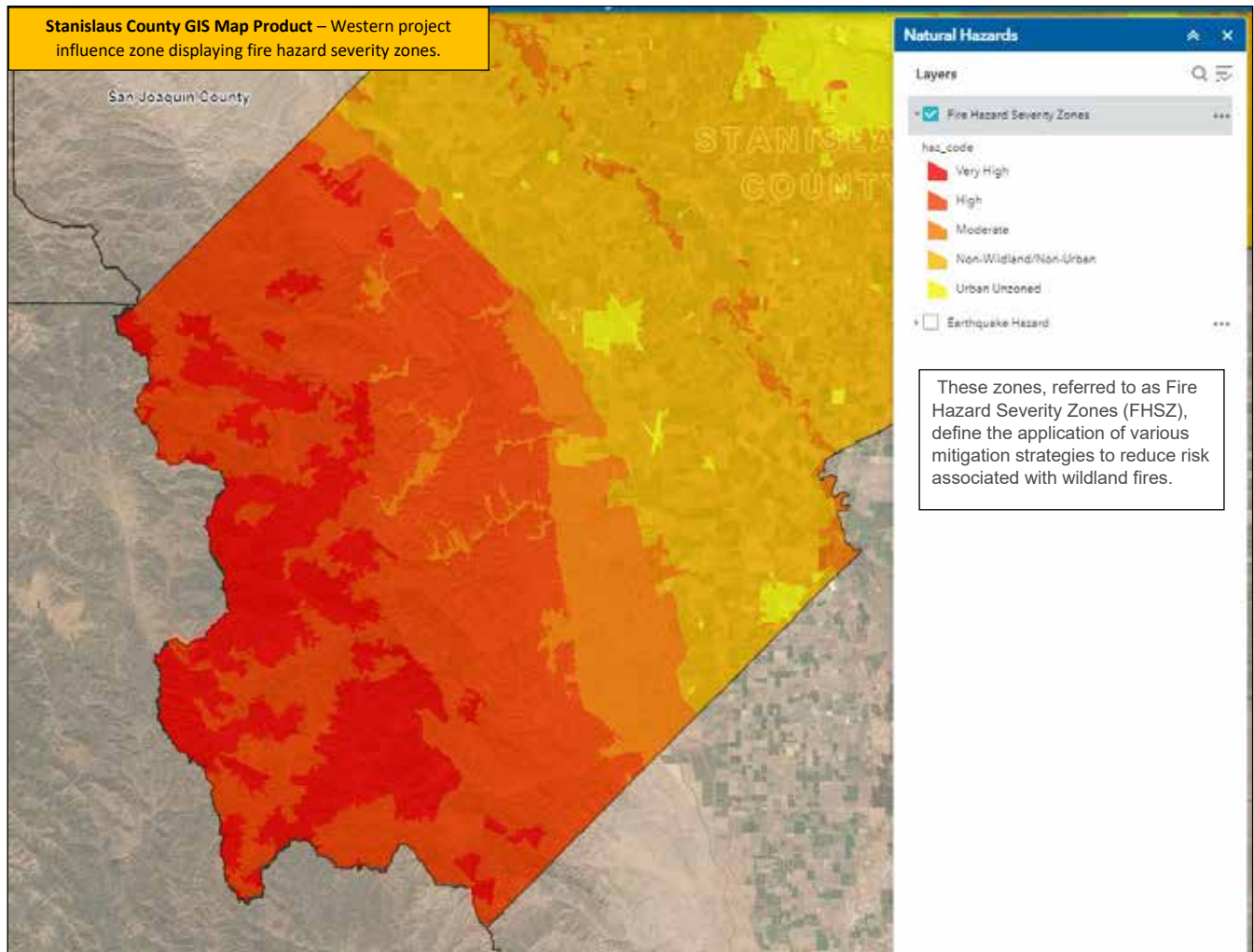
Table 1-Fires Greater Than One-Thousand Acres in the Project Area

Fire Name	Date	Approximate Start Location	Acres
SCU Lightning Complex	8-16-20	Multiple locations throughout Santa Clara County, Alameda County, Contra Costa County, San Joaquin County, Merced, and Stanislaus County	396,624 (175,804 in Stanislaus County)
Rock Fire	6-26-19	Del Puerto Canyon Road	2,422
Canyon Fire	7-9-06	Del Puerto Canyon – west of Patterson	34,217
Del Puerto Fire II	6-30-06	Del Puerto Canyon Road, near Frank Raines Park	2,593
Lick Fire	9-3-07	Near Henry Coe State Park	47,748

The entire project area is in high to very high fire hazard severity zones, as shown on the sample map in Figure 4.2. Additionally, the risk to the community of Diablo Grande is exacerbated by the existence of only one paved road providing ingress and egress to the community in an emergency, Diablo Grande Parkway. An official GIS map of the fire hazard severity zones is available at this address: <https://gis.stancounty.com/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=2e255dfc2728459f827cf25b8d5accbf>.



Figure 2-Fire Severity Zones in the Project Area



Landslide

A landslide occurs when a mass of rock, debris, or earth moves down a slope due to gravity. Landslides occur in five modes: falls, topples, slides, spreads, and flows, each classified by the type of material involved—bedrock, debris, or earth. Debris flows, also known as mudflows or mudslides, and rockfalls are common examples. Slope movement occurs when forces acting down-slope (mainly due to gravity) outweigh the strength of the slope's materials and can be initiated in slopes already on the verge of movement by rainfall, snow-melt, changes in water level, stream erosion, changes in groundwater, earthquakes, volcanic activity, disturbance by human activities, or any combination of these factors.

Areas recently affected by wildfires are particularly prone to landslides and include the risk of rapid debris flows triggered by intense rain shortly after the fire, as well as longer-term risks from root decay and soil erosion. Such events pose serious dangers due to their sudden occurrence, ability to strip vegetation, block drainage, and endanger lives.



Virtually the entire project area located west of Interstate 5 is composed of geological formations that, due to structure, slope, runoff, lack of vegetation, wildfire, earthquake, and human activity, are considered extremely susceptible to failure and sliding. During the winter storms of 1997, Del Puerto Canyon Road experienced an approximately .10-mile landslide consisting of mud, rocks, and boulders. These types of landslides are typical for this area following storms due to many factors. Del Puerto Canyon Road experiences landslides or rockfall events several times each year.

Risks from Landslide

The primary dangers from a landslide in the project area are; injury, loss of life, and destruction of property and the environment. Landslides may also prohibit or severely limit access for ingress and egress to the affected area, including access by emergency vehicles and those attempting to evacuate.

Earthquakes

The Diablo Grande and Del Puerto Canyon areas are situated in a region with a moderate earthquake risk. The region experiences seismic activity due to its proximity to the San Andreas Fault system, which lies to the west, and other fault lines like the Hayward and Calaveras Faults. These faults are part of California's broader tectonic structure that increases the likelihood of earthquakes.

According to the California Geological Survey and USGS, areas like Diablo Grande and Del Puerto Canyon may experience moderate shaking from earthquakes due to the region's soil and geological characteristics. Shaking intensities in such areas can be amplified depending on local soil conditions.

Risks from Earthquakes

The earthquake risk in Diablo Grande and Del Puerto Canyon, can be categorized as a potential for moderate ground shaking, particularly from larger seismic events originating from nearby faults. This level of risk means that it is important for residents and businesses to be prepared for earthquake-related hazards, including structural damage and ground shaking impacts. The potential for earthquake induced landslides to occur is also present, depending upon various factors including shaking intensity, slope, soil moisture and others.

Technological Hazards

Technological hazards refer to potential dangers or risks that arise from human-made systems, processes, or activities. These hazards are typically associated with industrial processes, transportation systems, energy production, and infrastructure. In mitigation planning, technological hazards involve identifying, assessing, and managing risks related to the failure or malfunctioning of technology and human-made systems.

Examples of technological hazards include:

- Industrial accidents
- Transportation accidents
- Power outages, including Public Safety Power Shut offs
- Acts of sabotage or vandalism resulting in the potential failure of critical infrastructure



- Nuclear incidents or accidents and,
- Cybersecurity threats

Risks from Technological Hazards

The extent of risks resulting from a technological hazard in the project area hinges on the type of hazard and its specific location. For instance, if a power outage were to happen during a period of intense heat, affecting the Diablo Grande community for an extended duration, residents, particularly vulnerable populations, might need to evacuate until power is restored.

Flooding and Flash Flooding

The flood risk in Diablo Grande and the Del Puerto Canyon areas is relatively low due to their geographical locations in hilly and elevated terrain. However, flash flooding is still a concern, especially during intense rainstorms or when nearby streams and creeks overflow. Del Puerto Canyon is susceptible to flash floods due to its steep canyon walls and the presence of Del Puerto Creek, which can swell quickly during heavy rainfall.

Diablo Grande: Being in a more elevated region, the flood risk is lower than in valleys or lowland areas. However, localized flash flooding can occur in areas near creeks or drainage systems if there is heavy rain or runoff from nearby hills. This risk increases during extreme weather events, especially after wildfires, as burned vegetation can no longer absorb water effectively, causing faster runoff.

Del Puerto Canyon: The canyon's steep terrain and proximity to Del Puerto Creek increase the risk of flash floods during heavy rain. The narrow canyon can funnel water quickly, creating dangerous conditions. In recent years, heavy rains have led to mudslides and temporary road closures in this area, exacerbating the flood risk. Additionally, post-wildfire conditions in the area can lead to debris flows and more severe flooding during storms.

Risks from Flooding and Flash Flooding

While the overall flood risk is moderate, both areas are vulnerable to flash floods and debris flows, especially following periods of heavy rainfall or wildfire damage.

For more information, including a complete hazard profile of the project area and all of Stanislaus County, see the Stanislaus County 2022 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Community Assessment

As the threat of wildfires and other hazards continues to rise, it is crucial for Stanislaus County to evaluate the evacuation readiness and capability of the Diablo Grande and Del Puerto Canyon communities to ensure the safety of their residents. While the primary focus of this assessment is on the risk posed by wildfires affecting these areas, the need for evacuation due to other potential hazards is also addressed.

This community assessment marks the initial step in creating an evacuation plan tailored to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of these communities.



By conducting a thorough examination of demographics, resources, infrastructure, communication channels, and evacuation routes, Stanislaus County aims to establish a proactive and coordinated approach to evacuations in response to wildfires and other natural or technological threats, safeguarding the lives and property of community members.

Project Area Demographics

In developing an evacuation plan specifically designed for residents within the designated project area, it is crucial to consider the demographic diversity of the communities within this zone. This area encompasses a variety of communities, from suburban neighborhoods to agricultural areas, each with its own unique populace and particular requirements. Various factors, including socioeconomic status, cultural background, and population density, shape the region's characteristics. By thoroughly analyzing this demographic data, tailored evacuation strategies have been developed to ensure the safety and welfare of all residents, while also addressing their specific needs and vulnerabilities effectively.

Table 2-Project Area Demographics

** The information contained in this table was derived from the 2020 US Census and the 2022 American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Tables. See <https://www.census.gov/>*

	Diablo Grande	Census Tract 33 (north of Del Puerto Canyon Rd to the San Joaquin County Line)	Census Tract 34 (south of Del Puerto Canyon Rd to the Merced County Line)
POPULATION BY COMMUNITY	1,257	6,762	1675
Male	44.9%	56.1%	47.7%
Female	55.1%	43.9%	52.3%
POPULATION DENSITY	291.6	24.2	4.8
POPULATION AGE			
Under 5 years	1.5%	5.9%	1.1%
5 to 9 years	2.9%	6.2%	4.8%
10 to 14 years	10.0%	8.4%	9.4%
15 to 19 years	4.8%	8.7%	5.6%
20-34 years	14.5%	19.2%	16.5%
35-64 years	39.8%	38.9%	51.2%
65 years and over	26.5%	12.9%	11.5%
RACE			
White	60.9%	55.5%	57.2%
Black or African American	9.4%	3.3%	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%
Asian	7.2%	2.8%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%



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	Diablo Grande	Census Tract 33 (north of Del Puerto Canyon Rd to the San Joaquin County Line)	Census Tract 34 (south of Del Puerto Canyon Rd to the Merced County Line)
Other Race	2.1%	5.8%	9.4%
LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME			
Speak only English	75.8%	37.9%	43.6%
Speak English only or speak English "very well"	87.7%	72.2%	72.1%
Speak English less than "very well"	12.3%	27.8%	49.6%
Speak a language other than English	24.2%	62.1%	56.4%
Speak Spanish	13.8%	55.7%	53.4%
Speak other Indo- European languages	3.2%	4.6%	2.2%
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages	7.2%	1.2%	0.8%
Speak other languages	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
HOUSEHOLDS			
Total households	462	1,873	537
Average household size	2.72	3.53	2.62
1-person household	8.7%	6.7%	27.2%
2-person household	55.6%	31.2%	34.5%
3-person household	17.5%	21.1%	13.4%
4-or-more-person household	18.2%	41.0%	25.0%
PROPERTY OWNERSHIP			
Homeowners	90.7%	53.8%	42.1%
Renters	9.3%	46.2%	57.9%
COMMUTE INFORMATION			
Drive 45 minutes or more to work	75.1%	28.4%	23.5%
Drove alone	79.9%	80.0%	68.5%
Carpooled	10.7%	10.6%	12.2%
Public transportation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Taxicab, motorcycle, or other means	1.3%	0.4%	0.7%
Worked from home	8.1%	8.4%	16.3%
Worked in county of residence	43.5%	67.7%	76.4%

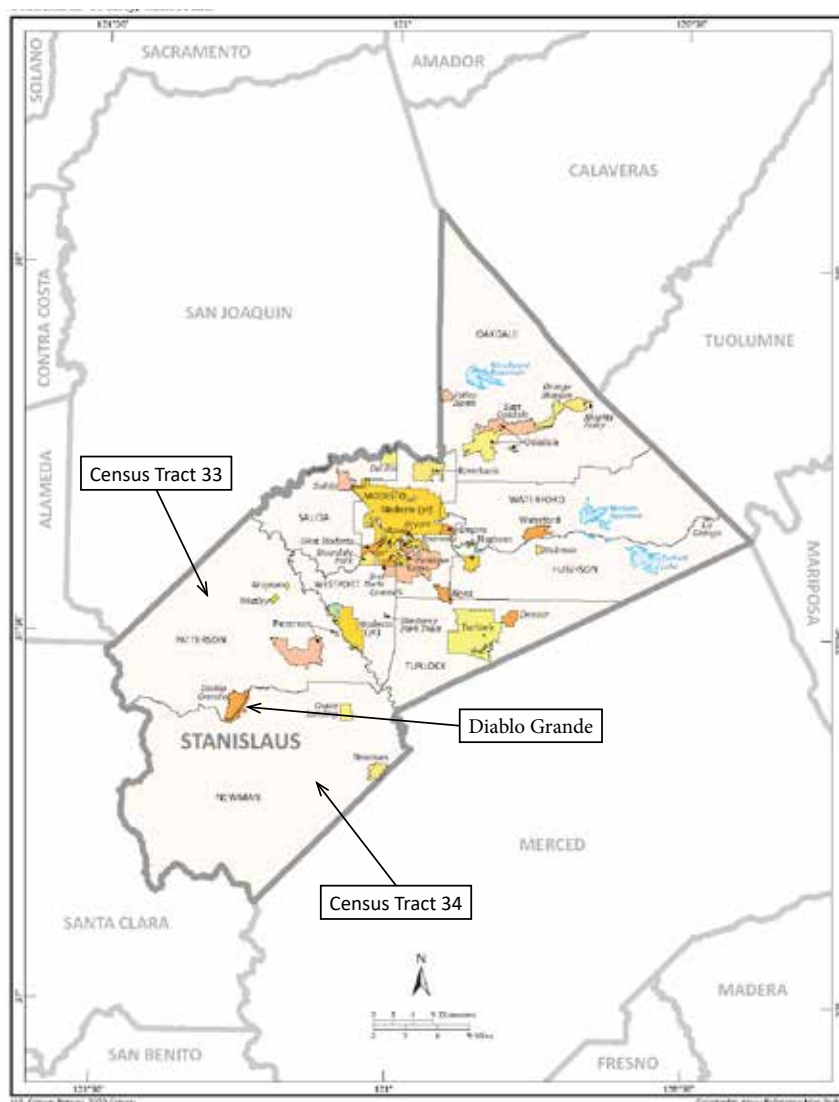


	Diablo Grande	Census Tract 33 (north of Del Puerto Canyon Rd to the San Joaquin County Line)	Census Tract 34 (south of Del Puerto Canyon Rd to the Merced County Line)
Worked outside county of residence	56.5%	32.3%	23.6%
Worked outside state of residence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Figure 3-Census Map

Vacation Rentals

No vacation rentals were listed in the project on popular websites such as; VRBO, Airbnb, Holiday Homes, Vacation Renter, Homestay, Booking.com, Agada, Expedia, and Orbitz, as of the date this plan was created (August 2024).





BSA Camp Walter Isom

Camp Isom is a 160-acre primitive site along Orestimba Creek in the Coast Range, nine miles west of Newman and 10 miles south of the Diablo Grande Golf Courses. Located at the base of a steep canyon with a seasonally flowing creek, the camp is three miles by air and six miles by trail from Henry Coe State Park.

Reservations and keys to access the camp, owned by the Boy Scouts of America (BSA), are required and can be arranged through the Scout Office at 4031 Technology Drive, Modesto, CA 95356. Contact the office at 209-545-6320. The office must be informed of any occupants in case of evacuation. The camp's coordinates are 37°18'45.48"N latitude and 121°17'55.42"W longitude. The location is very primitive with no electricity or communication capability.

The Access and Functional Needs Community

The majority of the access and function needs community are not fragile, or require hospital care, or specialized services. They just need access to the same services that exist for the whole community.

As described in California state law (Government Code Section 8593.3 et.al) the term "Access and Functional Needs" refers to people who are or who have:

- Physical, developmental, or intellectual disabilities
- Chronic conditions or injuries
- Limited English proficiency
- Older adults
- Children
- Low income, homeless, or transportation-disadvantaged (ex: dependent on public transportation)
- Late-stage pregnancy

"Access and Functional Needs" is a phrase and framework that promotes inclusive emergency preparedness and response. Instead of labeling "vulnerable populations" or "special needs," the Access and Functional Needs approach identifies five areas that everyone needs to be able to get (access) or do (function) in emergencies, regardless of who we are. Integrating access & functional needs means ensuring our emergency systems support the diverse ways that community members of Stanislaus County achieve these five needs.

C-MIST is a memory tool to remember these access & functional needs areas:

- Communication
- Maintaining health
- Independence
- Support, Safety, and Self-determination
- Transportation

Using the C-Mist tool if you make communication, transportation and sheltering accessible to everyone, then independence of the person with AFN will not require specialized resources and/or assistance.

Pre-disaster planning for evacuations should include crafting alert and warning templates



in multiple languages, press releases in multiple languages, contracting with American Sign Language for any press conferences or media messaging during the evacuations. Transportation Assembly Points in areas which have a higher percentage of those who do not have transportation resources, and ensuring the County Website is 508 compliant.

Overview of the AFN Population

The project area includes the community of Diablo Grande and major portions of Census Tracts 33 and 34 in Stanislaus County. The residents of the AFN community in the project area include individuals with diverse characteristics and facing distinct challenges.

Drawing upon data from the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, and the Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Plan, the subsequent table presents estimations pertinent to this demographic group.

Note: Some individuals may have more than one difficulty.

Table 3- Estimates of the AFN Community's Demographics in the Project Area

	Diablo Grande ¹	Census Tract 33 ¹	Census Tract 34 ¹	Stanislaus County ²
Any Disability	8.6%	8.5%	12.0%	13.1%
Hearing Difficulty	4.3%	3.1%	2.7%	3.8%
Vision Difficulty	3.1%	1.3%	2.1%	2.4%
Cognitive Difficulty	5.2%	3.7%	5.2%	5.1%
Ambulatory Difficulty	2.5%	5.5%	5.7%	7.3%
Self-Care Difficulty	1.4%	1.7%	2.9%	2.7%
Independent Living Difficulty	3.5%	4.0%	3.9%	6.4%

¹US Census Bureau "Disability Characteristics" American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1810, 2022

² Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Plan, November 2021, page 31

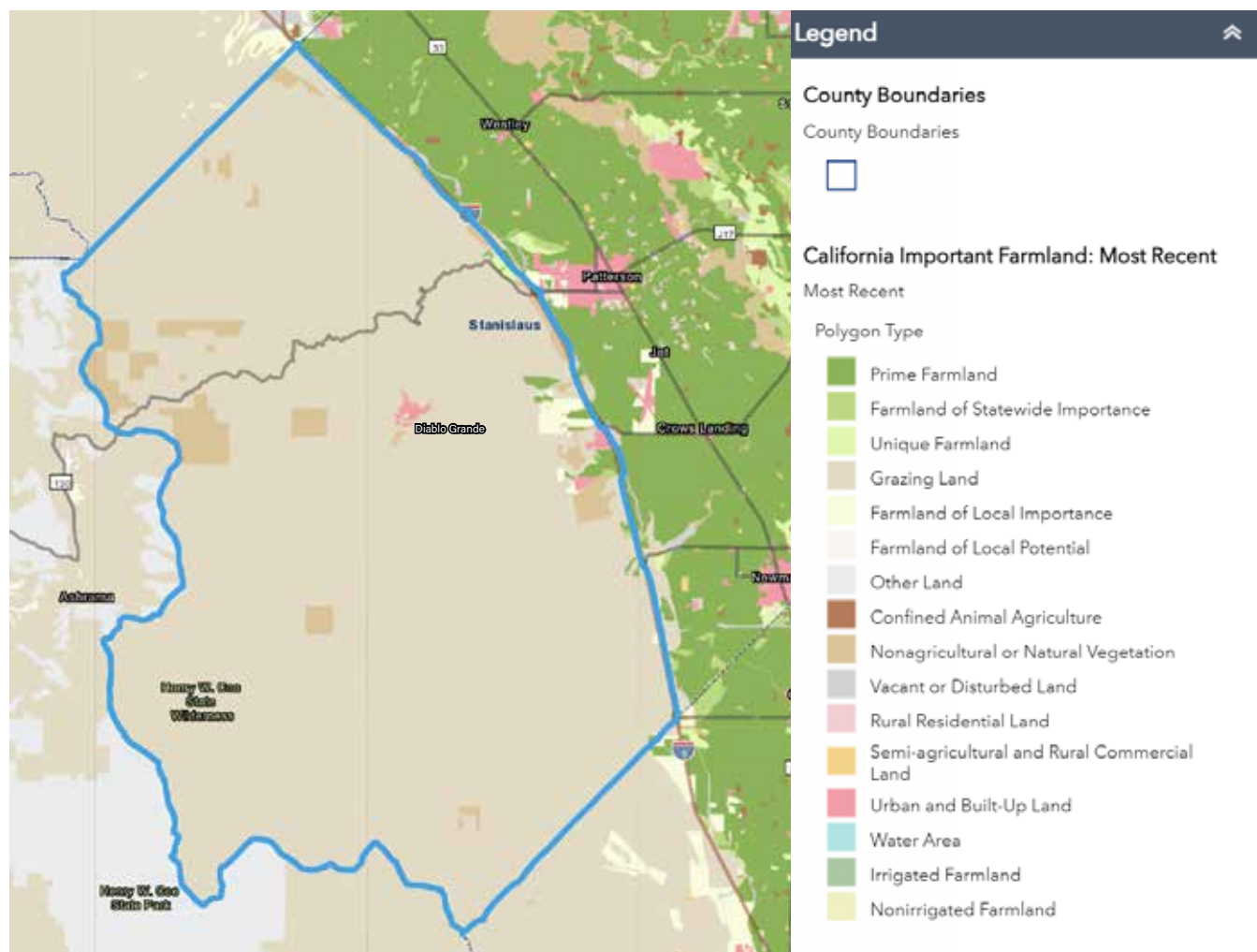
Populations of Large Farm Animals

A sizable portion of the project area contains ranches housing cattle and other animals that may require support during an evacuation. In the project area, the California Department of Conservation identifies two main types of farmlands: Grazing Land and Nonagricultural and Natural Vegetation. Grazing Land refers to areas where the existing vegetation is suitable for livestock grazing. Nonagricultural and Natural Vegetation encompasses heavily wooded, rocky, or barren areas, riparian and wetland zones, grasslands not eligible for grazing due to size or land management constraints, or small bodies of water.

The map provided below delineates regions within the project boundary conducive to ranching activities where large animals in need of evacuation may be situated.

Figure 4- Areas With Large Farm Animal Populations

**Map Source-California Farmland Conservancy*



Stanislaus County

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Section 5- Concept of Operations



Stanislaus County

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West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

This plan will adhere to the fundamental principles outlined in the Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP delineates primary responsibilities for evacuation and movement control along state highways and local roads, defines evacuation terminology and authority, and establishes fundamental objectives for evacuation planning.

Evacuation goals of the EOP include:

- Expedite the evacuation of persons from hazardous areas
- Oversee the evacuation of inmates housed in the Sheriff's Department Adult Detention Facilities
- Identify evacuation routes
- Control evacuation traffic
- Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated or partially vacated areas
- Secure the safety and well-being of persons in the affected areas of the emergency
- Provide field level coordination of transportation for victims of an emergency, as appropriate

In addition to the evacuation goals of the EOP, the goals of this plan include:

- Establish appropriate rally points and evacuation points
- Provide adequate means of transportation for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, individuals with limited English proficiency, and the transportation disadvantaged
- Provide for the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other prearranged agreements
- Account for the needs of individuals with service animals, household pets, and livestock
- Provide initial evacuation warnings/notifications, ongoing information, and reentry communications to the public through the Joint Information System (JIS)
- Provide a means for those who were evacuated to temporarily reenter the vacated area(s) to check on and care for their livestock and other animals left behind
- Ensure the safe reentry of the evacuated persons and repopulation of the vacated area(s)
- Provide security for evacuated areas

This evacuation plan provides a framework for a partial or complete evacuation of the western section of Stanislaus County, stretching from Interstate 5 to the Santa Clara County line and from San Joaquin County down to the Merced County line, generally referred to as the Diablo Grande and Del Puerto Canyon regions (Project Area).

Plan Activation

Activation and termination of this Plan shall be at the direction of the Stanislaus County Director of Emergency Services - Fire Warden, or designee.

Stanislaus County Fire and/or Cal Fire will likely make recommendations to evacuate residents prior to, during, or following a wildfire incident on a case-by-case basis.



The decision to evacuate will depend upon the nature, scope, and severity of the emergency; the number of people affected; and what actions are necessary to protect the public, including maximizing the preservation of life first, then protecting property, the environment, and the economy. In certain circumstances, the Stanislaus County EOC may make recommendations on whether residents should evacuate and will help coordinate the evacuation effort.

Decision to Evacuate

The decision to evacuate, whether a partial or complete evacuation will be made based on conditions in the field and will comply with local laws, policies, and authority. The decision to evacuate will depend on the nature, scope, and severity of the emergency, as well as the number of people affected and what actions are necessary to protect the public. Pursuant to California Penal Code 409.5(a), state, county, and city peace officers, and other designated officials are vested with the authority to close public and private lands, and order evacuations. In the event of a fire or other incident necessitating an evacuation of the Project Area, the primary responsibility to issue and authorize an evacuation order rests with the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department.

The decision to evacuate must be carefully weighed, considering the timing and nature of the incident. Preparing residents to evacuate should be an immediate priority if an evacuation is being contemplated. While evacuation offers an effective way to remove people from a dangerous area, it is a complex and stressful event both for responders and affected residents and may not always be the best option when other viable alternatives exist. Evacuating populations raises inherent safety concerns, including the rapid movement of large numbers of people away from their resources, support facilities, and familiar surroundings.

Evacuation Triggers

The following circumstances should be considered to start evacuations:

- Fire is burning in the vicinity of the area North of Del Puerto Canyon Road
- Fire is burning South of Del Puerto Canyon Road
- Fire is burning East of Mines / San Antonio Valley Road
- Fire is burning West of Interstate 5

Additionally, assess on-ground conditions such as wind speed and direction, humidity, fuel moisture, and other relevant factors to ensure the evacuation is conducted promptly and safely.

Shelter in Place

Sheltering-in-place may emerge as the preferred choice to avoid exposure to external environmental hazards, such as smoke, PM2.5, or other hazardous airborne contaminants for individuals not directly affected by the incident. Sheltering-in-place offers the advantage of allowing people to remain in familiar surroundings with easy access to media updates, communication devices, food, water, and medication. However, it is important to note that shelter can only be sustained as long as personal and emergency supplies last. Additionally, shelter-in-place operations help alleviate congestion on major roadways and reduce strain on mass transportation systems.



Evacuation Notices and Terminology

Pursuant to California Penal Code 409.5(a), state, county, and city peace officers, and other designated officials are vested with the authority to close public and private lands, and order evacuations. The following set of standardized terminology has been provided by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services for use in evacuation or shelter in place situations. Use of this standardized terminology will result in understanding between various responding agencies and jurisdictions during mutual aid calls and will result in consistent messaging for our communities.

The terminology is as follows:

- **Evacuation order:** Immediate threat to life. This is a lawful order to leave now. The area is lawfully closed to public access.
- **Evacuation warning:** Potential threat to life and/or property. Those who require additional time to evacuate, and those with pets and livestock should leave now.
- **Shelter in place:** Go indoors. Shut and lock doors and windows. Prepare to self-sustain until future notice and/or contacted by emergency personnel for additional direction.
- **Evacuation Order(s) Lifted:** The formal announcement of lifting evacuations in an area currently under evacuation.

Under Penal Code Section 409.5, law enforcement is empowered to deny re-entry to residents and others once they have evacuated the affected area. Responders and others making notifications must clearly communicate to individuals that failure to evacuate may result in physical harm or death, and there may not be another opportunity to evacuate in the future. It is essential to inform people that there is no guarantee that rescue resources will be available. For those who refuse to evacuate, law enforcement should have them sign a waiver and document their location.

For a complete list of definitions, see "Section 14- Glossary" on page 14.1.

Partial Evacuation

Depending upon the circumstances, it may be necessary or advisable to evacuate a portion of the project area. The most likely scenario involves conducting an evacuation of the Diablo Grande community while allowing residents of the Del Puerto Canyon region to remain in place; at least temporarily. Conversely, evacuation of Del Puerto Canyon residents may need to begin evacuation procedures early in a wildland fire event due to their need to coordinate and conduct evacuation of their animals and livestock. The requirements for alerting and warning, communication, transportation, and coordination for sheltering once they have evacuated are the same as if a full evacuation of the region is being conducted.

Transportation

The primary mode of transportation for residents in the Project Area is their personal vehicles, as there is no public transportation serving Diablo Grande or the Del Puerto Canyon areas. In the event of an evacuation, buses may be utilized from StanRTA, Turlock Transport, or private bus companies. The use of school buses, which may be provided by the Patterson Unified School District may be used as well.



However, since there would likely be a high demand for these buses during regular school hours, it is crucial to determine early in the decision-making process whether to dismiss schools prior to their normal hours in the event of a high evacuation risk. This would allow students to remain at home with their families and be prepared for or implement early evacuation. Additionally, this strategy ensures that the schools' resources, including buses and shelters, remain available for evacuees.

Transportation coordination may include picking up people who do not have access to transportation, or possibly people running out of fuel during an evacuation order.

Modes of Transportation

Transportation methods may include:

- Evacuee's personal vehicles
- Law enforcement or other government vehicles
- Government assisted vehicles (local transit agencies)
- Paratransit service providers
- Private sector charter bus companies
- Rideshare services (e.g., Uber, Lyft, etc.)
- Buses or vans from public school districts
- Buses or vans from churches or other religious organizations
- Buses or vans from NGOs and private or charter schools
- Private shuttle services
- Carpool vans
- Air transportation resources, if necessary

Zero-Emission Buses and Their Impact on Evacuations

California mandates all buses to be electric by 2027 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality. Starting in 2023, large transit agencies must ensure 25% of new bus purchases are zero-emission, reaching 100% by 2029 and a full transition by 2040. Small transit agencies start in 2026. All new school buses must be zero-emission by 2035 (California Air Resources Board) (California Air Resources Board).

Despite regulatory flexibility built into the regulations, there are performance concerns with electric buses. Issues such as range, handling full passenger loads, and reliability have been observed, particularly in cities like Los Angeles and San Francisco, where electric buses have stalled on hills and had shorter-than-advertised driving ranges.

Concerns with Using Electric Buses for Evacuations

Range Limitations: During evacuations, buses need to travel long distances without stopping for recharging. The current range limitations of electric buses, exacerbated by full passenger loads and challenging terrain, could hinder their effectiveness in such critical situations. Past experiences in Los Angeles and San Francisco highlight the risk of buses running out of power before reaching safety.

Charging Infrastructure: Evacuations may require rapid and extensive deployment of buses, and the availability and accessibility of charging stations could be a significant bottleneck.



In an emergency, the need for frequent recharging could delay evacuations and complicate logistics, especially if charging infrastructure is damaged or unavailable.

Reliability Issues: The reliability of electric buses in various weather conditions and under high usage stress is still a concern. Evacuations, such as the wildfire scenario discussed in this plan, often occur under extreme conditions where the performance of electric buses might be less predictable. Incidents of electric buses stalling or requiring frequent service calls add to these concerns.

While transitioning to electric buses is a significant step towards sustainability and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, it is essential to address these concerns when considering their use in emergency evacuations.

Road Closures

Road closure operations are a critical component of a wildfire evacuation plan, ensuring the safety of residents and facilitating the effective movement of equipment and emergency response teams. The process begins with a thorough assessment of the wildfire's behavior and the projected spread of the fire by CAL Fire and cooperating agencies. This assessment helps determine which roads are at risk and need to be closed to protect the public and provide clear routes for emergency vehicles. The Incident Command System (ICS) is utilized to make and communicate decisions regarding road closures, with the Incident Commander, in coordination with the Law Branch Director, having the authority to mandate closures based on current and forecasted fire conditions.

The following road closure conditions will be utilized under this plan. The decision as to which condition to impose is at the discretion of the Incident Commander in coordination with the Stanislaus County EOC.

- **Hard Closure:** Closed to all traffic except Fire and Law Enforcement.
- **Soft Closure:** Closed to all traffic except Fire, Law Enforcement and critical Incident resources (i.e. Utility, Caltrans, City/County Roads etc. or those needed to repair or restore infrastructure).
- **Resident Only Closure:** Soft closure with the additional allowance of residents and local government agencies assisting with response and recovery.

Public notification of road closures will be coordinated using the Joint Information System using multiple channels, including emergency alerts, social media, press releases, and updates on official websites. Physical barriers such as cones, barricades, and signs are placed to block access, and law enforcement personnel are stationed at key points to enforce closures and provide directions for detours, ensuring that evacuation routes remain clear for residents to safely leave affected areas while allowing emergency response teams unimpeded access.

Continuous monitoring and adjustments to road closures are made based on changing fire conditions, and after the immediate threat has passed, roads are assessed for hazards before being reopened.



For a map of potential road closure points in the project area, see “Appendix K- Road Closure Points” on page 13.63

Temporary Evacuation Points

A temporary evacuation point (TEP) is a temporary, designated site within the affected area where evacuees who need transportation or other assistance can gather. It serves as a short-term assembly point before people are moved to a more permanent or secure location if necessary. Individuals typically remain at a temporary evacuation point only briefly until it is safe to return home or proceed to a longer-term evacuation shelter.

Potential TEP Locations:

- Diablo Grande Entrance Station, Diablo Grande Parkway, 37°25'17.26"N Latitude, 121°14'33.41"W Longitude
- Fire Station 57, 20899 Grapevine Dr, Patterson, CA 95363
- Frank Raines OHV Park, 17802 Del Puerto Canyon Rd, Patterson, CA 95363

Rally Points

A rally point is a pre-determined location where individuals, teams, or groups agree to meet and organize before moving forward together. These locations are used briefly while evacuees are gathered and transportation to a shelter is arranged. Rally points are chosen for their accessibility and convenience, rather than just safety from a specific threat, and are typically located further away from the immediate danger zone compared to temporary evacuation points.

Rally Point Locations:

1. Love's Truck Stop (parking lot and vacant lots surrounding), 55 Rogers Rd, Patterson, CA 95363
2. Walmart Supercenter (parking lot), 1030 Sperry Ave, Patterson, CA 95363
3. Patterson Senior Center, 1033 W Las Palmas Ave, Patterson, CA 95363
4. Patterson High School Performing Arts Center, 200 N. 7th St, Patterson, CA 95363

Figure 5-Rally Point Locations





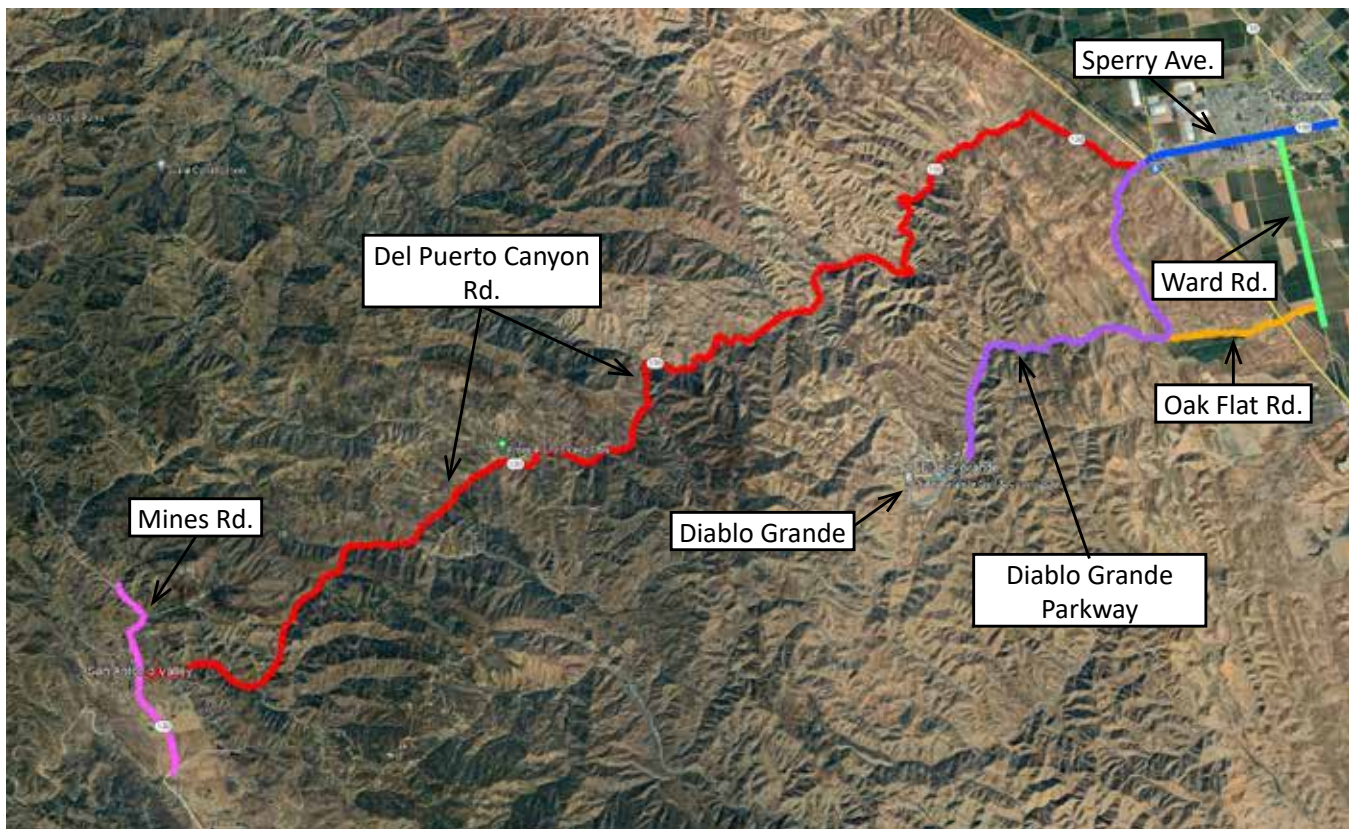
Evacuation Routes

The main evacuation route for the Del Puerto Canyon area is Del Puerto Canyon Road (CA 130) which crosses into Santa Clara County and evacuation zones SCC-209 and SCC-208. This road, with two lanes and paved surface, is maintained by Stanislaus County within its own boundaries. It connects to Diablo Canyon Parkway near Interstate 5 and stretches about twenty-five miles westward across the mountains of the Coast Range until it intersects with Mines Road in Santa Clara County. From there, Mines Road offers access to the south toward San Jose or to the north, eventually reaching the city of Livermore.

There is only one paved road leading out of the Diablo Grande community, Diablo Grande Parkway. This road, with two lanes and a paved surface, extends for 8.5 miles from the development, linking up with Del Puerto Canyon Road at Interstate 5, where it transitions into Sperry Road. As an alternative route, evacuees can take Diablo Grande Parkway for approximately 3.5 miles from the entrance gate to Oak Flat Road. Oak Flat Road then extends eastward for 2.6 miles before meeting Ward Road, which heads north toward the city of Patterson. Changes to roads, routes, or construction may alter these routes. See the sample map below. An official GIS map of the primary evacuation routes is available at this address: <https://gis.stancounty.com/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=2e255dfc2728459f827cf25b8d5accbf>.

See “Appendix L- Potential Alternate Evacuation Routes” on page 13.65.

Figure 6-Primary Evacuation Routes





Evacuation Route Capacities

During a wildfire evacuation, Del Puerto Canyon Road and Diablo Grande Parkway could support an estimated traffic flow of approximately 500 vehicles per hour, assuming a travel speed of 20 mph. This capacity provides a baseline for planning and coordination, ensuring safe and efficient evacuation routes for affected residents.

Support for Critical Facilities

Many critical facilities provide governmental functions, such as firehouses, Sheriff and Police stations, law enforcement and fire agency communications capabilities, cellular phone network capabilities, utility infrastructure including sub-stations and other electric and gas facilities, and water or sewage treatment facilities. Each of these departments has their own response plan that supports their activation in case of evacuation events and dictates how they would coordinate with the County's EOC. These departments also need to maintain their own evacuation plans, as well as continuity of operations plans to continue to provide essential services. Additionally, there are government contractors working in the area providing critical support to various agencies.

There are no public schools, hospitals, jails, or skilled nursing facilities located in the project area.

Security of Evacuated Areas

As described in the Stanislaus Emergency Support Function 13 – Law Enforcement (ESF 13), law enforcement has the responsibility for security of evacuated areas. The County Sheriff's Department is the lead agency, and the Sheriff is the Coordinator for ESF 13, providing secured perimeters of evacuated areas, or other areas requiring exclusion due to hazardous situations.

Access Control

Road closure points and access control measures will be determined based on the needs of the incident and coordinated and facilitated through the Law Enforcement Branch in the EOC. Entry into evacuated areas will be controlled by law enforcement who will also assist with the tactical direction and execution of the Repopulation Plan when requested. Law enforcement personnel controlling entry points to the evacuated areas should be equipped with visual aids tools (visual cards, or phone apps) to communicate evacuation orders to persons who are deaf and hard of hearing, cognitive disabilities, and limited English proficiency. They should also have a list of those residents who are authorized to enter the evacuated area to check on their property and animals.

Care and Shelter

The Stanislaus County Director of Emergency Services - Fire Warden or designee may activate the Stanislaus County Care and Shelter Plan when there is a potential or immediate need to shelter displaced populations.



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Plan activation will be accompanied by at least partial staffing of the county EOC to Activation Level Three, including staffing of the Care and Shelter Branch.

Notification that the Care and Shelter Plan has been activated should include the following public officials and stakeholders: Community Services Agency Director; Public Health Officer; Stanislaus County OES, local law enforcement agencies; Behavioral Health and Recovery Services, Animal Services, Department of Environmental Resources; and the Planning Department.

For more information on care and shelter, see the Stanislaus County EOP and the Stanislaus County Care and Shelter Plan.

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Section 6- Support for Vulnerable Populations



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Evacuation Strategies for Those With Access and Functional Needs

During an evacuation, local transit agencies will collaborate with the County Public Works Department to provide all necessary emergency transit services, including those with access and functional needs. The Community Services Agency (CSA) will coordinate care and shelter for the AFN population requiring assistance. The CSA, in partnership with the American Red Cross (ARC), will address the sheltering, equipment, resources, and transportation needs of the AFN population, ensuring that sheltering services and facilities are accessible. If the ARC is unable to fulfill the MOU terms due to staffing or other issues, CSA staff will arrange for establishing and staffing the shelters. Stanislaus County has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the ARC for sheltering and with the Salvation Army for feeding evacuees during emergencies. Stanislaus County has numerous organizations which work with the Access and Functional Needs community day-to-day. These resources should be used to assist with communications, transportation and coordination of other information and resources needed.

See the Stanislaus County EOP for more information.

Challenges Associated with Evacuation of the AFN Population

If planning does not occur before the emergency event, then evacuating the AFN population may pose some challenges as accessible communications, transportation identification and sheltering locations which are fully accessible may have not been completed or the appropriate training for responders and county staff did not occur. Obtaining specialized transportation, medical equipment, and support services can be difficult to coordinate quickly. Ensuring accessible shelter facilities and adequate resources is crucial but can be logistically complex. Additionally, communication barriers may arise, requiring clear and effective dissemination of information to all using a variety of methods as contained in the Alert & Warning Plan.

Coordination among various agencies and organizations is essential to address these unique needs promptly and efficiently.

Coordination with Local Hospitals

The Stanislaus County Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC) will coordinate with local hospitals when discharging patients whose home or destination is within an evacuation zone. Hospitals will work through the MHOAC to ensure that all affected patients have a safe and appropriate place to go upon discharge.

Service Animals

Service animals are essential to the continued independence of persons with access and functional needs and should be evacuated with the person. It is critical that individuals with service animals (not pets or companion animals) remain with the people to whom they are assigned throughout every stage of disaster assistance.



The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires service animals be permitted in any area accessible to the general public. This includes public transportation, shelters, and any other location where evacuees may be present. In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, service animals will be permitted to accompany their owner into a shelter. The care and supervision of a service animal is solely the responsibility of the owner.

The ADA defines service animals as:

Dogs that are individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities. In addition to the provisions about service dogs, the revised ADA regulations have a new, separate provision about miniature horses that have been individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities.

The American Red Cross (ARC) standards define service animals as:

Any dog or miniature horse that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability.

Please refer to the Stanislaus County Care and Shelter Plan (2021) and the Care and Shelter Emergency Support Function #6 Annex to the County EOP.

Transportation Support for The AFN Community

The Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Center will collaborate with law enforcement to provide transportation resources during evacuations including resources that can accommodate assisted living devices including wheelchairs, scooters, walkers, electronic devices for communications, and services animals (which is only dogs and miniature horses).

Americans with Disabilities Act

Shelters can become stressful environments and exacerbate the impacts of a disaster if they are not designed to accommodate the entire community. General population shelters must be located in physically accessible areas and equipped with resources to meet the needs of individuals with access and functional needs. This ensures they can stay with their support systems and communities. Stanislaus County's Care and Shelter Plan includes provisions for those with access and functional needs, enabling them to be sheltered in general population facilities. According to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), when shelter facilities are activated, the State will collaborate with local officials to ensure accessibility.

See the Stanislaus County EOP for more information.

Section 7- Evacuation of Animals



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Household Pets

As described in the County EOP, the Stanislaus Animal Services Agency is the primary agency responsible for the care and shelter of pets in an emergency that requires the opening of human shelters in the unincorporated areas of Stanislaus County and the cities of Modesto, Ceres, Waterford, Patterson, and Hughson. This agency works closely with other agencies, including the City of Turlock Animal Services, City of Oakdale Animal Services, and City of Newman Animal Services. Each of those agencies will provide animal services for shelters opened within their respective city limits.

California Assembly Bill 781, signed into law in October of 2023, requires all counties and cities with previously adopted emergency plans that designate emergency shelters, to update their emergency plan and designate emergency shelters able to accommodate persons with household pets. This bill additionally requires cities and counties, to the extent practicable, to designate a cooling center or warming center open to pets when any number of centers are opened. Cities and counties are only required to designate at least one cooling center and/or warming center that is open to household pets when feasible to do so.

Recognizing the importance of animals as companions to human beings and drawing from the lessons learned in the Katrina hurricane response, every effort will be made to ensure that Stanislaus County residents understand that pets will be cared for during an emergency that requires sheltering.

Large Animals and Livestock

Many ranchers in the area have contingency plans for moving or sheltering their cattle and other livestock in the event of an emergency. For those that do not, or the incident overwhelms the ability of the local rancher's contingency plans, large animal movement may be coordinated through the Stanislaus County Agriculture Commissioner's Office. There are facilities in the county that may be able to accept livestock, such as the Stanislaus County Fairgrounds and house them temporarily until their owners can accept them back or make more permanent arrangements for their care. Coordination for the evacuation of large animals and livestock will be facilitated by the Stanislaus County Agriculture Commissioner's Office and coordinated through the Livestock Evacuation Coordinator working under the Agriculture Branch Director in the County EOC.

See "Livestock Evacuation Coordinator" on page 8.8

AG Pass Program

Signed into law in October 2021 AB 1103 establishes a statewide framework for county "Livestock Pass" programs to safely provide livestock producers access to their ranches during wildfires and other emergencies. AB 1103 facilitates county adoption of "Livestock Pass" programs, granting ranchers and their managers ranch access during wildfires and other emergencies to safely care for and evacuate livestock; once they have met the requirements of the program. The bill also enables ranchers to assist emergency responders by providing them with local knowledge and expertise.



Stanislaus County's AG Pass program is administered through the Stanislaus County Agriculture Commissioner's Office.

Exotic Animals

Movement of restricted animals and exotics is the responsibility of the license holder. The California Department of Fish & Wildlife coordinates with nongovernmental organizations to address wildlife and exotic animal shelters and rescue in the event of an emergency.

Section 8- Roles and Responsibilities



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County EOC Organization

The roles and responsibilities of local, county, and State governments in an evacuation effort are summarized in the following sections. In addition, departments and agencies assigned responsibilities in this plan are accountable for developing and maintaining Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which cover those responsibilities.

The following Emergency Management Organization Chart highlights the positions that may be filled in the Emergency Operations Center in response to an emergency or disaster within Stanislaus County. (this is the traditional model for organizing an EOC as shown in the Stanislaus County EOP)

Figure 7-EOC Organization Chart as shown in the Stanislaus County EOP

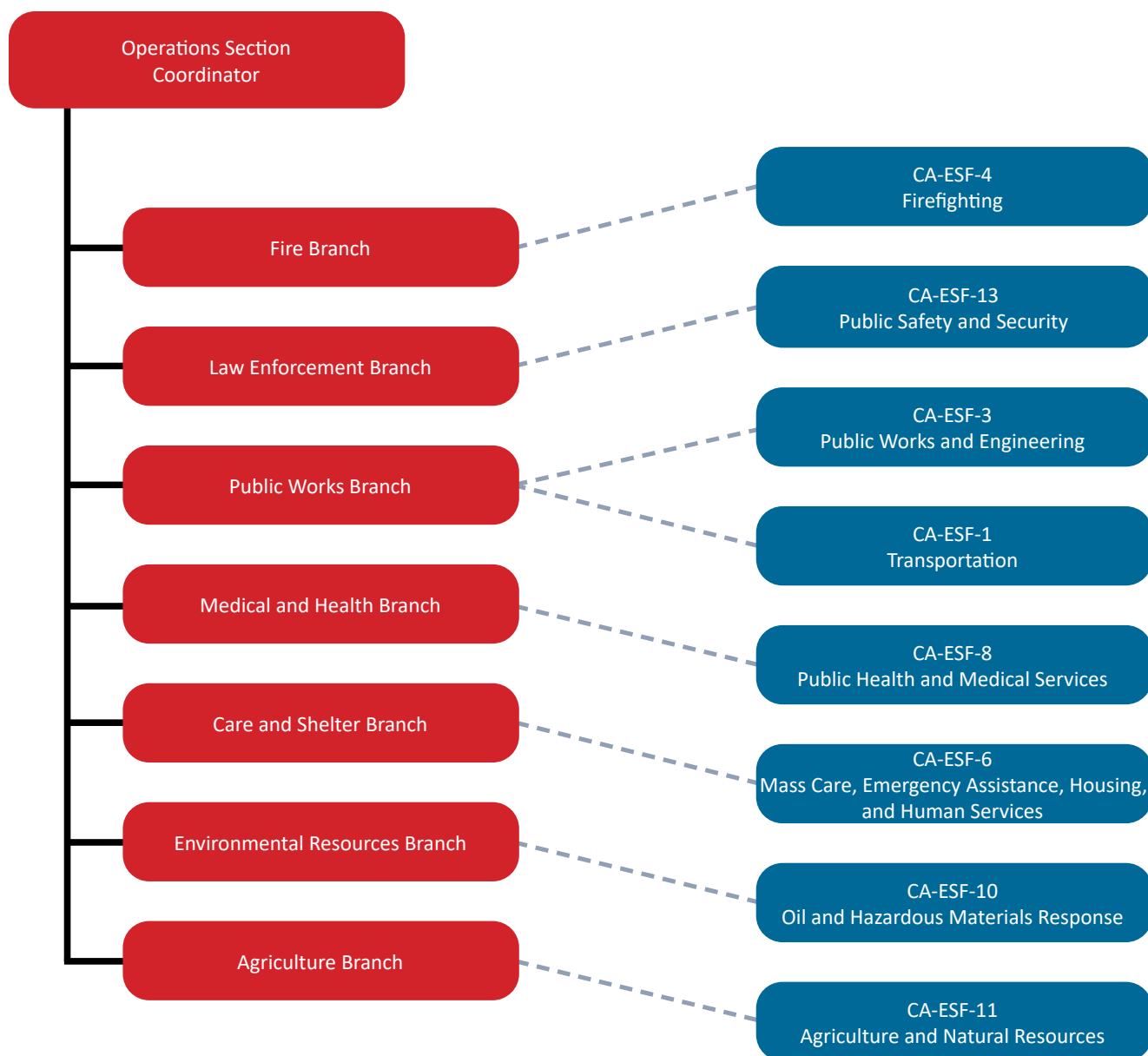




Aligning the EOC Organization to the CA-ESF Model

When incorporating the California Emergency Support Functions (CA ESFs) into a local emergency plan, it is necessary to build the plan with the specific needs and resources of the community in mind while staying aligned with state and federal guidelines. Coordinating the CA ESF model with the Stanislaus County EOC Organization is advisable because it ensures a thorough and coordinated approach to emergency response and recovery as each ESF clearly defines roles and responsibilities, promoting effective collaboration among local, state, and federal partners. This structured approach enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the response, ensuring that all critical areas are covered and that resources are managed and utilized optimally during an evacuation. The diagram below illustrates how the branches in the Stanislaus County Operations Section coordinate with the state ESF model.

Figure 8-Coordinating the EOC Operations Section with the CA ESFs





Key Roles in Evacuation Operations

The responsibilities and positions listed below pertain specifically to evacuation operations. For comprehensive information about the organization and general responsibilities for all positions during an EOC activation, please refer to the Stanislaus County EOP.

Law Enforcement Branch Director

The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office personnel are responsible for ensuring affected populations within the designated evacuation area are successfully evacuated via traffic control. The SCSO may elicit assistance from other law enforcement agencies and County departments, including Stanislaus County Public Works, to assist with evacuation notifications, traffic, and perimeter control. Once evacuations are complete, law enforcement agencies, coordinated by the SCSO, have the exclusive responsibility for protecting private and public property in all areas that were evacuated.

In the EOC, the Law Enforcement Branch Director manages and coordinates these efforts ensuring that all law enforcement activities are effectively integrated with the overall emergency response, communication with other branches and agencies is maintained, and provides situational updates and resource needs to the Operations Section Chief/Coordinator. The Law Enforcement Branch Director also oversees the deployment of personnel and resources, ensuring that all law enforcement operations are conducted efficiently and effectively.

See the Stanislaus County EOP for more information.

Evacuation Coordinator

The Evacuation Coordinator, reporting to the Law Enforcement Branch Director, manages and coordinates evacuation operations from the EOC. The coordinator ensures the needs of the entire community are addressed during evacuations, including accessible transportation, medical needs, and maintaining connections with families, care providers, essential equipment, technologies, and service animals.

Responsibilities include:

- **Plan Development and Implementation:**
 - Assist in developing and implementing the evacuation plan, ensuring evacuation routes are clear and accessible.
 - Integrate the evacuation plan with overall emergency response operations.
- **Agency Coordination:**
 - Coordinate with transportation, public health, social services, and other agencies involved in the evacuation.
- **Transportation and Assistance:**
 - Coordinate transportation for individuals without means to evacuate, including those with access and functional needs.
 - Ensure evacuees receive necessary assistance, including food, water, medical care, and information.



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- **Support for Vulnerable Populations:**
 - Implement procedures to support vulnerable populations.
- **Communication:**
 - Maintain clear communication with the Law Enforcement Branch Director and other relevant personnel.
 - Work with public information officers to disseminate accurate and timely evacuation orders and information through various channels, including media, social media, and emergency alert systems.
- **Resource Management:**
 - Identify and request necessary resources for the evacuation, such as transportation, shelters, and personnel.
 - Monitor resource allocation and usage for efficient operations.
 - Coordinate with the Logistics Section to provide necessary supplies and equipment.
- **Evacuation Centers and Shelters:**
 - Oversee the establishment and operation of evacuation centers and shelters.
- **Safety and Security:**
 - Coordinate with law enforcement to manage traffic and maintain order at evacuation sites.
 - Ensure the safety and security of evacuees and responders during the evacuation process.
- **Records and Data:**
 - Maintain accurate records of evacuees, including registration and tracking of individuals in shelters.
 - Work with the Situation Unit to collect data related to the evacuation and provide status updates to the Law Enforcement Branch Director.
- **Interagency Liaison:**
 - Liaise with other agencies, organizations, and response teams to ensure a coordinated effort.
 - Work with the Liaison Officer to coordinate with assisting and cooperating agencies and community groups.
- **Meetings and Briefings:**
 - Participate in regular briefings and coordination meetings within the EOC.
- **Issue Resolution:**
 - Address concerns or issues raised by evacuees and provide solutions.

Care and Shelter Branch Director

The Stanislaus County Community Services Agency (CSA) initiates and manages care and shelter projects during times of an emergency or disaster. The CSA coordinates with the American Red Cross and other partner agencies to determine the need for shelter facilities, considering factors such as the number of shelters needed, individual ambulatory needs, emergency power needs, location and transportation issues, and levels of evacuee care anticipated. They open, support, and manage shelters and provide food, supplies, and needed equipment. Through coordinated efforts, a determination is made as to the level of care needed for support services for all individuals, including those with access and functional needs.



The Care and Shelter Branch Director oversees these activities ensuring that all care and shelter operations are efficiently managed and integrated with the overall emergency response. The Care and Shelter Branch Director maintains communication with other branches and agencies, provides situational updates, assesses resource needs, and coordinates the deployment of personnel and resources. By working closely with partners and stakeholders, the director ensures that all evacuees, especially those with access and functional needs, receive the necessary support and services during emergencies.

For more information about care and shelter, see the Stanislaus County EOP and the Stanislaus County Care and Shelter Plan.

Pets and Service Animals Evacuation Coordinator

The Pets and Service Animals Evacuation Coordinator, reporting to the Care and Shelter Branch Director, is responsible for ensuring the safe evacuation, care, and reunification of pets and service animals during emergencies. This involves working closely with the Stanislaus County Community Services Agency (CSA) to ensure pets and service animals receive proper care during evacuation or sheltering events, and that there are shelters available for pets co-located or nearby shelters for evacuees.

Responsibilities include:

- **Planning and Coordination:**
 - Develop and implement evacuation plans specific to pets and service animals.
 - Ensure the plan is integrated with overall emergency response operations.
 - Coordinate with animal control, veterinary services, and animal welfare organizations.
- **Transportation:**
 - Arrange transportation for pets and service animals, ensuring vehicles are equipped to safely transport them.
 - Coordinate with transportation providers to include animals in evacuation logistics.
- **Sheltering:**
 - Identify and set up animal-friendly shelters and facilities.
 - Ensure shelters have the necessary supplies, such as food, water, bedding, and medical supplies.
 - Oversee the operation of pet shelters, ensuring they are clean and secure.
- **Medical Care:**
 - Coordinate veterinary services to provide medical care for evacuated animals.
 - Ensure the availability of emergency medical supplies and equipment.
- **Reunification:**
 - Implement procedures to track and reunify pets and service animals with their owners including the maintenance of accurate records of animals and their locations.
- **Communication:**
 - Communicate with the Care and Shelter Branch Director and other relevant personnel to provide updates and receive instructions.
 - Coordinate with the PIO to disseminate information to the public about pets and service animal evacuation procedures and shelter locations.



- **Resource Management:**
 - Identify and request necessary resources, such as transportation, shelters, food, and medical supplies and monitor their allocation and use to ensure efficiency.
- **Support for Owners:**
 - Provide support and information to pet and service animal owners during the evacuation process.
 - Address concerns and provide solutions related to the care and safety of their animals.
- **Interagency Coordination:**
 - Liaise with local animal control, veterinary services, and animal welfare organizations.
 - Work with other emergency response teams to ensure a coordinated effort for pet and service animal evacuation.
- **Documentation and Reporting:**
 - Maintain records of all actions and decisions related to pet and service animal evacuation.
 - Prepare and submit reports to the Care and Shelter Branch Director.
- **Issue Resolution:**
 - Address any issues or problems that arise during the evacuation and sheltering of pets and service animals and provide solutions and make adjustments as needed to ensure their safety and well-being

Agriculture Branch Director

The Agriculture Branch Director is responsible for coordinating and deploying agricultural resources, including personnel, equipment, and supplies, during an emergency. They provide support and information to farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural affected stakeholders, ensuring their needs are addressed. Acting as a liaison between the EOC and agricultural entities, they facilitate communication and cooperation among various agencies and organizations involved in the response.

The Agriculture Branch Director helps implement agricultural emergency response plans, ensuring procedures are followed and the response is effective. They manage the allocation and distribution of resources to meet agricultural needs promptly and efficiently. Additionally, they assist in assessing the emergency's impact on agricultural operations and infrastructure, providing critical information for recovery efforts. They maintain accurate records of actions taken, resources used, and assistance provided, ensuring proper documentation for recovery and incident reporting.

See the Stanislaus County EOP for more information.

Livestock Evacuation Coordinator

The Livestock Evacuation Coordinator reporting to the Agriculture Branch Director is responsible for coordinating the safe evacuation, sheltering, and care of livestock during emergencies. They work with impacted farmers and ranchers to assist in the evacuation or shelter-in-place of their livestock.



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This position coordinates with the Ag Commissioner's office to secure available space and needed supplies to shelter livestock temporarily if the owner cannot find a suitable facility. This position also is the point of contact for assisting and cooperating agencies offering resources to impacted farmers and ranchers.

During the re-entry phase of operations, the Livestock Evacuation Coordinator will ensure that the Ag Livestock Pass program is implemented in the evacuation area and will assist the Law Branch or Operations Section Chief/Coordinator in coordinating the implementation of the program.

See *"AG Pass Program"* on page 7.3.

Responsibilities include:

- **Planning and Coordination:**
 - Develop and implement comprehensive evacuation plans for livestock.
 - Ensure integration of livestock evacuation plans with overall emergency response operations.
 - Coordinate with local farmers, ranchers, agricultural organizations, and veterinary services.
- **Transportation:**
 - Arrange transportation for livestock, ensuring vehicles are suitable for safe transport.
 - Coordinate with transportation providers, including livestock haulers and other relevant services.
- **Sheltering:**
 - Identify and establish livestock shelters, such as fairgrounds, farms, and other safe locations.
 - Ensure shelters are equipped with necessary supplies, including feed, water, bedding, and medical supplies.
 - Oversee the setup and operation of livestock shelters, ensuring they meet safety and health standards.
- **Medical Care:**
 - Coordinate with veterinary services to provide medical care for evacuated livestock.
 - Ensure availability of emergency veterinary supplies and equipment.
- **Reunification:**
 - Implement procedures to track and reunify livestock with their owners.
 - Maintain accurate records of livestock and their locations.
- **Communication:**
 - Maintain clear communication with the Agriculture Branch Director and other relevant personnel.
 - Disseminate information to livestock owners about evacuation procedures, transportation, and shelter locations.
- **Resource Management:**
 - Identify and request necessary resources for livestock evacuation, such as transportation, shelters, feed, and medical supplies.
 - Monitor resource allocation and usage to ensure efficient operations.



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- **Support for Owners:**
 - Provide support and information to livestock owners during the evacuation process.
 - Address concerns and provide solutions related to the care and safety of their livestock.
- **Interagency Coordination:**
 - Liaise with local agricultural agencies, animal control, veterinary services, and livestock associations.
 - Work with other emergency response teams to ensure a coordinated effort for livestock evacuation.
- **Documentation and Reporting:**
 - Maintain detailed records of all actions and decisions related to livestock evacuation.
 - Prepare and submit reports to the Agriculture Branch Director.
- **Safety and Security:**
 - Ensure the safety and security of livestock during transportation and sheltering.
 - Implement biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of disease among evacuated livestock.
- **Issue Resolution:**
 - Address any issues or problems that arise during the evacuation and sheltering of livestock.
 - Provide solutions and adjust as needed to ensure the safety and well-being of the animals.

Health and Medical Branch Director

The Health and Medical Branch Director, in coordination with the Stanislaus County Health Services Agency/Public Health (HSA/PH) is responsible for protecting the public's health and safety during a disaster. This includes a variety of actions such as air monitoring and plume modeling, water and/or soil testing, pesticide drift assessment, exposure and risk assessment, public message coordination, and setting or recommending evacuation, re-entry, clearance, and remediation levels. This position plays a crucial role in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) by assisting in the decision-making process regarding shelter-in-place, evacuation, and re-entry. The Health and Medical Branch Director works closely with other agencies to ensure a coordinated response and effective communication with the public on matters of public health and safety. Additionally, the Public Health Officer has the authority to declare a public health emergency if warranted.

See the Stanislaus County EOP for more information.

Public Works Branch Director

The Public Works Branch Director oversees operations for road closures, transportation, and other tasks by providing tools and equipment such as buses, barricades, portable lighting, electronic message boards, and other items necessary for the efficient movement of people, closing roads and preventing access to evacuated areas as needed by field operations. The Public Works Branch Director ensures that public works activities are effectively integrated with the overall emergency response, maintains communication with other branches and agencies, and provides situational updates and resource needs to the EOC.



They also oversee the deployment of public works personnel and resources, ensuring that all operations related to infrastructure, transportation, and public services are conducted efficiently and effectively.

For a list of general responsibilities for Public Works, see the Stanislaus County EOP.

Public Information Officer

The Public Information Officer is responsible for delivering coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally or linguistically appropriate methods. To ensure that people with disability and others with access and functional needs have been notified, the PIO will coordinate with the appropriate department/agency representatives and the AFN Officer to verify appropriate messaging and notification methods are used in impacted areas. The PIO also typically coordinates all outgoing public messaging via the various platforms used by the county. For more information on the role of the PIO in an emergency, see the Stanislaus County EOP.

Access and Functional Needs Officer

The Access and Functional Needs Officer is responsible for providing guidance to the first responders and EOC responders on resources and tools available to assist during an evacuation. This role involves assessing and planning for the accessibility of available resources and aiding in the dissemination of information for the AFN community members within the evacuation area and integrating these needs into the overall emergency response plan.

Responsibilities include:

- Coordinating the procurement and distribution of necessary resources, such as medical supplies, mobility aids, communication devices, and other assistive technologies.
- Ensuring that shelters are accessible and equipped to accommodate individuals with access and functional needs
- Facilitating transportation arrangements to ensure safe and efficient evacuation for those with mobility or other access needs.

The AFN Officer collaborates with the Public Information Officer (PIO) to develop and disseminate accessible communication materials, ensuring that individuals with access and functional needs receive timely and accurate information about the emergency and available services. Additionally, the AFN Officer acts as a liaison between the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and community organizations, advocacy groups, and service providers supporting individuals with AFN needs.

The AFN Officer continuously monitors the situation and reports on the status and needs within the community to the EOC leadership, so their needs can be documented and addressed.

For more information on the county's Access and Functional Needs Coordinator, see the Stanislaus County EOP.



Logistics Section

When activated during a wildfire evacuation in Stanislaus County, the EOC sets priorities for resource allocation. The EOC may allocate necessary county resources, including personnel, facilities, and equipment, to fulfill these priority missions. Each department retains control of its resources not assigned to emergency tasks until the EOC requests their use for the emergency response.

See the Stanislaus County EOP for more information.

Finance and Administration Section

The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for providing detailed information to track costs and ensure that the appropriate funding mechanisms are in place to support operations during an activation. Additionally, the Finance/Administration Section supports reimbursement claims on behalf of the county should funding become available. Eligible costs can include extraordinary expenses incurred while providing emergency services, debris removal and other costs depending on the funding source and the proclamation or declaration issued. During a wildfire evacuation in Stanislaus County, this section ensures that all costs related to emergency response and support services are accurately documented for potential reimbursement.

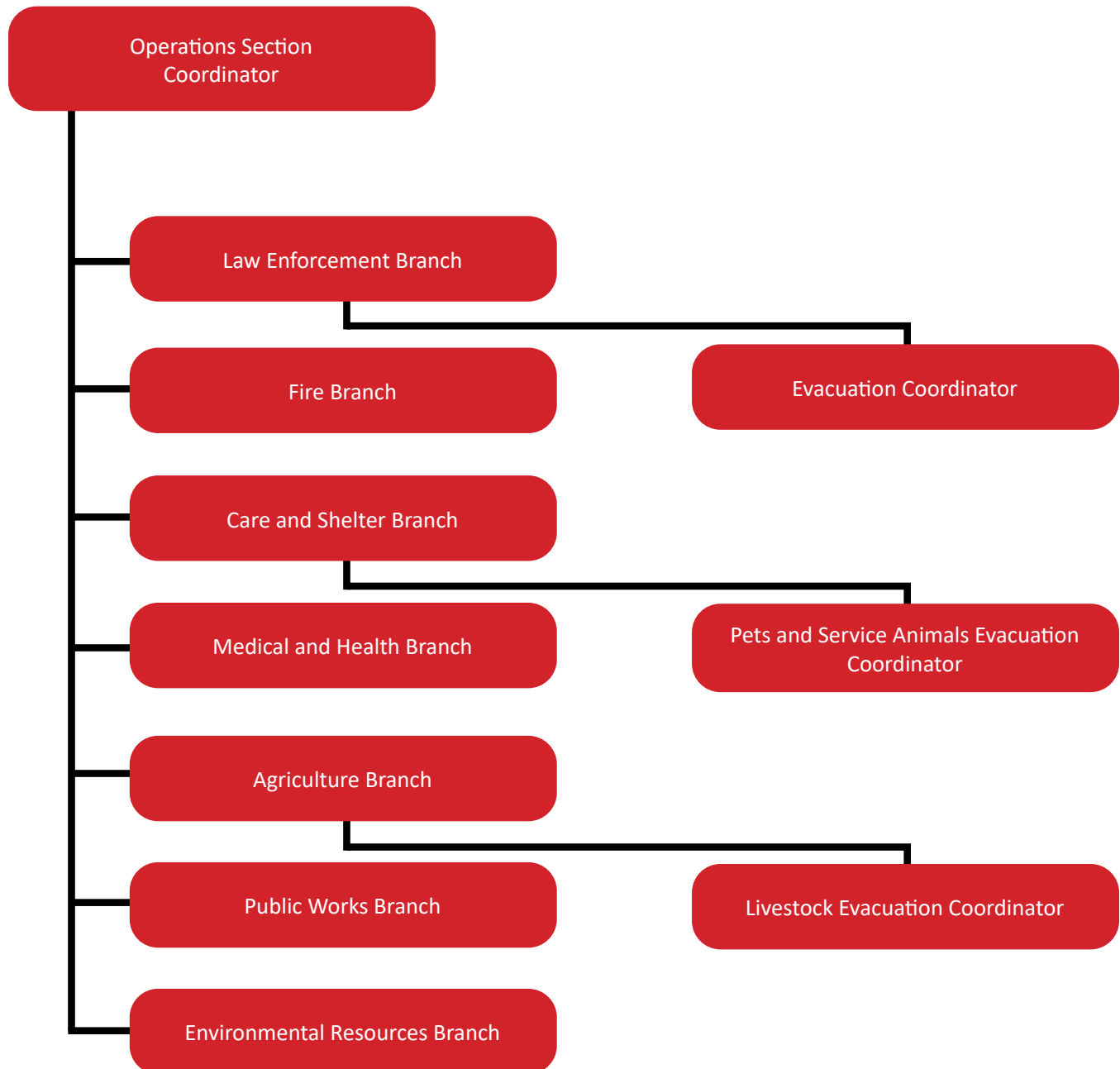
See the Stanislaus County EOP for more information.

Operations Section Organization

The organization chart below shows where the coordinator positions identified above fit within the Operations Section, following the traditional EOC model from the Stanislaus County EOP. This chart includes only the Operations Section Coordinator, Branch Directors, and the coordinators for Evacuation, Pets and Service Animals, and Livestock. Other necessary positions in the Operations Section will be filled based on the incident's needs and at the discretion of the EOC Director.



Figure 9-Organization of the EOC Operations Section for Evacuations



Other County and External Agency Responsibilities

Stanislaus County Behavioral Health & Recovery Services (BHRS)

Provides mental health checks for staff working in the EOC, first responders and others, as requested by the EOC Director or Incident Commander.



Fire Services (Local, Cal Fire)

Cal Fire personnel will determine which areas should be evacuated and will relay that information to the SCSO. Cal Fire, in coordination with other assisting fire agencies, will also assist in the evacuation of Access or Functional Needs community members, as needed. Fire Services will provide input into the Repopulation Plan advising on matters related to fire safety in the burned areas.

Fire Services provides direction or coordination for fire suppression and rescue efforts during an incident. The California Master Mutual Aid program will be routinely employed to provide effective and efficient use of resources.

Cal OES – Inland Region (Fire & Rescue Branch, Law Enforcement Branch)

Provides support roles in the Stanislaus County EOC to provide liaison and coordination between local agencies, the Operational Area, and the State of California. Assists in managing mutual aid activities if needed, task requested state resources and provide the gateway for acquiring federal resources, when needed.



Section 9- Direction, Control & Coordination

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Key Functions

The Key Functions that the Evacuation Organization will accomplish during the evacuation phase include; overseeing the evacuation of businesses and residents, as needed, considering those persons with disabilities and access and functional needs requiring additional assistance. Ensure public safety, provide security for the evacuated areas, maintain contact with field personnel and/or DOC(s) involved in evacuation operations, provide ongoing situation status updates to the EOC and other impacted agencies or groups, maintain communication with supporting departments or agencies, and request Mutual Aid when needed.

During re-entry and re-population phases of the incident, the Evacuation Organization will ensure that re-entry and repopulation is being done safely by ensuring that the area is safe to enter, making sure that hazards such as downed power lines and hazardous materials have been mitigated. Provide for security of evacuated areas while making provisions to allow residents and others with a legitimate need to enter the ability to do so.

Activation of a Threat Assessment Group

When information regarding a threat or incident reaches a public source (OES, Sheriff, Ag Commissioner, DER, Public Health, etc.), the public representative will contact County OES who will facilitate a meeting or conference call between the public member, the County Chief Executive Office, OES, and discipline specific representatives as needed. The purpose of the call is to conduct a preliminary evaluation of the information from a threat perspective. Three possible outcomes of the threat assessment generally occur:

1. Dismissal of the incident
2. Agreement to continue gathering information or revisiting the issue at a later time and date
3. Activation of the Stanislaus Multi Agency Coordination (StanMAC) Group for further evaluation and action.

Activation of the StanMAC System

The Stanislaus Multi-Agency Coordination System (StanMACS) convenes due to the outcome of the Threat Assessment Group (TAG). The StanMACS will assess the situation and determine to whether to:

1. Continue to monitor the incident
2. Activate the EOC, and;
3. Determine the need to proclaim a local emergency

Command and Control

As stated in the Stanislaus County EOP, large scale emergencies such as an incident necessitating evacuation, involving one or more responsible jurisdictions, and/or multiple agencies, and management personnel from the responsible jurisdictions may form a Unified Command and/or a Multi-Agency Coordination Group. Stanislaus County, acting as the Operational Area EOC, coordinates emergency activities within the Operational Area, augmenting, not replacing, member jurisdictions' emergency operations.



Use of the Incident Command System

The Stanislaus County EOC is organized in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the functional structure is based on the elements developed within the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and Incident Command System (ICS). The organizational structure is compatible with that of surrounding public agencies at the local, state, and federal levels.

For more information on the use of ICS, see the Stanislaus County EOP.

Field/EOC Direction and Control Interface

The Field/EOC Direction and Control Interface is critical to ensure seamless communication and coordination between field operations and the EOC. This interface enhances the effectiveness and efficiency of the evacuation integrating field-level actions with strategic decision-making and resource allocation at the EOC.

Key elements include:

- Establishing robust and reliable communication channels between field responders and the EOC including radios, telephones, digital communication platforms, and other technologies to ensure real-time information exchange.
- Implementing protocols for regular situation reports, status updates, and resource requests to maintain situational awareness and convey field observations and recommendations to inform strategic planning and decision-making at the EOC. Continuously monitoring the situation and providing regular reports on the status of field operations and EOC activities helps maintain a common operating picture and ensures that all stakeholders are informed.
- Defining a clear command and control structure that outlines and clarifies the roles and responsibilities of field responders and EOC personnel, ensuring that strategic decisions made at the EOC are effectively translated into tactical actions in the field.
- Coordinating the allocation and deployment of resources between the field and the EOC including personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities support evacuation operations in the field and address emerging needs.
- Developing and implementing Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and EOC Action Plans (EAPs) that outline objectives, strategies, and resource requirements for both field operations and the EOC.
- Facilitating coordination with external agencies, including neighboring jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and non-governmental organizations to obtain additional resources and support when needed.

SEMS Coordination Levels

- **Field Level:** where emergency response personnel and resources, under the command of an appropriate authority, determine tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat. SEMS regulations require the use of ICS at the field level response.



- **Local Government Level:** includes cities, counties, and special districts. Local governments manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction/service area(s).
- **Operational Area (OA):** the intermediate level of the state's emergency management organization, which encompasses the county, and all political subdivisions located within that county, including special districts except for Tribal Nations (who are sovereign nations).
- **Regional Level:** the CalOES Agency Representative assigned to the county during an emergency is the conduit through which the county requests resources and support from the Operational Areas (OAs) within the mutual aid region. The CalOES Agency Representative works with the State Operations Center (SOC) to coordinate and facilitate resource requests by the county and to act as a liaison with the SOC on the county's behalf.
- **The State Level:** prioritizes tasks and coordinates state resources in response to the requests from the Operational Areas and coordinates mutual aid among the six mutual aid regions and between the three Emergency Management regional levels and the state level. The state level also serves as the coordination and communication link between the state and federal emergency response systems.

Field Coordination

Evacuation operations in the field will be managed and conducted by the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office in coordination with other law enforcement agencies such as the California Highway Patrol. Additional Stanislaus County functions supporting the law enforcement efforts include the Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services, Department of Public Works, Animal Services Agency, Agricultural Commissioner, Stanislaus Regional Transit Authority, public and private transportation providers, fire departments, Community Services Agency, Stanislaus County Health Services Agency, and other services and departments throughout the county.

Once an evacuation is being considered, or has been ordered, the Stanislaus Office of Emergency Services (StanOES) will activate its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to support the evacuation operation, if it is not already activated.

Once activated and staffed, the EOC will:

- Begin obtaining situational awareness regarding the scope and severity of the incident and establishing a common operational picture.
- Coordinate with fire, law enforcement, public health, and other relevant support agencies to obtain recommendations on protective actions.
- Coordinate public information releases

Coordination with Neighboring Jurisdictions

Coordination with neighboring jurisdictions and other EOCs and DOCs will be accomplished through the county EOC utilizing the SEMS process.

For more information on coordination using SEMS, see the Stanislaus County EOP.



Activating the Stanislaus County EOC

The County EOC may activate in response and to support an incident or disaster occurring in the unincorporated areas of the County. Activation of the Stanislaus Operational Area Emergency Operations Center can be in response to a wildfire or any of the circumstances listed in Section 7 of the Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and /or ordered by the Director of Emergency Services or their designee.

Details regarding required activation of the county EOC may be found on pages 117-121 of the Stanislaus County EOP.

Evacuation Coordination in the EOC

The EOC will coordinate with jurisdictional emergency management personnel and other public safety personnel. The EOC will coordinate with other officials from jurisdictions within the OA to identify decisions, including:

- Gaining of regional situational awareness
- Determining response status for evacuations
- Reviewing status of initial protective actions
- Considering additional protective actions
- Evaluating public information needs
- Determining next steps
- Establishing a regular time to share updates

The EOC will use the Joint Information System (JIS) which may include establishing a Joint Information Center (JIC) to coordinate emergency public information in accordance with procedures outlined in the Stanislaus County EOP. The EOC may support coordinating the evacuation response including:

- Providing transportation for those who need assistance
- Provide support for people with disabilities and access and functional needs
- Coordinate and communicate with the private sector, community groups, public and private non-profits, and faith-based organizations to utilize their services and resources available to support the response
- Providing shelter for evacuees

Coordination with Assisting and Cooperating Agencies

Coordination with assisting and cooperating agencies and other public or private entities will be managed through the Liaison Officer in the field and/or the county EOC.

Coordination with Transportation Providers

Coordination with transportation providers will be managed by the Public Works Branch Director in the county EOC.

See "Public Works Branch Director" on page 8.10 and the Stanislaus County EOP for more information.



Coordination with the County Ag Commissioner

Coordination with the County Ag Commissioner's office in facilitating any assistance or evacuation and sheltering of farm animals during an evacuation is the responsibility of the Animal Evacuation Coordinator.

See "Livestock Evacuation Coordinator" on page 8.8 and the Stanislaus County EOP for more information.

Standard Operating Procedures

Each Stanislaus County Department is responsible for creating, planning, and maintaining response plans, contact lists, standard operating procedures (SOPs), resource lists, and checklists to ensure successful disaster response. SOPs must address arrangements for departmental control, emergency authorities, succession plans, personnel notification systems, and the establishment of a Department Operations Center (DOC) for resource management. Additionally, departments must designate representatives for emergency operations, report critical information, and support cleanup and recovery. The county aims to implement these policies to the extent possible given available resources during emergencies.

For more information on Standard Operating Procedures, see the Stanislaus County EOP.

Available Resources

The county maintains an inventory of resources for evacuation and sheltering. Each department is responsible for keeping these inventory lists updated and providing necessary resources during a disaster. If a needed resource is unavailable, the county can use purchasing agreements and MOUs to buy items or request mutual aid from neighboring jurisdictions. The SEMS process will also be used for requesting mutual aid if needed.

The Public Works Department maintains some of the resources needed for an evacuation, including temporary barricades, road closure signs, detour and directional signage, lighting, and programmable message boards. Other county departments also maintain inventories of supplies to support their specific roles in disaster response and recovery including evacuations.

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Section 10- Communication & Public Information



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Integrated Communications

Stanislaus County Information Technology Central (ITC) is responsible for ensuring the Operational Area can receive and transmit priority communications during an emergency including supporting the restoration of the communications infrastructure, facilitating the recovery of systems and applications from cyber-attacks, and coordinating communications and information technology support for the JIC and/or PIO. These responsibilities also extend to County departments with their own IT departments who will provide leadership at both the incident level and in the EOC using a common communications plan and interoperable processes and systems, including voice and data links. The Incident Action Plan will contain a communications plan which outlines the modes and methods of communication used during the incident by the field while the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) will document those methods used by the EOC. This plan contains phone numbers, radio frequencies, and other communication details.

ARES

Stanislaus County Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) possesses extensive communication capabilities and experience within the project area. They support various special events, such as an annual bicycle ride/race in Del Puerto Canyon and other locations within the project area.

ARES has a comprehensive communications plan for the area, which includes:

- Pre-determined locations for setting up portable repeaters.
- Relaying radio information back to the event command post.
- A cache of portable GPS devices that transmit locations to a computer at the command post.

ARES members are sworn in as Affiliated Disaster Service Workers and coordinated through Stanislaus County OES. They can assist with communications at critical points such as rally points and temporary evacuation areas. Additionally, ARES maintains significant communication equipment and capabilities at the Stanislaus County EOC.

CERT

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) consisting of volunteers with significant training may be used as volunteers for door-to-door notifications, assembly points, or anywhere extra assistance is needed during an evacuation or other emergency.

Interoperability

Stanislaus County operates various radio systems supporting law enforcement, fire services, public works, and other local government agencies. These systems include Very High Frequency (VHF), Ultra High Frequency (UHF), and 800 MHz systems. To ensure interoperability, the County Communications Center can patch different systems together, allowing all parties involved in an incident to communicate effectively.

Stanislaus County uses an InfiniMUX system, a mobile gateway device that links different radio systems enabling responders to communicate seamlessly in the field.



Additionally, SR911 maintains a cache of radios that can be checked out and issued for critical incidents or major events.

Complete information on Public Alert and Warning may be found in the Stanislaus County EOP and the State of California Statewide Alert & Warning Guidelines (2019).

The Joint Information System

Joint Information System (JIS) Activation: Where multiple agencies are providing public information, the lead agencies (likely the Sheriff's Office and CalFire) will work together to analyze the information available and provide a consistent message to the public and the media. They will also coordinate messaging with agencies and others posting or reposting information regarding the incident. Stanislaus County has a history of the PIOs from county agencies, cities, special districts, private non-profits, and others cooperating with each other and coordinating the release of information during an emergency. Where practical, the agencies will activate a Joint Information Center (JIC) to facilitate the dissemination of consistent information.

Emergency Public Information

Emergency public information to both the public and the media will only be provided through the Public Information Officer or a Joint Information Center (JIC) if one is established. (It's possible that the JIC may operate virtually in certain scenarios) The Incident Commander or EOC Director, or their designees will approve the release of public information. A field-level PIO may be used to conduct media interviews and other public information duties at the scene or the Incident Command Post if one is established. All other individuals working at either the field response level or the EOC will refer inquiries from the media or public to the Public Information Officer or Joint Information Center (JIC). Information may not be released without the consent of the IC or EOC Director.

Communicating with People with Disabilities

The Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate with the AFN Officer and appropriate department/agency representatives as needed to verify appropriate messaging and notification methods are used in impacted areas in accordance with the Alert & Warning Plan.

Public Alert and Warning

People may need to be notified of the need to evacuate or take other protective actions. These notifications may be localized, county-wide, or possibly even part of a state-wide alert. Alert and warning messages should be distributed to all members, to the extent possible, of the community who are at risk, including commuters, travelers or transient populations, people with disabilities or others with access and functional needs, non-English speakers, people in remote or isolated areas, the elderly, and people with limited technology. The American with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires authorities make all information accessible to their constituents. Emergency alerts and warnings should account for the wide array of communications needs found in the public.

Complete information on Public Alert and Warning may be found in the Stanislaus County EOP and the State of California Statewide Alert & Warning Guidelines (2019).



Responsibility to Conduct Initial Public Warning

The responsibility for issuing alerts and warnings during an emergency rest with designated public officials – known as Alerting Authorities. Authorities may include cities, special districts, or Operational Area emergency manager/authorities, communications center staff, executive leaders, Incident Commanders, or their designees in coordination with the local Public Information Officer (PIO).

Public notification will usually be initiated by the Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services, often from one of the EOC facilities. If the EOC is not activated, it is the responsibility of the Incident Commander at the scene to initiate the initial public warning for an evacuation. This may be accomplished through a Public Information Officer if one is assigned and/or Mass Notifications System(s).

Complete information on Public Alert and Warning may be found in the Stanislaus County EOP and the State of California Statewide Alert & Warning Guidelines (2019).

Alert and Warning Methods

In coordination with established public safety warning protocols, the Alerting Authority will manage the dissemination of timely and adequate alerts and warnings to threatened populations in the most effective manner possible using all appropriate warning mechanisms available. These may include:

- Stan Aware (mass notification system)
- Stanemergency.com (Stanislaus County OES website)
- The California Public Alert and Warning System (CPAWS)
- Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
 - Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
 - NOAA Weather radios (via the National Weather Service)
- Social Media
- Broadcast media (radio and television)
- Electronic media (websites, online community forums, etc.)
- Signage and electronic message boards
- Mobile public address systems
- Door-to-door notification

Ongoing Public Messaging

Ongoing communication between the Stanislaus County EOC and residents evacuated due to a wildfire is critical for maintaining public trust, providing reassurance, and enabling residents to make informed decisions during the crisis. The EOC will provide regular updates through multiple channels, including social media, online videos, emergency alert systems, local news outlets, and community hotlines, to keep evacuees informed about the status of the wildfire, road closures, and the locations of shelters. Additionally, the EOC will coordinate using the JIS with other local agencies to disseminate information about available resources, such as food, medical care, and pet accommodations.



StanEmergency Website

The StanEmergency website (StanEmergency.com), hosted by the Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services (OES), serves as a vital resource for residents and businesses to access critical information and resources related to emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. It provides updates on local hazards, evacuation plans, emergency alerts, and safety tips, empowering the community to stay informed and prepared for potential or ongoing disasters. The site also offers tools for signing up for emergency notifications and engaging with preparedness initiatives to ensure public safety.

During an evacuation, critical information including maps, evacuation routes, shelter locations and other official information will be posted here. Once the crisis has subsided, and re-entry and repopulation operations are in effect, information for residents returning to their homes and properties will also be posted on this site.

The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department also has a YouTube page which could be used to post videos including warning, evacuation orders, status updates and re-entry/re-population messaging and instructions.

Once the incident has stabilized and it is safe for evacuees to return, the EOC will provide information on re-entry and re-population via official channels.

Communication Contingency Plans

Stanislaus County uses both county-owned and commercially leased communications systems to ensure redundancy in communication capabilities. These systems include:

- California State Warning Center (CSWC) plays a crucial role in the state's emergency management system, as redefined by the re-write of SEMS (Standardized Emergency Management System). The primary functions of the CSWC include:
 - 24/7 Monitoring and Notification: Continuously monitoring all potential and actual emergency situations.
 - Information Gathering and Dissemination: Collecting and consolidating information from local governments, state agencies, federal partners, and the public.
 - Emergency Communication: Serving as the central hub for emergency communications, facilitating information flow between different levels of government and response agencies.
 - Resource Coordination: Managing the deployment of resources needed for emergency response, including mutual aid requests and ensuring the proper allocation of personnel, equipment, and supplies.
 - Situation Reporting: Preparing and distributing comprehensive situation reports on the disaster, including response efforts, resource needs, and critical issues.
 - Public Information and Alerts: Issuing public alerts and warnings through channels like the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA).
 - Coordination with Other Centers: Working closely with other operation centers, including the State Operations Center (SOC), activated in support of the incident.
- Cal EOC: CalEOC serves as the central hub for coordinating the state's overall response to a disaster. It ensures that all relevant agencies and stakeholders are working together efficiently and effectively.



- **Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS):** A network of over eighty earth stations (terminals) statewide, providing broadband internet and telephone access that are immune to regional failures in the terrestrial network.
- **Satellite Phones:** Mobile phones that connect to orbiting satellites instead of terrestrial cell sites, enabling phone connections in remote areas where terrestrial cellular service is unavailable.
- **Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES):** Composed of licensed amateur radio operators who voluntarily register their qualifications and equipment for communications during disasters. ARES can provide alternate communication methods to support the EOC or Alternate Emergency Operations Center, as well as links between the field and EOC, and the EOC and regional and state facilities during a disaster.

Public Awareness and Education

Social Media

Stanislaus County actively maintains social media profiles on several major platforms. They have an official presence on Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and X (formerly known as Twitter), where they share updates, job opportunities, community events, and emergency information.

Each department, such as Human Resources, Public Safety, and Animal Services, also manages its own accounts to engage with the community and provide specialized updates. These accounts can be leveraged to conduct a public awareness campaign for Wildfire Evacuations.

Ready, Set, Go

The Fire Safe Councils' "Ready, Set, Go!" program is a three-step wildfire action plan designed to help communities and individuals prepare for and respond to wildfires effectively.

- **Ready:** This step focuses on preparing your home and family in advance. It involves creating defensible space around your home by clearing flammable vegetation, hardening your home against embers, and assembling an emergency supply kit. It also includes having a family evacuation plan in place, with designated meeting points and communication plans.
- **Set:** When a wildfire is approaching, this step encourages you to stay aware and be ready to leave at a moment's notice. Monitor news and alerts from local authorities, pack any additional items you need, and be prepared to follow evacuation orders immediately.
- **Go:** When it's time to evacuate, this step emphasizes leaving early. Don't wait for mandatory evacuation orders if you feel unsafe—go! Follow your pre-planned route, avoid traffic bottlenecks, and leave quickly to give first responders the room they need to operate safely.

The Ready, Set, Go program provides educational resources focused on wildfire prevention, particularly for those living in the Wildland-Urban Interface.



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The materials cover key topics such as creating defensible space, building personal and family emergency plans, safe evacuation procedures, and planning for the evacuation of large animals.

“Appendix G- Handouts and Brochures” on page 13.48 contains examples of these resources, and the electronic version of this plan includes downloadable and print-ready files for distribution to the public.

FEMA Educational Resources

FEMA offers public education resources on wildfire evacuation, planning, and preparedness through its Ready.gov website. Electronic versions of these resources can be accessed in the full electronic version of this plan. Thumbnail previews of these materials are included in “Appendix G- Handouts and Brochures” on page 13.48 and “Pictographs for Public Education and Awareness” on page 13.44.

Section 11- Re-Entry, Repopulation, & Recovery



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Re-Entry and Re-Population

In Stanislaus County, the responsibility for facilitating the repopulation of an evacuated area falls under the jurisdiction of the County Office of Emergency Services (OES) in coordination with local law enforcement, fire agencies, and other relevant departments. The OES ensures that the area is safe for return and that essential services and infrastructure are restored. They also coordinate with other agencies and communicate with the public to provide instructions and updates on the repopulation process.

Re-entry will be initiated by the EOC Director, based on clearance from the Stanislaus County Health Services Agency/Public Health who is responsible for setting or recommending re-entry, clearance, and remediation levels.

The Operations Section Chief or the Incident Commander will designate a Re-Entry Coordinator. The Re-Entry Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the re-entry procedures with all involved agencies and ensuring effective communication.

Priorities for re-entry include:

- Safety
- Security
- Damage Assessment
- Restoration of Services
- Communication of Information

The impacted areas must be thoroughly investigated to ensure it is safe for residents to return and normal operations have been restored.

This assessment will include verification that:

- Structures and trees are deemed safe
- Damage and safety assessment has been completed
- There are no leaking or ruptured gas lines or downed power lines
- Search and rescue operations have been completed
- There are no hazardous materials that can threaten public safety or appropriate warnings have been issued
- Water has been deemed safe or appropriate warnings have been issued
- Major transportation routes are passable, and debris has been removed from public right-of-way
- There is no threat to public safety and other significant hazards have been eliminated.

The public will be notified of the re-entry status through emergency broadcast radio, television, media releases, incident website, informational phone lines such as 2-1-1, community briefings, and informational updates at shelters.

Once evacuees are permitted to return, it is important that procedures are established to properly identify residents and critical support personnel as well as ensure the legitimacy of contractors, insurance adjusters, and other personnel. Re-entry points should be staffed by law enforcement personnel.



Transportation resources will have to be coordinated to return evacuees that require transportation assistance from evacuation points or shelters back to their communities. Traffic management plans will need to be established for the return of evacuees which include the identification of preferred travel routes. Relief agencies such as the American Red Cross and Public Health Departments will also need to work closely with residents to provide information material and assistance.

When people are permitted to return to their homes, there is a potential that people with disabilities may not be able to enter their homes, especially if required ramps or other means of access have been destroyed. Due to these considerations, short-term housing must be identified that can accommodate the needs of those with disabilities. Potential sites could be hotels or motels, apartment buildings, or portable trailers with ramps. It is also important that these temporary housing sites are located in proximity to necessary support networks.

The county may request assistance under the 2024 Individual Assistance (IA) Reform Program. The new IA program focuses on making accessibility improvements for disaster survivors with disabilities and other access and functional needs. The key components of this program include enhanced assistance for home modifications to make homes accessible, a streamlined application processes, accessible temporary housing, specialized case management services and enhanced collaboration with advocacy groups.

The 2024 IA Reform Program aims to ensure that all disaster survivors, regardless of their abilities, receive equitable and effective assistance to support their recovery and rebuild their lives.

The Re-entry Coordinator will be responsible for making the determination that re-entry has been completed, and promptly informing the Stanislaus County EOC. The county EOC will make any required notifications to the Cal OES Agency Representative and other affected jurisdictions that the re-entry process is complete.

Ag Livestock Pass Program

The Ag Livestock Pass Program aims to provide commercial livestock producers with limited access to their properties during wildfires or similar disasters to care for their animals. Passes are issued to owners, operators, or managerial employees of commercial livestock operations who have been approved after submitting an application and completing a 4-hour fire safety workshop. Eligible properties must be within the State Responsibility Area, at least twenty acres in size, and stocked with at least twenty head of livestock or twenty beehives.

During emergency road closures, this pass allows the owner or their managerial employee to access their property to provide feed, water, medical treatment, and other care to their livestock. All individuals must leave the restricted area using the same route they entered. The transportation of animals is at the discretion of law enforcement, and an escort may be required. Access is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of law enforcement and incident command. Any granted access is taken at the sole risk and responsibility of the passholder and their employer.



All staffed road closure locations must be informed about this program and the possibility of owners, operators, or managers lawfully attempting to enter. The Law Enforcement Branch Director or Operations Section Chief/Coordinator will ensure that this information is communicated to those staffing the closure points. The Public Information Officer (PIO) must also be informed and will assist in disseminating information to the affected owners, operators, and managers, including any restrictions, conditions, or limits on activities within the closed area.

For more information on the Ag Livestock Pass Program, consult the Agricultural Commissioner's Office.

Recovery

Recovery Concept of Operations

The recovery phase of an emergency or disaster focuses on restoring a community to a state of normalcy. The specific approach to recovery depends on the location, type, magnitude, and effects of the incident. While immediate lifesaving activities are ongoing, emergency managers assess how soon the response phase can transition to recovery. Critical response operations gradually shift to helping individuals, households, and businesses meet basic needs and return to self-sufficiency.

Short-Term Recovery

Short-Term Recovery begins during the response phase and involves all agencies and jurisdictions participating in disaster response. It addresses health and safety needs beyond rescue, assesses the scope of damage and needs, restores basic infrastructure, and mobilizes recovery organizations and resources.

Key priorities include;

- Damage assessment
- Debris removal
- Transportation route restoration
- Re-establishing government operations and services
- Engaging with the Whole Community, including stakeholders with disabilities and access and functional needs

Additional actions include:

- Clearing transportation routes
- Establishing temporary infrastructure
- Providing emergency medical care
- Managing volunteers and donations
- Setting up accessible Local Assistance Centers (LACs)

Intermediate Recovery

This phase occurs in the weeks and months following the emergency, as more permanent recovery actions are implemented. This phase focuses on returning individuals, families, critical infrastructure, and essential services to a functional state.



Priorities include;

- Providing interim housing solutions
- Initiating widespread debris removal
- Repairing infrastructure
- Supporting business reestablishment
- Engaging the community in strengthening facilities and mitigation actions
- Coordination with the County Assessor for property reassessment
- Ongoing emotional and psychological care for those impacted

Long-Term Recovery

This phase may continue for months or years and aims for the complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area. This phase involves rebuilding or relocating damaged environments, implementing economic revitalization strategies, providing long-term housing solutions, and ensuring the continuity of public health care. Priorities include developing accessible housing, rebuilding infrastructure to meet future needs, facilitating funding for businesses, and implementing mitigation strategies. Recovery efforts also focus on recovering disaster-related costs through insurance, mutual aid reimbursement, and state/federal assistance programs, if available.

Hazard Mitigation

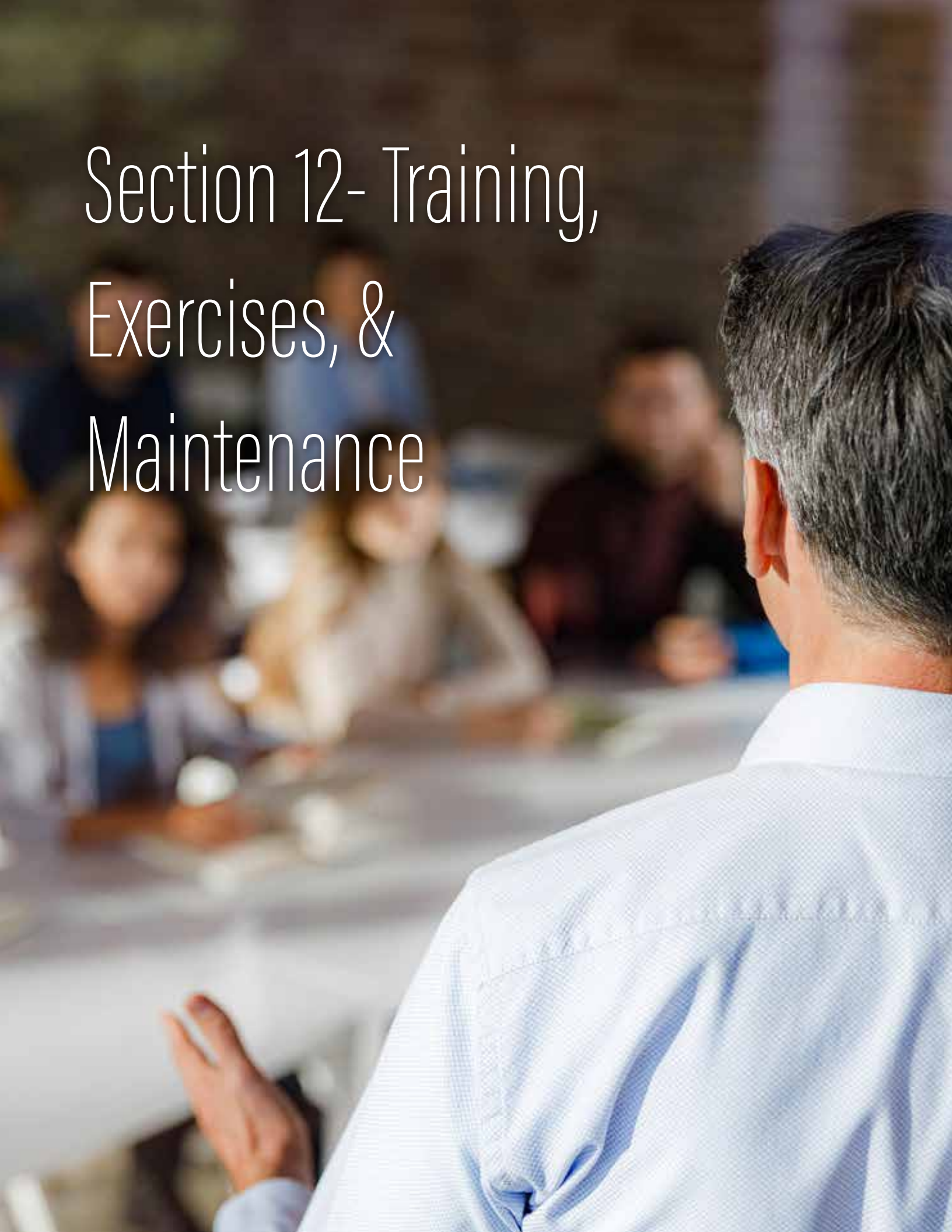
Throughout all recovery phases, hazard mitigation actions are coordinated to reduce vulnerability to future disasters. Local jurisdictions manage their emergency response and recovery activities and may designate a Local Disaster Recovery Manager. When a disaster exceeds local capabilities, jurisdictions may request state disaster recovery resources and assistance through the Operational Area, in accordance with the Emergency Services Act and other relevant frameworks.

EOC Recovery Organization

The EOC may be used to manage the emergency's incident, community and recovery phases and the emergency management organization may transition to a recovery organization to manage the recovery process. Using this arrangement, a Recovery Manager would oversee the recovery operations during the incident recovery phase. ICS may be used to organize the recovery as necessary, with the Recovery Manager reporting to the EOC Director. The other positions in the Management and General Staff would be utilized as needed in order to accomplish the goals and actions established for the recovery operation.

Similarly, a Recovery organization may be established to manage the community and governmental recovery programs, if available. Again, an ICS structure may be used to organize the recovery operations with a Recovery Manager reporting to the EOC Director.

Section 12- Training, Exercises, & Maintenance



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Training and Exercise Plan

Objective

The objective of this Training and Exercise Plan is to ensure that all personnel involved in the implementation of the West Stanislaus County Evacuation Plan are adequately trained, prepared, and proficient in their roles. Regular exercises will also help validate and improve the effectiveness of the plan. This training plan consists of the following training components: Seminar, Tabletop, Functional, and Full-Scale Exercises.

Seminar

The purpose of a Seminar is to introduce a new plan to the groups involved in implementing it. Additionally for this evacuation plan, a Seminar should be conducted with the impacted residents in order to familiarize them with the contents of the plan and the processes used to facilitate an evacuation. Seminars may be held either in-person or online and will include topics as appropriate for each audience (responders or residents).

Some of the topics presented at a Seminar can include such things as:

- An overview of the Stanislaus County Wildfire Evacuation Plan
- Roles and responsibilities of personnel during evacuation procedures
- Explanation of routes
- Familiarization with communication systems used during evacuations
- Review of the chain of command and reporting procedures
- Step-by-step walk-through of evacuation procedures

Tabletop Exercise

A tabletop exercise (TTX) is a discussion-based simulation used to test and evaluate emergency plans, policies, and procedures. During a TTX, participants, typically key personnel, and decision-makers, gather around a table to discuss their roles and responses to a hypothetical emergency scenario. This exercise is designed to identify strengths and weaknesses in the plan being exercised, improve coordination and communication, and enhance overall preparedness without the need for physical deployment or real-time action.

Some of the actions that may be tested during a tabletop exercise include:

- Coordination with law enforcement, fire departments, and other agencies
- Evaluation of decision-making processes and coordination among agencies
- Procedures for handling pets and livestock during an evacuation
- Implementing and using ICS during an evacuation
- Assisting vulnerable populations (elderly, disabled, non-English speakers, etc.)

Functional Exercise

A functional exercise (FE) is a type of emergency response drill that tests the coordination, command, and control functions of an organization in a simulated, real-time environment. Unlike tabletop exercises which are discussion based, functional exercises involve the simulated movement of personnel and resources. Participants, including key personnel and decision-makers, respond to a scripted scenario that evolves over the course of the exercise, making real-time decisions on coordination and resource management.



The goal is to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan, identify gaps, and improve operational readiness through realistic, hands-on practice. While a TTX generally lasts from two to three hours, an FE is usually conducted over the course of four to eight hours.

Some of the topics tested in a FE may include:

- Simulated deployment of personnel and resources
- Familiarization with evacuation resources (vehicles, supplies, etc.).
- Testing communication systems and response times
- Prioritizing and coordinating resources for multiple incident scenes
- Managing logistical support processes for resources being ordered from multiple points
- Organizing a system to track financial processes to pay for the incident costs and simultaneously prepare for the community recovery process once the incident is resolved
- Coordination with local businesses, organizations, and volunteers for support

Full-Scale Exercise

A full-scale exercise (FSE) is an extensive and realistic emergency response drill that involves deploying personnel and resources in a live, simulated scenario. It is designed to evaluate the overall effectiveness of an emergency plan, procedures, and coordination among multiple agencies and stakeholders.

Participants, including first responders, support staff, and volunteers, physically perform their roles in a realistic setting, often involving emergency vehicles, equipment, and communication systems. The goal is to test and improve operational readiness, identify strengths and weaknesses, and enhance interagency collaboration and response capabilities. A FSE may last from one day to multiple days utilizing 24-hour operations.

Drills during a full-scale exercise can include:

- Alerting and warning procedures and methods
- The use of radios, phones, and other communication devices
- The orderly evacuation of residents and animals
- Transporting medically fragile individuals
- Setting-up shelter locations
- The integration of multiple agencies and evaluation of overall response effectiveness
- Physical deployment of resources
- Care and feeding of responders in the field and EOC

Exercise Schedule

Seminar for Responding Agencies

- **Date:** before June 30, 2025
- **Objective:** To provide an overview of the West Stanislaus County Evacuation Plan, familiarize participants with procedures, roles, and responsibilities, and address any questions or concerns.
- **Participants:** All relevant personnel, including emergency management staff, law enforcement, fire departments, and community leaders.
- **Delivery Method:** This is an in-person meeting



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Seminar for the Residents of Diablo Grande and Del Puerto Canyon

- **Date:** before September 30, 2025, then occurring biennially after that (every other year)
- **Objective:** To provide an overview of the West Stanislaus County Evacuation Plan, familiarize residents with notification procedures and methods including the definition of Evacuation Warning vs. Evacuation Order, evacuation routes, re-entry and re-population procedures, process to enroll in emergency notifications, personal preparedness, and address any questions or concerns.
- **Participants:** All residents of Diablo Grande and Del Puerto Canyon, Stanislaus County OES staff, law enforcement, fire departments, and community leaders.
- **Delivery Method:** This may be an in-person meeting, a virtual meeting or, a combination of both

Tabletop Exercise

- **Date:** before June 30, 2026, and annually after that
- **Objective:** To discuss and evaluate the wildfire evacuation plan through a hypothetical scenario, identifying strengths and areas for improvement.
- **Participants:** Key personnel and decision-makers from emergency management, law enforcement, fire departments, public health, and community organizations and leaders.
- **Delivery Method:** This is an in-person exercise

Functional Exercise

- **Date:** before December 31, 2027, and every four years after that
- **Objective:** To test coordination, command, and control functions in a simulated, real-time wildfire scenario, focusing on decision-making and resource management.
- **Participants:** Key personnel involved in emergency operations, including command staff, dispatchers, and field units from multiple agencies.
- **Delivery Method:** This is an in-person exercise

Full-Scale Exercise

- **Date:** before December 31, 2030, and every five years after that
- **Objective:** To conduct a comprehensive, realistic drill involving the actual deployment of personnel and resources in response to a simulated wildfire evacuation, testing the full implementation of the evacuation plan.
- **Participants:** All relevant emergency response and support agencies, including law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical services, public health, public works, and community volunteers.
- **Delivery Method:** This is an in-person exercise

Note: Specific dates and detailed plans for each exercise should be developed in coordination with all participating agencies and stakeholders and included in the Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP). Tabletop exercises should be conducted bi-annually to review and discuss procedures.



After Action Reports

After each exercise or activation of the plan, conduct debriefings to review strengths and areas for improvement. Update the plan based on lessons learned and the feedback received. Document exercises and training attendance for compliance and future reference.

Plan Maintenance

Stanislaus County OES oversees the development and maintenance of the Evacuation Plan. This plan will undergo regular reviews as per the Stanislaus County OES Plan Maintenance Procedure from August 2021. The Stanislaus County OES contact will lead an annual review of the plan in collaboration with all supporting agencies. Additional reviews may occur in response to changing conditions, new regulations, or after plan activations or exercises.

Agencies assigned responsibilities under this plan must promptly notify Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services of any significant or imminent changes. Proposed changes must be submitted in writing to the Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services. After review, approved changes will be distributed to all departments and agencies listed in the plan, and updates will be documented in "Appendix A- Record of Changes" on page 13.3.

Section 13- Appendices



Stanislaus County

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Office of Emergency Services

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Office of Emergency Services



Appendix C- StanAware Message Templates

The following message templates are suitable for use in the StanAware (Everbridge) platform. The Everbridge Suite can truncate messages longer than 160 characters, add a link to the full message, and include confirmation instructions before sending the message to the mobile service provider. The link to the full message cannot be customized, but it will open a browser page on the recipient's phone that displays the full message and includes a confirmation option.

Pre-Evacuation Message

Initial Text of Message:

Emergency Alert! Prepare for potential evacuation in your area due to wildfire. Gather essentials now.

Truncated Portion of Message:

Date: **[Insert Date]**

Time: **[Insert Time]**

Attention **[Insert Community/Residents]**:

This is an important notice from the Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services. Due to an approaching wildfire, there is a possibility that an evacuation order may be issued in your area. While no evacuation order has been issued yet, please take the following steps to be ready should it become necessary for you to leave.

Stay Informed: Monitor local news, weather reports, and official social media channels for updates. Keep your phone charged with the ringer on, and within reach for emergency alerts and notifications.

Prepare Your Emergency Kit: Include essential items such as medications, important documents, clothing, food, water, and any necessary personal items. Do not forget food and supplies for your pets.

Secure Your Home: Close and lock all windows and doors, turn off appliances and unplug electronics. If you have time, move flammable items away from your home.

Plan Your Evacuation Route: Identify your evacuation route and if possible, identify multiple routes out of your area in case one is blocked or closed. Ensure your vehicle is fueled and ready to go.

Communicate Your Plan: Inform family members and neighbors of your evacuation plan and meeting points and plan for those with special needs or who require assistance.

If You Need Extra Time: If you have mobility issues or live with someone who does or is cognitively impaired, consider leaving now. It is better to leave and return later than to try to evacuate quickly in an emergency.

If you have large animals: Plan for transporting or sheltering your animals in-place now. If you need assistance call **[phone number for assistance]**



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

Be Ready to Leave: Stay alert for further instructions. If an evacuation order is issued, leave immediately, following instructions from local authorities and emergency personnel.

Your safety is our top priority. Taking these steps now will help ensure a smooth and efficient evacuation if it becomes necessary. Thank you for your cooperation and preparedness.

Stay safe,
Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services
[Contact Information]



Impending Evacuation Message

Initial Text of Message:

Warning! Potential evacuation for [area] due to [hazard]. Prepare essentials. Stay alert for updates.

Truncated Portion of Message:

Date: **[Insert Date]**

Time: **[Insert Time]**

Attention **[Community/Residents]**:

This is an important notice from the Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services. Due to the rapidly approaching wildfire, an evacuation order is expected to be issued soon for your area. Please take the following steps to prepare for immediate evacuation:

1. **Prepare to Leave:** Gather your emergency kit with essential items such as medications, important documents, clothing, food, water, and any necessary personal items. Do not forget food and supplies for your pets.
2. **Secure Your Home:** Close and lock all windows and doors, turn off appliances and unplug electronics.
3. **Plan Your Evacuation Route:** Identify your primary and alternate evacuation routes. Avoid shortcuts, as they may be blocked or dangerous. Ensure your vehicle is fueled and ready to go.
4. **Communicate Your Plan:** Inform family members and neighbors of your evacuation plan and meeting points. Make arrangements for those with special needs or who require assistance.
5. **If You Need Extra Time:** If you or someone you live with has mobility issues or other special needs, consider leaving now. It is better to leave early than to evacuate quickly in an emergency.
6. **If You Have Large Animals:** Make arrangements to transport or shelter your animals now. Assistance is available by calling [phone number for assistance].
7. **Stay Informed:** Monitor local news, weather reports, and official social media channels for updates. Keep your phone charged, with the ringer on, and within reach for emergency alerts and notifications.
8. **Be Ready to Leave Immediately:** Stay alert for the official evacuation order. When it is issued, leave immediately, following instructions from local authorities and emergency personnel.

Your safety is our top priority. Taking these steps now will help ensure a smooth and safe evacuation when the order is issued. Thank you for your cooperation and preparedness. Stay safe,

Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services

[Contact Information]



Evacuation Warning

Initial Text of Message:

Emergency Alert! Prepare for potential evacuation in your area due to wildfire. Gather essentials now.

Truncated Portion of Message:

Date: **[Insert Date]**

Time: **[Insert Time]**

Attention **[Community/Residents of Specific Area]:**

This is an official evacuation warning due to an approaching wildfire with a potential threat to life and/or property. Those who require additional time to evacuate, and those with pets and livestock should leave now.

Your safety is our utmost concern. Please read and follow these instructions carefully.

Evacuation Preparation Instructions:

- Prepare to Evacuate: Begin packing essential items and be ready to leave at a moment's notice. Make sure your vehicle is fueled and ready to go.
- Important Documents: Identification, insurance papers, financial records.
- Medications: Prescriptions and other necessary medications.
- Clothing and Personal Items: Clothes, toiletries, personal items, cell phone charger.
- Emergency Kit: Water, non-perishable food, flashlight, batteries, and first aid supplies.
- Pet Supplies: Food, water, carriers, and any necessary medications for pets.
- Plan Your Route: Identify and plan to use the recommended evacuation routes: **[Insert specific evacuation route information]**
 - Avoid **[insert any closed or dangerous routes]**
- Assist Neighbors: Check on neighbors, particularly those who may need assistance, such as the elderly, disabled, or those without transportation.
- Keep roads clear for emergency vehicles.

Remain alert, conditions can change rapidly. Be prepared to evacuate if the warning is upgraded to an Evacuation Order and do not wait until the last minute to leave if the situation worsens. For more information, contact **[insert local emergency contact number]** or visit **[insert official website]**.

Thank you for your prompt attention and cooperation. Your preparedness can save lives.

Stay safe,

Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services

[Contact Information]



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

Evacuation Order

Initial Text of Message:

Evacuation Order! Leave [specific area] immediately due to **[hazard]**. Stay safe. Follow instructions.

Truncated Portion of Message:

Date: **[Insert Date]**

Time: **[Insert Time]**

Attention **[Community/Residents of Specific Area]**:

This is an official evacuation order due to an immediate threat to life. This is a lawful order to leave now. The area is lawfully closed to public access. Immediate action is required to ensure your safety. Please read the following instructions carefully and evacuate the area immediately.

Evacuation Instructions:

- Evacuate Now: If you are in the affected area, leave immediately. Do not delay.
 - Follow Designated Routes: Use the following evacuation routes to leave the area safely: Insert specific evacuation routes]
 - Avoid [insert any closed or dangerous routes]
- Shelter Locations: Evacuation centers are available at:
 - **[Insert shelter locations]**
 - These shelters provide food, water, and medical assistance.
- Assist Neighbors: If you know anyone who may need help evacuating, such as the elderly or disabled, please assist them, or notify emergency personnel.
- •ring Essentials: Take only essential items with you, including:
 - Medications
 - Important documents
 - Clothing
 - Pet supplies
- Stay Informed: Continue to monitor local news, social media, and official sources for updates. Follow [insert official social media handles or websites] for the latest information.
- Keep roads clear for emergency vehicles.

Do not return to your home until officials declare it safe. If you encounter heavy smoke, stay low to the ground to reduce inhalation.

For more information, contact **[insert local emergency contact number]** or visit **[insert official website]**.

Thank you for your cooperation and swift action.

Stay safe,

Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services

[Contact Information]



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

Evacuation Status Update

Initial Text of Message:

Update: Evacuation still in effect for your area. Stay away until further notice.

Truncated Portion of Message:

Date: **[Insert Date]**

Time: **[Insert Time]**

Dear **[Community/Residents]**,

This is an update from the Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services regarding the current evacuation status.

Current Situation:

[Add current information and appropriate details.]

The evacuation order remains in effect for your area. Your safety is our primary concern, and we ask that you do not attempt to return to your homes until it is declared safe to do so. Evacuation centers are open and provide food, water, and lodging. If you need a place to stay, please check in at the nearest evacuation center. You can find shelter locations and information here **[Website or phone number with shelter information]**.

For those with special needs or requiring assistance, resources and support are available at the evacuation centers. If you need further assistance, please call **[phone number for assistance]**.

Animal shelters and support for pets and livestock are in place. If you need information on the status of your pets or require additional support, contact **[animal services phone number]**. Regular updates will be provided through local news, our official website, and social media channels. Please stay tuned to these sources for the latest information.

Keep your phone charged and within reach for emergency alerts and notifications. Thank you for your continued cooperation, we understand what a difficult and stressful time this is.

Stay safe,
Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services
[Contact Information]



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

Re-entry Status Update

Initial Text of Message:

Update: Reentry being considered for your area. Follow local guidance and stay safe.

Truncated Portion of Message:

Date: **[Insert Date]**

Time: **[Insert Time]**

Dear **[Community/Residents]**,

Authorities are assessing the safety of the evacuated areas including looking for downed power lines, propane tanks and other hazardous materials and conditions. We understand the importance of returning home as soon as possible, and we are working diligently to make that happen. However, your safety is our highest priority. Do not return to your home until an official announcement is made declaring it safe.

How You Can Help:

- Remain patient and cooperative with local authorities and emergency personnel.
- Share this information with family, friends, and neighbors who may not have received this message.

We understand this is a challenging time, and we are committed to ensuring your safety and well-being. Thank you for your continued cooperation and understanding.

Stay safe,

Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services

[Contact Information]



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

Evacuation Order Reduced to Warning Notification

Initial Text of Message:

Notice: Evacuation orders reduced to warnings in [specific area]. Follow local instructions.

Truncated Portion of Message:

Date: **[Insert Date]**

Time: **[Insert Time]**

Dear **[Community/Residents]**,

The following Evacuation Order area(s) have been reduced to Evacuation Warnings and are open to residents only. Residents will need to show identification to enter the areas.

[Insert area information]

[Insert link to maps if available]

Be aware that heavy fire and emergency traffic will remain in the area as fire suppression and repair efforts continue. Please continue to avoid the area as much as possible. If you must be in the area, please drive with extreme caution.

FIRE INFORMATION: A fire information line has been established for the incident. **[Insert Phone Number]**

CalFire Incident Information Page: **[Insert link to info page]**

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR RETURNING HOME AFTER A FIRE

Residents are asked not to wander around on their property if possible. Please stay inside or near your home while fire personnel remain working in the area. Fire personnel will continue to work in the above areas all hours of the day and night. Inspect surroundings with caution. Be extremely cautious around trees, power poles, and other structures that may have been weakened by the fire. High winds can easily topple such compromised structures. Maintain a fire watch and regularly check your property for any signs of residual fires, like smoke or hidden embers, especially in roofs and gutters. Please call 911 if you need to report any fire danger or dangerous situations to your home or property.



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

Evacuation Warning Lifted Notification

Initial Text of Message:

Notice: Evacuation warning has been lifted in **[specific area]**. Follow local instructions.

Truncated Portion of Message:

Date: **[Insert Date]**

Time: **[Insert Time]**

Dear **[Community/Residents]**,

We are pleased to inform you that it is now safe to return to your homes. The evacuation order/warning for your area has been lifted, and conditions have improved sufficiently to ensure your safety. When returning Home:

- Please exercise caution and drive safely as you make your way back.
- Check your property for any signs of damage or hazards before fully settling back in. Be extremely cautious around trees, power poles, and other structures that may have been weakened by the fire. High winds can easily topple such compromised structures.
- If your property was damaged in the fire, take the following precautions when inspecting it:
 - **Safety Goggles:** Protect your eyes from ash, dust, and debris that may be stirred up during inspection.
 - **N95 Respirator Mask:** Minimize inhalation of smoke particles, ash, and other airborne contaminants.
 - **Heavy Work Gloves:** Shield hands from sharp debris, broken glass, and other hazards.
 - **Long-Sleeved Shirt and Long Pants:** Cover exposed skin to prevent contact with ash and potential irritants.
 - **Sturdy Boots or Shoes:** Provide protection from sharp objects, nails, and other debris on the ground.
 - **Hard Hat (Optional):** Protect your head from falling debris or unstable structures.
 - **Flashlight:** Ensure visibility in areas where electricity may be out or where natural light is insufficient.
 - **First Aid Kit:** Have basic supplies on hand for minor injuries.
 - **Water and Snacks:** Stay hydrated and nourished during the inspection.

It is essential to approach the inspection with caution, mindful of structural damage and potential hazards. If you encounter significant damage or hazards beyond your ability to manage safely, seek assistance from professionals or local authorities. Evacuation centers are closing as residents return home. If you still require assistance or support, please contact **[phone number for assistance]**.

Continue to monitor local news, our official website, and social media channels for any further updates or instructions. Thank you for your resilience and understanding during this challenging time.

Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services
[Contact Information]

Stanislaus County

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Appendix D- IPAWS Templates

Pre-Evacuation Warning Message Template

Note: Customize the placeholders with specific information relevant to the situation

Attention: This is an important safety message from the Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services.

Immediate Attention Required

Date: [Insert Date]

Time: [Insert Time]

Event: Wildfire Evacuation Warning

Area Affected: [Insert Specific Areas, e.g., neighborhoods, streets, landmarks]

Message:

Due to rapidly advancing wildfire, residents in the [specific area] are advised to prepare for potential evacuation. Conditions are being closely monitored, and an official evacuation order may be issued shortly.

What to Do:

- Gather essential items, including medications, important documents, clothing, and pet supplies
- Ensure your vehicle has a full tank of gas
- Notify family and friends of your plans and check on neighbors who may need assistance
- Stay tuned to local news media, official social media channels, and NOAA Weather Radio for updates
- If you feel unsafe, do not wait for the official order – evacuate immediately

Contact Information:

For more information, visit [website URL] or call [emergency contact number].

This is a pre-evacuation warning. Be prepared to leave at a moment's notice.

The Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services

IPAWS Alert: This message is being sent through the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS). Please take this warning seriously and take immediate action to ensure your safety.



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

Evacuation Order Message Template

Note: Customize the placeholders with specific information relevant to the situation

Attention: This is an important safety message from the Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services.

Evacuation Order Issued- Leave Immediately

Date: [Insert Date]

Time: [Insert Time]

Event: Wildfire Evacuation Order

Area Affected: [Insert Specific Areas, e.g., neighborhoods, streets, landmarks]

Message:

Due to the rapid spread of the wildfire in the western part of Stanislaus County, an Evacuation Order is now in effect for the following areas: [Insert Specific Areas, e.g., neighborhoods, streets, landmarks] Immediate evacuation is mandatory for your safety. Emergency services may not be able to assist you further once evacuation routes are compromised. This is a lawful order to leave from the Stanislaus County Sheriff.

Instructions:

- Leave immediately using recommended evacuation routes.
- Bring your emergency kit, medications, important documents, and essential personal items.
- Secure your home, close all windows and doors, and turn off gas appliances.
- Follow instructions from emergency personnel and use designated evacuation routes.

Shelter Information:

- Shelters are available at [enter shelter location info]

Contact Information:

For more information, visit [website URL] or call [emergency contact number].

This is an evacuation order. LEAVE NOW!

The Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services

IPAWS Alert: This message is being sent through the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS). Please take this warning seriously and take immediate action to ensure your safety.



Appendix E- Evacuation Social Media Templates

Prepare for Wildfire Evacuation



Text for Facebook Post:

Are You Ready to Evacuate? Don't Forget Your Vehicle!

In an emergency, time is of the essence, and your vehicle is your lifeline to safety. Make sure it's ready to roll at a moment's notice. Here's how you can prepare:

- **Fuel Up:** Keep your gas tank at least half full and your electric car charged. Power outages can shut down gas stations.
- **Emergency Kit:** Pack essentials in your vehicle—extra water, non-perishable snacks, flashlight, first-aid kit, and phone chargers.
- **Know Your Route:** Plan your evacuation routes in advance. Have a printed map in case GPS is unavailable.
- **Spare Keys:** Keep an extra set of keys handy and make sure everyone in your household knows where they are.
- **Routine Maintenance:** Check tire pressure, fluids, and battery regularly to avoid last-minute surprises.
- **Park Smart:** Always park your vehicle facing the road for a quick exit and keep it free of obstructions.

Being ready can make all the difference in an evacuation. Don't wait—prepare your vehicle today!

Text for X Post:

"Is Your Vehicle Evacuation-Ready? Your car is your lifeline. Ensure it's prepared:

- Keep the tank half full • Pack an emergency kit (water, snacks, charger) • Know evacuation routes • Keep spare keys handy • Park facing out

Be prepared—your safety depends on it!"



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

Impending Evacuation



Text for Facebook Post:

When a Wildfire is Near Your Community, Evacuate Early to Stay Safe!

As wildfires can escalate quickly, waiting until the last moment is not an option. If you smell smoke or feel unsure, it's time to act—don't wait!

Evacuate to a Safer Place - Follow the guidance of local officials and evacuate to recommended safe locations. Help others if you can. Stay informed, stay prepared, and stay safe. More safety tips: [\[Link to resources\]](#)
Sign up for emergency alerts here - [\[Link to StanAware\]](#)

Share this message with your friends and family to ensure everyone stays safe.

Text for X Post:

Wildfire Alert in Your Area!

Don't wait if you smell smoke or feel uneasy—evacuate immediately to a location recommended by officials. Help others if possible.

More safety tips: [\[Link to resources\]](#)

Retweet to keep our community informed and safe!



Impending Evacuation – Spanish



Spanish Text for Facebook Post:

Cuando un Incendio Forestal se Acerca a Tu Comunidad, ¡Evacúa Temprano para Mantenerte Seguro!

Los incendios forestales pueden intensificarse rápidamente, así que esperar hasta el último momento no es una opción. Si hueles humo o sientes incertidumbre, es hora de actuar—¡no esperes!

Evacúa a un Lugar Más Seguro - Sigue las indicaciones de las autoridades locales y evacúa a los lugares seguros recomendados. Ayuda a otros si puedes.

Mantente informado, preparado y seguro. Más consejos de seguridad: [\[Link to resources\]](#)
Regístrate para recibir alertas de emergencia aquí - [\[Link to StanAware\]](#)

Comparte este mensaje con tus amigos y familiares para que todos se mantengan seguros.

Spanish Text for X Post:

“Alerta de incendio en tu área: Si hueles humo o te sientes inseguro, evacúa de inmediato a un lugar recomendado. Ayuda a otros si puedes. Consulta más consejos de seguridad aquí: [\[Link\]](#) Retuitea para mantener informada y segura a nuestra comunidad!”



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

During Evacuation



Text for Facebook Post:

URGENT WILDFIRE EVACUATION NOTICE

For your safety, please remain alert and stay informed! If you are in an evacuation zone, it's crucial to stay connected to official emergency updates. Follow These Instructions:

- Monitor Emergency Alerts on your cellphone or radio (AM/FM)
- Check official sources frequently for updates: local emergency management, law enforcement, and fire department social media pages
- Tune into emergency broadcast stations for real-time information
- Do NOT rely solely on social media posts or word-of-mouth for critical instructions

Your safety is our top priority. Stay prepared, stay informed, and evacuate if ordered!

For more details, visit [\[insert official website link\]](#)

Stay safe and take action as needed!

Text for X Post:

URGENT WILDFIRE EVACUATION NOTICE

For your safety:

- Stay alert & monitor official updates via cellphone/radio
- Follow emergency management, law enforcement, & fire dept. pages
- Listen to emergency broadcasts
- DO NOT rely on social media or rumors

[\[insert official website link\]](#)



During Evacuation -2



Text for Facebook Post:

IMPORTANT SAFETY MESSAGE: AVOID DRIVING TRAILERS OR LARGE VEHICLES IF YOU'RE UNFAMILIAR

In an emergency, it's natural to want to help by transporting belongings or animals. However, if you're not experienced in driving trailers, RVs, or other large vehicles, it's best to leave it to those who are.

Driving these vehicles requires specific skills and practice—especially in stressful situations. Attempting to do so without experience can be dangerous for you and others on the road. Stay safe by considering the following:

- Leave trailer driving to those with experience
- Focus on your safety and evacuation without taking unnecessary risks
- Support the community in other ways, like helping neighbors gather essentials

In emergencies, every second counts. Let's all play it safe!

[insert official website link]

Text for X Post:

SAFETY ALERT: AVOID DRIVING TRAILERS OR LARGE VEHICLES IF YOU'RE UNFAMILIAR

In emergencies, it's tempting to help haul belongings or animals. But if you're inexperienced with trailers/RVs, focus on your own evacuation. Avoid unnecessary risks—support in other ways!"



During Evacuation Spanish



Spanish Text for Facebook Post:

AVISO URGENTE DE EVACUACIÓN POR INCENDIO FORESTAL

¡Por su seguridad, manténgase alerta e informado! Si se encuentra en una zona de evacuación, es crucial que se mantenga conectado a las actualizaciones oficiales de emergencia. Siga Estas Instrucciones:

- Monitoree las alertas de emergencia en su teléfono celular o radio (AM/FM).
- Revise con frecuencia las fuentes oficiales para obtener actualizaciones: páginas de redes sociales de gestión de emergencias locales, fuerzas del orden y bomberos.
- Sintonice estaciones de transmisión de emergencia para obtener información en tiempo real.
- NO confíe únicamente en publicaciones en redes sociales o en rumores para recibir instrucciones críticas.

Su seguridad es nuestra máxima prioridad. Manténgase preparado, informado y evacúe si se le ordena.

Para más detalles, visite [\[insert official website link\]](#)

¡Manténgase seguro y actúe según sea necesario!

Spanish Text for X Post:

AVISO URGENTE DE EVACUACIÓN POR INCENDIO

Si estás en una zona de evacuación, sigue estas instrucciones:

- Monitorea alertas en tu celular o radio • Consulta páginas oficiales para actualizaciones • Sintoniza transmisiones de emergencia • NO confíes en rumores

[\[insert official website link\]](#)



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

Post-Evacuation



Text for Facebook Post:

ATTENTION: DO NOT RETURN TO EVACUATED AREAS UNTIL IT'S SAFE

We know how anxious everyone is to return home, but for your safety and the safety of first responders, it is crucial to wait for the official all-clear before returning to evacuated areas. Entering too soon can put lives at risk and interfere with emergency operations.

Please follow these guidelines:

- Wait for official announcements from local authorities.
- Stay informed through verified updates via emergency management channels.
- Be patient—your safety is our priority!

Returning prematurely can be dangerous. Let's keep everyone safe by waiting until it's truly safe to go back.

[insert official website link]

Text for X Post:

ATTENTION: DO NOT RETURN TO EVACUATED AREAS UNTIL IT'S SAFE

We know you're eager to return, but for your safety and that of first responders, wait for the official all-clear. Returning too soon risks lives and disrupts operations.

- Wait for updates • Stay informed • Be patient—your safety is our priority!"



Post-Evacuation Spanish



Spanish Text for Facebook Post:

ATENCIÓN: NO REGRESE A LAS ÁREAS EVACUADAS HASTA QUE SEA SEGURO

Sabemos que todos están ansiosos por regresar a casa, pero por su seguridad y la de los socorristas, es crucial esperar la autorización oficial antes de volver. Entrar demasiado pronto puede poner vidas en riesgo e interferir con las operaciones de emergencia.

Siga estas pautas:

- Espere los anuncios oficiales de las autoridades locales.
- Manténgase informado a través de canales de gestión de emergencias verificados.
- Sea paciente—¡su seguridad es nuestra prioridad!

Regresar prematuramente puede ser peligroso. Mantengámonos seguros y esperemos hasta que sea seguro volver.

Spanish Text for X Post

ATENCIÓN: NO REGRESE A ÁREAS EVACUADAS HASTA QUE SEA SEGURO

Entendemos que desean volver, pero por su seguridad y la de los socorristas, esperen la autorización oficial. Regresar antes de tiempo es peligroso y afecta las operaciones.

- Espere anuncios oficiales • Infórmese por canales verificados

¡La seguridad es lo primero!"



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

Post-Evacuation -2



Text for Facebook Post:

IMPORTANT: LISTEN TO AUTHORITIES BEFORE RETURNING HOME & CHECK FOR SAFE DRINKING WATER

We understand you're eager to return home after an evacuation, but your safety is the priority. Please wait for the official "all-clear" from local authorities before heading back. Follow these safety tips:

- Return Home Only When Advised: Re-entering too soon can be hazardous. Ensure the area is safe before going back
- Check Water Safety: After a wildfire or disaster, water supplies can be contaminated

Follow local guidance on whether tap water is safe to drink, or if boiling or bottled water is recommended.

Your safety and health matter—please stay informed and wait for official updates!

[insert official website link]

Text for X Post:

LISTEN TO AUTHORITIES BEFORE RETURNING HOME & CHECK WATER SAFETY

Only return when officials give the all-clear—returning too soon can be dangerous. After a disaster, water may be unsafe. Follow guidance on tap water safety or use boiled/bottled water.

Stay informed & stay safe!"



Post-Evacuation -2 Spanish



Spanish Text for Facebook Post

IMPORTANTE: ESCUCHE A LAS AUTORIDADES ANTES DE REGRESAR A CASA Y VERIFIQUE SI EL AGUA ES SEGURA PARA BEBER

Entendemos que desea regresar a casa después de una evacuación, pero su seguridad es la prioridad. Espere la autorización oficial de las autoridades locales antes de regresar. Siga estos consejos de seguridad:

- Regrese a Casa Solo Cuando Se Lo Indiquen: Reingresar demasiado pronto puede ser peligroso. Asegúrese de que el área sea segura antes de volver.
- Verifique la Seguridad del Agua: Después de un incendio forestal o desastre, los suministros de agua pueden estar contaminados. Siga las indicaciones locales sobre si el agua del grifo es segura para beber, o si se recomienda hervirla o usar agua embotellada.

Su seguridad y salud son importantes—¡manténgase informado y espere las actualizaciones oficiales! **[insert official website link]**

Spanish Text for X Post

ESCUCHA A LAS AUTORIDADES ANTES DE REGRESAR A CASA Y REVISA LA SEGURIDAD DEL AGUA

Regresa solo cuando las autoridades lo indiquen. Volver demasiado pronto puede ser peligroso. Tras un desastre, el agua puede no ser segura. Sigue las recomendaciones sobre si debes hervirla o usar embotellada.



Post-Evacuation -3



Text for Facebook Post

SAFETY ALERT: AVOID HOT ASH, SMOLDERING DEBRIS & CHARRED TREES AFTER A WILDFIRE

Even after the flames are out, the dangers aren't over. Hot ash, smoldering debris, and charred trees or structures can pose serious risks. Here's what to watch out for:

- **Hot Ash & Debris:** Ash and debris may look harmless, but they can stay dangerously hot for days. Avoid touching or walking through them.
- **Unstable Trees & Structures:** Charred trees and buildings can be weak and could collapse unexpectedly. Keep a safe distance.
- **Hidden Hazards:** Watch for nails, sharp objects, and other hazards that might be buried in debris.

Your safety comes first—stay cautious and avoid these areas until they are cleared by professionals. **[insert official website link]**

Text for X Post:

Even after the flames are out, dangers remain:

- Hot ash & debris—can stay hot for days
- Unstable trees & structures—risk of collapse
- Hidden hazards—sharp objects in debris

Stay cautious & avoid these areas until cleared by professionals!"



Post-Evacuation -3 Spanish



Spanish Text for Facebook Post:

ALERTA DE SEGURIDAD: EVITE CENIZAS CALIENTES, ESCOMBROS HUMEANTES Y ÁRBOLES Y ESTRUCTURAS QUEMADAS DESPUÉS DE UN INCENDIO FORESTAL

Aunque el fuego haya sido controlado, los peligros continúan. Las cenizas calientes, escombros humeantes y árboles o estructuras quemadas pueden representar riesgos serios. Esto es lo que debe evitar:

- Cenizas Calientes y Escombros: Las cenizas y escombros pueden parecer inofensivos, pero pueden seguir peligrosamente calientes durante días. Evite tocarlos o caminar sobre ellos.
- Árboles y Estructuras Inestables: Los árboles y edificios quemados pueden estar débiles y colapsar inesperadamente. Manténgase a una distancia segura.
- Peligros Ocultos: Cuidado con clavos, objetos filosos y otros peligros que puedan estar enterrados en los escombros.

Su seguridad es lo primero—tome precauciones y evite estas áreas hasta que sean despejadas por profesionales. **[insert official website link]**

Spanish Text for X Post

EVITE CENIZAS CALIENTES, ESCOMBROS Y ÁRBOLES QUEMADOS DESPUÉS DE UN INCENDIO

Incluso después del fuego, hay peligros:

- Cenizas y escombros pueden estar calientes por días • Árboles y estructuras quemadas pueden colapsar • Cuidado con clavos y objetos filosos

Manténgase seguro y evite estas áreas



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Post-Evacuation -4



Text for Facebook Post:

REMINDER FOR WILDFIRE EVACUEES: CHECK IN WITH YOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT

If you've evacuated due to the wildfire, make sure to reach out to your designated contact and let them know:

- That you're safe
- Where you are located
- If you need any assistance

Staying in touch helps ensure your loved ones and authorities know your status and can assist if needed. If your location changes, keep your contact updated! Your safety and peace of mind are priorities—stay connected!

Text for X Post:

WILDFIRE EVACUEES: REMEMBER TO CHECK IN

If you've evacuated, let your designated contact know:

- You're safe • Your current location • If you need help

Stay in touch and update them if your location changes. Your safety is the priority!



Pictographs for Emergency Messaging

The following pictograph files are included in the full electronic version of this plan and can be used to create emergency messages or as part of a public education and awareness campaign and are designed for electronic display. When using them, ensure that the message content aligns with the corresponding graphic.

The caption information below each pictograph is the file name for the graphic.

Evacuation Preparedness



Packing Pictograph



Don't Wait Pictograph



Don't Wait -2 Pictograph



Be Ready Pictograph



Appendix F- Public Education & Awareness Social Media Templates

Participate in Community Drills



Text for Facebook Post:

BE PREPARED: JOIN YOUR COMMUNITY WILDFIRE EVACUATION DRILL!

In a wildfire emergency, every second counts. Participating in community evacuation drills can help you and your family be ready to act quickly and safely when it matters most.

Why Participate?

- Familiarize yourself with evacuation routes
- Practice safe evacuation procedures
- Build confidence and reduce panic during a real emergency
- Connect with neighbors and local responders

Preparation saves lives—let's work together to protect our community! Stay informed, stay safe, and be ready.

[Link to Information on a Scheduled Drill]

Text for Spanish Facebook Post:

¡PREPÁRATE: ÚNETE AL SIMULACRO DE EVACUACIÓN COMUNITARIA ANTE INCENDIOS FORESTALES!

En una emergencia por incendio forestal, cada segundo cuenta. Participar en los simulacros de evacuación comunitaria puede ayudar a ti y a tu familia a estar listos para actuar rápidamente y de manera segura cuando más importa.

¿Por qué participar?

- Familiarízate con las rutas de evacuación
- Practica procedimientos de evacuación seguros
- Gana confianza y reduce el pánico durante una emergencia real
- Conéctate con tus vecinos y con los socorristas locales



La preparación salva vidas: ¡trabajemos juntos para proteger nuestra comunidad! Mantente informado, mantente seguro y prepárate. [\[Link to Information on a Scheduled Drill\]](#)

Text for Instagram Post:

BE PREPARED: JOIN YOUR COMMUNITY WILDFIRE EVACUATION DRILL!

In a wildfire emergency, every second counts. Participating in community evacuation drills helps you and your family be ready to act quickly and safely when it matters most.

Why Participate?

- Familiarize yourself with evacuation routes
- Practice safe evacuation procedures
- Build confidence and reduce panic during a real emergency
- Connect with neighbors and local responders

Preparation saves lives—let's work together to protect our community!

Stay informed, stay safe, and be ready. [\[Link to Information on a Scheduled Drill\]](#)

Text for Spanish Instagram Post:

¡PREPÁRATE: ÚNETE AL SIMULACRO DE EVACUACIÓN COMUNITARIA ANTE INCENDIOS FORESTALES!

En una emergencia por incendio forestal, cada segundo cuenta. Participar en los simulacros de evacuación comunitaria ayuda a que tú y tu familia estén listos para actuar rápidamente y de manera segura cuando más importa.

¿Por qué participar?

- Familiarízate con las rutas de evacuación
- Practica procedimientos de evacuación seguros
- Gana confianza y reduce el pánico durante una emergencia real
- Conéctate con tus vecinos y con los socorristas locales

La preparación salva vidas—¡trabajemos juntos para proteger nuestra comunidad!

Mantente informado, mantente seguro y prepárate.

[\[Link to Information on a Scheduled Drill\]](#)

Text for X Post:

JOIN YOUR COMMUNITY WILDFIRE EVACUATION DRILL!

In a wildfire, every second counts. Drills help you: Know evacuation routes. Practice procedures. Build confidence. Connect with neighbors & responders.

[\[Link to Information on a Scheduled Drill\]](#)

Text for Spanish X Post:

¡ÚNETE AL SIMULACRO DE EVACUACIÓN COMUNITARIA ANTE INCENDIOS!

En un incendio, cada segundo cuenta. Los simulacros te ayudan a:

Conocer las rutas de evacuación. Practicar procedimientos. Ganar confianza y reducir el pánico. Conectarte con vecinos y socorristas.

[\[Link to Information on a Scheduled Drill\]](#)



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Text for NextDoor Post:

BE PREPARED: JOIN YOUR COMMUNITY WILDFIRE EVACUATION DRILL!

In a wildfire emergency, every second counts. Participating in a community evacuation drill can ensure you and your family are ready to act quickly and safely when it matters most.

Why Participate?

- Learn and practice evacuation routes
- Get comfortable with safe evacuation procedures
- Build confidence and reduce stress during a real emergency
- Meet neighbors and local responders who are part of your safety network

Preparation saves lives—let's come together to protect our community! Stay informed, stay safe, and be ready.

[\[Link to Information on a Scheduled Drill\]](#)

Text for Spanish NextDoor Post:

¡PREPÁRATE: ÚNETE AL SIMULACRO DE EVACUACIÓN COMUNITARIA ANTE INCENDIOS FORESTALES!

En una emergencia por incendio forestal, cada segundo cuenta. Participar en un simulacro de evacuación comunitaria puede asegurar que tú y tu familia estén listos para actuar rápidamente y de manera segura cuando más importa.

¿Por qué participar?

- Aprende y practica las rutas de evacuación
- Familiarízate con los procedimientos de evacuación segura
- Gana confianza y reduce el estrés durante una emergencia real
- Conoce a vecinos y socorristas locales que forman parte de tu red de seguridad

La preparación salva vidas—¡unámonos para proteger nuestra comunidad! Mantente informado, mantente seguro y prepárate.



Prepare to Evacuate Pets and Livestock



Text for Facebook Post:

Are You Wildfire Ready? Don't Forget Your Pets and Livestock!

In a wildfire emergency, having a plan for your animals is crucial. Whether it's your family pets or livestock, take these steps to prepare.

Large Animals & Livestock:

- **Evacuation Plan:** Know where you'll take them in an emergency—designated locations like fairgrounds, neighboring properties away from danger, or other safe areas.
- **Transportation:** Ensure trailers are road-ready and easy to access. Practice loading your animals for a smooth process.
- **ID & Documentation:** Attach ID tags, microchip info, and ownership papers. Spray-paint your phone number on livestock if needed.
- **Supplies:** Have feed, water, and medications ready for at least 72 hours.

Pets:

- **Pet Go-Kit:** Include food, water, leashes, carriers, and any medications.
- **ID Tags & Microchips:** Ensure they're updated with current contact info.
- **Safe Place:** Pre-arrange pet-friendly shelters, hotels, or a friend's home.

In a fast-moving fire, every minute counts. Make sure your animals are part of your evacuation plan so they stay safe too!

Text for Spanish Facebook Post:

¿Estás preparado para incendios? ¡No olvides a tus mascotas y ganado!

En una emergencia por incendio forestal, tener un plan para tus animales es crucial. Ya sean tus mascotas o tu ganado, sigue estos pasos para prepararte.

Animales grandes y ganado:

- **Plan de evacuación:** Conoce a dónde los llevarás en una emergencia—lugares designados como recintos feriales, propiedades vecinas alejadas del peligro u otras áreas seguras.
- **Transporte:** Asegúrate de que los remolques estén listos para la carretera y sean de fácil acceso. Practica cargar a tus animales para un proceso sin contratiempos.
- **Identificación y documentación:** Coloca etiquetas de identificación, información del microchip y papeles de propiedad. Si es necesario, pinta tu número de teléfono en el ganado con spray.
- **Suministros:** Ten alimento, agua y medicamentos listos para al menos 72 horas.



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Mascotas:

- Kit de emergencia para mascotas: Incluye comida, agua, correas, transportadoras y cualquier medicamento.
- Etiquetas de identificación y microchips: Asegúrate de que estén actualizados con la información de contacto actual.
- Lugar seguro: Prepara de antemano refugios que acepten mascotas, hoteles o la casa de un amigo.

En un incendio rápido, cada minuto cuenta. ¡Asegúrate de que tus animales sean parte de tu plan de evacuación para que también estén seguros!

Text for Instagram Post:

Are You Wildfire Ready? Don't Forget Your Pets and Livestock!

In a wildfire emergency, having a plan for your animals is crucial. Whether it's family pets or livestock, here's how you can prepare.

Large Animals & Livestock:

- Evacuation Plan: Know where to take them—fairgrounds, neighboring properties, or other safe locations.
- Transportation: Make sure trailers are ready and accessible. Practice loading to make it smooth and quick.
- ID & Documentation: Attach ID tags, update microchips, and keep ownership papers handy. You can even spray-paint your phone number on livestock if needed.
- Supplies: Have feed, water, and medications ready for at least 72 hours.

Pets:

- Pet Go-Kit: Pack food, water, leashes, carriers, and any meds.
- ID Tags & Microchips: Make sure they're current with your contact info.
- Safe Place: Arrange a pet-friendly shelter, hotel, or a friend's home in advance.
- In a fast-moving fire, every minute counts. Include your animals in your evacuation plan so they stay safe too!

Text for Spanish Instagram Post:

¿Estás listo para los incendios? ¡No olvides a tus mascotas y ganado!

En una emergencia por incendio, tener un plan para tus animales es crucial. Ya sean tus mascotas o tu ganado, aquí te decimos cómo puedes prepararte:

Animales grandes y ganado:

- Plan de evacuación: Conoce a dónde llevarlos—recintos feriales, propiedades vecinas u otras ubicaciones seguras.
- Transporte: Asegúrate de que los remolques estén listos y accesibles. Practica la carga para que sea rápida y fluida.
- Identificación y documentación: Coloca etiquetas de identificación, actualiza los microchips y ten a mano los papeles de propiedad. Incluso puedes pintar tu número de teléfono en el ganado si es necesario.
- Suministros: Ten alimento, agua y medicamentos listos para al menos 72 horas.

Mascotas:

- Kit de emergencia para mascotas: Incluye comida, agua, correas, transportadoras y cualquier medicamento.



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- Etiquetas de identificación y microchips: Asegúrate de que estén actualizados con tu información de contacto.
- Lugar seguro: Organiza con anticipación un refugio que acepte mascotas, un hotel o la casa de un amigo.
- En un incendio rápido, cada minuto cuenta. ¡Incluye a tus animales en tu plan de evacuación para que ellos también estén seguros!

Text for X Post:

In a Wildfire Evacuation, Don't Forget Your Animals!

For Livestock: Plan transport & practice loading. Use ID tags or spray-paint numbers. Know shelter locations.

For Pets: Pack a go-bag. Update ID tags/microchips. Arrange a safe place.

Spanish Text for X Post:

En una evacuación por incendio, ¡no olvides a tus animales!

Ganado: Planifica transporte y práctica de carga. Usa etiquetas o pinta números. Conoce refugios.

Mascotas: Prepara un kit. Actualiza etiquetas/microchip. Organiza un lugar seguro.

Text for NextDoor Post:

Are You Wildfire Ready? Don't Forget Your Pets and Livestock!

In a wildfire emergency, having a plan for your animals is crucial. Whether it's family pets or livestock, here's how you can prepare:

Large Animals & Livestock:

- Evacuation Plan: Know where they'll go—fairgrounds, neighboring properties, or other safe locations.
- Transportation: Ensure trailers are ready and accessible. Practice loading to make it quick and stress-free.
- ID & Documentation: Attach ID tags, update microchips, and have ownership papers handy. Spray-paint your number on livestock if needed.
- Supplies: Prepare feed, water, and meds for at least 72 hours.

Pets:

- Pet Go-Kit: Pack food, water, leashes, carriers, and any meds.
- ID Tags & Microchips: Make sure they're current with your contact info.
- Safe Place: Arrange a pet-friendly shelter, hotel, or a friend's home in advance.

In a fast-moving fire, every minute counts. Make sure your animals are part of your evacuation plan so they stay safe too!

Text for Spanish NextDoor Post:

¿Estás preparado para incendios? ¡No olvides a tus mascotas y ganado!

En una emergencia por incendio forestal, tener un plan para tus animales es crucial. Ya sean tus mascotas o tu ganado, aquí te explicamos cómo puedes prepararte:



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Animales grandes y ganado:

- Plan de evacuación: Conoce a dónde los llevarás—recintos feriales, propiedades vecinas u otras ubicaciones seguras.
- Transporte: Asegúrate de que los remolques estén listos y accesibles. Practica la carga para que sea rápida y sin estrés.
- Identificación y documentación: Coloca etiquetas de identificación, actualiza los microchips y ten a mano los papeles de propiedad. Pinta tu número en el ganado si es necesario.
- Suministros: Prepara alimento, agua y medicamentos para al menos 72 horas.

Mascotas:

- Kit de emergencia para mascotas: Incluye comida, agua, correas, transportadoras y cualquier medicamento.
- Etiquetas de identificación y microchips: Asegúrate de que estén actualizados con tu información de contacto.
- Lugar seguro: Organiza con anticipación un refugio que acepte mascotas, un hotel o la casa de un amigo.

En un incendio rápido, cada minuto cuenta. ¡Asegúrate de que tus animales formen parte de tu plan de evacuación para que también estén seguros!



Plan For Those Needing Extra Time



Text for Facebook Post:

Evacuation Preparedness for Those Needing Extra Time

In an emergency, preparing ahead is critical, especially for individuals with Access and Functional Needs. Here are some tips to ensure everyone stays safe:

- **Personalized Plan:** Tailor your evacuation plan based on specific needs—mobility challenges, medical equipment, or communication requirements.
- **Emergency Contacts & Support Network:** Identify neighbors, family, or caregivers who can assist during an evacuation. Keep a list of contacts handy.
- **Medications & Supplies:** Prepare a go-bag with medications, backup medical devices, and key documents (medical records, prescriptions). Include enough supplies for at least 3 days.
- **Power-Dependent Equipment:** Plan for power outages. Know where to go for electricity and have extra batteries or backup power ready.
- **Transportation Plan:** If specialized transport is needed, pre-arrange options with local agencies or your support network.
- **Communication Needs:** Ensure you have reliable ways to receive emergency alerts and stay connected—text messaging, visual signals, or other assistive devices.

Preparation is key. Start building your plan today to ensure a smooth and safe evacuation.

Text for Instagram Post:

In an emergency, preparation is key—especially for individuals needing extra time and assistance. Here's how to stay ready:

- **Personalized Plan:** Tailor your plan based on specific needs—mobility challenges, medical equipment, or communication requirements.
- **Support Network:** Identify neighbors, family, or caregivers who can assist. Keep a list of emergency contacts handy.
- **Medications & Supplies:** Prepare a go-bag with medications, backup devices, and key documents (medical records, prescriptions). Pack enough supplies for 3+ days.
- **Power-Dependent Equipment:** Plan for outages. Know where to access power and have backup batteries ready.
- **Transportation Plan:** If specialized transport is needed, pre-arrange options with local agencies or your support network.



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- Communication Needs: Ensure reliable ways to get emergency alerts—text messages, visual signals, or other assistive devices.
- Preparation is crucial. Start building your plan today to ensure a smooth and safe evacuation.

Text for X Post:

Evacuation Prep for Those Needing Extra Time

Here's how to be ready:

Tailor your plan to your needs. Identify contacts for help. Pack meds, documents & supplies for 3+ days. Plan for power outages. Arrange transport & alerts in advance.

Text for NextDoor Post:

Evacuation Preparedness for Those Who Need Extra Time

In an emergency, planning ahead is essential—especially for those with Access and Functional Needs. Here are some key tips to ensure everyone stays safe:

- Personalized Plan: Tailor your evacuation plan to your specific needs, whether it's mobility challenges, medical equipment, or communication requirements.
- Support Network: Identify neighbors, family, or caregivers who can help during an evacuation. Keep their contact information easily accessible.
- Medications & Supplies: Prepare a go-bag with medications, backup medical devices, and important documents (medical records, prescriptions). Include enough supplies for at least 3 days.
- Power-Dependent Equipment: Plan for power outages. Know where you can access power and have extra batteries or backup power ready.
- Transportation Plan: If you need specialized transport, arrange options with local agencies or your support network ahead of time.
- Communication Needs: Make sure you have reliable ways to receive emergency alerts—whether it's text messaging, visual signals, or other assistive devices.

Being prepared can make all the difference. Start building your plan today to ensure a smooth and safe evacuation when it's needed most.



Plan For Those Needing Extra Time – Spanish



Spanish Text for Facebook Post:

Preparación para la Evacuación para Personas con Necesidades Especiales

En una emergencia, prepararse con anticipación es crucial, especialmente para personas con necesidades especiales. Aquí algunos consejos para mantener a todos seguros:

- Plan Personalizado: Adapta tu plan de evacuación según necesidades específicas—desafíos de movilidad, equipo médico o requisitos de comunicación.
- Contactos de Emergencia y Red de Apoyo: Identifica vecinos, familiares o cuidadores que puedan ayudar durante una evacuación. Mantén una lista de contactos a mano.
- Medicamentos y Suministros: Prepara una bolsa de emergencia con medicamentos, dispositivos médicos de respaldo y documentos clave (registros médicos, recetas). Incluye suministros para al menos 3 días.
- Equipo Dependiente de Energía: Planifica para cortes de energía. Conoce dónde encontrar electricidad y ten baterías adicionales o respaldo de energía listo.
- Plan de Transporte: Si se necesita transporte especializado, coordina opciones con agencias locales o tu red de apoyo.
- Necesidades de Comunicación: Asegúrate de tener formas confiables de recibir alertas de emergencia y mantenerte conectado—mensajes de texto, señales visuales u otros dispositivos de asistencia.

La preparación es clave. Comienza a construir tu plan hoy para asegurar una evacuación tranquila y segura.

Spanish Text for Instagram:

Preparación para la Evacuación para Personas con Necesidades Especiales.

En una emergencia, estar preparado con anticipación es crucial, especialmente para personas con necesidades especiales. Aquí te dejamos algunos consejos para estar listo:

- Plan Personalizado: Adapta tu plan según tus necesidades—desafíos de movilidad, equipo médico o requisitos de comunicación.
- Red de Apoyo: Identifica vecinos, familiares o cuidadores que puedan ayudarte durante una evacuación. Ten su información de contacto siempre a mano.
- Medicamentos y Suministros: Prepara una bolsa de emergencia con medicamentos, dispositivos médicos de respaldo y documentos importantes. Asegúrate de tener suministros para al menos 3 días.
- Equipo Dependiente de Energía: Planifica para cortes de energía. Conoce dónde obtener electricidad y ten baterías o fuentes de energía de respaldo listas.



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- Plan de Transporte: Si necesitas transporte especializado, coordina opciones con agencias locales o tu red de apoyo.
- Comunicación: Asegúrate de tener formas confiables de recibir alertas de emergencia—mensajes de texto, señales visuales u otros dispositivos de asistencia.

Spanish Text for X Post:

Preparación de Evacuación para Quienes Necesitan Más Tiempo

Si tienes Necesidades Funcionales y de Acceso:

Adapta tu plan a tus necesidades. Identifica contactos de ayuda. Empaca medicinas, documentos y suministros para 3+ días. Planifica transporte y cortes de energía.

Spanish Text for NextDoor Post:

Preparación para la Evacuación para Personas con Necesidades Especiales

En una emergencia, estar preparado con anticipación es crucial, especialmente para personas con necesidades especiales. Aquí te dejamos algunos consejos para estar listo:

- Plan Personalizado: Adapta tu plan según tus necesidades—desafíos de movilidad, equipo médico o requisitos de comunicación.
- Red de Apoyo: Identifica vecinos, familiares o cuidadores que puedan ayudarte durante una evacuación. Ten su información de contacto siempre a mano.
- Medicamentos y Suministros: Prepara una bolsa de emergencia con medicamentos, dispositivos médicos de respaldo y documentos importantes. Asegúrate de tener suministros para al menos 3 días.
- Equipo Dependiente de Energía: Planifica para cortes de energía. Conoce dónde obtener electricidad y ten baterías o fuentes de energía de respaldo listas.
- Plan de Transporte: Si necesitas transporte especializado, coordina opciones con agencias locales o tu red de apoyo.
- Comunicación: Asegúrate de tener formas confiables de recibir alertas de emergencia—mensajes de texto, señales visuales u otros dispositivos de asistencia.



Pictographs for Public Education and Awareness

Creating an Emergency Plan



Emergency Plan Pictograph

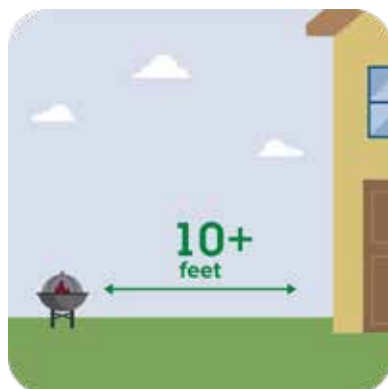


Emergency Plan - 2 Pictograph



Escape Plan Pictograph

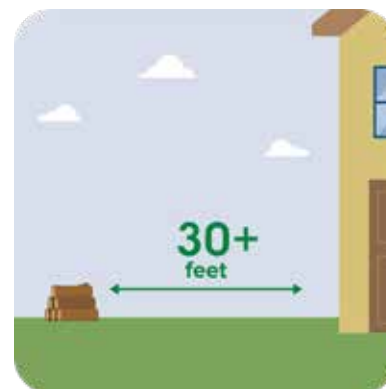
Combustibles and Your Home



Fire Pits Propane Away 1



Fire Pits Propane Away 2



Fire Pits Propane Away 3

Gas Grille Safety



Gas Grille 1



Gas Grille 2



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Burning Restrictions



Campfire or Burn Pile 1



Campfire or Burn Pile 2



Campfire or Burn Pile 3



Campfire or Burn Pile 4

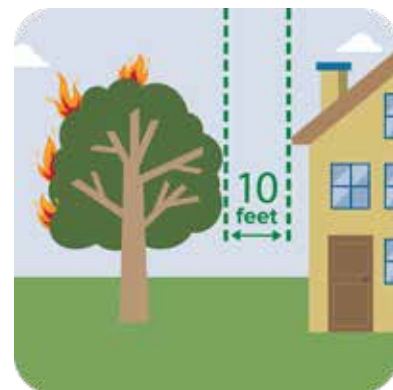
Ladder Fuels



Remove Ladder Fuels 1



Remove Ladder Fuels 2



Remove Ladder Fuels 3



Refueling Outdoor Equipment



Lawnmower 1



Lawnmower 2



Lawnmower 3



Lawnmower 4

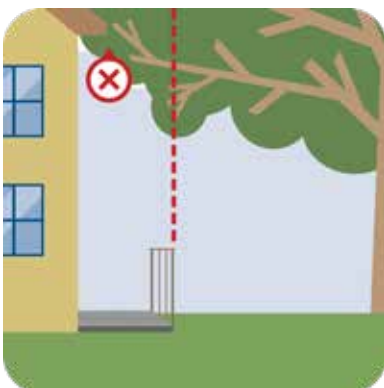


Lawnmower 5



Lawnmower 6

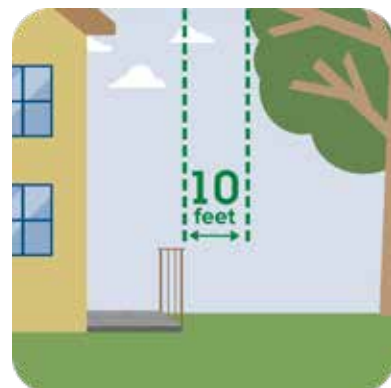
Tree Trimming



Tree Trimming 1



Tree Trimming 2



Tree Trimming 3

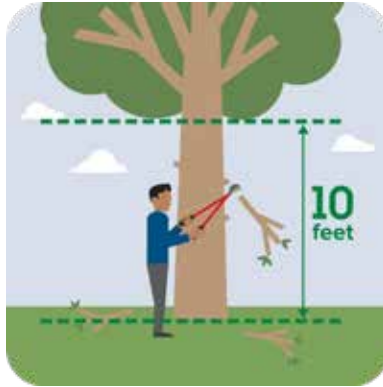


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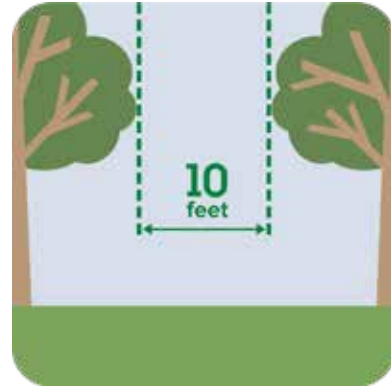
November 1, 2024



Tree Trimming 4



Tree Trimming 5



Tree Trimming 6



Tree Trimming 7



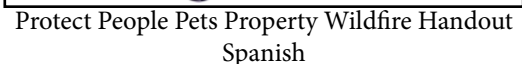
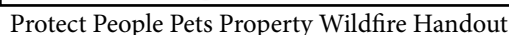
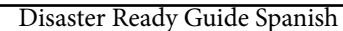
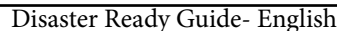
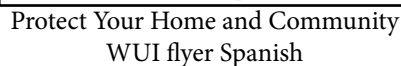
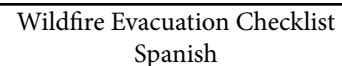
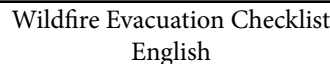
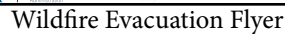
Tree Trimming 8



Tree Trimming 9



Printable PDF versions of these handouts and brochures are available in the electronic version of this plan.





West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan November 1, 2024

En Sus Marcas, Listos, Fuera!

Preparación contra Incendios Forestales para Agricultores y Rancheros

No es una cuestión de si va a suceder, sino de cuándo va a ser el próximo incendio forestal importante. Dado el aumento de los incendios forestales resulta fundamental considerar las consideraciones específicas que afectan a agricultores y rancheros. Los incendios forestales se han convertido en una realidad presente a lo largo de todo el año. Dentro de las muchas de las áreas de mayor riesgo podrían estar su granja o su propiedad agrícola.

Área de Protección:
Aumenta su seguridad y reduce el riesgo de que su propiedad sufra daños por un incendio

El área de protección es una zona alrededor de su vivienda en la que se han eliminado vegetación, residuos y otros materiales combustibles con el objeto de retardar la propagación del incendio a la vivienda y desde ella. Las áreas en las que el desarrollo humano convive o se mezcla con la vegetación natural reciben el nombre de zona forestal urbana (en inglés, URA, urban-wildland interface). Crear un área de protección en estas áreas puede reducir el riesgo de que las estructuras sufran daños debido al fuego. También permite las operaciones de los equipos de bomberos.

Los propietarios debían considerar técnicas de paisajismo que incluyan materiales no combustibles y plantas resistentes al fuego, además de realizar labores de mantenimiento regularmente para crear y mantener un área de protección alrededor de la casa y los otros edificios de la propiedad. Se debe prestar especial atención a las brechas que fueran impulsadas por el viento, que pueden desplazarse más allá de una milla al norte de la zona del incendio. Ponga atención a las zonas donde pueden caer estas brechas. Revise bien su vivienda y los otros edificios de su propiedad buscando grietas, aberturas, respiraderos y otros cosas por las que se pueden introducir las brechas.

Las granjas y ranchos pueden requerir grandes áreas de protección debido a la vegetación que las rodea y a la topografía que puede tener su propiedad. Los bomberos agrícolas como a pie, las cajas de enterramiento, el muestreo y los recursos de combustible son particularmente susceptibles al fuego y a las brechas impulsadas por el viento. Como resultado de lo que debe tenerse en cuenta en su propiedad, preste especial atención a la frecuencia de los incendios forestales y a los riesgos que corre su propiedad para determinar las dimensiones del área de protección que va a necesitar y que se debe hacer durante un incendio forestal. Pídale a su departamento de bomberos local que revise la evaluación del riesgo que corre su propiedad.

La vegetación descontrolada entre las viviendas, las granjas o las estructuras para el ganado, o alrededor de ellas, aumentan el riesgo de propagación de un incendio forestal. La planificación previa a los incendios, la gestión de los combustibles y la creación de suficiente separación entre los combustibles preparan a los bomberos el espacio que necesitan para luchar contra los incendios forestales.

Contacte con su departamento de bomberos local hoy mismo!

Asegúrese cómo puede marcar la diferencia y protegerse a sí mismo y a su comunidad.
(Visite wildlandfire.org para averiguar más sobre simples medidas que puede tomar para estar preparado)

Farmers and Ranchers Guide Spanish

Ready, Set, Go!

GET SET: Red Flag Warning

A Red Flag Warning is a weather warning issued only by the National Weather Service for a select area.

This warning forecasts warm temperatures, low humidity in dried fuel moistures, and strong winds expected within 24 hours. The combination of these increased risks results in an increased risk for a wildland fire or rapid-fire growth if an incident were to occur.

During a Red Flag Warning, **ALWAYS** follow the instructions provided by your local fire department and maintain a heightened awareness of anything that can generate a spark or flame. **ALWAYS** be prepared to take action if a wildland fire develops in your area.

Red Flag Warning Safety Tips

Equipment

- Avoid using lawn mowers on dry vegetation.
- Follow all local fire restrictions on the use of chainsaws, mowers and other equipment during high risk times.

Outdoor Fires

- Be mindful of any burn bans in your area and obtain a permit if needed.
- Extinguish outdoor fires properly, never leave them unattended. Always down them with plenty of water.
- Soak ashes and charcoal in water and dispose of them in a metal can. These materials can re-ignite days after a fire or BBQ is extinguished.
- Report unattended outdoor fires immediately to 911.
- Make sure access roads to your property are cleared and properly labeled.

Vehicles

- **NEVER** throw cigarettes or matches out of a vehicle. They can ignite grass on the side of the road and start a fire.
- Do not drive your vehicle in dry tall grass. The underside of your vehicle is hot and can easily ignite grasses from your exhaust muffler.
- Ensure that trailer chains do not drag on the ground.

Always Maintain Situational Awareness

Watch weather reports and make sure you are signed up for state and local emergency alerts. Follow and monitor warnings by your local fire department.

Warnings can include:

- Alerts on social media.
- The existing of Burn Restrictions or Burn Bans.
- Prohibiting open burning or prescribed fire.

For more information, contact your local fire department.

The Ready, Set, Go! Program seeks to share information with residents on what they can do to successfully prepare for a wildfire. Residents are encouraged to be "Ready" by taking personal responsibility for their residences, and only after that property, to be "Set" with situational awareness and to "Go" and act early. Please visit your local fire department about your area's threat for wildfire fire and learn more about the wildland-urban interface (WUI).

Red Flag Warning 1 Page Flyer

En Sus Marcas, Listos, Fuera!

Prepárese: Alerta de Bandera Roja

¿Qué es una Alerta de Bandera Roja?

El Servicio Meteorológico Nacional emite una Alerta de Bandera Roja o Alerta Roja cuando la combinación de baja humedad en el ambiente, temperaturas cálidas, materiales combustibles secos y fuertes vientos podría provocar un grave peligro de incendio si permaneciera en las siguientes 24 horas. Estos son algunos de los criterios que se consideran antes de emitir una Alerta Roja:

- Vientos sostenidos de una media de 15 millas o más por hora
- Humedad relativa de un 20% o menor
- Temperaturas superiores a 70 grados F
- 10 horas de humedad de combustibles de un 8% o menos durante un día

Los criterios específicos pueden variar según la región.

Durante una Alerta de Bandera Roja debe seguir **REDSETGO** las indicaciones dadas por su departamento de bomberos local y estar preparado para pasar a la acción si se produce un incendio en su área.

Recomendaciones de Seguridad ante una Alerta de Bandera Roja

Equipo

- Evite utilizar máquinas cortadoras en zonas con vegetación seca.
- Siga todas las restricciones locales sobre el uso de motosierras, segadoras y otras máquinas durante los períodos de alto riesgo.

Fuego en Espacios Abiertos

- Respete todas las prohibiciones relativas a la realización de fogatas y quemas. Obtenga los permisos apropiados si los necesita.
- Apague las fogatas constantemente, nunca las deje sin la debida atención. Extingúelas siempre con una buena cantidad de agua.
- Sumerja las cenizas y el carbón en agua, y deshágase de todo ello en un contenedor de metal. Estos materiales pueden volver a arder después de que el fuego se ha apagado.
- Avise al 911 sobre cualquier fogata que no está vigilada.

Propiedad

- Mantenga verde y bien cortado su césped durante todo el año.
- Cree un área de protección de por lo menos 100 pies alrededor de su casa eliminando hojas, maleza, hierbas, maderas, setos y otros materiales inflamables. Asigne un día que limpie su tejado y sus canchales.
- Asegúrese de que los caminos de acceso a su propiedad están limpios y que los caminos de evacuación bien visibles.

Para más información, póngase en contacto con su departamento de bomberos local.

El Programa En Sus Marcas, Listos, Fuera! busca crear conciencia entre los residentes sobre lo que pueden hacer para prepararse adecuadamente ante un incendio forestal. Los residentes son alentados a ser "Listos" mediante la planificación personal, a ser "Set" eliminando los riesgos de incendio, y a ser "Fuera!" mediante la evacuación inmediata a un lugar seguro cuando se emita una alerta de incendio. Visite wildlandfire.org para averiguar más sobre simples medidas que puede tomar para estar preparado.

Red Flag Resource Short Spanish

My Personal Wildland Fire ACTION GUIDE

Ready

Set

Go!

10th Edition

Ready, Set, Go! Action Guide English

Mi GUÍA DE ACCIÓN en caso de incendios forestales

¡Preparados

Listos

Fuera!

10ª edición

Ready, Set, Go! Action Guide Spanish

Prepare Your Pets for Disasters

Your pets are important member of your family! This is why they should be included in your family's emergency plan.

To prepare for the unexpected, keep your pets in mind as you follow these tips:

1. Make a plan.
2. Build an emergency kit.
3. Stay informed.

Make a Plan

If you have a plan in place for you and your pets, you will likely encounter less difficulty, stress and worry when you need to make a decision during an emergency.

THINGS TO INCLUDE IN YOUR PLAN:

- Know what to do with your pet during an evacuation. Many public shelters and hotels do not allow pets inside. Know a safe place where you can take your pets before disasters and emergencies happen.
- Develop a buddy system. Plan with neighbors, friends or relatives to make sure that someone is available to care for or evacuate your pets if you are unable to do so.
- Have copies of your pet's vaccination record, and make sure your pet is microchipped. Keep your address and phone number up-to-date and include an emergency contact outside of your immediate area.
- Keep contact information for your local emergency management office or animal control office and shelters on hand in case you become separated from your pet.

Build a Kit for your Pet

Just as you do with your family's emergency supply kit, think first about the basics for survival.

Review your kit regularly to ensure that their contents are fresh.

HERE ARE SOME ITEMS TO INCLUDE IN AN EMERGENCY KIT FOR YOUR PET:

- Food and Water. Keep several days' supply of both.
- Keep food in an airtight, waterproof container, and have a water bowl to use.

Ready

Prepare Pets for Disasters

Prepare a sus mascota para los desastres

¡Sus mascotas son miembros importantes de su familia! Es por esto por lo que deben ser incluidos en la planificación familiar para emergencias.

Siga los siguientes consejos mientras piensa en sus mascotas para estar preparado para lo inesperado:

1. Haga un plan.
2. Prepare un kit de suministros de emergencia.
3. Manténgase informado.

Haga un plan

Si tiene un plan para usted y sus mascotas, probablemente encontrará menos dificultades, estrés y preocupación cuando tenga que tomar una decisión durante una emergencia.

DETALLES QUE DEBE INCLUIR EN SU PLAN:

- Tenga un plan de desalojo o evacuación para sus mascotas. Muchos refugios públicos y hoteles no permiten que las mascotas se alojen. Conozca sobre algún lugar seguro a donde pueda llevar a sus mascotas desde antes que ocurran las emergencias y desastres.
- Desarrolle un sistema de amigos. Planifique con vecinos, amigos o familiares para asegurarse de que alguien esté disponible para cuidar o evacuar a sus mascotas en caso de que usted no pueda hacerlo.
- Tenga copias del historial de vacunas de su mascota y asegúrese de colocar un microchip en su mascota. Mantenga su dirección y número telefónico actualizado e incluya la información de algún contacto que viva afuera de su área en caso de emergencia.
- Tenga la información de contacto de su oficina local para el manejo de emergencias, alergias de mascotas o de control de animales para poderse comunicar en caso de que se separe de su mascota.

Prepare un kit para sus animales

Así como piensa en el kit de suministros de emergencia para su familia, es importante pensar en las cosas básicas que su mascota necesita para sobrevivir.

Revise sus kits regularmente para asegurarse de que sus contenidos estén en buenas condiciones.

EN ESTA LISTA ENCONTRARÁ ALGUNOS ARTÍCULOS QUE DEBERÍA INCLUIR EN EL KIT DE EMERGENCIA DE SU MASCOTA

Listo.

Prepare Pets for Disasters Spanish

Stanislaus County

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Office of Emergency Services



Appendix H- Training and Exercise Plan

Objective

The objective of this Training and Exercise Plan is to ensure that all personnel involved in the implementation of the West Stanislaus County Evacuation Plan are adequately trained, prepared, and proficient in their roles. Regular exercises will also help validate and improve the effectiveness of the plan. This training plan consists of the following training components: Seminar, Tabletop, Functional, and Full-Scale Exercises.

Seminar

The purpose of a Seminar is to introduce a new plan to the groups involved in implementing it. Additionally for this evacuation plan, a Seminar should be conducted with the impacted residents in order to familiarize them with the contents of the plan and the processes used to facilitate an evacuation. Seminars may be held either in-person or online and will include topics as appropriate for each audience (responders or residents).

Some of the topics presented at a Seminar can include such things as:

- An overview of the Stanislaus County Wildfire Evacuation Plan
- Roles and responsibilities of personnel during evacuation procedures
- Explanation of routes
- Familiarization with communication systems used during evacuations
- Review of the chain of command and reporting procedures
- Step-by-step walk through of evacuation procedures

Tabletop Exercise

A tabletop exercise (TTX) is a discussion-based simulation used to test and evaluate emergency plans, policies, and procedures. During a TTX, participants, typically key personnel, and decision-makers, gather around a table to discuss their roles and responses to a hypothetical emergency scenario. This exercise is designed to identify strengths and weaknesses in the plan being exercised, improve coordination and communication, and enhance overall preparedness without the need for physical deployment or real-time action.

Some of the actions that may be tested during a tabletop exercise include:

- Coordination with law enforcement, fire departments, and other agencies
- Evaluation of decision-making processes and coordination among agencies
- Procedures for handling pets and livestock during an evacuation
- Implementing and using ICS during an evacuation
- Assisting vulnerable populations (elderly, disabled, non-English speakers, etc.)

Functional Exercise

A functional exercise (FE) is a type of emergency response drill that tests the coordination, command, and control functions of an organization in a simulated, real-time environment. Unlike tabletop exercises which are discussion based, functional exercises involve the simulated movement of personnel and resources. Participants, including key personnel and decision-makers, respond to a scripted scenario that evolves over the course of the exercise, making real-time decisions on coordination and resource management.



The goal is to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan, identify gaps, and improve operational readiness through realistic, hands-on practice. While a TTX generally lasts from two to three hours, an FE is usually conducted over the course of four to eight hours.

Some of the topics tested in a FE may include:

- Simulated deployment of personnel and resources
- Familiarization with evacuation resources (vehicles, supplies, etc.).
- Testing communication systems and response times
- Prioritizing and coordinating resources for multiple incident scenes
- Managing logistical support processes for resources being ordered from multiple points
- Organizing a system to track financial processes to pay for the incident costs and simultaneously prepare for the community recovery process once the incident is resolved
- Coordination with local businesses, organizations, and volunteers for support

Full-Scale Exercise

A full-scale exercise (FSE) is an extensive and realistic emergency response drill that involves deploying personnel and resources in a live, simulated scenario. It is designed to evaluate the overall effectiveness of an emergency plan, procedures, and coordination among multiple agencies and stakeholders.

Participants, including first responders, support staff, and volunteers, physically perform their roles in a realistic setting, often involving emergency vehicles, equipment, and communication systems. The goal is to test and improve operational readiness, identify strengths and weaknesses, and enhance interagency collaboration and response capabilities. A FSE may last from one day to multiple days utilizing 24-hour operations.

Drills during a full-scale exercise can include:

- Alerting and warning procedures and methods
- The use of radios, phones, and other communication devices
- The orderly evacuation of residents and animals
- Transporting medically fragile individuals
- Setting-up shelter locations
- The integration of multiple agencies and evaluation of overall response effectiveness
- Physical deployment of resources
- Care and feeding of responders in the field and EOC

Exercise Schedule

Seminar for Responding Agencies

- Date: before June 30, 2025
- Objective: To provide an overview of the West Stanislaus County Evacuation Plan, familiarize participants with procedures, roles, and responsibilities, and address any questions or concerns.
- Participants: All relevant personnel, including emergency management staff, law enforcement, fire departments, and community leaders.
- Delivery Method: This is an in-person meeting



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

Seminar for the Residents of Diablo Grande and Del Puerto Canyon

- Date: before September 30, 2025, then occurring biennially after that (every other year)
- Objective: To provide an overview of the West Stanislaus County Evacuation Plan, familiarize residents with notification procedures and methods including the definition of Evacuation Warning vs. Evacuation Order, evacuation routes, re-entry and re-population procedures, process to enroll in emergency notifications, personal preparedness, and address any questions or concerns.
- Participants: All residents of Diablo Grande and Del Puerto Canyon, Stanislaus County OES staff, law enforcement, fire departments, and community leaders.
- Delivery Method: This may be an in-person meeting, a virtual meeting or, a combination of both

Tabletop Exercise

- Date: before June 30, 2026, and annually after that
- Objective: To discuss and evaluate the wildfire evacuation plan through a hypothetical scenario, identifying strengths and areas for improvement.
- Participants: Key personnel and decision-makers from emergency management, law enforcement, fire departments, public health, and community organizations and leaders.
- Delivery Method: This is an in-person exercise

Functional Exercise

- Date: before December 31, 2027, and every four years after that
- Objective: To test coordination, command, and control functions in a simulated, real-time wildfire scenario, focusing on decision-making and resource management.
- Participants: Key personnel involved in emergency operations, including command staff, dispatchers, and field units from multiple agencies.
- Delivery Method: This is an in-person exercise

Full-Scale Exercise

- Date: before December 31, 2030, and every five years after that
- Objective: To conduct a comprehensive, realistic drill involving the actual deployment of personnel and resources in response to a simulated wildfire evacuation, testing the full implementation of the evacuation plan.
- Participants: All relevant emergency response and support agencies, including law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical services, public health, public works, and community volunteers.
- Delivery Method: This is an in-person exercise

Note: Specific dates and detailed plans for each exercise should be developed in coordination with all participating agencies and stakeholders and included in the Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP). Tabletop exercises should be conducted bi-annually to review and discuss procedures.



West Stanislaus Evacuation Plan

November 1, 2024

After Action Reports

After each exercise or activation of the plan, conduct debriefings to review strengths and areas for improvement. Update the plan based on lessons learned and the feedback received. Document exercises and training attendance for compliance and future reference.



Appendix I- Evacuation Route Signage

Evacuation route signage is crucial for guiding residents to safety during emergencies.

These signs are designed to be highly visible and easy to understand and include reflective materials for visibility in low light, standardized symbols, and bold lettering. Examples include "Evacuation Route" signs with directional arrows, "Detour" signs to indicate alternative routes, and TEP signs marking safe gathering locations.

Permanent Signs

Stanislaus County provides guidance for the installation of permanent evacuation route signs through its Office of Emergency Services. The county emphasizes the importance of clear and visible signage to ensure efficient evacuation during emergencies such as floods or wildfires. The guidelines for evacuation route signage in Stanislaus County include ensuring that signs are placed at strategic locations along designated evacuation routes. These signs should be consistent with state and federal standards to ensure uniformity and easy recognition. The signs must be reflective and visible in low-light conditions to guide residents effectively during an evacuation.

The standard for permanent evacuation signs set by the County Public Works Association (CPWA) emphasizes several key criteria including visibility and legibility, durability, consistency in design, color and symbols, proper placement, and regular maintenance. These standards are similar to those provided by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) which provides comprehensive guidelines for the installation of traffic control devices, including permanent evacuation signs.

Key points regarding evacuation route signs from the MUTCD are as follows:

- **Design and Color:** Evacuation route signs should conform to the standard sign design and colors specified in the MUTCD. Evacuation route signs must have a white legend and arrow on a blue circular background. The sign must be fully retroreflective.
- **Visibility and Legibility:** The MUTCD emphasizes that signs should be highly visible and legible, both during the day and at night. This often involves the use of retroreflective materials or illumination.
- **Placement:** Signs should be placed at strategic locations to guide evacuees effectively. This includes:
 - At the beginning of an evacuation route.
 - At all key decision points along the route.
 - At intervals along the route to reassure evacuees they are on the correct path.
 - At the end of the evacuation route or where it connects to a safer area.
- **Consistency:** In the design and placement of evacuation route signs across different jurisdictions is crucial for ensuring that drivers and pedestrians recognize and understand the signs quickly.
- **Maintenance:** Regular inspection and maintenance are necessary to ensure that signs remain visible, legible, and in good condition. This includes cleaning, repairing, or replacing signs as needed.



Chapter 2I of the MUTCD provides detailed guidelines for installing permanent evacuation route signs:

- Placement:
 - Urban Areas: Mounted on the right side, at least seven feet above the curb.
 - Rural Areas: Mounted on the right side, between 6 to 10 feet from the roadway edge and at least seven feet above the pavement.
 - Signs should be installed 150 to 300 feet before and at any turn on the route, as well as at intervals for confirmation.
- Conflict Avoidance: Evacuation route signs must not conflict with other signs, with regulatory signs taking precedence in case of a conflict.
- Coordination: Placement should be coordinated with local authorities to ensure route continuity and effective emergency management.

For comprehensive details, refer to the MUTCD guidelines. An official GIS map of the sign placement locations is available at this address: <https://gis.stancounty.com/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=2e255dfc2728459f827cf25b8d5accbf>.

Spacing for Permanent Signs

The recommended distance between roadside wildfire evacuation route signs varies based on the area and road conditions, but general guidelines suggest the following:

- Urban Areas: Every 1/4 to 1/2 mile to ensure visibility amid denser infrastructure and frequent intersections.
- Rural Areas: Every 1 to 2 miles where roads are longer and more isolated.
- Critical Locations: Additional signs at key points such as intersections, turns, and decision points to provide clear guidance.

These intervals help ensure that evacuees can follow the route smoothly without missing important directions, thereby enhancing safety and efficiency during an emergency evacuation.

Evacuation Route

Evacuation route signs are readily available from manufacturers specializing in roadside signs. These signs typically come in sizes of 12, 18, 24, and 30 inches and can be made from aluminum or vinyl substrates. While some examples are shown below, the final design will depend on the selected vendor. Most roadside sign vendors also offer custom signs.

Figure 10-Wildfire Evacuation Signage





Assembly Points

Similar to evacuation route signs, assembly point signage is available from various manufacturers. These signs are usually rectangular and come in sizes such as 14x10, 18x12, or 24x18 inches. An example is shown below.

Figure 11- Evacuation Assembly Point Signage



Temporary Signs

Temporary "roll-up" roadside evacuation route signage is designed for quick deployment during emergencies. Made from durable, flexible materials, these signs can be easily transported and set up by public works personnel or emergency responders. They typically feature bright colors and reflective surfaces to ensure high visibility in various conditions. "Roll-up" signs are used to provide clear, temporary guidance on evacuation routes, especially in situations where permanent signage is insufficient or unavailable. They are particularly useful in rapidly changing scenarios, such as wildfires, where evacuation routes may need to be adjusted in real-time to ensure the safety of evacuees.

These signs often have re-positionable directional arrows secured to the sign with hook and loop (Velcro) straps. Some examples are shown here:



Stanislaus County

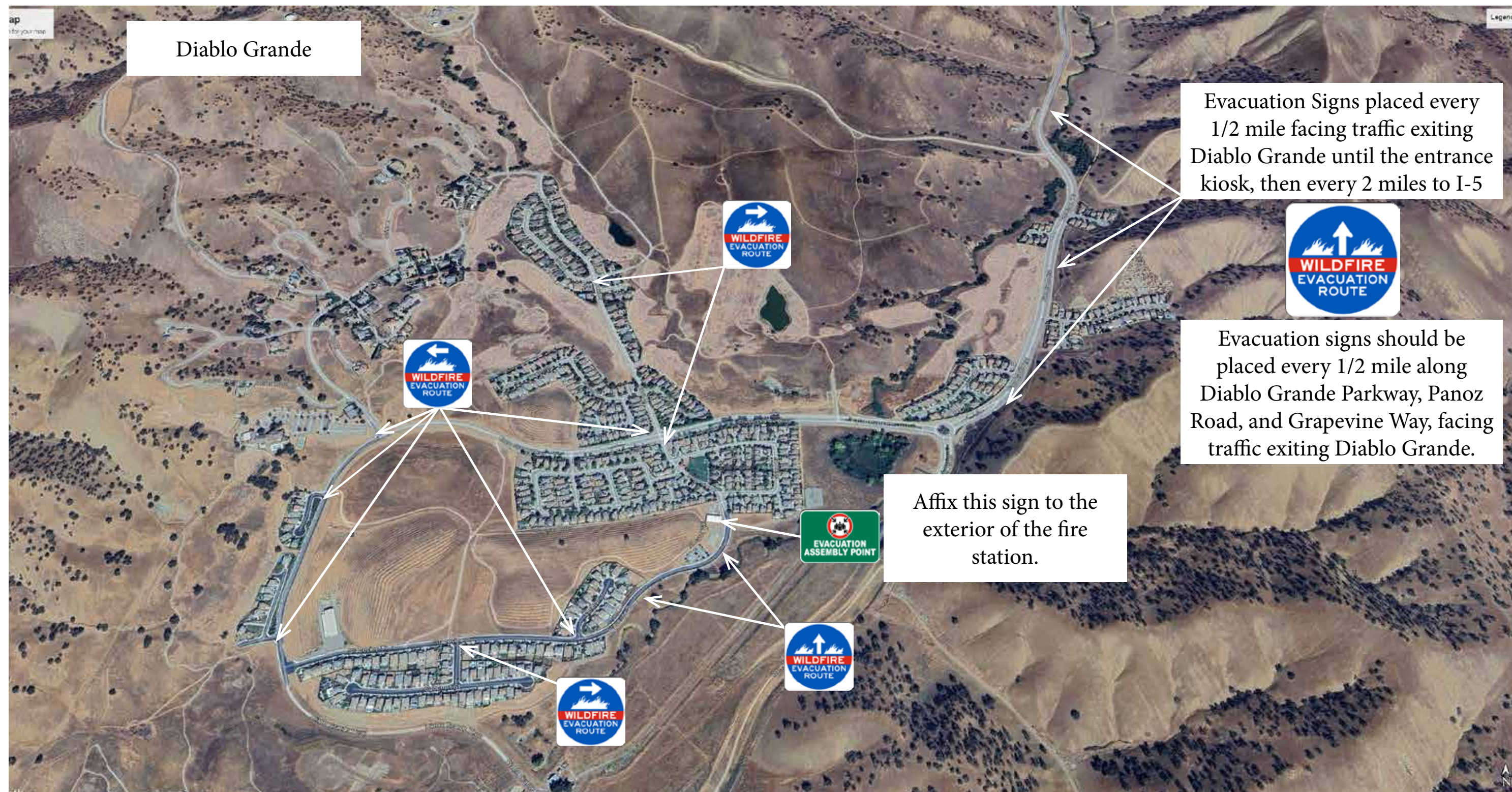
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Office of Emergency Services



Appendix J- Signage Maps

The maps on the following pages provide an overview of the placement of permanent evacuation route and assembly area markers designed to assist in an evacuation. These maps are valuable tools for public works and other stakeholders, illustrating the strategic placement of these signs to assist in a safe and orderly evacuation during a wildfire emergency. An official GIS map of the sign placement locations is available at this address: <https://gis.stancounty.com/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=2e255dfc2728459f827cf25b8d5accbf>.



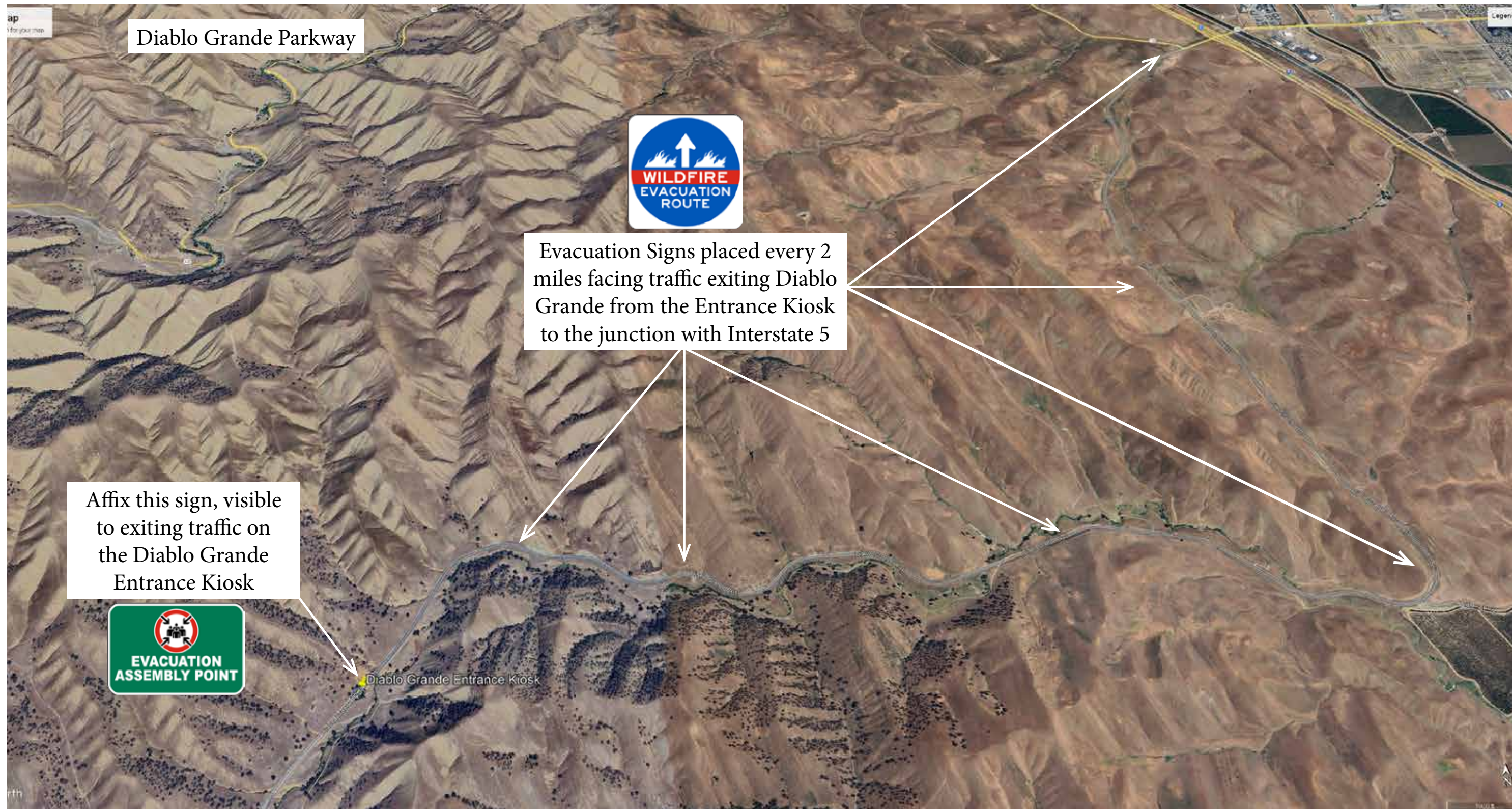
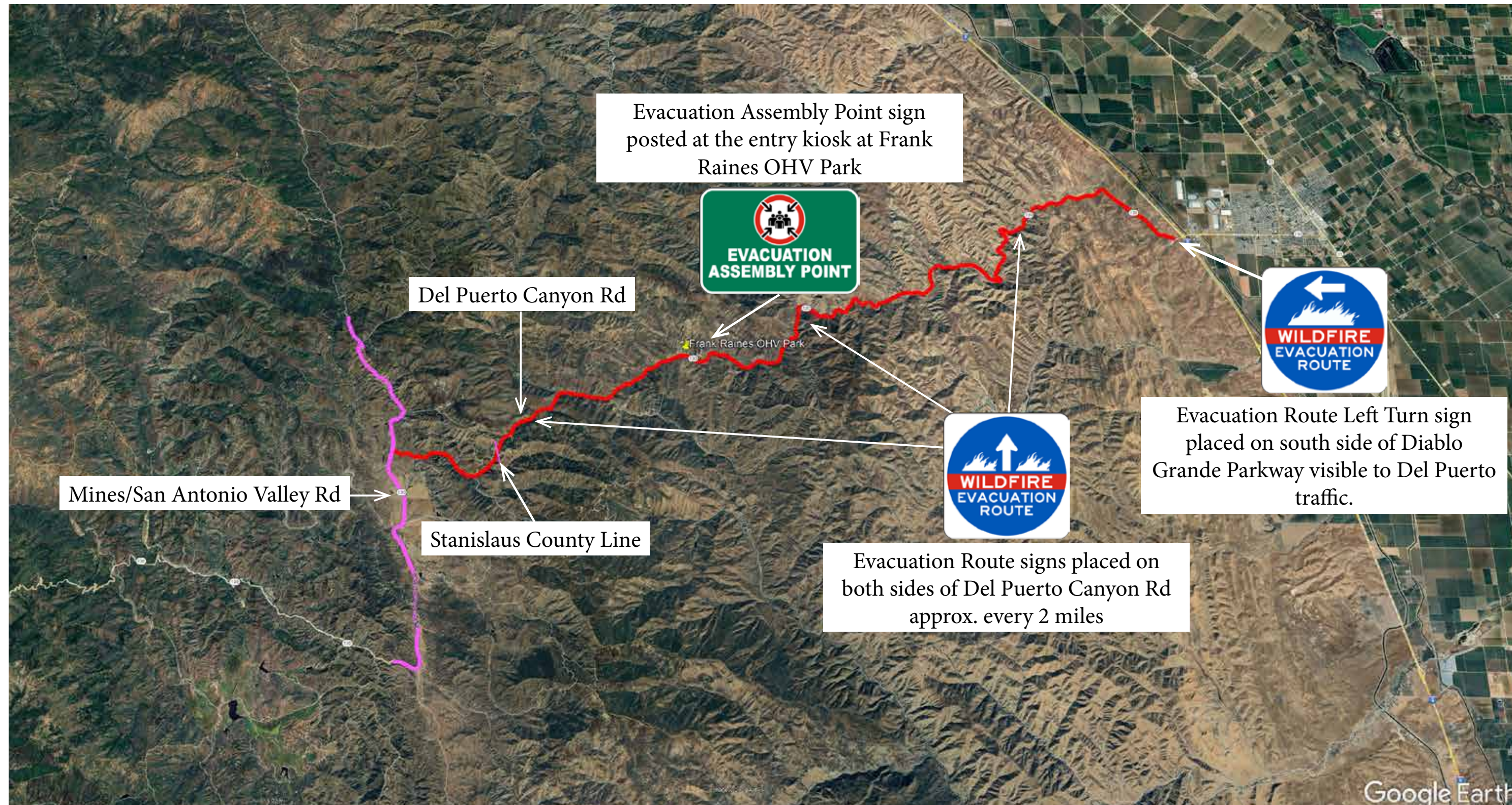


Figure 12- Diablo Grande Evacuation Route Signage Map

Figure 13- Diablo Grande Parkway Evacuation Route Signage Map



Figure 14-Del Puerto Canyon Evacuation Route Signage Map



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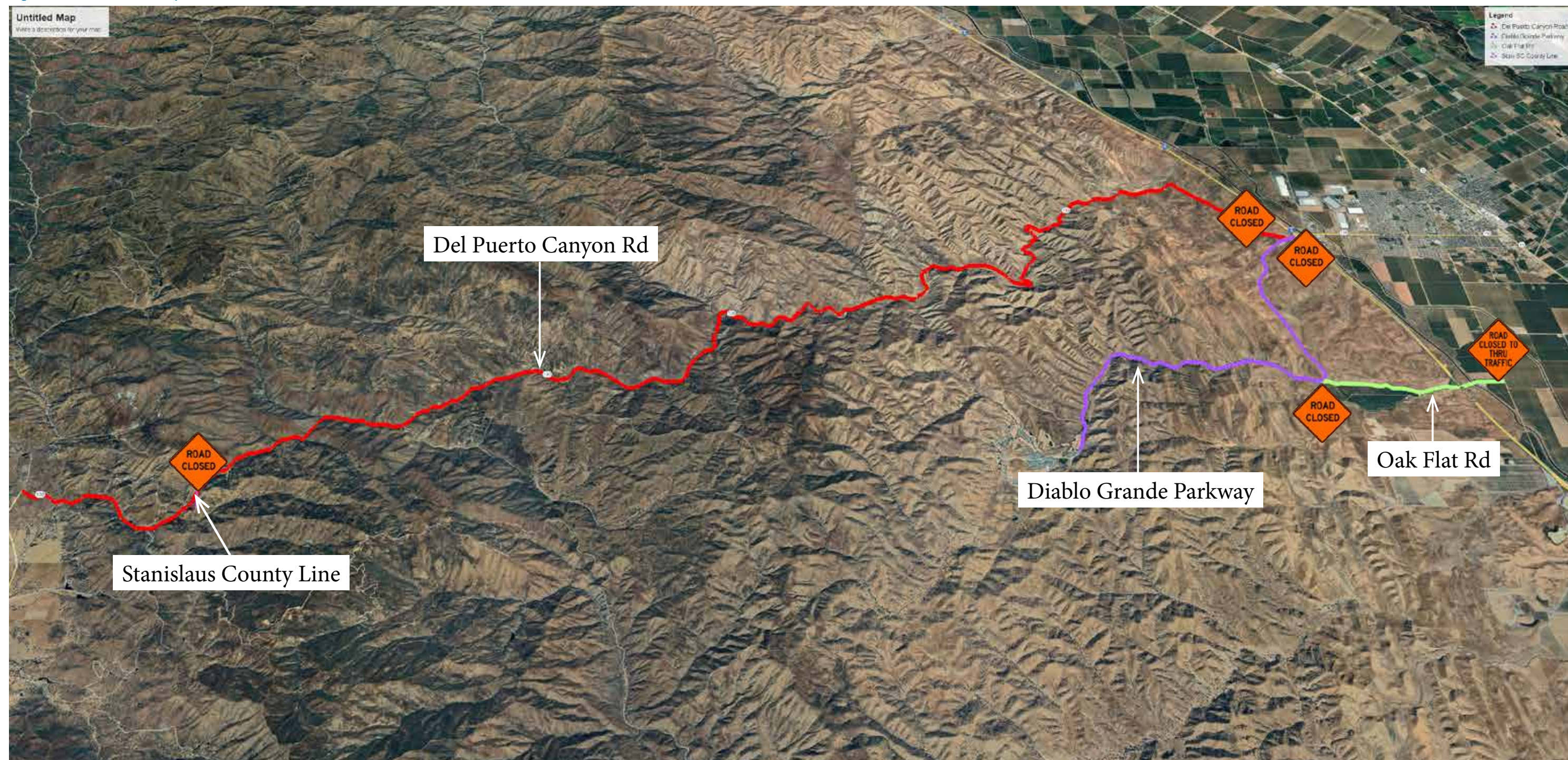


Appendix K- Road Closure Points

Depending on the fire's location, projected path, and ground conditions, several roads in the project area may need to be temporarily closed to all traffic except evacuees. For example, if Del Puerto Canyon Road requires closure, checkpoints should be set up at both ends: at the Stanislaus County Line on the west and at its junction with Diablo Grande Parkway on the east. If only Diablo Grande Parkway needs to be closed, a hard closure should be placed at its junction with Del Puerto Canyon Road, allowing traffic on Del Puerto Canyon Road but not on Diablo Grande Parkway.

For Oak Flat Road, a hard closure should be established at its intersection with Diablo Grande Parkway, and a soft closure at its intersection with Sperry Road. This will permit residents to access their properties while restricting access to Diablo Grande Parkway. If needed, a hard closure can also be set up at the Oak Flat Road and Sperry Road intersection.

Figure 15-Road Closure Map



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Appendix L- Potential Alternate Evacuation Routes

Given the terrain and remote location of the Project Area, viable alternatives for routing evacuees during an emergency are limited. However, there are some potential routes that could be developed if the necessary agreements, permits, and funding are secured. These routes are discussed as independent concepts, each with the potential for development as opportunities arise. As of the publication of this plan, no agreements with landowners or funding sources to construct the necessary infrastructure for these emergency evacuation routes have been secured. An official GIS map of the potential alternate routes is available at this address: <https://gis.stancounty.com/portal/apps/experiencebuilder/experience/?id=2e255dfc2728459f827cf25b8d5accbf>.

Copper Mountain Route

If developed, this 3.6-mile road would connect the community of Diablo Grande to Del Puerto Canyon Road, providing Diablo Grande with an evacuation route northward to Del Puerto Canyon. From there, travelers could head either west or east on Del Puerto Canyon Road, depending on conditions. This route would also offer residents in the Del Puerto Canyon area a southern connection to Diablo Grande Parkway, leading to Interstate 5 and the city of Patterson. Access to this potential route from Diablo Grande would be via Panoz Court, where there is an existing gravel access road, ending at Del Puerto Canyon Road. The route would cross private property, so agreements, including access easements, would need to be negotiated with parcel owners before construction. Starting at Panoz Court, the elevation of this route is approximately 1,041 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). It peaks at 1,392 feet AMSL before descending to about 667 feet AMSL where it connects with Del Puerto Canyon Road. A map of the potential route and an elevation profile is shown below.

Figure 16-Copper Mountain Route

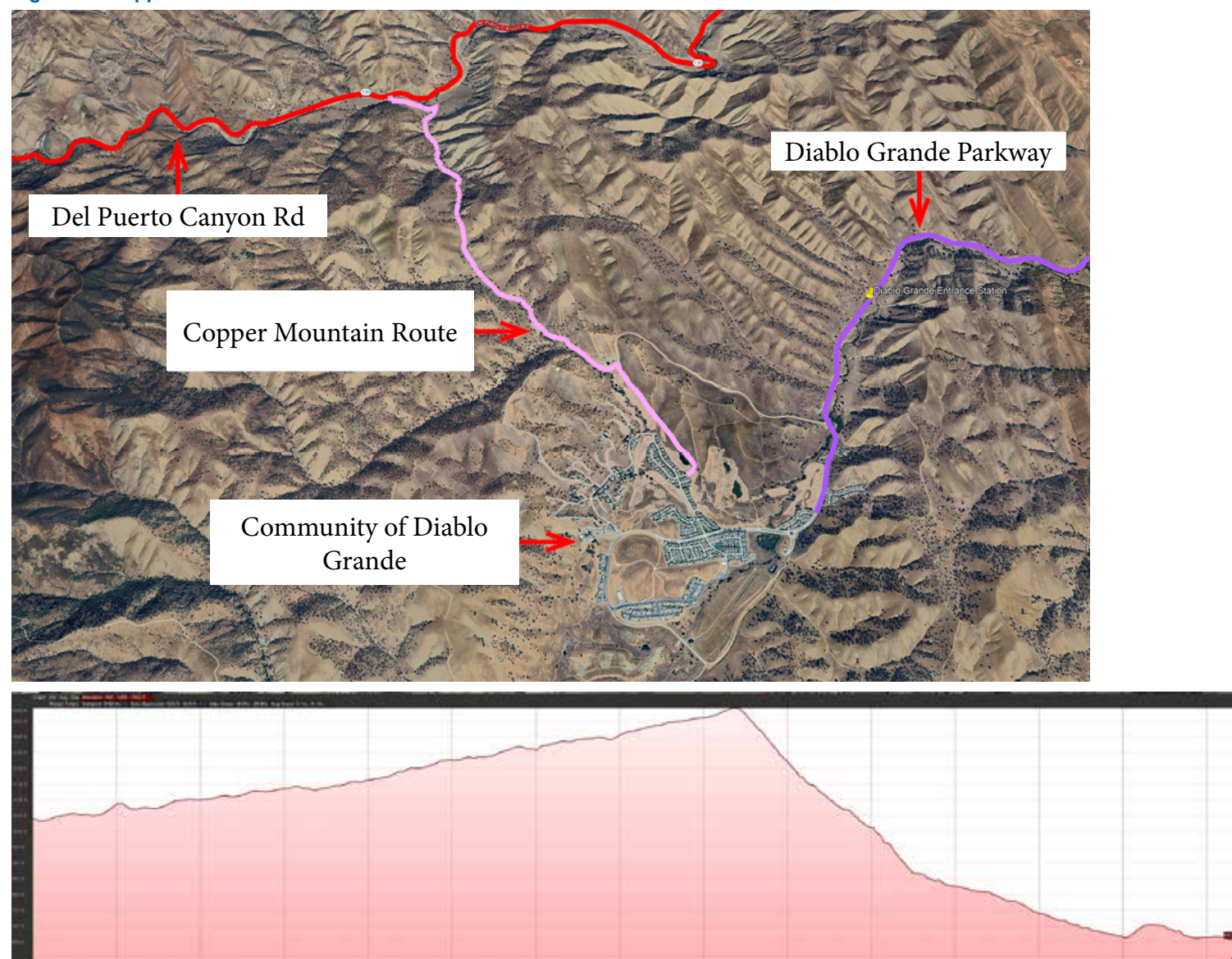




Figure 17-Copper Mountain Route Elevation Profile

Mt. Oso Route

Utilizing the existing Mt. Oso Rd, this 10.5-mile route provides access for Del Puerto Canyon residents to evacuate northward, eventually connect with Ingram Creek Rd and Interstate 5. This single lane road is partially paved, eventually becoming a gravel road until it connects with Ingram Creek Rd near the interchange with I-5. Improvements to the existing roadway and gravel portions would need to be made and any agreements with impacted landowners negotiated prior to construction.

Beginning at its intersection with Del Puerto Canyon Rd, Mt. Oso Rd sits at elevation 630 ft AMSL, climbing to a peak of 1,438 ft AMSL before eventually descending to 265 ft AMSL at Ingram Creek Rd and Interstate 5.

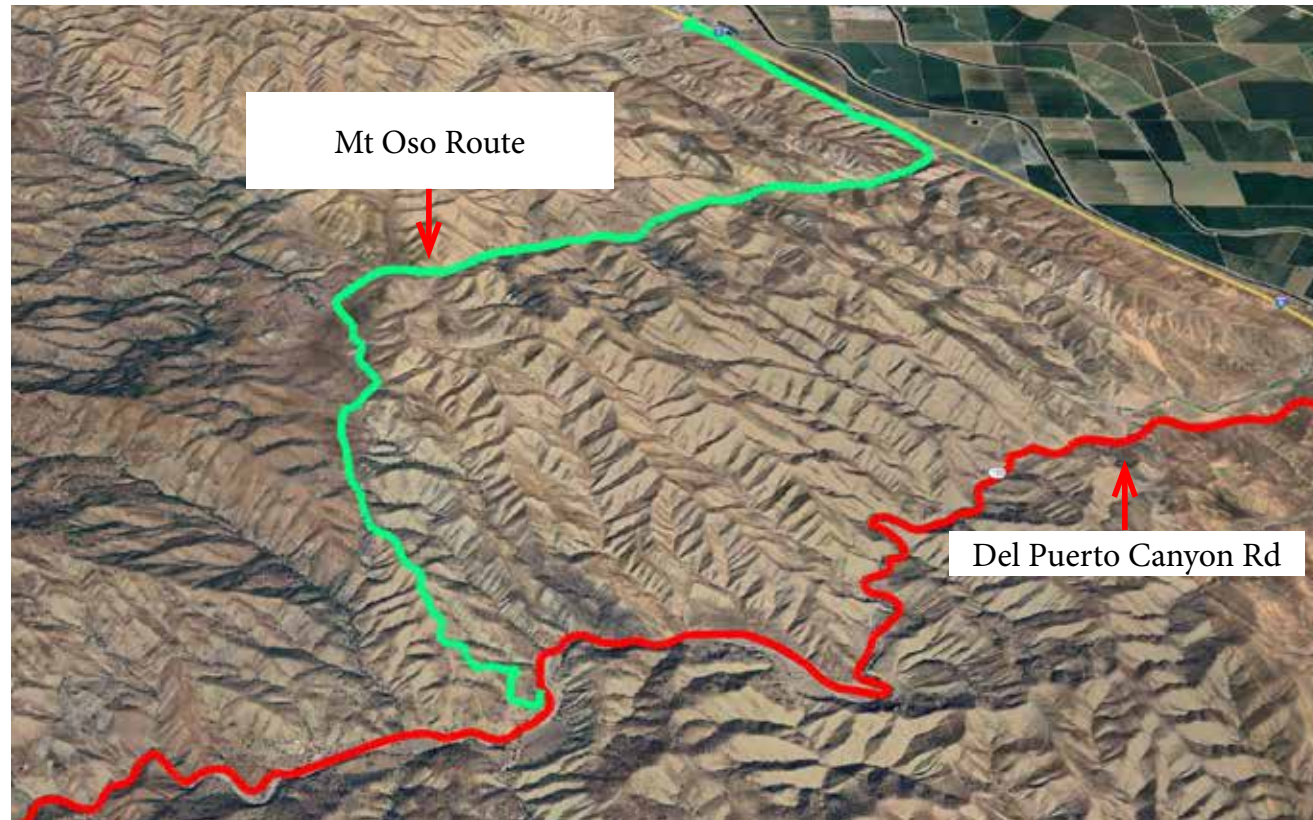


Figure 18- Mt. Oso Route



Figure 19-Mt. Oso Route Elevation Profile



Orestimba Route

The Orestimba Route utilizes the existing Oak Flat Rd beginning in Diablo Grande, traveling nearly 22 miles until connecting with Bell Rd and Stuhr Rd, providing access to Interstate 5. This route would provide an evacuation route south and east for residents of Diablo Grande.

Rising sharply from elevation 1041 ft. AMSL and peaking at 1742 ft. AMSL, it descends to elevation 193 ft. AMSL at Interstate 5. Due to these elevation changes, it is likely that substantial earthwork and multiple switchbacks would be required in order to make this a viable route.

Figure 20-Orestimba Route



Figure 21-Orestimba Route Elevation Profile





Oak Flat Route

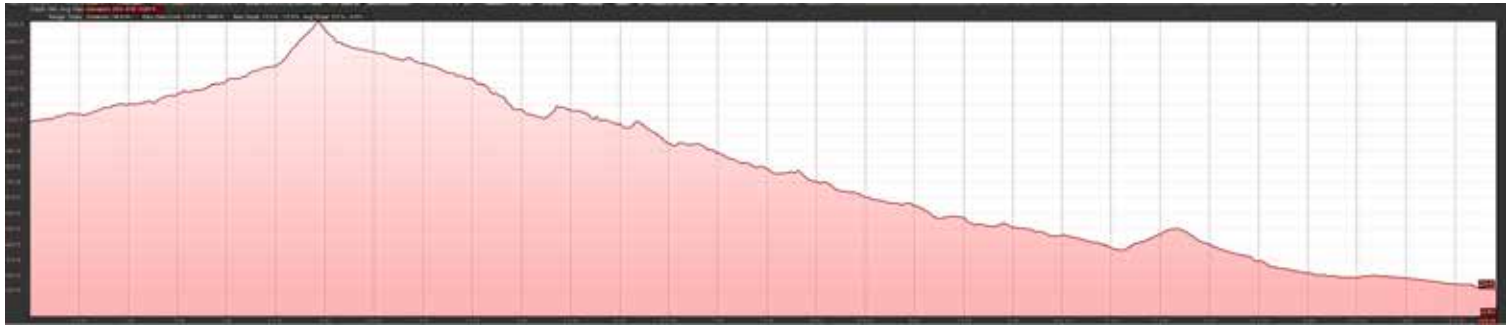
Beginning in Diablo Grande, Oak Flat Road travels for approximately fifteen miles, connecting with Fink Rd at Interstate 5. As with the Orestimba Route, Oak Flat Rd provides a southerly escape route for Diablo Grande and surrounding areas.

Beginning at 1042 ft. AMSL, it rises sharply to 1522 ft, AMSL and descending to approximately 234 ft. AMSL at Fink Rd and Interstate 5. As with the Orestimba Route, it most likely would require substantial earthwork and multiple switchbacks in order make it a viable evacuation route.

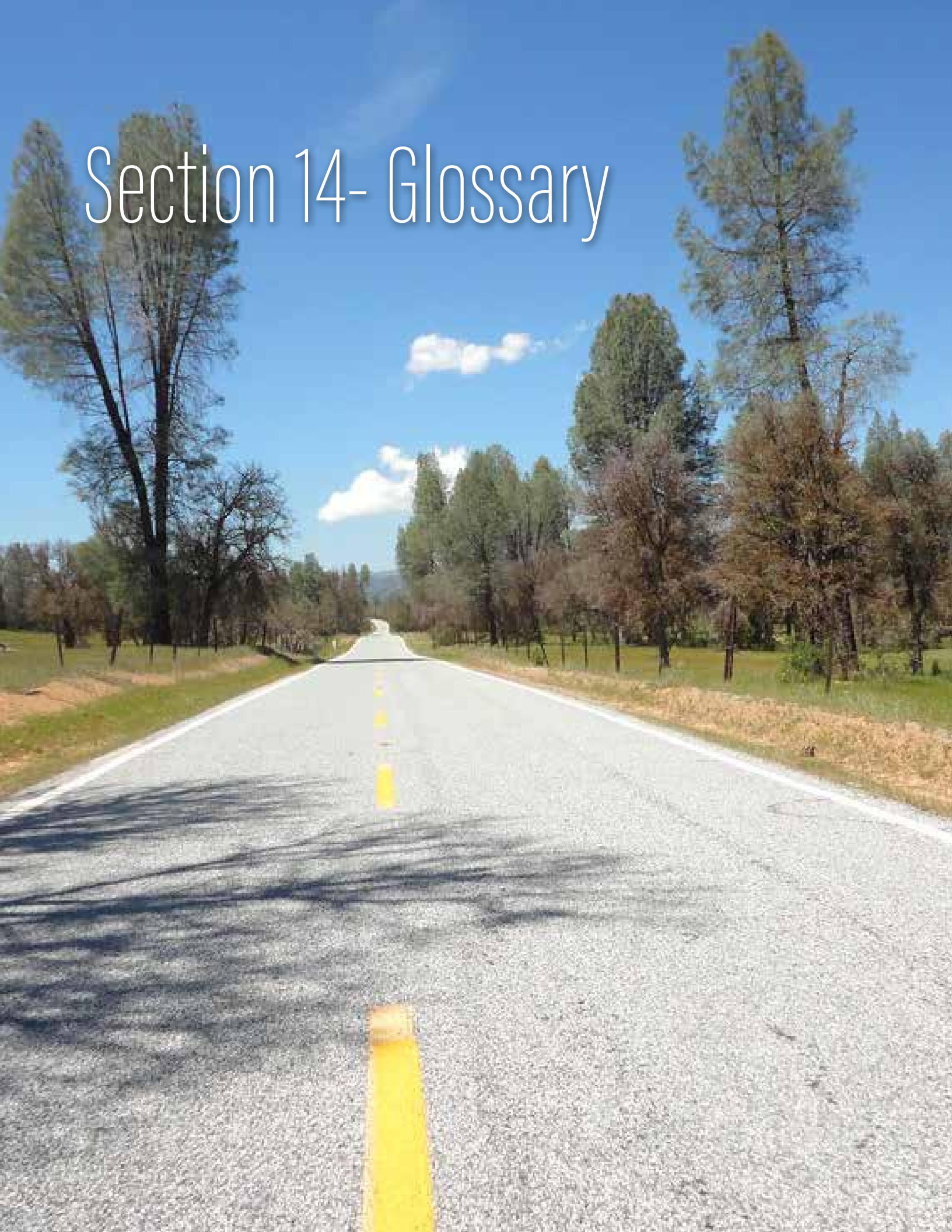
Figure 22- Oak Flat Route



Figure 23-Oak Flat Route Elevation Profile



Section 14- Glossary



Stanislaus County

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Office of Emergency Services



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Term or Acronym	Definition
211 Center	Community / Public Information and Services Telephone Answering Point
800 MHz	An 800 megahertz (MHz) radio system is a communication network used primarily by public safety agencies for reliable and interoperable communication. Operating within the 800 MHz frequency band, these systems provide clear and secure voice communication over large areas, making them ideal for coordinating emergency response across multiple agencies.
A	
AAC	After Action Conference
AAR	After-Action Report
AAR/IP	After-Action Report and Improvement Plan (see After Action Report)
AB-1550	California Assembly Bill 1550 (AB 1550), passed in 2016, builds on SB 535 by increasing the investment requirements for disadvantaged communities. It mandates that at least 25% of cap-and-trade funds benefit disadvantaged communities, with an additional 10% benefiting low-income communities and households. This bill strengthens efforts to promote equity in California's climate programs.
Activate	At a minimum, a designated official of the emergency response agency that implements SEMS as appropriate to the scope of the emergency and the agency's role in response to the emergency.
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act—The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a U.S. law enacted in 1990 that prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in all areas of public life, including employment, education, transportation, and public accommodations, ensuring equal rights and access.
AFN	Access and Functional Needs - The term "Access and Functional Needs" (AFN) refers to individuals who may have additional needs before, during, and after an emergency. These needs are categorized based on factors that could limit their ability to access resources, receive timely information, or take necessary actions during a disaster. Access and Functional Needs often include, but are not limited to, the following groups: individuals with physical disabilities, cognitive and intellectual disabilities, limited English proficiency, older adults, children, those with chronic health conditions, transportation disadvantaged, and low-income populations.
After Action Report	A report covering response actions, application of SEMS, modifications to plans and procedures, training needs, and recovery activities. After action reports are required under SEMS after any emergency which requires a declaration of an emergency. Reports are required within 90 days.
Agency	An agency is a division of government with a specific function, or a non-governmental organization such as a private contractor, business, or public/private non-profit entity that offers a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident mitigation) or assisting and cooperating agencies providing resources, personnel, or technical assistance. (See Assisting Agency, Cooperating Agency, and Multi-Agency Coordination.)



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Agency Representative	An individual assigned to an incident or to an EOC / DOC from an assisting or cooperating agency that has been delegated authority to make decisions on matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident or at the EOC / DOC. Agency Representatives report to the Liaison Officer at the incident, or the Liaison Coordinator at SEMS EOC / DOC levels.
ALS	Advanced Life Support
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level - Above Mean Sea Level is a measurement of elevation or altitude that indicates how high a point is relative to the average sea level. It is commonly used in mapping, aviation, and geographic assessments.
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
Assisting Agency	An agency directly contributing tactical or service resources to another agency.
B	
Base	The location at an incident at which primary logistical functions for an incident are coordinated and administered. There is only one Base per incident. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term "Base.") The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the Base.
BHRS	Behavioral Health and Recovery Services - BHRS in Stanislaus County provides mental health services, substance use treatment, and support programs for individuals and families. BHRS focuses on promoting recovery, wellness, and resilience in the community.
BLS	Basic Life Support
Branch	The organizational level at the SEMS Field Level having functional or geographic responsibility for major parts of incident operations. The Branch level is organizationally between Section and Division/Group in the Operations Section, and between Section and Units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified using Roman Numerals or by functional names (e.g., medical, security, etc.). Branches are also used in the same sequence at the SEMS EOC / DOC levels.
Branch Director	The ICS title for individuals responsible for supervision of a Branch at the Field Level. At SEMS EOC / DOC levels, the title Branch Coordinator is preferred.
C	
Cal EOC	Serves as the central hub for coordinating the state's overall response to a disaster. It ensures that all relevant agencies and stakeholders are working together efficiently and effectively.
Cal OES	California Office of Emergency Services
CalFire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CalOSHA	California Occupational Health and Safety Administration
CDAA	California Disaster Assistance Act
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture



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Term or Acronym	Definition
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CGC	California Government Code
Chain of Command	A series of management positions in order of authority.
Check-in	The process whereby resources first report to an incident or into an EOC / DOC. Check-in location(s) at the SEMS Field Level include Incident Command Post (Resources Unit), Incident Base, Camps, Staging Areas, Helibases, Helispots, and Division Supervisors (for direct line assignments).
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management - a process for evaluating and offering assistance related to stress management for staff and first responders working on an incident either on-scene or in the EOC or other facility.
Command	The act of directing, or controlling resources at an incident by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. (May also refer to the Incident Commander.)
Command Staff	The Command Staff at the SEMS Field Level consists of the Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. They report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed. These functions may also be found at the EOC / DOC levels in SEMS. At the EOC / DOC, they would report to the EOC / DOC Director but may be designated as Coordinators. At EOCs / DOCs, the functions may also be established as Sections, or Branches to accommodate subsequent expansion.
Communications Unit	An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC / DOC. A Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to provide a major part of an Incident Communications Center.
Community Based Organizations	A local organization (which may or may not be an affiliate of a national organization) with a primary mission to provide services to specific groups of people. Examples include Food Banks, Centers for Independent Living, Immigration Assistance Programs, Easter Seals, Neighborhood Clinics, and Family Centers.
Complex	Two or more individual incidents located in the same general area, which are assigned to a single Incident Commander or to a Unified Command.
Cooperating Agency	An agency supplying assistance other than direct tactical or support functions or resources to the incident control effort (e.g., American Red Cross, Telephone Company, etc.)
Coordination	The process of systematically analyzing a situation, developing relevant information, and informing appropriate command authority of viable alternatives for selection of the most effective combination of available resources to meet specific objectives.
CPG 101	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (Version 3.0) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 provides guidance from FEMA on the fundamentals of planning and developing emergency operations plans. The guide describes the steps to produce an emergency operation plan, possible plan structures and components of a base plan and its annexes. Other FEMA guides provide detailed information about planning considerations for specific functions, hazards and threats.



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Term or Acronym	Definition
CPG 201	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201 , 3rd Edition - provides guidance for conducting a Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review.
CPWA	The County Public Works Association is a group of professionals focused on the planning, development, and maintenance of public infrastructure within a county. They collaborate on best practices, share resources, and address challenges related to roads, bridges, water systems, and other critical public services.
Critical Infrastructure	Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the community that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, local economic security, local public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.
CSA	Community Services Agency - The Community Services Agency (CSA) in Stanislaus County provides social services and support programs for individuals and families, including welfare assistance, child protective services, and programs for seniors and adults. The agency focuses on promoting safety, self-sufficiency, and well-being in the community.
CSWC	California State Warning Center
D	
DAR	Disaster Alert Roster - In Stanislaus County, the DAR is a comprehensive list of key contacts needed during a disaster or emergency.
Delegation of Authority	A statement provided to the Incident Commander by the Agency Executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility. The Delegation of Authority can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints and other considerations or guidelines as needed. Many agencies require written Delegation of Authority to be given to Incident Commanders prior to their assuming command on large incidents.
Deputy Incident Commander (Deputy Section Chief or Deputy Branch Director)	A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a Deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies may also be found as necessary at all SEMS EOC / DOC levels.
DER	Department of Environmental Services
Disaster	A sudden and extraordinary misfortune; a calamity which threatens or causes extraordinary loss of life or property.
Disaster Council	The Local County Disaster Council consists of policy-level representatives from each city and the county. Their duties include overseeing the preparedness activities of the various county departments and other jurisdictions in the Local County Operational Area and administering a disaster service worker volunteer program.
Disaster Service Worker (DSW) Volunteer	A disaster service worker volunteer is any person registered with an accredited Disaster Council for the purpose of engaging in disaster service without pay or other consideration. "Disaster Service Worker" includes public employees performing disaster work that is outside the course and scope of their regular employment without pay.



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Term or Acronym	Definition
District Operations Center (DOC)	A facility used by a distinct discipline, such as flood operations, fire, medical, hazardous material, or a unit, such as Department of Public Works, Department of Health, or a Utility/Water District. District Operations Centers may be used at all SEMS levels above the field response level depending upon the needs of the emergency.
Division	Divisions are used to divide an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are identified by alphabetic characters for horizontal applications and, often, by numbers when used in buildings. Divisions are also used at SEMS EOC / DOC levels and are found organizationally between Branches and Units.
Division or Group Supervisor	The position title for individuals responsible for command of a Division or Group at an Incident. At the EOC / DOC level, the title is Division Coordinator.
DOC	District Operations Center (or ICS – Department Operations Center)
DSW	Disaster Service Worker
E	
EAP	Emergency Action Plan and/or Emergency Operations Center Action Plan
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EAS	The Emergency Alert System is an established system to enable the President, Federal, State, and local jurisdiction authorities to disseminate emergency information via the Commercial Broadcast System (CBS), (composed of amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation (FM), television broadcasters and the cable industry); formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).
EM	Emergency Management
Emergency	A condition of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by such conditions as earthquake, volcanic activity, air pollution, fire, flood, hazardous material incident, storm, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, prolonged heat wave, plant or animal infestations or disease, epidemic or pandemic.
Emergency Management	The discipline and the profession of applying science, technology, planning and management to deal with extreme events that can injure or kill large numbers of people, do extensive damage to property, and disrupt community life. As a process, it involves preparing, mitigating, responding and recovery from an emergency. Critical functional components include planning, training, simulating drills (exercises) and coordinating activities.
Emergency Management Director (Emergency Services Director)	The individual within each political subdivision that has overall responsibility for jurisdiction emergency management. For cities and counties, this responsibility is commonly assigned by local ordinance. In Stanislaus County it is the Stanislaus County Director of Emergency Services - Fire Warden.
Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	A location from which centralized emergency management can be performed. EOC facilities are established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency.



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)	Emergency Operations Plan. The EOP is the document that each jurisdiction maintains that describes strategies for managing emergency situations.
Emergency Response Agency	Any organization responding to an emergency, or providing mutual aid support to such an organization, whether in the field, at the scene of an incident, or to an operations center.
Emergency Response Personnel	Personnel involved with an agency's response to an emergency.
Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)	ESFs are annexes specific to the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that provide the grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, and assistance in responding to the emergency needs of communities in all phases of emergency management.
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
ENS	Emergency Notification System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan (See Emergency Operations Plan)
ESA	Emergency Services Act
ESF	See Emergency Support Function
Evacuation	The process of moving persons out of an area affected or potentially affected by a disaster situation.
Evacuation Order	Immediate threat to life. This is a lawful order to leave now. The area is lawfully closed to public access.
Evacuation Warning	Potential threat to life and/or property. Those who require additional time to evacuate, and those with pets and livestock should leave now.
Evacuation Order(s) Lifted	The formal announcement of lifting evacuations in an area currently under evacuation
F	
FE	Functional Exercise
Federal Disaster Area	An area of a state (oftentimes defined by counties) that is declared eligible for disaster relief under the Stafford Act. These declarations are made by the President usually as a result of a request made by the Governor of an affected state.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	An agency created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all Federal activities related to disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. FEMA manages the President's Disaster Relief Fund and coordinates the disaster assistance activities of all Federal agencies in the event of a presidential disaster declaration.
FEMA	See "Federal Emergency Management Agency"
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Finance/ Administration Section	One of the five primary functions found at all SEMS levels, which is responsible for all costs and financial considerations. At the incident and Section can include the Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Compensation/Claims Unit and Cost Unit.
FIREScope	Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies
FMAG	Fire Management Assistance Grant
FOUO	For Official Use Only
FSE	See "Full-Scale Exercise"
Full-Scale Exercise (FSE)	An activity intended to evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner over a substantial period. It involves the testing of a major portion of the emergency plan and organizations in a highly stressful environment, and it includes the mobilization of personnel and resources to demonstrate coordination and response capabilities. The EOC/DOC is activated, and field command posts may be established. An FSE is always formally evaluated.
Function	In ICS, function refers to the five major activities in the ICS, i.e., Command, Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The same five functions are also found at all SEMS EOC / DOC levels. At the EOC / DOC, the term Management replaces Command. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., "the planning function."
Functional Annex	A document that supplements the EOP, which provides further planning information for a specific aspect of emergency management.
Functional Element	Refers to a part of the incident, EOC or DOC organization such as a section, branch, group, or unit.
Functional Exercise	A Functional Exercise is a type of emergency management drill that simulates a real-world scenario to test and evaluate the coordination, communication, and decision-making processes of response teams in a realistic, time-pressured environment.
G	
General Staff	The group of management personnel reporting to the Incident Commander or to the DOC/EOC Director. They may each have a deputy, as needed. At the Field SEMS level, the General Staff consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning/Intelligence Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and the Finance/Admin Section Chief. At the DOC level, the position titles are Section Coordinators.
GIS	Graphical Information System
Group	Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. (See Division) Groups are located between Branches (when activated) and Resources in the Operations Section.
H	
Hard Closure	Closed to all traffic except Fire and Law Enforcement.
HazMat	Hazardous Materials



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Health Services Agency	The Health Services Agency (HSA) in Stanislaus County provides healthcare services, public health programs, and medical assistance to residents. It focuses on promoting health, preventing disease, and ensuring access to care for the community.
Hierarchy of Command	(See Chain of Command)
HSA	See "Health Services Agency"
I	
IAP	See "Incident Action Plan"
IC	See "Incident Commander"
ICP	See "Incident Command Post"
ICS	See "Incident Command System"
ID	Identification
IDE	Initial Damage Assessment
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Teams
IMT	See "Incident Management Team"
Incident	An occurrence or event, either human-caused or by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency response personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life, damage to property, and natural resources.
Incident Action Plan	The plan developed at the field response level, which contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written.
Incident Base	Location at the incident where the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term "Base.") The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the Base. There is only one Base per incident.
Incident Command Post (ICP)	The location at which the primary command functions are executed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities.
Incident Command System (ICS)	The nationally use standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.
Incident Commander	The individual responsible for the command of all functions at the field response level.



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Incident Management Team	A FEMA Incident Management Team (IMT) is a specialized group of trained personnel deployed to manage emergency response operations during significant incidents or disasters. These teams provide command, coordination, and support functions, helping to establish control and execute response strategies according to the Incident Command System (ICS).
Incident Objectives	Statements of guidance and direction necessary for the selection of appropriate strategy(s), and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow for strategic and tactical alternatives.
Individual Assistance	Supplementary Federal assistance available under the Stafford Act to individuals, families and businesses which include disaster housing assistance, unemployment assistance, grants, loans, legal services, crisis counseling, tax relief and other services or relief programs.
Information Officer	A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and the media or with other agencies requiring information directly from the incident. There is only one Information Officer per incident. The Information Officer may have assistants. This position is also referred to as Public Affairs or Public Information Officer in some disciplines.
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
IPP	An Integrated Preparedness Plan outlines a coordinated approach to planning, training, and exercises for improving an organization's overall readiness. It integrates priorities, resources, and strategies across agencies or departments to enhance preparedness and response capabilities.
IT	Information Technology
ITC	Stanislaus County Information Technology Central - responsible for ensuring the Operational Area can receive and transmit priority communications during an emergency including supporting the restoration of the communications infrastructure, facilitating the recovery of systems and applications from cyber-attacks, and coordinating communications and information technology support for the JIC and/or PIO.
J	
JIC	See "Joint Information Center"
JIS	See "Joint Information System"
Joint Information Center (JIC)	A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities when multiple agencies are providing public information. It is the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the JIC.
Joint Information System (JIS)	Integrates incident information and public affairs from multiple agencies into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely and complete information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated inter-agency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies, and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Jurisdiction	The range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority for incident mitigation. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political/geographical (e.g., special district, city, county, state, or federal boundary lines), or functional (e.g., police department, health department, etc.). (See also Multi-jurisdictional Incident.)
K	
L	
LAC	Local Assistance Center - A temporary facility set up after a disaster to provide affected individuals and families with access to essential recovery services, such as financial aid, housing assistance, and mental health support, all in one location.
Landing Zone	(See Helispot)
Leader	The ICS title for an individual responsible for a functional unit, task forces, or teams.
Liaison Officer	A member of the Command Staff at the Field SEMS level responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies. At SEMS EOC/DOC levels, the function may be done by a Coordinator or within a Section or Branch reporting directly to the EOC/DOC Director.
Life-Safety	Refers to the joint consideration of both the life and physical wellbeing of individuals.
Local Government	Means local agencies per Article 3 of the SEMS regulations. The Government Code 8680.2 defines local agencies as any city, city and county, county, school district or special district.
Logistics Section	One of the five primary functions found at all SEMS levels. The Section responsible for providing facilities, services, and materials for the incident or at an EOC / DOC.
LOGS	Logistics Section
M	
MA	Mutual Aid
MAC	Multi Agency Coordination
MACS	Multi Agency Coordination System
Management by Objectives	In SEMS field and EOC / DOC levels, this is a top-down management activity, which involves a three-step process to achieve the desired goal. The steps are establishing the objectives, selection of appropriate strategy(s) to achieve the objectives, and the direction or assignments associated with the selected strategy.
Master Mutual Aid Agreement	An agreement entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivision, municipal corporations, and public agencies of the State of California to assist each other by providing resources during an emergency. Mutual Aid occurs when two or more parties agree to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each other to prevent and combat any type of disaster or emergency.



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Medical Unit	Functional unit within the Service Branch of the Logistics Section at the SEMS Field Level responsible for the development of the Medical Emergency Plan and providing emergency medical treatment to incident personnel.
Message Center	The Message Center is part of the Incident or EOC / DOC Communications Center and is collocated or placed adjacent to it. It receives, records, and routes information to appropriate locations at an incident or within an EOC / DOC.
MH	Medical Health
MHOAC	Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator
MMC	Memorial Medical Center
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement - A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is a formal document between parties that outlines specific terms, roles, and responsibilities for a collaborative effort. Unlike an MOU, an MOA is often more detailed and can be legally binding depending on its language.
Mobilization	The process and procedures used by all organizations federal, state, and local for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.
MOU	"Memorandum of Understanding - A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is a formal agreement between two or more parties outlining the terms and details of a partnership or collaboration. It defines roles, responsibilities, and shared objectives without being legally binding."
Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS)	The combination of personnel, facilities, equipment, procedures, and communications integrated into a common system. When activated, MACS has the responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support in a multi-agency or multi jurisdictional environment. A MAC Group functions within the MACS. MACS organizations are used within the California Fires Services.
Multi-Agency or Inter-Agency Coordination	The participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.
Multijurisdictional Incident	An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that have a statutory responsibility for incident mitigation. In ICS these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.
MUTCD	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices - The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices is a document that sets the national standards for all traffic signs, road markings, and signals in the U.S. It ensures consistency in how traffic control devices are used and displayed, promoting road safety and clear communication for drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists.
Mutual Aid	Voluntary aid and assistance if a disaster should occur, by the interchange of services and facilities, including, but not limited to fire, police, medical and health, communication and transportation services and facilities, to cope with the problems of rescue, relief, evacuation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction which would arise in the event of a disaster. Mutual aid is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation.



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Mutual Aid Agreement	Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel and equipment.
Mutual Aid Coordinator	An individual at the local government, Operational Area, region, or state level that is responsible for coordinating the process of requesting, obtaining, processing, and using mutual aid resources. Mutual Aid Coordinator duties will vary depending upon the mutual aid system.
Mutual Aid Region	A mutual aid region is a subdivision of state OES established to assist in the coordination of mutual aid and other emergency operations within a geographical area of the state, consisting of two or more county (operational) areas.
MYTEP	Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan
N	
National Incident Management System	See NIMS
National Response Framework (NRF)	A national-level plan developed by FEMA in coordination with 26 Federal departments and agencies, plus the American Red Cross.
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System - A standardized framework developed by FEMA that provides a consistent approach for managing incidents across all levels of government, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. It integrates practices in incident management and emergency response, enabling coordinated and efficient operations during emergencies and disasters.
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
O	
OA	See "Operational Area"
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System - A network of over eighty earth stations (terminals) statewide, providing broadband Internet and telephone access that are immune to regional failures in the terrestrial network.
OES	See "Office of Emergency Services"
Office of Emergency Services (OES)	The Governor's Office of Emergency Services or Local County Operational Area Office of Emergency Services.
Operational Area (OA)	An intermediate level of the state emergency organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area.



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Operational Period	The period scheduled for the execution of a given set of operation actions as specified in the Incident or EOC / DOC Action Plan. Operational Periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.
Operations Section	One of the five primary functions found at all SEMS levels. It is the Section responsible for all tactical operations at the incident, or for the coordination of operational activities at an EOC / DOC. The Operations Section at the SEMS Field Response Level can include Branches, Divisions, Groups, Task Forces, Teams, Single Resources, and Staging Areas. At the EOC/DOC levels, the Operations Section would contain Branches or Divisions as necessary because of span-of-control considerations.
Ops	Operations
OVHD	Oak Valley Hospital District
P	
P&I	Planning and Intelligence
PA	Public Assistance
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against infectious, hazardous, or dangerous materials.
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
PIO	Public Information Officer
Planning Meeting	A meeting held as needed throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. On larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan. Planning meetings are also an essential activity at all SEMS EOC / DOC levels.
Planning Section	(Also referred to as Planning/Intelligence) One of the five primary functions found at all SEMS levels. Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information related to the incident or an emergency, and for the preparation and documentation of Incident or EOC / DOC Action Plans. The section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident. At the SEMS Field Response Level, the Section will include the Situation, Resource, Documentation, and Demobilization Units, as well as Technical Specialists. Other units may be added at the EOC / DOC level.
Political Subdivision	Any city, city and county, county, district, or other local governmental agency or public agency authorized by law.
PPE	See "Personal Protective Equipment"



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)	The joint local, State, and Federal analysis of damage that has occurred during a disaster and which may result in a Presidential Declaration of Disaster. The PDA is documented through surveys, photographs, and other written information.
Preliminary Damage Assessment Team	An ad hoc group that comes together after a disaster whose main purpose is to determine the level of disaster declaration that is warranted. The team usually consists of local, State, and Federal representatives to do an initial damage evaluation to sites damaged.
Preparedness	Actions taken in advance of an emergency to develop operational capabilities and facilitate an effective response in the event an emergency occurs. Preparedness measures include continuity of government, emergency communications, EOCs / DOCs, EOPs, emergency public information materials, public education programs, the exercise of plans, mutual aid agreements, stocking of disaster supplies, training of emergency response personnel, and warning systems.
Presidential Declaration	A formal declaration by the President that an emergency or major disaster exists based upon the request for such a declaration by the Governor and with the verification of FEMA PDAs.
Private Sector	Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry.
Procurement Unit	Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for financial matters involving vendor contracts.
Public Assistance (PA)	A supplementary Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to state and local jurisdictions, special purpose districts, Native Americans, or eligible private, nonprofit organizations.
Public Assistance Officer (PAO)	A member of the FEMA Regional Director's staff who is responsible for the management of the PA Program.
Public Information	Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate and accessible information on the incident's cause, size and current situation, resources committed, and other matters of general interest to the public, media, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).
Public Information Officer (PIO)	The individual at the field or EOC / DOC level that has been delegated the authority to prepare public information releases and to interact with the media. Duties will vary depending on the agency and SEMS level.
Q	
R	
Rally Point	A rally point is a designated location where individuals or groups assemble during or after an emergency for accountability, coordination, or further instructions. It is often used in evacuation plans or tactical operations.



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Recovery	An activity to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and long-term activity designed to return life to normal or improved levels, including some form of economic viability. Recovery measures include, but are not limited to crisis counseling, damage assessment, debris clearance, disaster loans and grants, disaster unemployment assistance, public information, reassessment of emergency plans, reconstruction, temporary housing, and business resumption full scale.
Reporting Locations	Specific locations or facilities where incoming resources can check in at the incident. (See Check-in).
Resident Only Closure	Soft closure with the additional allowance of residents and local government agencies assisting with response and recovery.
Resource Management	Efficient emergency management and incident response requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to or recover from an incident. Resource management under NIMS includes mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements, the use of special Federal, State, tribal and local teams, and resource mobilization protocols.
Resources	Personnel and equipment are available, or potentially available, for assignment to incidents, emergency Operations Centers, or District Operations Centers (EOCs/DOCs). Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in tactical support or supervisory capacities at incidents or EOCs / DOCs.
Resources Unit	Functional unit within the Planning Section at the SEMS Field Response level responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. The Unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the impact that additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.
Response	Actions taken immediately before, during or directly after an emergency occurs to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to, emergency plan activation, EAS activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the EOC / DOC, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization and warning systems activation.
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act	(Public Law 93-288, as amended by Public Law 100-707). The act authorizes the greatest single source of Federal disaster assistance. It authorizes coordination of the activities of Federal, State and volunteer agencies operating under their own authorities in providing disaster assistance, provision of direct Federal assistance as necessary and provision of financial grants to individuals and families. This act is commonly referred to as the Stafford Act.
S	
Safety Officer	A member of the Command Staff at the incident or within an EOC/DOC responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer may have assistants.
SB-535	California SB 535 requires that at least 25% of cap-and-trade revenues be directed to projects benefiting disadvantaged communities, with 10% specifically invested in projects within those areas. These communities are identified using CalEnviroScreen, which assesses environmental and socioeconomic factors. The bill ensures that California's climate initiatives address equity and environmental justice.



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Section	The organization level with responsibility for a major functional area of the incident or at an EOC / DOC, e.g., Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, Administration/ Finance.
Section Chief	The ICS title for individuals responsible for command of functional sections: Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, and Administration/Finance. At the EOC / DOC level, the position will be Section Coordinator.
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
Service Branch	A Branch within the Logistics Section responsible for service activities at the incident. Includes the Communications, Medical and Food Units.
Shelter in Place	Go indoors. Shut and lock doors and windows. Prepare to self-sustain until further notice and/or contacted by emergency personnel for additional direction.
Situation Report	Often contains confirmed or verified information regarding the specific details relating to the incident.
Situation Unit	Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for the collection, organization, and analysis of incident status information, and for analysis of the situation as it progresses. Reports to the Planning Section Chief or Coordinator
SOC	State Operations Center
Soft Closure	Closed to all traffic except Fire, Law Enforcement and critical Incident resources (i.e. Utility, Caltrans, City/County Roads etc. or those needed to repair or restore infrastructure).
SOP	See "Standard Operating Procedure"
SOP	See "Standard Operating Procedure"
SRA	State Responsibility Area (SRA)- The SRA in California refers to areas where the state has the primary financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing wildfires. These areas are typically unincorporated lands, mostly consisting of privately owned forests, watersheds, and rangelands. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) manages fire prevention and response efforts within SRAs
Staging Area	Staging Areas are locations set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. Staging Areas are managed by the Operations Section.
StanAware	A mass notification system requiring the end user to "Opt In" to receive alerts and warning messages. Operated on the Everbridge platform.
Standard Operating Procedure	A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is a detailed, written set of instructions that outlines the steps and processes to be consistently followed to complete a specific task or operation. SOPs ensure efficiency, safety, and uniformity in operations across an organization.
Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)	A system required by the California Government Code for managing response to multi-agency and multijurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels, which are activated as necessary and include Field, Local Government, Operational Area, Region, and State response levels.
StanMAC	Stanislaus Multi Agency Coordination



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Term or Acronym	Definition
StanOES	Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services
State Operations Center (SOC)	An EOC facility operated by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services at the state level in SEMS.
Support Branch	A Branch within the Logistics Section responsible for providing personnel, equipment, and supplies to support incident operations. Includes the Supply, Facilities and Ground Support Units.
T	
Tactical Direction	Direction given by the Operations Section Chief at the SEMS Field level which includes the tactics appropriate for the selected strategy, the selection and assignment of resources, tactics implementation, and performance monitoring for each Operational Area.
Tech Spec	Technical Specialist
TEP	Temporary Evacuation Point - A Temporary Evacuation Point (TEP) is a safe, short-term location where evacuees can gather during an emergency for initial assistance, such as information, basic services, and directions to shelters. It serves as a temporary staging area until longer-term accommodations are arranged.
TEP	Training Exercise Plan
TID	Turlock Irrigation District
TMAT	Threat Management Assessment Team
TTX	See "Tabletop Exercise"
Type	Refers to resource capability. A Type 1 resource provides a greater overall capability due to power, size, capacity, etc., than would be found in a Type 2 resource. Resource typing provides managers with additional information in selecting the best resource for the task.
U	
UC	Unified Command
UHF	Ultra-High Frequency - refers to a range of radio frequencies from 300 MHz to 3 GHz, commonly used for communication in television broadcasting, two-way radios, public safety, and wireless devices. UHF signals are effective for short-range communication and can penetrate buildings and obstacles better than higher frequencies.
Unified Command	In ICS, Unified Command is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.
Unit	An organizational element having functional responsibility. Units are commonly used in incident Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, or Finance/Administration sections and can be used in operations for some applications. Units are also found in EOC / DOC organizations.



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Term or Acronym	Definition
Unity of Command	The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person.
UW	United Way
V	
VAR	Values at Risk- refers to the important assets, resources, or values that could be threatened or damaged during an incident, such as a wildfire or other disaster. These can include Real Property, including homes, businesses, and infrastructure; cultural and historic sites; locations with cultural, historical, or community significance; natural resources, ecosystems, wildlife habitats, watersheds; and economic resources.
VHF	Very High Frequency- refers to a range of radio frequencies from 30 MHz to 300 MHz, commonly used for communication in FM radio, television broadcasting, marine communication, and two-way radios. VHF signals are ideal for longer-range communication in open areas, though they are less effective at penetrating obstacles like buildings.
VIP	Very Important Person
Volunteer	For purposes of NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency (which has authority to accept volunteer services) when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.
W	
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alert
Windshield Survey	A quick visual overview of the affected disaster area performed within the first 24 hours after the disaster.
X	
Y	
Z	