

Mendocino County



Evacuation Plan

Includes Repopulation



An Annex to the Mendocino County Emergency Operations Plan

May 2020



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I. EMERGENCY EVACUATION QUICK GUIDE

Area Specific evacuation zones and guidelines are found in this document in Section VI.

First Responders may take immediate action in removing individuals from harm's way.

Area wide evacuations need the authorization of the Mendocino County Sheriff.

Alerting Residents: Consistent with neighboring counties, law and fire field units will go door to door or use their HI – LO siren function and PA systems to alert residents of evacuation orders. OES will also alert residents using Mendo Alert and Nixle.

Refusal to Evacuate:

- Advise the subject of the Evacuation Order
- **Adults:** Physically disabled or able-bodied adults, on their own property, can refuse to leave.
 - If subject refuses to leave the location, the Deputy/Officer needs to obtain:
 - Subject's Name (Identification)
 - Cell Phone and/or Home Number
 - Deputy/Officer needs to advise the subject(s):
 - They are now deemed to be responsible for his/her own safety.
 - May not travel freely in the affected evacuation area.
- **Children:** Parents have no legal right to put their children in harm's way. Law enforcement has the authority to remove children from harm's way.
- **Dependent Adults:** Caregivers, Conservators, or Legal Guardians of mentally impaired or dependent adults have no legal right or standing to put the person they are responsible for in harm's way. Law enforcement has the authority to remove mentally impaired or dependent adults.

The jurisdictions in Mendocino County have agreed to use the language below, as described in FIRESCOPE, to communicate with the general public:



Definitions

Protective Action Notice: A statement which instructs people to take immediate action to protect their life due to a danger or impending danger (e.g. boil water notice).

Evacuation: The National Incident Management System defines evacuation as an organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care to safe areas.

Evacuation Order: Movement of community members out of a defined area due to an immediate threat to life and property from an emergency incident. This is a lawful order to leave now. The area is lawfully closed to public access. An Evacuation Order should be used when there is potential or actual threat to civilian life within 1 to 2 hours or when the IC deems it necessary to protect civilians.

Evacuation Warning: Alerting of community members in a defined area of a potential threat to life and property from an emergency incident. An Evacuation Warning may be issued when the potential or actual threat to civilian life is more than 2 hours away or as deemed appropriate by the IC. Those who require additional time to evacuate, and those with pets and livestock should leave immediately.

Levels of Closure: A closure prohibits the usage or occupancy of a defined area such as a park, beach, or road due to a potential or actual threat to public health and/or safety. Media is allowed access under all closure levels unless prohibited under Penal Code 409.5.

Level 1 Closure: Closed to all traffic except local residents; may require escorts.

Level 2 Closure: Closed to all traffic except Fire Department (FD) and Law Enforcement (LE), and critical incident resources (i.e. utility companies, Caltrans, County Roads).

Level 3 Closure: Closed to all traffic except FD and LE.

Level 4 Closure: Closed to all traffic including FD and LE.

Shelter in Place: Directing community members to stay secured inside their current location. Used if evacuation will cause higher potential of loss of life.

Safe Refuge Area: A temporary location to hold evacuees until safe evacuation is possible.

A Closed Area Entry Permit Form is found in Appendix C.



II. OVERVIEW

Background

In 2005, Hurricane Katrina followed by Hurricanes Irma and Harvey in 2017 pointed out the importance of evacuation planning as a key element of emergency management. Butte County’s Camp Fire in 2018 dramatically reinforced the need for a well thought out evacuation plan. Locally, large wildfires in Mendocino County have highlighted the need to have community-based evacuation plans in place, ready to implement in advance of fast-moving fires. This was not the case during the October 2017 Redwood Valley Fire followed a year later by the Mendocino Complex Fire, one of the largest fires in the history of the state. Both the 2017 and 2018 fires prompted large evacuations and closure of major highways and local roadways. The earlier fire forced the need for spur of the moment evacuation planning. These fires resulted in the loss of human life and property and caused extensive damage to local infrastructure.

Evacuations in a large and mostly rural County such as Mendocino involve a complex, multi-jurisdictional effort that requires coordination between many disciplines, agencies, and organizations. Evacuations are only one element of the incident response effort, however in certain circumstances, they carry the highest priority of life safety. Ensuring that an evacuation is effective, efficient, and safe will require the County’s safety and non-safety organizations to come together in filling key roles in the management of the event.

In order to establish a framework for implementing a well-coordinated evacuation, the Mendocino County Council of Governments (MCOG) applied in 2018 for and was awarded a grant from California Department of Transportation for the development of a Wildfire Vulnerability Analysis and an Emergency Evacuation Plan.

Purpose

This Plan describes the strategies for managing evacuations which exceed the day-to-day capabilities of the various public safety agencies in Mendocino County. As dictated by the County’s Emergency Operations Plan, the Sheriff’s Office is charged with the responsibility of evacuation in response to a major event threatening the life safety of residents and visitors of Mendocino County. With a special emphasis placed on the wildland fire threat, the strategies outlined in this Plan are designed using an all-hazards approach to preparing for and managing evacuations. Typically, most evacuations in the County are a result of a quickly spreading wildfire and “life safety” will carry the highest priority in the incident management. However, this Plan is designed to be applied in any event regardless of the threat or hazard that precipitates the need to evacuate an area.



Scope

This Plan is an Annex of the Mendocino County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP serves as the primary guide for coordinating and responding to all emergencies and disasters within the County's jurisdiction. It complies and integrates with local city plans and ordinances, state law, and state and federal emergency planning guidance including the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS). The EOP addresses response to and short-term recovery from disasters and emergency situations affecting the Mendocino County Operational Area.

In disaster situations, emergency management starts at the local level and expands to include regional, state, federal and private/non-profit sector assets as the impacted jurisdictions require additional resources and capabilities. The purpose of both the EOP, and this Plan in turn, is to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination during emergency operations, particularly between Mendocino County, the four local cities, adjoining counties, local tribal governments, and special districts as well as state and federal agencies.

Plan Limitations

During day-to-day emergency operations, the cities of Ukiah, Willits, and Fort Bragg's local police departments and fire departments may advise persons to temporarily relocate or evacuate to a safe area. Situations such as gas line breaks, structure and small wildfires, and minor flooding affecting a few homes in a single area are examples of when local authorities may request citizens to relocate/evacuate for safety. The procedures for accomplishing and implementing these actions are included in individual departmental procedures and are not part of this document. This Annex addresses any or all of the following situations where protective actions are needed:

- Resources to carry out these measures exceed the day-to-day capabilities of the local authority
- Mutual aid for evacuation purposes is requested from the County
- The emergency event crosses jurisdictional boundaries

At such time the event will be managed under Unified Command so that the authorities and responsibilities of involved jurisdictions are honored.



III. PLANNING AREAS

Evacuation Planning Areas

Consistent with the Mendocino Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), this Evacuation Plan utilizes the Planning Areas developed for the CWPP. The areas are based on a number of factors. These Planning Areas:

- Match the Mutual Aid Zones utilized by local emergency response personnel (fire and medical)
- Generally, follow watershed boundaries
- Correlate closely with CAL FIRE battalions
- Are based on weather, and to some degree fuels and topography
- Take into account local jurisdictions and fire districts boundaries
- Consider population density
- Utilize transportation corridors

Guidelines for each planning area have been developed. The size, climate, topography, fuels, fire protection resources, and access/egress issues of the area are outlined in order to assist emergency managers in an evacuation effort. Within the guidelines, pre-identified area specific evacuation zones are delineated and include: evacuation routes, areas of safe refuge, traffic control points, and other pertinent information to the zone.

A map of the above listed planning areas can be found on p. 11 below.



Table 1: Mendocino County Evacuation Planning Areas

Planning Area	Area of County	CAL FIRE Battalion(s)	Towns and Fire Departments	Watersheds
1	North and Northeast	1,2,4	Brooktrails, Covelo, Laytonville, Leggett, Piercy, Willits	Eel River including North Fork, Middle Fork, and South Fork
2	Southeast and Central	3	Hopland, Potter Valley, Redwood Valley/Calpella, Ukiah, Talmage	Russian River, plus Eel River to the north of Potter Valley
3	Southwest	5	Anderson Valley, including Yorkville, Boonville, Philo, and Navarro, to Gualala, Point Arena, Manchester, and Elk on the South Coast of the County	North Fork Gualala, Garcia, Russian, and Navarro Rivers, and Dry Creek
4	West Central and Coastal Region	6	Albion, Little River, Mendocino, Fort Bragg, Cleone, and Westport on the coast, plus Comptche nine miles inland of Mendocino	Albion, Big River, Noyo, and Ten Mile River, and Salmon Creek

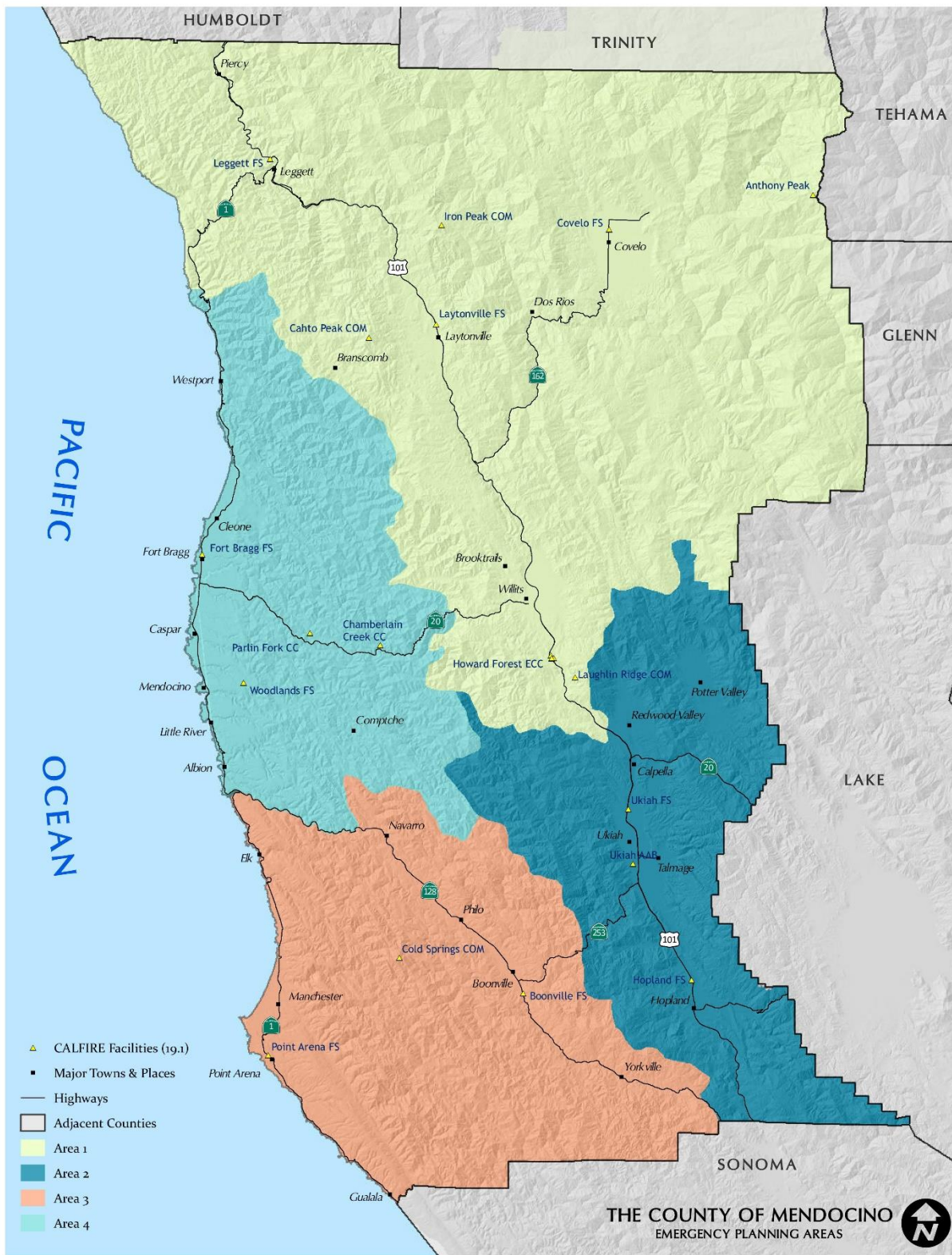
Area Specific Evacuation Zones

Evacuation Zones have been established for many of the more densely populated areas of the County. One or more of the following criteria was used in the development of an area specific evacuation zone:

- Severe hazard threats (e.g. tsunami or wildfire)
- Population density
- Access and egress issues (one way in and out)
- Transportation corridors
- Access and Functional Needs (Vulnerable) Populations

Detailed Area Specific Guidelines and Pre-identified Evacuation Zones with maps are found in Section VI of this Plan.

Mendocino County Evacuation Plan





IV. EVACUATION MANAGEMENT

Table 2: Potential Major Hazards in Mendocino County That Could Require Evacuation

Community or Area	Dam Failure	Earthquake	Flood	Hazardous Materials	Wildfire (High Risk)	Tsunami
Anchor Bay		X	X	X		X
Anderson Valley		X	X	X	X	
Albion - Little River		X	X	X	X	X
Brooktrails	X	X			X	
Cleone		X		X		X
Comptche		X			X	
Covelo - Round Valley		X			X	
Elk		X		X	X	
Fort Bragg		X		X	X	X
Gualala		X		X	X	X
Hopland	X	X	X	X	X	
Laytonville		X		X	X	
Leggett		X		X	X	
Long Valley		X		X	X	
Manchester		X		X		X

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Mendocino		X		X		X
Piercy		X		X	X	
Point Arena		X		X		X
Potter Valley	X	X	X	X	X	
Redwood Valley/ Calpella		X	X	X	X	
Ukiah	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Coast		X		X		X
Westport		X		X		X
Willits		X	X	X	X	X

Note: Earthquakes do not engender evacuations, however, the cascading effects of fire and hazardous materials spills associated with earthquakes may.

Maps for tsunami inundation can be found in Appendix H.

Evacuation Management Decision Points

The decision to evacuate will be based on maximizing the preservation of life first, then protecting the environment, property and the economy. Several factors will need to be considered including:

- The capacity to safely move or shelter all population groups
- The transportation system and roadway conditions
- The expected event duration will influence the decision of whether to evacuate or shelter in place.
- Ground transportation routes will generally be the primary means of evacuation. Air evacuations may be considered on an individual basis.
- Major ground transportation corridors in the County (Highways 1, 20, 101, 128, 162 and 253) will be used as primary evacuation routes during an evacuation effort. While it can be expected that these corridors will remain largely intact, every effort should be taken to assure their operability.



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- The weather forecast
 - The rate of spread (wildfire), level of flooding, and plume size (hazardous material)
 - Fire behavior modeling

Authority to Issue Evacuations

In the County of Mendocino, only the Sheriff (or his/her designee) has the authority to authorize the issuance of evacuation orders. Once an event exceeds the capability of local first responders, the Sheriff, normally working in Unified Command, has the authority and responsibility to issue and carry out necessary evacuation orders.

Incident Command Posts/Emergency Operations Center

In cases where the event involves a countywide or large-scale emergency, the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated. The EOC provides countywide executive-level policy, emergency public information, and coordination. The EOC may provide this in support of one or more Incident Command Posts (ICP) established by response agencies or in support of Operational Area cities' or special districts' EOCs. ICPs and their Incident Commanders are delegated legal authority to command and control responses in the field. The EOC does not direct response but rather coordinates and ensures that all ICPs are supported well and operating in compliance with County policies. See the County Emergency Operations Plan for more details.

Alerting the Evacuation Area

Upon receiving a request from the Incident Command Post or a notification from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center, the Sheriff's Watch Commander will make the following English/Spanish bilingual notifications:

- The Director of Emergency Services (County Chief Executive Officer)
- Assistant Director of Emergency Services (Sheriff)
- Emergency Services Coordinator

Upon authorization, the Watch Commander will post the orders or notices as follows:

- County Emergency Alerting Systems (MendoAlert and Nixle)
- Media Blast
- Social Media and Websites



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- Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA)
 - News releases (Radio, Print, and Television)

Consistent with neighboring counties, law and fire field units will go door to door or use their HI – LO siren function and PA systems to alert residents of evacuation orders.

Emergency Amateur Radio Communications

In the event that traditional forms of communication (telephone, cell phone and internet) become non-operational, the Mendocino County Auxiliary Communications Service (MACS) will be activated by the Office of Emergency Services. Upon notification, MACS personnel will activate the amateur radio room at the Emergency Operations Center. Volunteer amateur radio operators, at the direction of the Office of Emergency Services, will be dispatched to critical facilities within the County.

Amateur radio operators will maintain communications with their appropriate emergency operations centers (Office of Emergency Services, Health and Human Services Administration, or Mendocino County Office of Education) for the duration of the event.

All amateur radio operations for an emergency will be in accordance with the MACS emergency procedures manual.

Situations and Assumptions

The following **situations** apply to the concepts of Public Action Notices, Evacuation Warnings, and Evacuation Orders:

- In most cases, evacuation carries the highest “life safety” priority in incident management.
- In many sections of the County, there is a very limited number of public safety resources available to facilitate an evacuation order.
- Mutual Aid resources to assist with evacuations on the County’s coast and the Potter Valley areas is not readily available (1 to 2-hour travel time).
- It may be necessary for the public to shelter in place due to a variety of situations. These cases are considered to be “protective actions.” The boundary of the protective actions area may be extremely limited or may be widespread in scope.
- Evacuations will require strategies that specifically address the challenges associated with moving vulnerable or high-risk populations.



The following **assumptions** apply to the concepts of evacuation:

- Most people at risk will evacuate when ordered to do so. Historically, public safety officials have noted that approximately 80 percent of urban dwellers will comply. Rural residents have a higher tendency to stay behind to protect property and livestock.
- Evacuees leaving voluntarily are more likely to seek shelter with friends or relatives or use hotels rather than a public shelter. Historically, shelter/welfare unit leaders estimate that only 5 percent of evacuees will require public shelter assistance.
- The proportion of the population that will evacuate typically increases as a threat becomes more obvious and serious to the public.
- Large scale evacuations will require issuance of public warnings and orders. The County Office of Emergency Services through the Sheriff's Dispatch Center is responsible for these notifications. A high level of coordination will be necessary to effectively communicate both in English and Spanish protective actions, evacuation corridors, and shelter information to evacuees.
- Evacuations in Mendocino County will involve multiple jurisdictions due to the direct impacts of transportation routes, the location of safe zones or refuge areas, evacuation centers, pet/livestock shelters, and the need for mutual aid resources.
- Evacuations will likely involve a variety of buildings including residential, commercial, schools, daycares, retail, public, and medical/hospital, etc. The geographic area of an evacuation may cover a wide area with a variety of terrain and land uses (rural to urban).
- The need to evacuate an area may occur at any time of the day or night and the duration may be short or long-term dependent upon the type of incident.
- The transportation system of the County will be disrupted on both a local level and most likely on a regional level during large events.
- During a large evacuation, there may not be enough transport capacity available to safely move the people and pets needing to evacuate.
- An evacuation will require expedited coordination between all County and City departments, Caltrans, California Highway Patrol (CHP) and the local police departments.
- Evacuations will require substantial personnel and equipment, which could stress and/or exceed the capabilities of the County. Specific procedures may need to be developed regarding the pre-deployment of mutual aid personnel and equipment resources as required to manage the event/evacuation.
- The process for the selection of evacuation routes, evacuation centers, shelters or termination of evacuations will vary based on the specific hazard, degree of vulnerability, number of people impacted, and projected area of event impact.



- Some people will not receive the order to evacuate or understand the order if it is received.
- Some people will not have the ability and/or resources to evacuate without assistance.
- Evacuating and shelter in place populations will include individuals subject to judicial and/or administrative orders restricting their freedom of movement, such as sex offenders and parolees.

Evacuation Response

Evacuation response begins when there is awareness that an incident or event may occur or is already in progress. This includes any pre-event activities that may be undertaken prior to the onset of conditions leading up to the decision to actually evacuate an area (Warning Phase). It consists of the following major tasks:

- Identify areas where previous evacuations have occurred and forecast additional areas that may require large-scale evacuation in the future based on the severity of the event
- Review the population of the areas at risk and identify facilities that may require special assistance during the evacuation (hospitals, nursing homes, schools, etc.)
- Review the transportation options and corridors for public transit in the areas at risk and identify possible alternative options
- To the best extent possible, identify individuals with special medical needs who may require assistance in evacuating and maintain contact information for those individuals
- Initiate procedures for evacuation of pets and livestock
- Reinforce the need to take appropriate food, clothing, medicines and other disaster supplies during an evacuation, and to include pets in the planning
- Remind people of the importance of helping neighbors who may need assistance
- Emphasize the importance of car-pooling
- Inform citizens of where to obtain timely information

Evacuate or Shelter in Place

Evacuation involves an organized and supervised effort to relocate people from an area of danger to a safe location. The decision whether to evacuate or shelter in place must be carefully considered with the timing and nature of the incident. Initially, this decision is made by first responders in the field at the Incident Command Post, or as an event evolves, at the EOC. Although evacuation is an effective means of moving people out of a dangerous area, due to its complexity and the stress it causes to systems and people, it should be considered a last resort option.



Depending upon the nature of the threat, it may be appropriate to direct citizens to “shelter in place” instead of evacuating. The act of sheltering in place consists of sealing off a room or building to protect occupants from external threats. Normally, sheltering in place is a short-term action needed to mitigate an immediate threat. The threat could include chemical, radiological, industrial or weather-related threats. Key factors for directing citizens to sheltering in place include:

- Is the outside environment more hazardous, or likely to be more hazardous, than the interior environment?
- Is the duration of the threat event limited to the extent that a sealed building can sustain life until the threat has abated?
- Can people be safely evacuated before onset of hazardous conditions?

Upon directing people to shelter in place, the “worst case scenario” should be considered when determining the size and scope of the affected area. When evaluating the options of sheltering in place versus evacuation, decision makers should consider the inherent dangers of evacuation. Specific protective measures that may need to be communicated to the community include:

- Immediately move people and pets indoors
- Close and lock all exterior doors and windows
- Turn off all heat and air conditioning systems
- Close chimney flues and all other openings into the structure
- Access disaster preparedness materials (72-hour kit, cell phone, radio etc.)
- Move to an interior room or basement (if appropriate)
- Monitor broadcasts for additional instructions

Duration

Depending on the type, size, and scope of the hazard causing the evacuation, the duration may be quite short such as several hours, or it may be extended such as for months. For example, a wildfire burning through light flashy fuels (grass) may require the evacuation of a subdivision for only a very short period of time (hours). However, the same size fire burning through heavy timber impacting a similar sized subdivision will require a much longer evacuation period (days). In general, the heavier the damage to property and infrastructure, the longer the evacuation period.



Organizational Responsibilities

All County Departments

All County departments and agencies:

- Are responsible for the development and maintenance of their own Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP)
- Support evacuation operations by providing personnel and/or resources as requested by the County EOC/ICP
- Maintain expenditure records to facilitate reimbursement

Incident Command

Depending upon the type of incident impacting the County, subject matter experts (flood, fire, hazardous materials) will work with emergency managers (Law, Fire, and OES) in Unified Command of the incident. Typically, during the initial phase of the event, evacuation activities will be managed and directed from the field Incident Command Post. Once the EOC is sufficiently staffed, certain activities may be delegated to the EOC as appropriate. Responsibilities of the Incident Command (or Unified Command) are:

- When practical, provide recommendations to the Director of Emergency Services and the Sheriff regarding the need for evacuation
- Define the evacuation or shelter in place area. This effort will usually be led by the lead agency responsible for managing the event
- Through the Public Information Officer (PIO), coordinate the development and delivery of emergency protective action notice(s) to the County OES and Sheriff Dispatch to ensure effective communications of evacuation procedures or needed actions by the public
- Determine any other recommended protective actions
- Identify any recommended transportation routes/corridors for evacuees and emergency response personnel
- Determine mass transit resources or other modes of transportation (air, rail, water/boat) as appropriate to the incident
- Initiate field warning operations (door-to-door, public address systems, etc.)
- Identify staging areas for evacuation related resources
- Track assigned and unassigned resources supporting evacuation operations
- Initiate Access and Functional Need (AFN) population specific needs and special considerations



Office of the Chief Executive

- Serves as the EOC Director and works with the County Board of Supervisors during an emergency

Sheriff's Office and Local Law Enforcement

- Manage evacuation operations including defining the course of action, recommended protective actions, parameters of evacuation zones, transportation routes, and field warning operations (door-to-door, public address systems, etc.)
- Provide crowd and traffic control, site, and perimeter security
- Investigate crime scenes and collect evidence
- Assist in the development of traffic plans and management of evacuation routes
- Provide Command Staff level participation in the EOC
- Through Sheriff's Office Dispatch, facilitate notification of, and communication between, the incident command post and neighboring jurisdictions (cities and counties) that may be within an evacuation zone defined as determined by the incident commander

Fire Operational Area Coordinator

- Assist the Sheriff's Office in managing evacuation operations including defining the course of action, recommended protective actions, parameters of evacuation zones, transportation routes, field warning operations (door-to-door, public address systems, etc.)
- Provide subject matter expertise for all hazards on which Fire is the lead agency
- Provide Command Staff level participation in the EOC
- Through the Sheriff's Dispatch Office, facilitate notification of, and communication between, the incident command post and neighboring jurisdictions who may be within an evacuation zone as determined by the Incident Commander

County OES

- Coordinate the development and update of this Annex
- Coordinate the activation of the EOC in support of any evacuation
- Ensure continued coordination through the incident particularly with outside agencies including County, State, and/or Federal resources
- Coordinate the development of any repopulation plan developed at the EOC



Mendocino County Department of Transportation, Caltrans, California Highway Patrol

Depending on the location, size, and transportation system impacts, these three agencies, supported by local law enforcement, will coordinate with the EOC in the following manner:

- Identify evacuation routes and adjust routes to changing conditions
- Develop transportation plans for evacuees, which include the feasibility of using transportation modes such as air, water, rail, road, and public transportation
- Develop, implement, and continually adjust traffic plans to ensure that evacuation routes are kept clear
- Monitor traffic congestion
- Assist with traffic plans by providing barricades and/or personnel to assist at traffic control points

Health and Human Services Agency

- Coordinate with the American Red Cross for the activation of care and shelter facilities
- Provide subject matter expertise for events where a health emergency may necessitate quarantine or an evacuation of an area
- Provide guidance and technical assistance regarding medical facilities, long-term care facilities, adult day facilities and healthcare agencies for planning and carrying out emergency evacuation and relocation of medically dependent persons
- Coordinate transportation arrangements for individuals under care who will require special transportation needs when evacuating
- Identify AFN Population’s specific needs and special considerations prior to, during, and after an evacuation
- Ensure that human and pet evacuation resources, and shelter resources if needed, have been identified and activated
- Recognize that evacuation and transport of pets will require significant logistical support
- Work with the PIO to include messaging reminding evacuees not to leave pets behind
- Assess family reunification needs and coordinate efforts



County Counsel

- Facilitate the development or execution of emergency proclamations
- Report to the EOC Director, serving as the legal consult

Office of the Auditor Controller

- Work to effectively manage emergency expenditures and maximize emergency and disaster cost recovery
- Provide reports on the condition and status of all County facilities within any established evacuation zone
- Assist in staffing the EOC

Department of Building and Planning

- Coordinate the inspection of structures within the evacuation zone after the event has been stabilized

Mendocino Transit Authority

- Provide mass transportation for movement of evacuees to designated public shelters, evacuation staging areas, or other safe areas as requested
- Coordinate and notify the EOC of the resources used, destination, and number of people transported
- Assist in the development of traffic plans to ensure continuation of mass transit outside the evacuation zone

Mendocino County Office of Education

- Coordinate the resources of the twelve school districts, including buses, vans, and facilities
- Notify the EOC of the resources used, destination, number of people transported, and the number of people in shelter/welfare

American Red Cross

- Coordinate with the Health and Human Services Agency for the activation of care and shelter facilities
- Ensure shelter resources have been identified and activated



V. CONSIDERATIONS AND GUIDANCE

Transportation Considerations

Every effort should be made to encourage evacuees, if it is safe to do so, to leave in their own vehicles. Residents without a vehicle should be encouraged to carpool or seek areas of safe refuge.

Mendocino Transit Authority (MTA) provides public transit services for Mendocino County. They have a diverse system of long distance and local fixed routes, plus two Dial-A-Ride ADA paratransit services.

These transportation assets are sufficient and available for evacuation purposes. The majority of the buses are kept at 241 Plant Road in Ukiah; however buses are also kept at Willits, Fort Bragg, and Point Arena.

Ten of the County's School Districts operate buses. These assets are potentially available for evacuation purposes, the limiting factors being the time of year (schools in session) and availability of qualified drivers. In the summer, qualified drivers may be difficult to secure. All school bus requests should be directed to the Mendocino County Office of Education.

The MTA assets are not stored in any wildfire vulnerable location. Thus, there is no need to remove critical transit vehicles during a fire related emergency. It is the responsibility of the Transportation Unit Leader to organize the transportation assets prior to evacuation orders being issued. The Transportation Unit Leader should prioritize the use of gasoline or diesel-powered vehicles over electric vehicles based on limited battery life and the potential for limited charging stations with power failures.

Resource Management

The Finance Section Chief should obtain the current MOUs regarding transportation resources. Working with the Law Branch, the Finance Section Chief should document all costs associated with evacuation efforts utilizing transportation assets. This information will be used to obtain FEMA and State OES reimbursement sources.

The Law Branch shall be responsible for pre-determining the most suitable locations for staging and storing transportation assets during or in preparation of an emergency event.

A table outlining all bus resources is found in each of the Area Specific Guidelines.

Note: The MTA request form and contact information can be found Appendix G of this Plan.



Evacuation Route Selection

The selection of evacuation routes will be done in the field at the Incident Command Post. The following criteria should be evaluated when selecting an evacuation route:

- The shortest paths to established shelters or safe area(s)
- The maximum number of lanes that provide continuous flow through the evacuation area
- Roadways that are not expected to become impassable while the evacuation is in progress
- Routes that minimize traffic crossing conflicts at intersections
- Availability of infrastructure to disseminate real-time conditions and messages to the traveling public (e.g., media, MendoAlert, and variable message traffic boards/signs)
- Minimal number of potentially hazardous points and bottlenecks on evacuation routes such as bridges and roadways at risk for landslides
- Maximum existing capacity
- Ability to add capacity on a temporary basis
- Availability of real-time traffic flow and route condition information to decision makers and the public (e.g., from closed-circuit television cameras, traffic detectors, or spotters)

Traffic Control Plan

A Traffic Control Plan, will be developed by the Command and General Staff in conjunction with the County Department of Transportation during an incident. It will identify specific actions that will ensure a smooth flow from evacuation zones to the host shelter or areas of safe refuge. The Plan will be executed by the County Department of Transportation in conjunction with Caltrans, CHP and when appropriate, the local city police departments. The Plan will contain the following:

- Traffic control points and the responsible agency for providing staffing and operational control
- Barricade plans including location and staffing
- Potential one way/reverse lane operations

In appropriate situations, the traffic control plan should look at the use of non-traditional personnel such as non-essential City and County employees, Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), the California National Guard, and other volunteer groups to staff barricades. Special consideration will be given to providing applicable personal protective equipment to personnel at barricades or traffic control points.



Note: A table delineating potential traffic control points/choke points is found in each of the Area Specific Guidelines and Evacuation Zones section.

Perimeter Security Plan

Once an area is evacuated, incident commanders will direct that a security plan be developed to prevent looting and to establish control points to limit entry into evacuated areas. When possible, periodic patrols should be conducted to deter theft by those on foot. To the best extent possible, the security plan should include measures to ensure continued fire protection. The California National Guard is an excellent resource in providing perimeter security.

Access and Functional Needs (Vulnerable) Populations

Locally, the term Vulnerable Populations is used in place of the FEMA and Cal OES term Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Examples include people with limited mobility, visual impairments, reliance on service animals, prescription medication requirements, durable medical equipment, carless populations, limited English proficiency, etc. The following concepts apply specifically to vulnerable or AFN populations and evacuations:

- In an incident involving environmental quality issues, such as a hazardous materials incident, smoke, or a flood event, people with compromised immune systems or serious health issues (e.g., emphysema or asthma) may need additional assistance.
- During evacuations, the physical and mental health of some vulnerable individuals will deteriorate faster than those in the general population.

Vulnerable individuals may also:

- Have difficulty communicating with rescuers during an evacuation (e.g., hearing or speech impairment, behavioral or cognitive impairment)
- Choose not to evacuate during a disaster, and then become trapped and require rescue
- Be resistant to search and rescue personnel during an evacuation or rescue operation
- Become separated from their caregiver or the community with which they live
- Have durable medical equipment and/or a service animal that need to be rescued with them



Management of AFN Populations

Public information statements will include information targeted towards access and functional needs populations. For example, they may identify who to call when transportation or evacuation assistance is needed (e.g. a specially established hotline). The Incident Action Plans (IAP) also will target AFN populations and residential care/nursing facilities with door-to-door notifications wherever practical. The IAP will also delineate the coordination of school buses, transit buses, or specialty vehicles to pick up people with access and functional needs at prearranged locations (e.g., group homes, nursing homes, and hospitals).

Additionally, transportation resources that can be used for the transportation of access and functional need populations include, but are not limited to the following:

- Paratransit vehicles
- Ambulances
- Portable steps and/or ramps for bus entry
- Appropriate transport vehicles provided by nonprofit community partners

In addition to Vulnerable Population locations being identified in each planning area below, the Mendocino County Health and Human Services Agency maintains a comprehensive vulnerable population list that details an individual's specific access and functional need along with their contact information.

Evacuations Involving Schools

Generally, schools are used as Areas of Safe Refuge or Emergency Evacuation Centers. The typical school campus has large open areas for playgrounds or sports fields which may be utilized as a safety zone. School evacuations should be ordered only when there is sufficient time and then only as a means of last resort.

School evacuation will be coordinated by the EOC utilizing the Mendocino County Office of Education (MCOE). Normally, school buses will be used for this, however these evacuations may need to be augmented by other transportation resources. If the schools are not in session, the buses will be a resource for other transportation needs (e.g. group homes, nursing homes, and hospitals).

Public schools have detailed plans on evacuation of school campuses. These plans provide for the use of school buses to transport students to other campuses. Evacuation of schools should be done in coordination with School District security. School Districts should be prepared for the arrival of parents at schools that have been either evacuated or used as a shelter for displaced students.



Guidance for Large Scale or Spontaneous Evacuations

Certain hazards or situations may require the evacuation of large or densely populated areas of the County (e.g. wildfire). These evacuations may be planned or spontaneous. The following concepts should be considered in large scale or spontaneous evacuations:

- Integrate the Evacuation Plan into the Incident Action Plan
- Utilize Area Specific Preplans, and if possible, include these into the Incident Action Plan
- Consider, when evacuating a large area, staging or timing the evacuation by geographic sections to minimize the traffic impacts
- In rural and remote areas, emergency communications will be very difficult. Consider using helicopters equipped with PA systems to get the message out
- Provide a clear direction to the general public utilizing a Board of Supervisor member, the Sheriff and/or senior uniformed fire service personnel to deliver the message
- Consider ongoing use of “live” media broadcasts, particularly radio and television, from the ICP/EOC to provide the latest Spanish/English bilingual traffic and evacuation information
- If available, utilize American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters when delivering on camera emergency and safety information
- Clear outbound traffic routes of construction and other impediments
- Utilize live traffic control at critical intersections that can improve traffic flow
- Position tow trucks or “push” vehicles at appropriate locations to immediately clear stalled or wrecked vehicles
- Have Caltrans, Mendocino County Department of Transportation, and California Highway Patrol collaborate on the possibility of establishing one-way traffic lanes if this will improve traffic flow

Guidance for Areas of Safe Refuge

An area of refuge is a designated location, either within or outside of the evacuation area, designed to hold people safely during an emergency. The area of refuge is set aside for situations when evacuation may not be possible or is otherwise unsafe.

Note: The location of Areas of Safe Refuge can be found in Section VI-Area Specific Evacuation Zones and Guidelines.



Coordination with Other Jurisdictions

In some cases, an evacuation in the County will require coordination with other jurisdictions based on the size and location of the incident. In cases where the zone of evacuation includes other jurisdictions, communication of essential information will occur through one or more of the following methods:

- Mendocino County Sheriff’s Office Dispatch to the other jurisdiction’s public safety dispatch centers
- Communication from the Mendocino OES Staff Duty Officer to the designated Emergency Management Staff Duty Officer of the affected jurisdiction
- Incident Command Post – Fire or Law Enforcement Liaison Officers

Pets and Livestock

When faced with an evacuation order, people are understandably reluctant to leave pets and livestock behind. Detailed instructions for pet and livestock owners can be found in Appendix F. Large animal rescue groups may be alerted through CAL FIRE Howard Forest Dispatch.



VI. AREA SPECIFIC GUIDELINES AND EVACUATION ZONES

➤Planning Area I: North and Northeast

Includes: The communities and fire departments of Covelo, Willits, Brooktrails, Laytonville, Leggett, and Piercy and the Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria and Round Valley Indian Reservation and Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians. It covers the watersheds of the Eel River, including the North Fork, Middle Fork, and South Forks of the Eel River. CAL FIRE Battalions 1, 2, and 4

Estimated Population Size

Brooktrails	6,000
Laytonville/Long Valley	2,000
Leggett	500
Piercy	300
Round Valley/Covelo	4,500
Willits & surrounding area	<u>11,000</u>
Total	24,300

Climate

This portion of the County enjoys a Mediterranean climate, with cool winters and a hot day/cool night summer. Average summer temperatures will range from 50 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit and 32 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter. Average rainfall for Willits is about 50 inches per year. The area will typically see no rainfall from early June to late October. The mountains surrounding Willits, Laytonville, and Covelo will accumulate considerably more rainfall, in some locations up to 100 inches.

There are occasional snow falls throughout the area each year. For example, Willits will receive an average of 3.6 inches of snow annually. The most snow in one month was 20.0 inches in December of 1964. Snow will accumulate in the higher elevations in the surrounding foothills and mountains especially in the Mendocino National Forest in the north east portion of the zone.

This area can experience both strong and erratic winds in the summer. For example:

- As the interior valleys warm such as in Round Valley and further to the east the Sacramento Valley, the rising hot air will be replaced by the cool air flowing to the



east from the Pacific Ocean. As the valleys become warmer, the coastal drainages will see an increase in erratic wind behavior.

- Occasionally in the fall, the jet stream, the high-altitude river of air along which weather systems track, will plunge south from Alaska and Canada into the mountain west. Low pressure will develop over the Great Basin creating an atmospheric pressure differential. The difference in pressure over this relatively short distance will generate strong winds. The winds have the critical impact of drying out the air as the air descends after passing over mountain peaks. When the ultra-dry air overlays parched vegetation, tinderbox conditions develop that are ripe for extreme fire growth. Illustrating how powerful this weather phenomenon can be, wind gusts well above hurricane force have been recorded in many locations of the planning area. Wildfires occurring during these wind events are extremely dangerous and destructive.

Topography

This area is comprised of four valleys, each of which is surrounded by mountains and foothills. Round Valley, with Covelo in its center, is located in the northeast section of the zone. From south to north, Highway 101 passes through Little Lake Valley, with Willits in the center, through Long Valley, which surrounds Laytonville, and then through Leggett Valley and the communities of Leggett and Piercy. These valleys, either directly or through tributaries, are drained by the Eel River, which flows to the north. Numerous mountain peaks over 6,000 feet are found in the northeastern portion of the zone with the highest point in the County being Anthony Peak at an elevation of 6954 feet.

Fuels/Urban Interface

Fuel types in the planning area consist of a mosaic of grass, oak woodlands, brush, and mixed chaparral with large areas of heavy timber found closer to the coast and in the higher inland elevations. Much of the forested area has been timber harvested in the distant past and the replacement timber stand is now matured. As outlined below, portions of this area surrounding Covelo and the Highway 162 corridor have experienced wildfires in the recent past. However, many areas have not and subsequently there is a large build-up of wildland fuels ready to burn.

The mountains and foothills surrounding the communities of Willits, Laytonville, Piercy, Whale Gulch, and Leggett present a considerable wildfire urban interface challenge. Outside of these communities there exists a number of sparsely populated large parcel subdivisions that are at risk from wildfire. Examples include the Cherry Creek Ranches and Spyrock subdivisions. Cherry Creek Ranches has an old logging road that connects South Fork Road to Helms Road for an exit



onto Cal 162. It is maintained by the property owners and is two-wheel drive capable. It is labeled, "EMERGENCY FIRE ROUTE".

The city of Willits is located 20 miles north-northwest of Ukiah on Highway 101. Referred to as the “Gateway to the Redwoods” the city has a significant wildland urban interface on the west side of the community.

Brooktrails is an unincorporated community located immediately northwest of the city of Willits. This steep and wooded area has the distinction of being the first community in the United States to blend a four-square mile redwood and mixed growth forest conservation park with a fully improved residential subdivision. Adjacent to the Brooktrails Township is the Willits Municipal Airport (Ellis Field). See “Special Concerns” below for more details on Brooktrails.

Round Valley is sparsely populated with access via a single primary road. The small community of Covelo, is located in the center of the valley and has a population of about 1000 people. The majority of the valley floor is involved in agricultural production; there are no large contiguous fuel beds in the valley. The community itself is not at significant risk from wildfire. The foothills and mountains surrounding this valley are lightly populated and heavily vegetated by an oak woodland fuel type.

The small community of Branscomb is located on the Branscomb/Laytonville Road approximately 12 miles from Laytonville. Once the site of a lumber mill, the area is lightly populated and is vegetated by heavy timber. The community is at a high fire risk for wildfire.

Whale Gulch is a small isolated community in the northwestern most part of Mendocino County. It is bi-furcated by the county line with the northern half of the Gulch being in Humboldt County. The terrain of Whale Gulch is very steep and heavily forested. There are about 80 residences with a population under 200.

Fire History

This planning area has a significant wildfire history. In August of 1944, the Ironies #2 fire burned through the community of Willits. The Strong Mountain fire burned through what is now the Brooktrails Township in August of 1950. In 2012, the North Pass Fire burned 41,983 acres primarily within the Mendocino National Forest. It was started by lightning. The fire destroyed 8 residences and 18 outbuildings. In general, a wildfire greater than 5000 acres will occur on an average of once every three years either in or in close proximity to the planning area.

In October of 2017, the Redwood Complex Fire was the result of two fires merging, the Potter Valley and Redwood Valley fires. The Potter Valley fire started at approximately 10:35 p.m. in northwest Mendocino County and joined a second fire that ignited at approximately 1:30 a.m. on October 9. Because of the steep terrain, fuel moistures, and northwest winds, the fire blazed for 21



days and was not fully contained until October 28, 2017. The fires burned 36,500 acres, destroyed 545 structures, and resulted in 9 fatalities and the evacuation of nearly 8000 people.

Fire Protection

The Brooktrails Fire Department, a part of the Brooktrails Township Community Services District, provides fire protection in the Brooktrails Township, Sylvandale, and Spring Creek subdivisions. Staff consists of a combination of paid/paid call firefighters operating out of one station. The Covelo Fire Protection District serves the Round Valley area with an all-volunteer staff operating out of one station. The department also staffs a Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulance. The Little Lake Fire Protection District is located in the center of the County and serves both the city of Willits and the surrounding areas. Staff consists of a combination of paid/paid call firefighters operating out of two stations. Long Valley Fire Protection District, locally known as the Laytonville Fire Department, has a combination paid/paid call staff that operates out of two stations. The department also staffs two ambulances; one of which provides Advanced Life Support (ALS) and the other Basic Life Support (BLS). The Leggett Fire Department is a small all-volunteer department operating out of one station located at 66001 Drive Thru Tree Road. The Piercy Fire Protection District is a small, all volunteer fire department that operates out of a single fire station located on Highway 101 just south of the departments. Humboldt County Line in the County’s far northwestern corner. West of Piercy is the Whale Gulch Volunteer Fire Company, whose response area is in both Mendocino and Humboldt Counties. Whale Gulch volunteers operate out of a single station located in Whale Gulch and are dispatched from Humboldt County, working in conjunction with Humboldt County fire departments. The U.S. Forest Service staffs a fire station in Covelo during fire season. CAL FIRE operates four fire stations within this zone. They are located at Covelo, Laytonville, Leggett, and Howard Forest. A CAL FIRE helitack base is also located at Howard Forest.

The Brooktrails Fire Department sponsors a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). It assists the department with the specialized emergency response needs, including assisting the Mendocino County Sheriff’s office in carrying out the Brooktrails Evacuation Plan not only in Brooktrails, but also in Willits and Laytonville.

Access/Egress Issues

Highways 101 and 162 are the primary evacuation routes for this area. They are well maintained and have more than adequate carrying capacity for evacuation purposes. Highway 1 joins Highway 101 at Leggett, 42 miles north of Fort Bragg. This portion of Highway 1 is windy, steep, and narrow and should only be used as an evacuation route as a last resort.

In periods of extremely heavy rain, U.S. 101 has been known to flood in the Little Lake Valley north of Willits.



Secondary roads of importance include the following:

- Sherwood Road transits from Willits, through the Brooktrails Township, all the way to Laytonville a distance of approximately 30 miles. From Willits to Sherwood School, it is fairly straight but narrow. It is well paved but, in some places, quite steep. Past Sherwood School, the road becomes very narrow and windy as it passes through the mountains terminating at Laytonville. In the winter, the road is often impassable. For all practical purposes, evacuating Brooktrails to the north on Sherwood road is ill advised.
- Highway 162 transits from Highway 101 at Longvale all the way to Highway 5 at Willows. Highway 162 also becomes Mendocino Pass Road and Forest Highway 7 at the intersection of Highway 162 and Mina Road in Covelo. It is the only year-round access road to Covelo from Highway 101. This road is not a year-round access road east of Covelo. Through the valley, it is flat and mostly straight, however through the mountains to the east and west it is narrow, steep and windy.
- Branscomb Road transits from Laytonville over the mountains to DeHaven on Highway 1 just south of Westport. The road is steep, windy and narrow.
- Laytonville Dos Rios Road transits from Laytonville to Dos Rios at Highway 162. The road is windy and narrow.

Wildfire could impact and compromise all of these routes. As noted above, a number of subdivisions throughout the planning area are served by secondary roads that could be severely impacted by fire, blocking access and egress. Compounding this issue, many of these roads serve as the only way in and out. In order to facilitate evacuation of these areas, they have been organized into Area Specific Pre-Identified Evacuation Zones so that both law enforcement and fire officials can concentrate efforts and resources to the location in greatest need first. When available, consider using helicopters equipped with PA systems to make emergency notifications to rural residences and ranches.



Special Concerns

In the rural areas, cell phone coverage is very spotty and it is estimated by local fire chiefs that only 5-8% of the rural residents have landline phones, making evacuation notices very difficult.

Brooktrails is a 7,773-acre forested development which contains approximately 1,600 dwellings, and an estimated 6,000 residents. Developed as the “Brooktrails Vacation Village” in the 1960s, approximately 6,605 parcels were created most ranging in size from one-sixth to one-third of an acre, but with a few larger parcels of up to 230 acres. The Brooktrails Township, Sylvandale, and Spring Creek were developed primarily for vacation/second homes for San Francisco Bay area residents. Brooktrails merges a residential subdivision with a four-square mile redwood and mixed growth forest conservation park. The latter is called the Brooktrails Redwood Park and is locally referred to as the “Greenbelt.” The park covers 2,300 acres that borders a large portion of the parcels in the subdivision. There is a huge accumulation of wildland fire fuels built up around the residences.

It should be noted that the Brooktrails Fire Department serves, without reimbursement, the Blue Lakes Subdivision to the north of the Fire Department’s boundaries. The subdivision is very large with a number of private dirt roads off of Sherwood Road. This entire wildland fire intermix area, which consists of a large number (75 – 100) of homes/ranches exits through the Brooktrails community via Sherwood Road.

The Brooktrails water system consists of a water treatment plant with the design capacity of 1.2 million gallons per day, 60 miles of water mains, 23 water tanks with 1.7 million gallons of storage and 18 pump stations. Two areas of special concern are: 1) Loss of electric power to the pump stations will result in a considerable loss of pressure and therefore reduced firefighting capabilities. 2) The storage tanks are made of redwood and are uncovered. Contamination from fire firefighting efforts, either through the use of foam or aerial suppressants (air tanker drops) will compromise the community water system.

The Brooktrails road system serving the 6605 parcels is windy, narrow, steep and very confusing. Compounding this issue as noted above, there is essentially only one way out via Sherwood Road. Sherwood Road is narrow, steep in places and passes through areas vegetated with highly flammable forest fuels. Tremendous efforts have been made by the Brooktrails Fire Department and CAL FIRE to ameliorate these risks through fuel reduction projects. However, the combination of a poorly designed road system, a high population density, the large accumulation of forest fuels, and a very restricted exit corridor puts residents at extreme risk for wildfire.



Round Valley/Covelo is remote, approximately 65 miles from Ukiah over Highway 162 which is windy, narrow and in some places steep. Small fires do routinely occur in the valley, however the flatter terrain, broken by numerous roads, orchards and vineyards makes control of these fires somewhat easier, thus the community of Covelo is at a moderate risk of wildfire. There is a significant large fire history in the mountain areas surrounding the valley, which is vegetated with highly flammable fuels. The homes in this interface/intermix area are at significant risk. The limited number of residents will self-evacuate to the valley floor finding safe refuge at the Round Valley airport.

The Little Lake Fire Protection District serves the city of Willits, extensive BLM lands, two Indian Rancherias, and a large wildlife habitat at the north end of the valley. Three subdivisions of special concern are: Pine Mountain Estates, the Ridgewood Subdivision, and the Black Bart Subdivision.

In Laytonville, areas of special concern include the Nature Conservancy's Wilderness Lodge and the subdivisions of Ten Mile Creek, Woodman Canyon, Jack of Hearts Creek, and Cherry Creek Ranches.



Area Specific Pre-Identified Evacuation Zones and Maps

Given the fire history, forest fuels, weather, flooding potential, and the population density, pre-identified evacuation zones are established as follows. It should be noted that not all residential and commercial structures and critical infrastructure are delineated in a pre-identified evacuation zone. Pre-identified evacuation zones are based on the population density of an area, access and egress issues, and the potential threat.

Zone 1A-Willits

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at the intersection of CA Hwy 20 at Coast Street to Raymond Lane to Pine Street to Maple Street terminating at the Mill Creek drainage. This includes all side streets and addresses to the west and contains approximately 120 homes, 1 elementary school, and 5 churches.

Zone 1B-Willits – Sherwood Valley

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at CA Hwy 20 at Blosser Lane to Meadowbrook Dr. terminating at the Sherwood Valley Casino. This includes all streets and addresses to the west and contains approximately 65 homes, 9 commercial buildings, 1 elementary school and the Sherwood Valley Casino.

Zone 1C-Willits/Mill Creek

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses north of Mill Creek Drive at Hillside Drive. It contains approximately 57 homes and a large healthcare facility.

Zone 1D-Brooktrails Community East

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side streets in the community of Brooktrails east of Sherwood Road. It contains approximately 600 homes, and 10 commercial buildings and an airport.

Zone 1E-Brooktrails Community West

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side streets in the community of Brooktrails west of Sherwood Road. It contains approximately 900 homes, 5 commercial buildings and a community center.

Zone 1F-Brooktrails – Sylvandale Subdivision

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side streets in the community of Brooktrails east of Sherwood Road and north of Poppy Drive and north of Toll Road. It contains approximately 150 homes.



Zone 1G-Brooktrails - Spring Creek Subdivision

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side streets in the community of Brooktrails west of Sherwood Road and north of Poppy Drive and south of Toll Road. It contains approximately 100 homes.

Zone 1H-Blue Lakes Area

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is a large rural wildfire intermix area. It is defined as all address and side roads on both sides of Sherwood Road / Toll Road north to the Sherwood Road “Y” just north of Sherwood School. The east boundary is 3rd Gate Road and the west boundary is Condor Drive. It contains approximately 75 homes/ranches and the Sherwood School.

Zone 1I-Cherry Creek Ranches

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Irvine Lodge Road/Cherry Creek Road at Highway 101 south of Laytonville (near the Cherry Creek rest stop) and all addresses on Helms Road off of Highway 162. It contains approximately 58 homes.

Zone 1J- Community of Branscomb

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at the intersection of Branscomb Road and Mud Creek Road north to Kenny Creek Road. It includes all addresses and side roads and contains approximately 25 homes, 5 commercial buildings and a closed lumber mill.

Zone 1K-Spyrock Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Spyrock Road at Hwy 101 north of Laytonville. It contains approximately 80 homes.

Zone 1L-Laytonville/Branscomb Road SE

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at the intersection of Hwy 101/Branscomb Road on the south and east side. It includes all addresses and sides roads and contains approximately 90 homes and a casino.

Zone 1M-Laytonville/Branscomb Road NW

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at the intersection of Hwy 101/Branscomb Road on the north and west side. It includes all addresses and sides roads and contains approximately 100 homes and 20 commercial buildings.



Zone 1N-Laytonville/Trailer Park

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads on the east side of Hwy 101 from the Laytonville Trailer Park to the CAL FIRE Laytonville Fire Station. It contains approximately 30 homes, 60 commercial buildings and a 10 to 15-unit mobile home park.

Zone 1O-Laytonville/Woodruff Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads from Hwy 101 at Laytonville CAL FIRE Station to the northern terminus of Woodruff Road. It includes Fishman’s Road and Woodman Creek and Fox Rock Roads. It contains approximately 80 homes and 10 commercial buildings.

Zone 1P-Leggett/Frontage Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses on Leggett’s Frontage Road. It contains approximately 20 homes, 15 commercial buildings and a school.

Zone 1Q-Leggett/Bear Pen Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Bear Pen Road north of Leggett. It contains approximately 20 homes.

Zone 1R-Piercy/Pepperwood Springs Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Pepperwood Springs Road and the community of Piercy. It contains approximately 30 homes.

Zone 1S-Black Bart Subdivision – Ridgewood Summit Area

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Black Bart Drive, Black Hawk Drive, and Ridgeview Road in the Ridgewood Summit area. It contains approximately 200 homes.

Zone 1T-Ridgewood Ranch – Walker Valley

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Ridgewood Road, Maple Lane, and Garden Lane in the Walker Valley area. It contains a school, a mobile home park, approximately 150 homes.



Zone 1U-Pine Mountain Subdivision

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Ridgewood Road, Chinquapin Drive, and Treetop Lane. It is a large wildfire intermix area with only one way in and out. A water system is in place. It contains approximately 400 homes.

Zone 1V-Hilltop Drive Subdivision

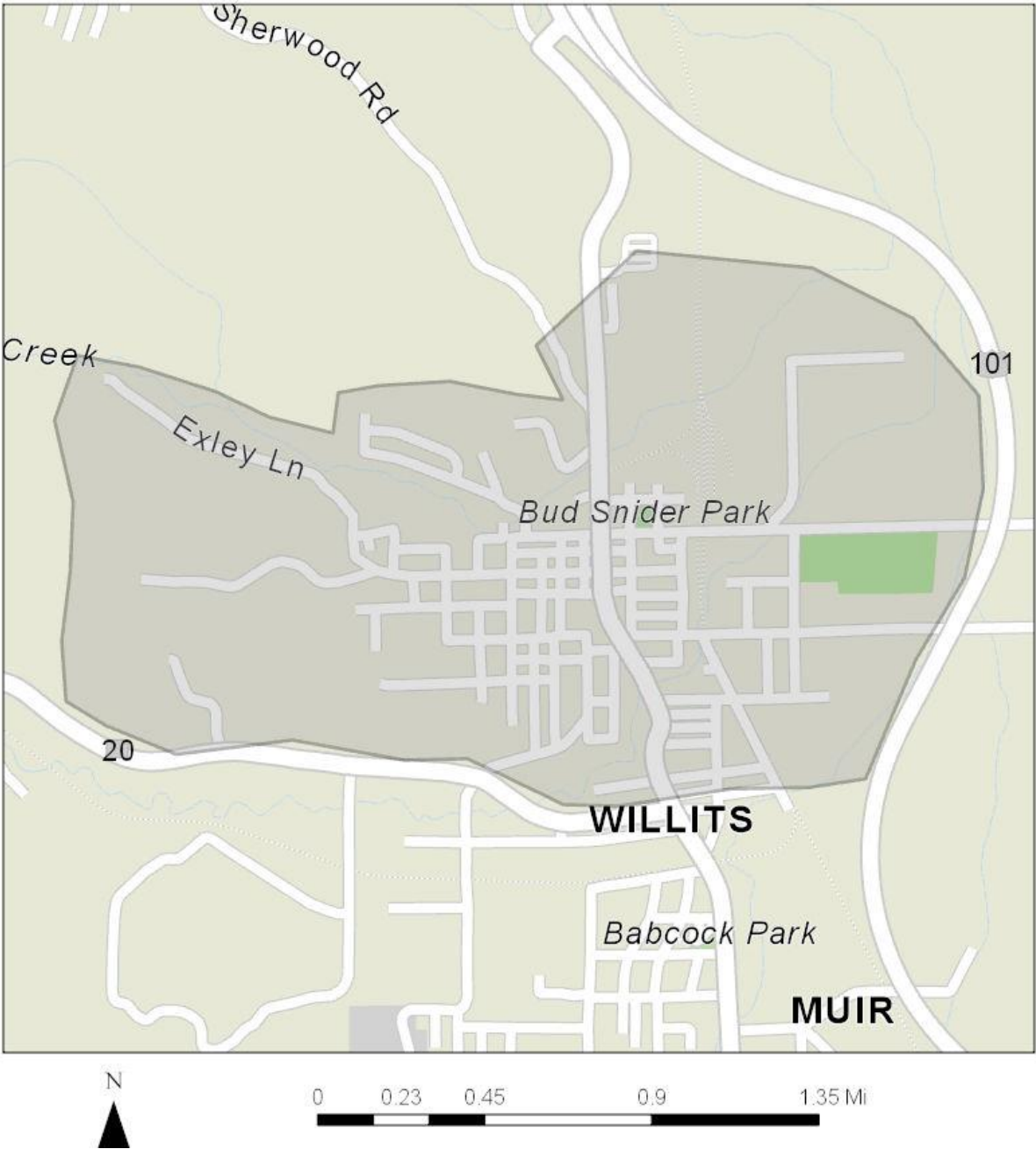
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Hilltop Road, Lois Lane and East Hill Road. It contains approximately 150 homes.

Please see Planning Area 1 zone specific evacuation maps below.



Zone 1A - Willits

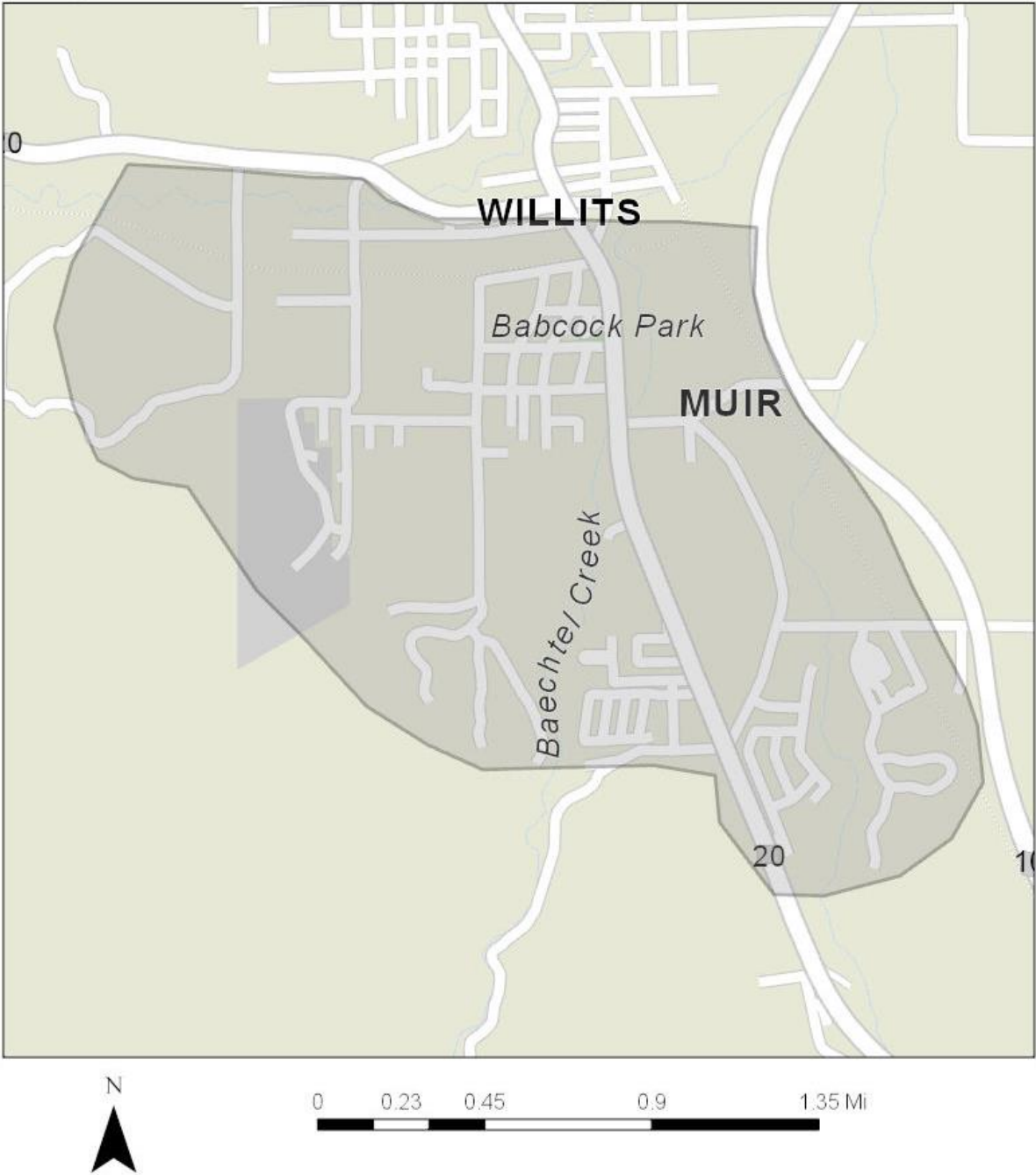
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at the intersection of CA Hwy 20 at Coast Street to Raymond Lane to Pine Street to Maple Street terminating at the Mill Creek drainage. This includes all side streets and addresses to the west and contains approximately 120 homes, 1 elementary school, 2 churches.





Zone 1B - Willits - Sherwood Valley

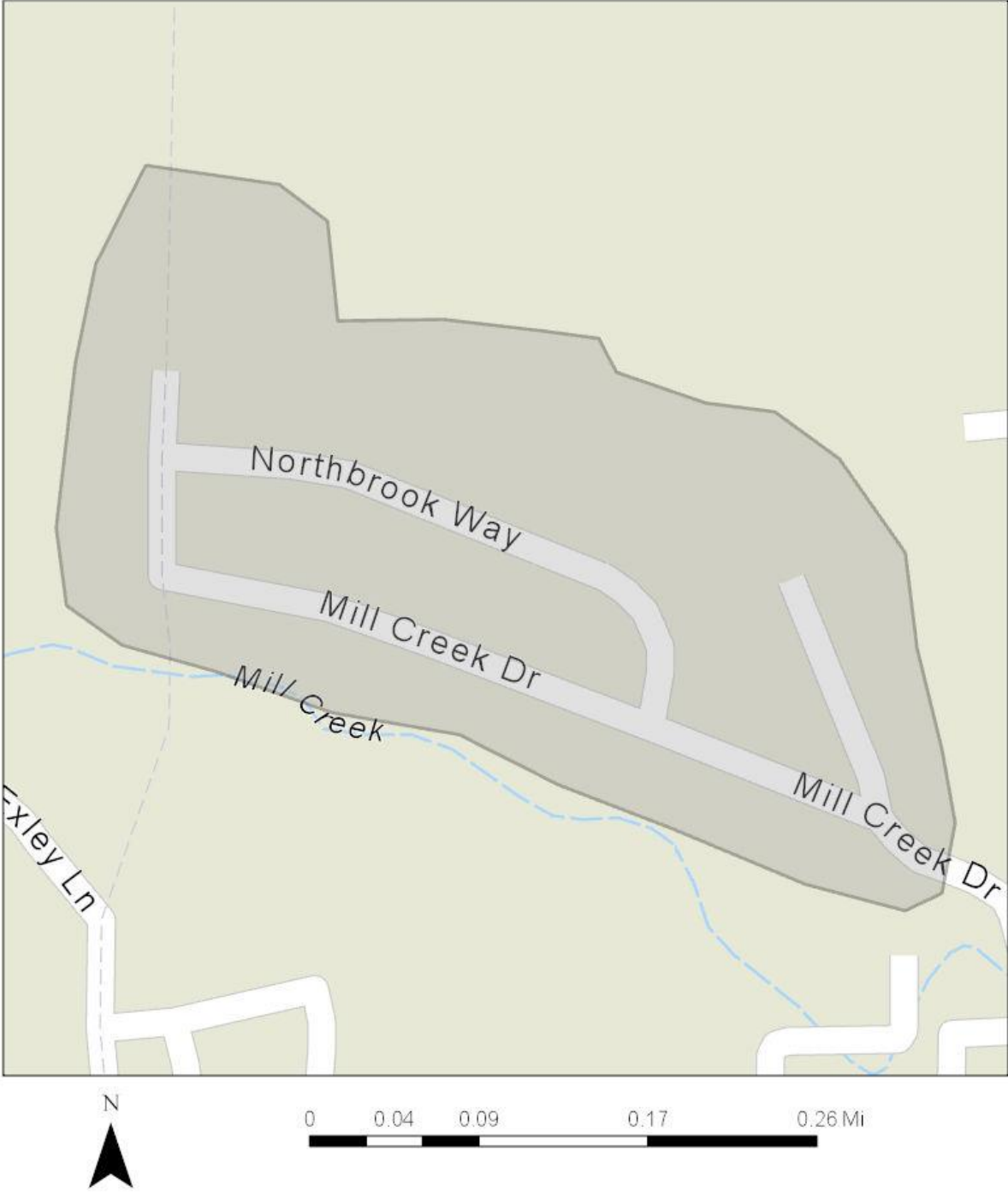
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at CA Hwy 20 at Blosser Lane to Meadowbrook Dr. terminating at the Sherwood Valley Casino. This includes all streets and addresses to the west and contains approximately 65 homes, 9 commercial buildings, 1 elementary school and the Sherwood Valley Casino.





Zone 1C - Willits/Mill Creek

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses north of Mill Creek Drive at Hillside Drive. Approximately 57 homes and a large healthcare facility.





Zone 1D - Brooktrails Community East

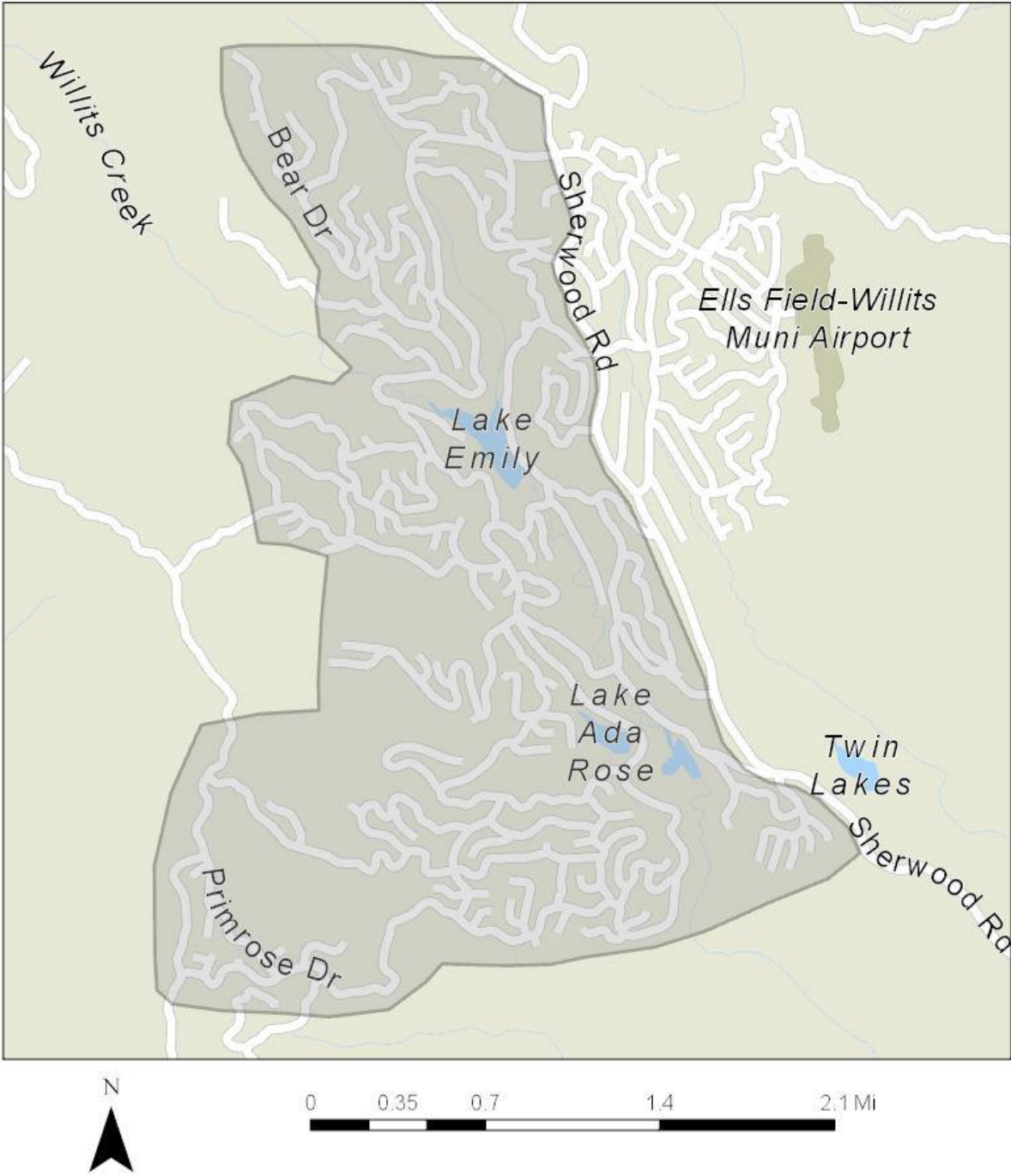
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side streets in the community of Brooktrails east of Sherwood Road. Approximately 600 homes, 10 commercial buildings and an airport.





Zone 1E - Brooktrails Community West

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side streets in the community of Brooktrails west of Sherwood Road. Approximately 900 homes, 5 commercial buildings and a community center.



Zone 1F - Brooktrails - Sylvandale Subdivision

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side streets in the community of Brooktrails east of Sherwood Road and north of Poppy Drive and south of Troll Road. It contains approximately 150 homes.





Zone 1G - Brooktrails - Spring Creek Subdivision

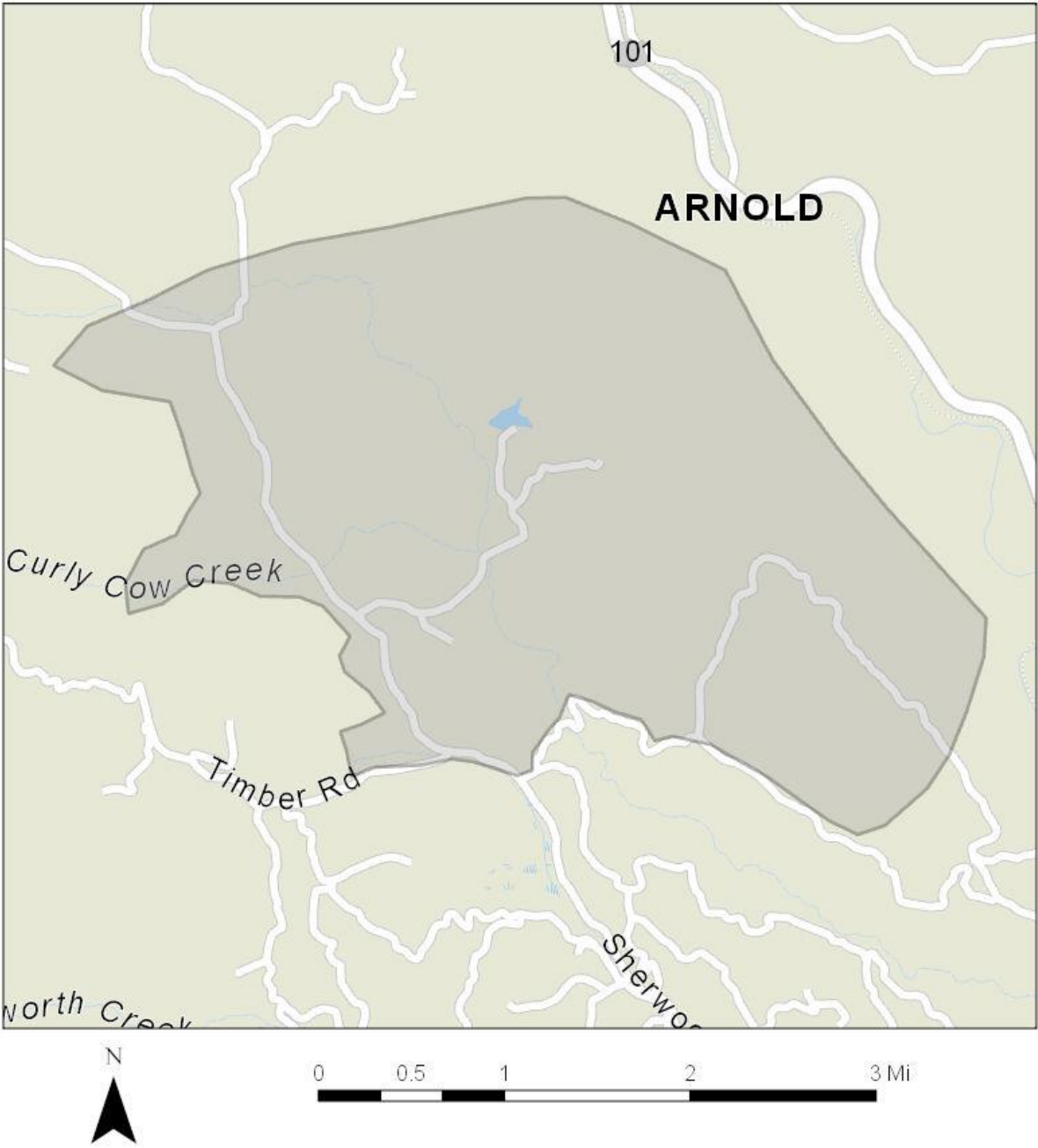
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side streets in the community of Brooktrails west of Sherwood Road and north of Poppy Drive and south of Troll Road. It contains approximately 100 homes.





Zone 1H - Blue Lakes Area

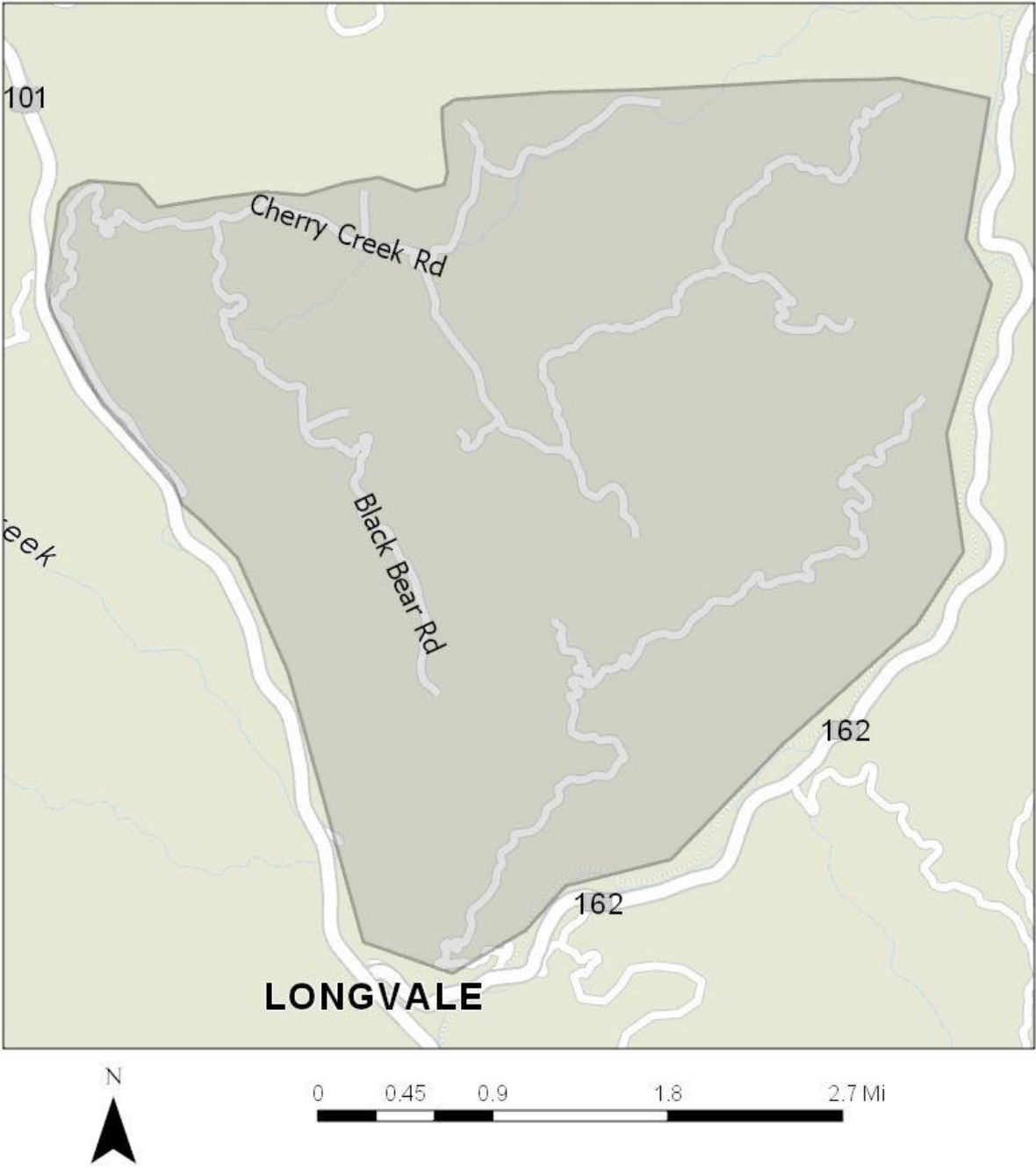
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is a large rural wildfire intermix area. It is defined as all address and side roads on both sides of Sherwood Road/Toll Road north to the Sherwood Road "Y" just north of Sherwood School. The east boundary is 3rd Gate Road and the west boundary is Condor Drive. It contains approximately 75 homes/ranches and the Sherwood School.





Zone 1I - Cherry Creek Ranches

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Irvine Lodge Road/Cherry Creek Road at Highway 101 south of Laytonville (near the Cherry Creek rest stop) and all addresses on Helms Road off of Highway 162. It contains approximately 58 homes.





Zone 1J - Community of Branscomb

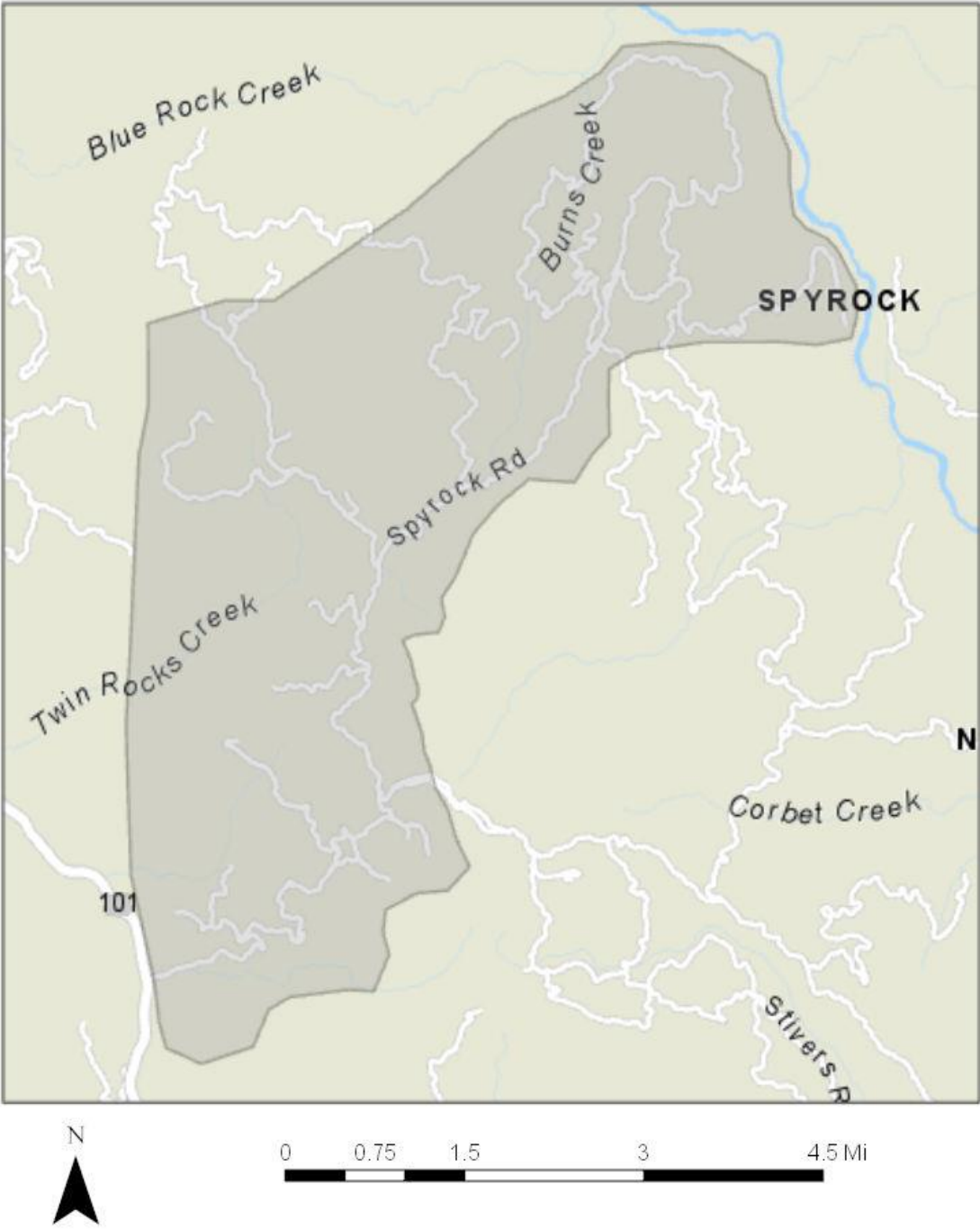
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at the intersection of Branscomb Road and Mud Creek Road north to Kenny Creek Road (all addresses and side roads). It includes all addresses and side roads and contains approximately 25 homes, 5 commercial buildings and a closed lumber mill zone.





Zone 1K - Spyrock Road

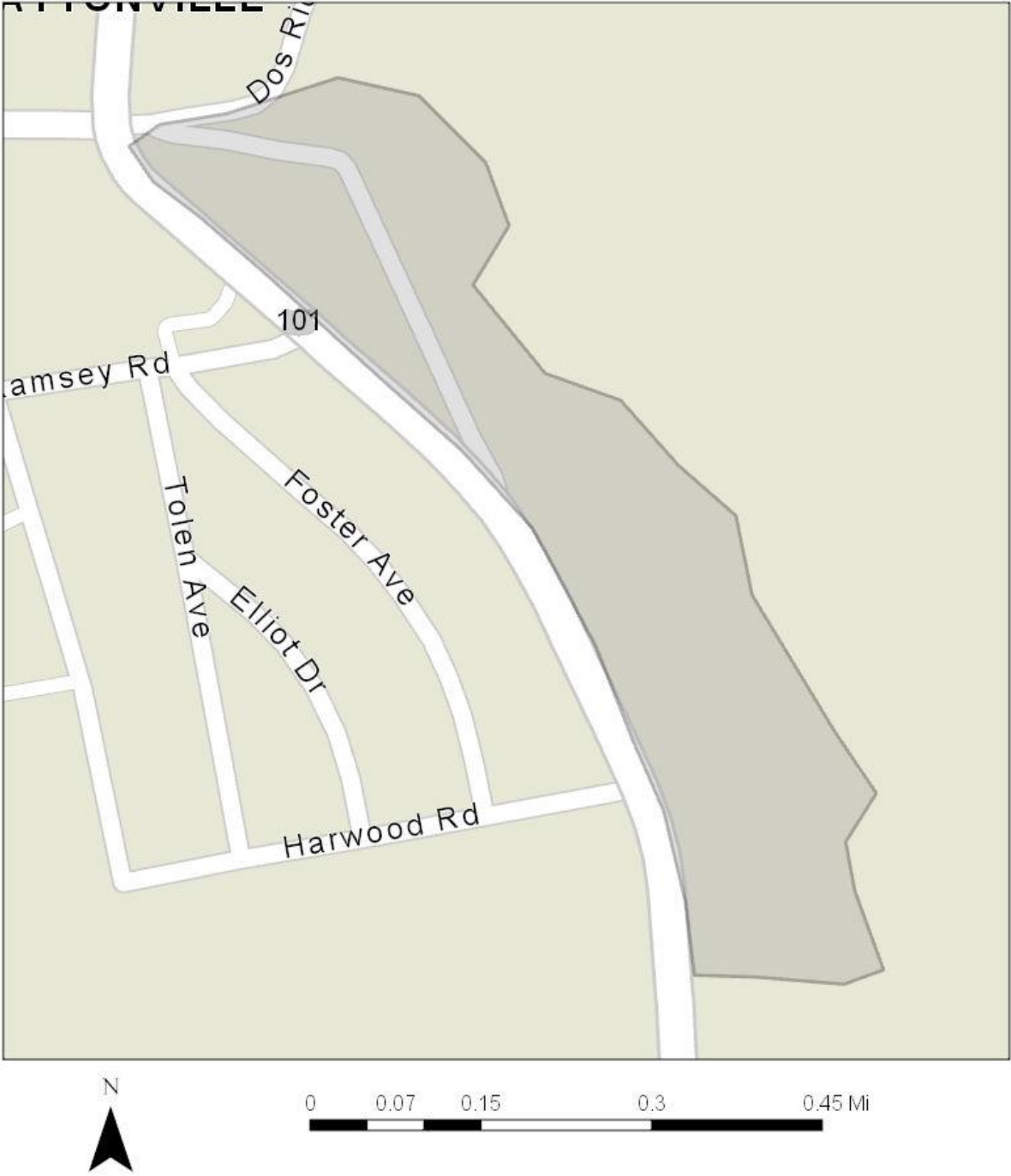
This area has been established to identify an area susceptible to both flooding and a wildfire event. It starts at Highway 101 at Feliz Creek and includes all addresses and side streets both east and west of Highway 1 to Laurette Lane. It contains approximately 80 homes.





Zone 1L - Laytonville/Branscomb Road SE

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at the intersection of Hwy 101/Branscomb Rd. (all addresses and side roads) on the south and east side. It includes all addresses and side roads and contains approximately 90 homes and a casino.



Zone 1M - Laytonville/Branscomb Road NW

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at the intersection of Hwy 101/Branscomb Rd. (all addresses and side roads) on the north and west side. It includes all addresses and side roads and contains approximately 100 homes and 20 commercial buildings.





Zone 1N - Laytonville/Trailer Park

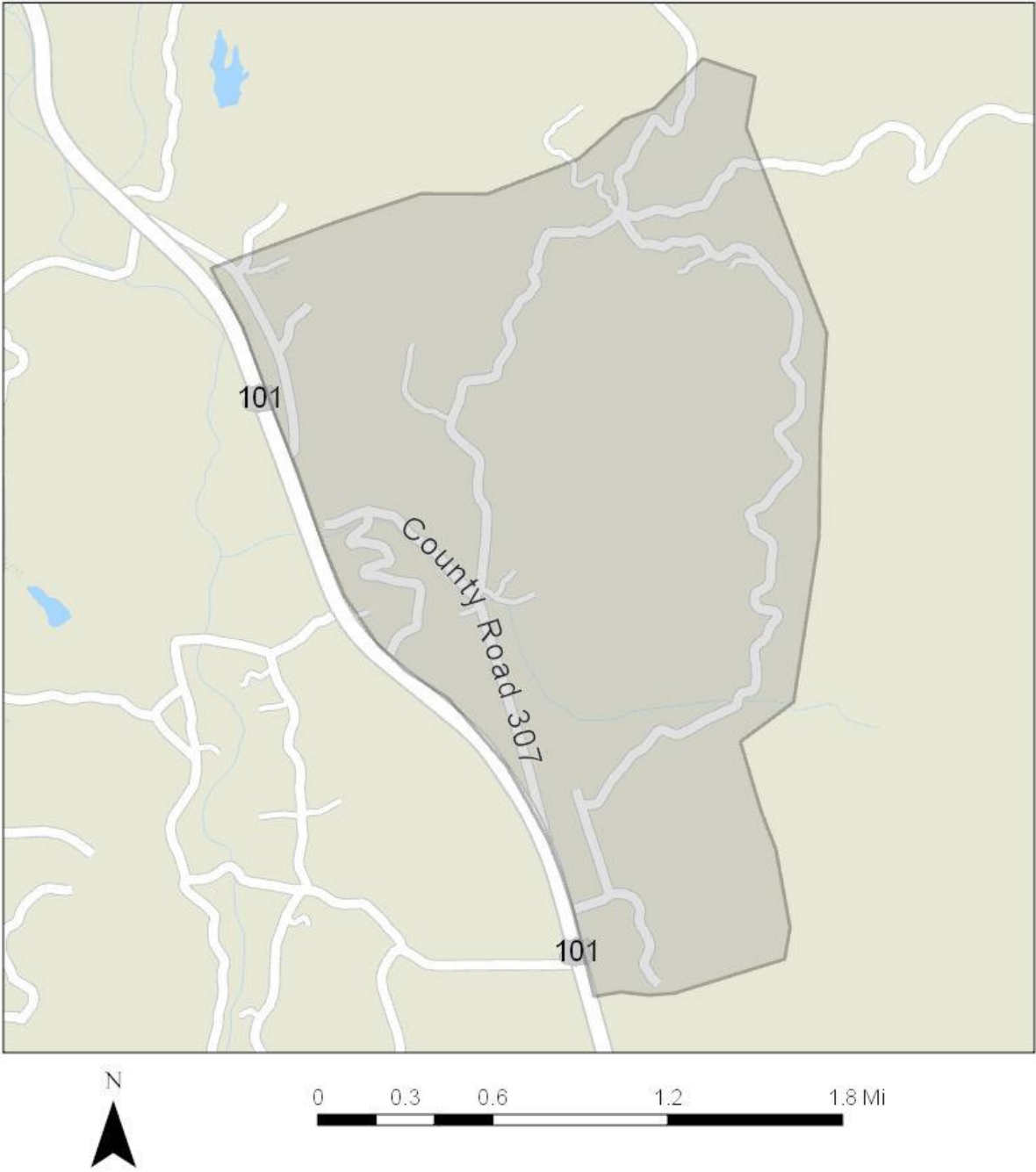
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads on the east side of Hwy 101 from the Laytonville Trailer Park to the CAL FIRE Laytonville Fire Station. It contains approximately 30 homes, 60 commercial buildings and a 10 to 15-unit mobile home park.





Zone 10 - Laytonville/Woodruff Road

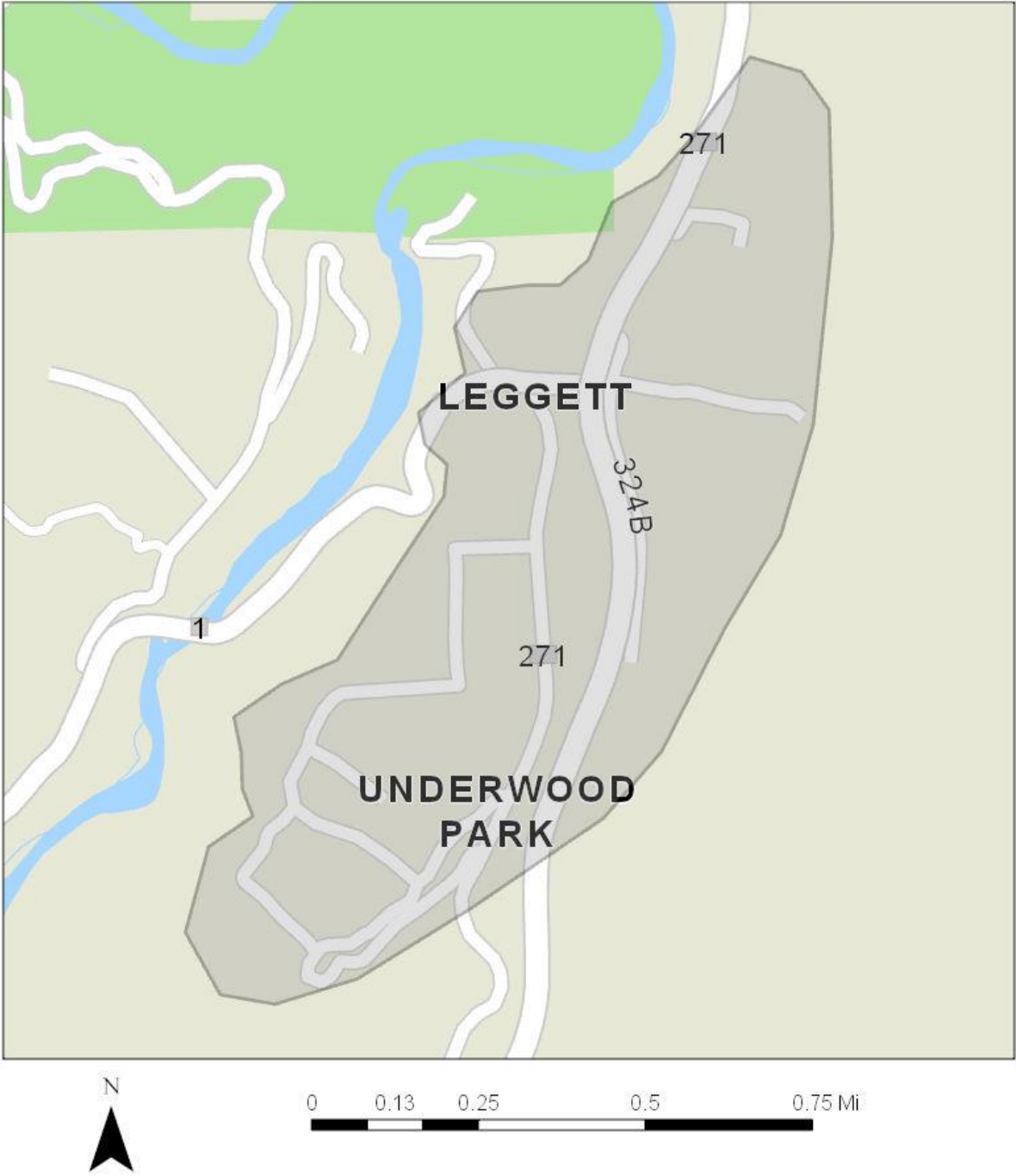
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads from Hwy 101 at Laytonville CAL FIRE Station to the northern terminus of Woodruff Road. Includes Fishman’s Road and Woodman Creek and Fox Rock Roads. Approximately 80 homes and 10 commercial buildings.





Zone 1P - Leggett/Frontage Road

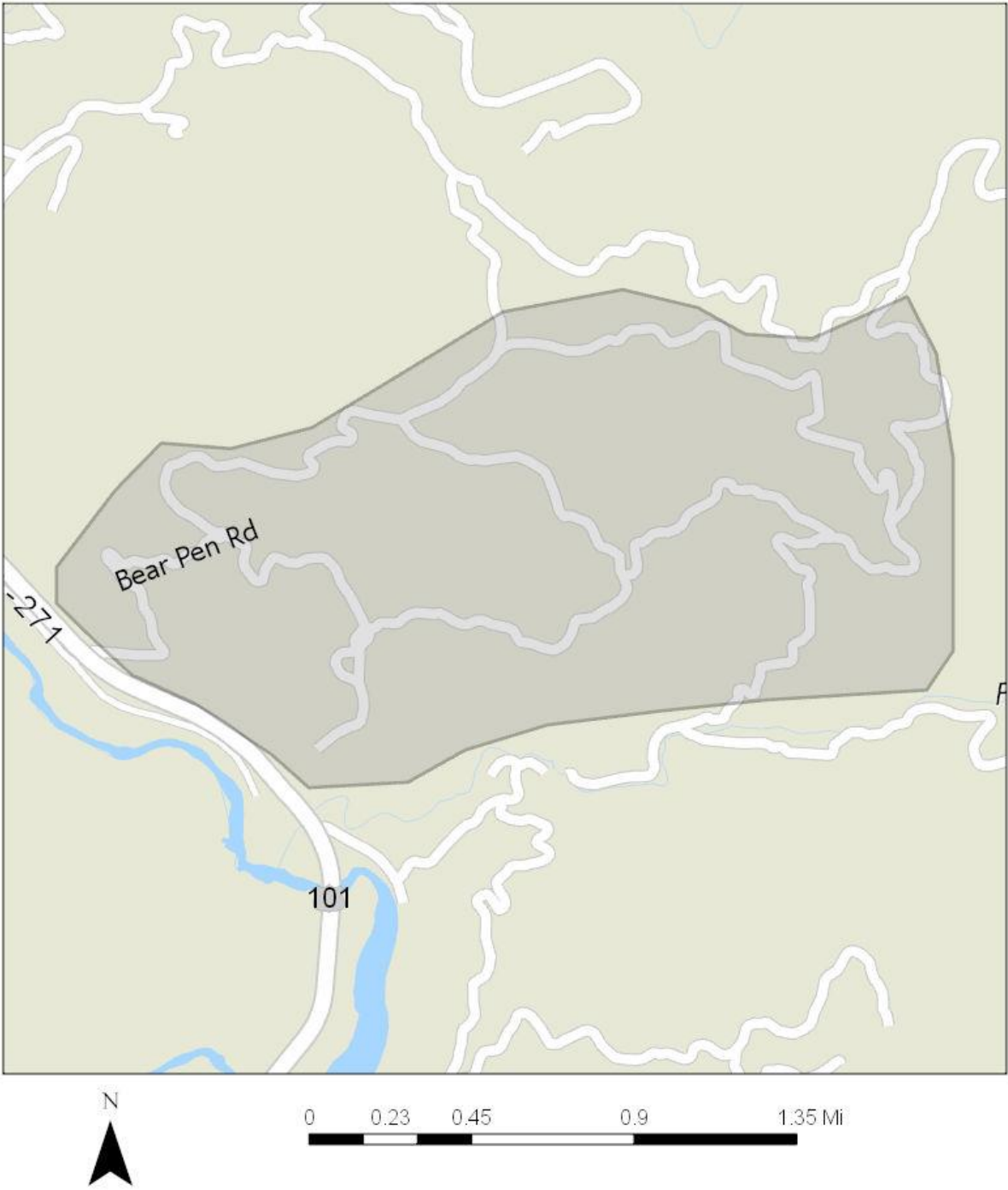
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses on Leggett's Frontage Road. It contains approximately 20 homes, 15 commercial buildings and a school.





Zone 1Q - Leggett/Bear Pen Road

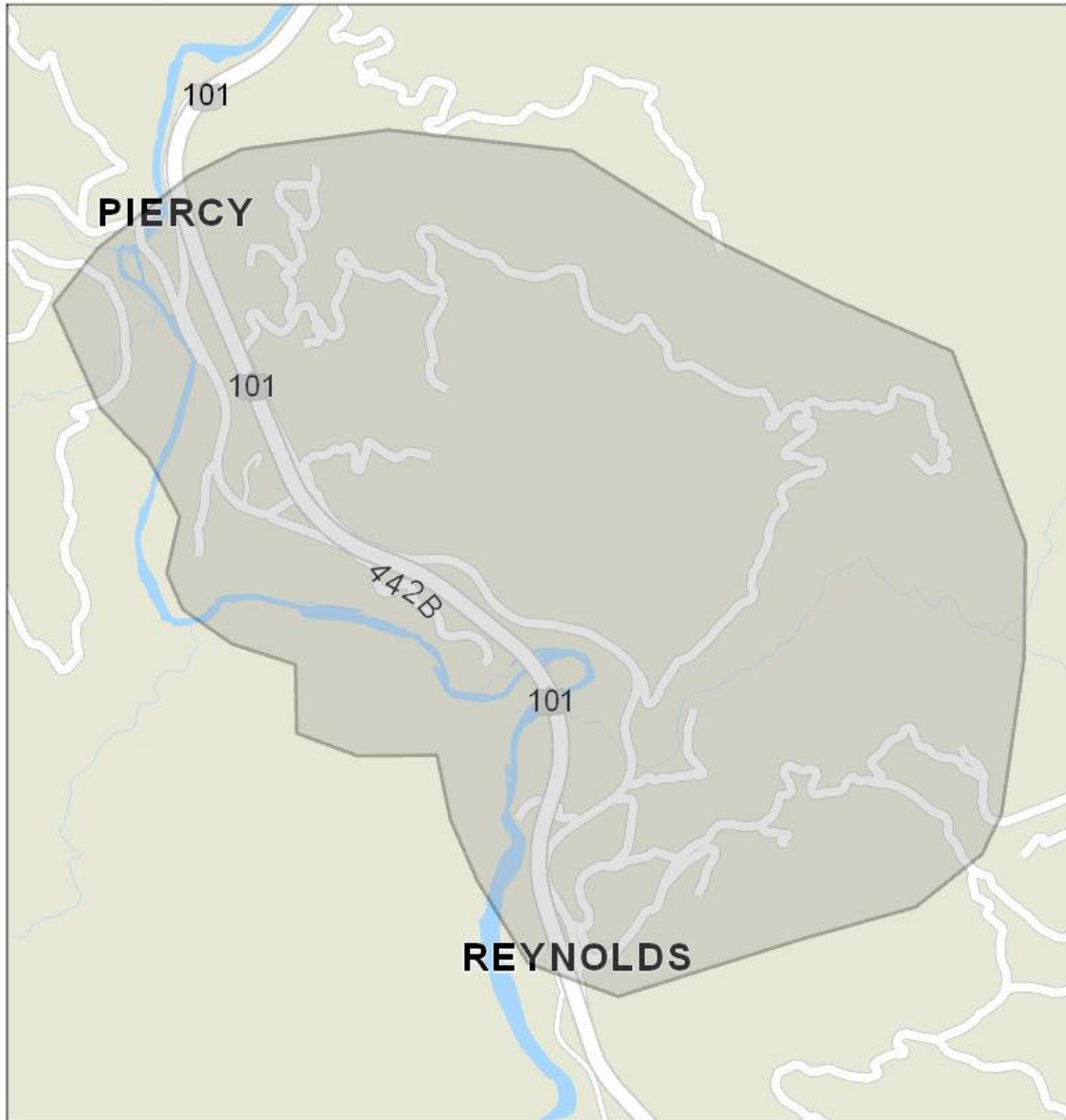
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Bear Pen Road north of Leggett. It contains approximately 20 homes.





Zone 1R - Piercy/Pepperwood Springs Road

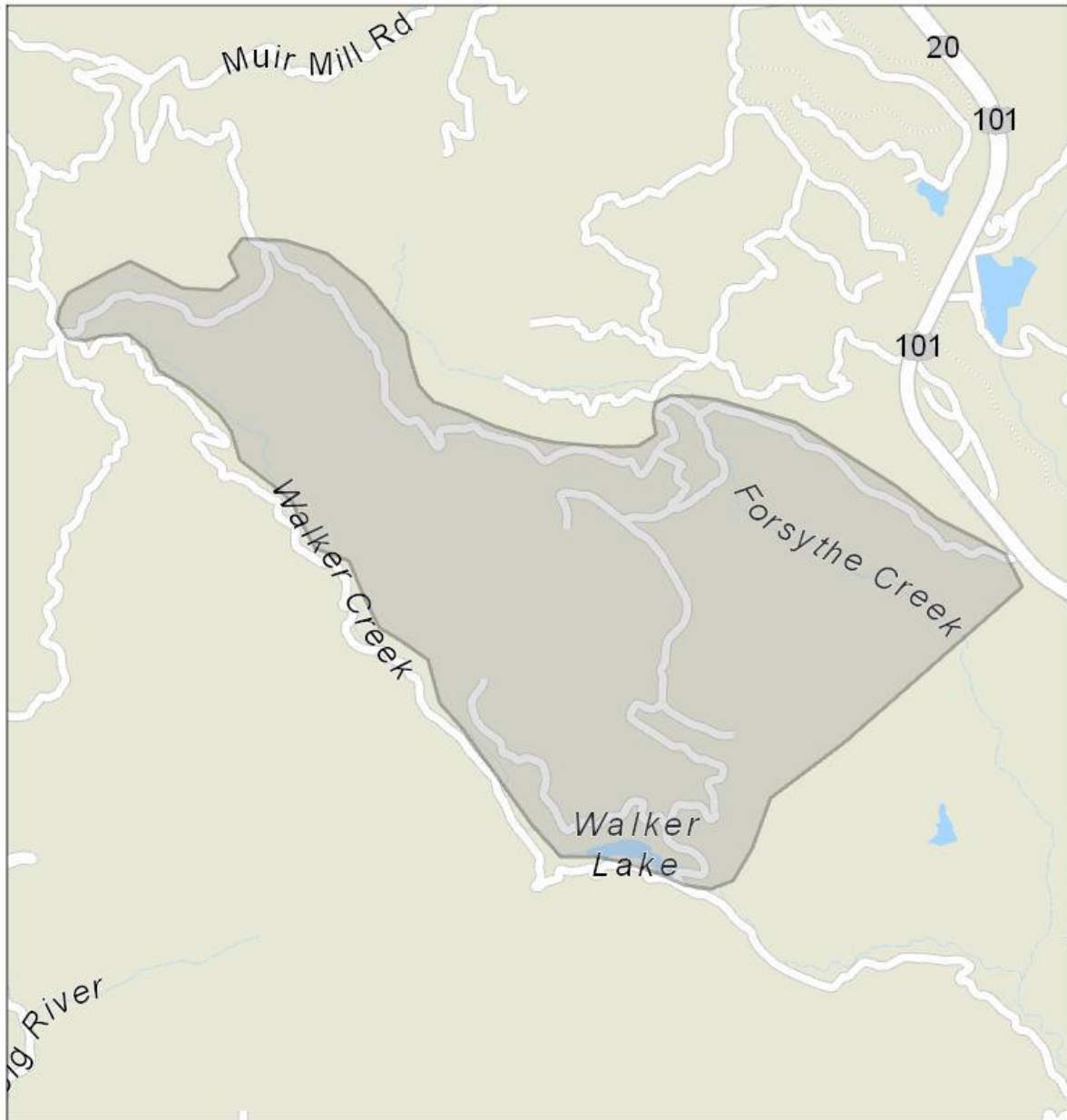
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Pepperwood Springs Road and the community of Piercy. It contains approximately 30 homes.





Zone 1S - Black Bart Subdivision - Ridgewood Summit Area

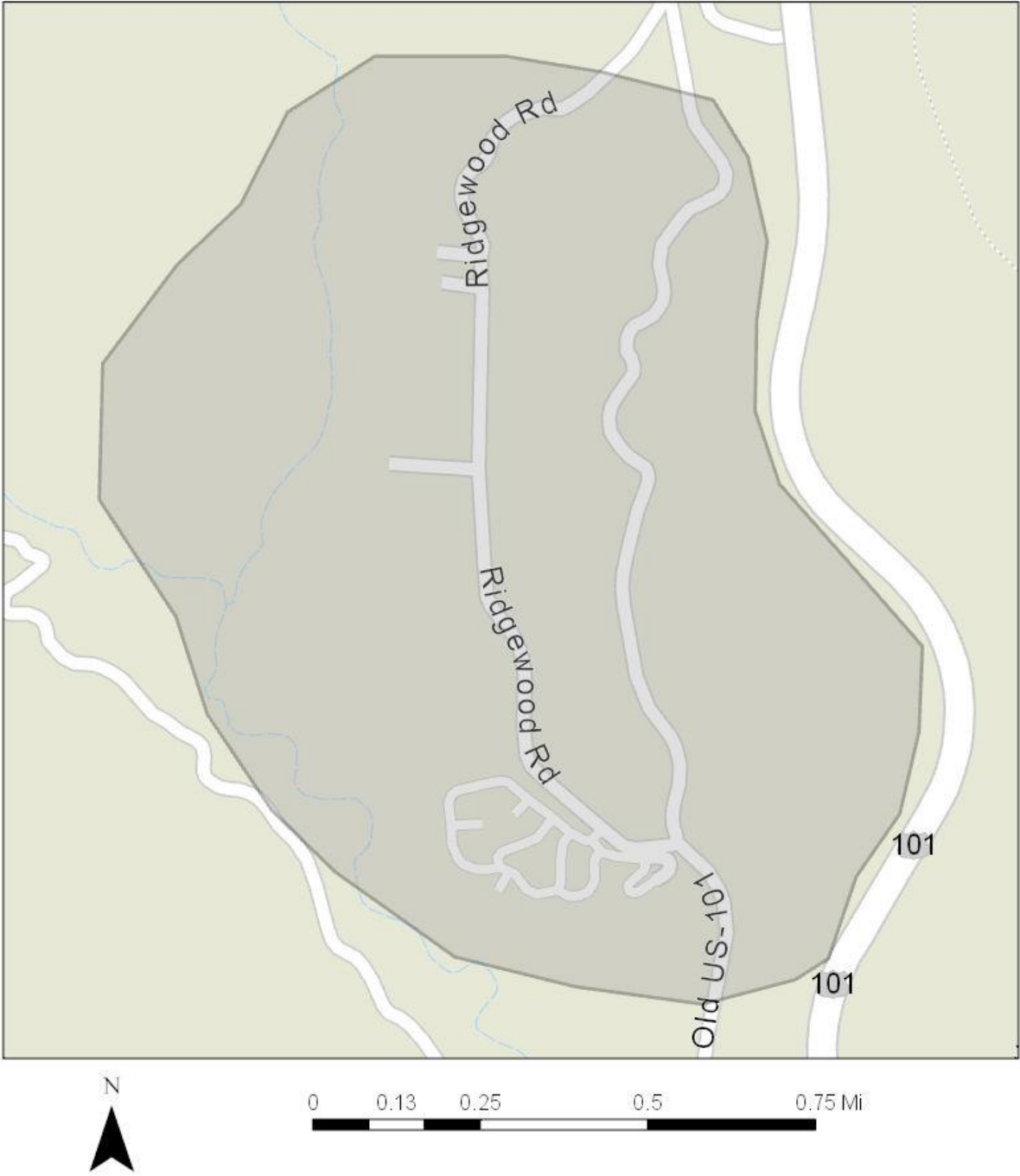
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Black Bart Drive, Black Hawk Drive, and Ridgeview Road in the Ridgewood Summit area. It contains approximately 200 homes.





Zone 1T - Ridgewood Ranch - Walker Valley

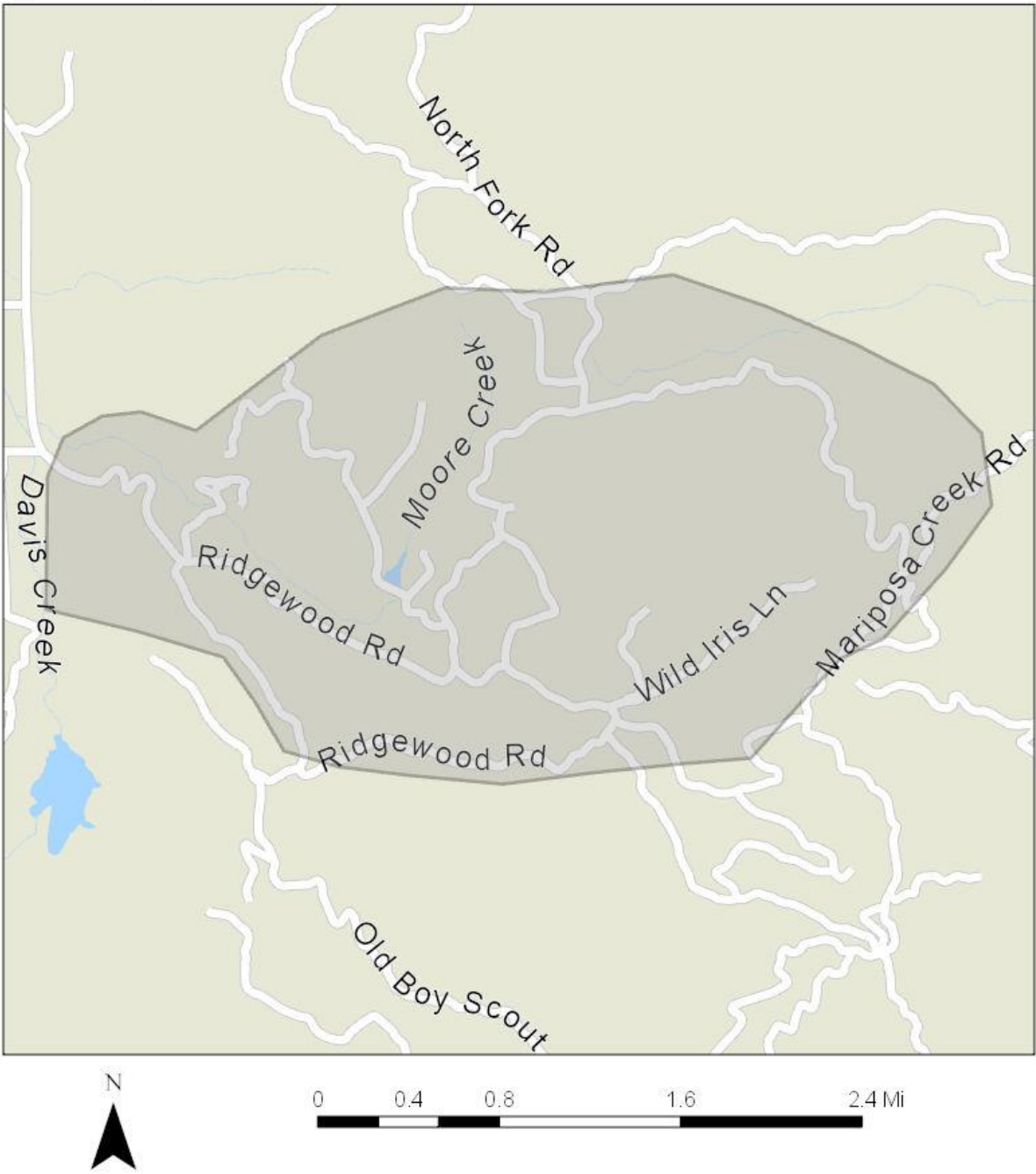
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuation. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Ridgewood Road, Maple Lane, and Garden Lane in the Walker Valley area. It contains a school, a mobile home park, and approximately 150 homes.





Zone 1U - Pine Mountain Subdivision

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Ridgewood Road, Chinquapin Drive, and Treetop Lane. It is a large wildfire intermix area with only one way in and out. A water system is in place. It contains approximately 400 homes.





Zone 1V - Hilltop Drive Subdivision

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads off of Hilltop Road, Lois Lane and East Hill Road. It contains approximately 150 homes.





Table 3: Traffic Control Points/Choke Points

Zone	Intersection	Restrict or Deny Entry	Choke Points	Reverse Lane Flows
1A	CA 20 @ Coast Street S Main @ West Valley S Main @ West Mendocino	X		
1B	CA 20 @ Blosser Lane Meadowbrook @ Della	X		
1C	Hillside Drive @ Mill Creek Drive	X		
1D	S Main @ Sherwood Road	X		X *
1E	S Main @ Sherwood Road	X		X *
1F	Hwy. 101 @ Irvine Lodge/Cherry Creek Road	X		
1G	Hwy.101 @ Branscomb	X		
1H	Hwy. 101 @ Spyrock Road	X		
1I	Hwy. 101 @ Branscomb Road	X		
1J	Hwy. 101 @ Branscomb Road	X		
1K	Hwy. 101 @ Laytonville Trailer Park Hwy 101 @ Ten Mile Creek	X		
1L	Hwy. 101 @ Ten Mile Creek Hwy. 101 @ Woodruff Road	X		
1M	Hwy. 101 @ Shoreline Hwy	X		
1N	Hwy. 101 @ Bear Pen Road	X		
1O	Hwy. 101 @ Pepperwood Springs	X		

*Direct traffic north away from Willits to the Highway 101 bypass.

The following are situation dependent, as directed by on scene fire or law enforcement officials:

Restricted Entry: Only individuals who can demonstrate a critical need are allowed entry.

Deny Entry: The situation is critical, or entry could possibly interrupt outbound traffic flow.

Reverse Lane Flow: The traffic load is such that it is necessary to convert all traffic lanes to flow in a single direction.



Table 4: Emergency Evacuation Shelters

Community or Area	Location	Coordinates
A- Covelo	Covelo Fire Station 75900 Covelo Road	39 47'13" N x 123 14'53" W
A- Covelo	American Legion Hall Howard Street	39 47'39" N x 123 15'01" W
P- Covelo	Round Valley High School 76280 High School Street	39 47' 33" N x 123 15' 35" W
P- Laytonville	Laytonville High School 250 Branscomb Road	39 41' 17" N x 123 29' 20" W
P - Laytonville	Harwood Hall 44400 Willis	39 41'12" N x 123 29' 06" W
A- Leggett	Leggett School 1 School Way	39 51'54" N x 123 42' 59" W
P- Willits	Willits High School 299 N. Main Street	39 25'01" N x 123 21' 13" W

P = Primary Red Cross site (survey pending)

A = Alternate - Community center or faith-based facility

S = American Red Cross surveyed site



Table 5: Critical Infrastructure at Risk for Wildfire

Community or Area	Facility/Location
Brooktrails	Brooktrails Community Services District 24860 Birch Street
Brooktrails	Brooktrails Fire Department 2486 Birch Street
Covelo	Covelo Fire Protection District 75900 Covelo Road
Covelo	County Public Works Yard 23290 Airport Road
Covelo	Round Valley Indian Health Clinic Highway 162/Biggar Lane
Covelo	Round Valley Reservation Community Center 77826 Covelo Road
Covelo	CAL FIRE – Covelo Station 77251 Covelo Road
Covelo	Sheriff’s Sub Station 76091 Covelo Road
Covelo	U.S. Forest Service Fire Station 78150 Covelo Road
Covelo	Eel River Charter School 25995 East Lane
Covelo	Covelo Christian School 76451 Henderson Lane
Covelo	Round Valley Elementary School Foothill/Airport Streets
Covelo	Round Valley High/Continuation School Howard/High Streets
Laytonville	Laytonville County Water District 45020 US Highway101
Laytonville	County Public Works Yard 1825 Branscomb Road
Laytonville	Laytonville Fire Department 44950 Willis Avenue
Laytonville	CAL FIRE – Laytonville 46101 US Hwy 101

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Laytonville	Long Valley Health Center 51 Branscomb Road
Laytonville	Branscomb Elementary School 14320 Branscomb Road
Laytonville	Laytonville Elementary School 200 Branscomb Road
Laytonville	Laytonville High School 50 Branscomb Road
Laytonville	Laytonville Continuation School 200 Branscomb Road
Laytonville	Spyrock Elementary 3510 Spyrock Road
West of Laytonville	Radio Repeater Cahto Peak 39 41' 11" N x 123 43'46" W
Willits	Howard Forest CAL FIRE Station/ Unit Headquarters 7501 Hwy 101
Willits	Willits Police Department 125 E. Commercial Street
Willits	Willits Fire Department 1575 Baechtel Road
Willits	Water Plant/Water Shed 1 Water Treatment Plant Road x Hwy 101 (South of Willits)
Willits	City of Willits Waste Water Treatment Plant Sewer Plant Road
Willits	Willits Radio Repeater-Laughlin Peak 39 19' 37" N x 123 16' 22" W
Willits	Sherwood Valley Rancheria Community Center 190 Sherwood Hill Drive
Willits	Northbrook Healthcare Center 64 Northbrook Way



Table 6: Transportation Facilities

Community or Area	Location
Leggett	Caltrans Maintenance Yard Hwy 1 at Road 271
Covelo	Public Works Yard 23290 Airport Road
Ukiah	Mendocino County Department of Transportation 340 Lake Mendocino Drive
Laytonville	Public Works Yard 1825 Branscomb Road

Table 7: Transportation Assets - Vehicles

Community or Area	Location	Number & Type
Covelo	Round Valley High School 76280 High School Street	3- 40 Passenger Buses 6- 8 Passenger Vans
Laytonville	Laytonville High School 250 Branscomb Road	2- 78 Passenger Buses 1- 40 Passenger Bus 1- 10 Passenger Van 8- 8 Passenger Vans
Leggett	Leggett Valley High School 1 School Way	2 - 78 Passenger Buses 1 - 40 Passenger Bus 3 - 10 Passenger Vans
Willits	Mendocino Transit Authority 710 Maple Street	1 - 42 Passenger Bus WC-1 1 - 18 Passenger Bus WC-1
Willits	Willits Harrah Senior Center 1501 Baechtel Road	1 - 8 Passenger Van WC-2

WC = Wheelchair Capable



Table 8: Areas of Safe Refuge

Community or Area	Location	Coordinates
Willits	Willits Municipal Airport 1320 Poppy Drive	39 27' 05" N x 123 22' 20" W
Round Valley	Round Valley Airport 22830 S. Airport Road	39 47' 37" N x 123 15' 42 W
Branscomb	Old Harwood Mill Site Branscomb Road	39 39' 13" N x 123 37' 32" W
Laytonville	Spyrock Elementary School 3509 Spyrock Road	38 48' 45" N x 123 30' 47" W
Leggett	Drive Thru Tree Park Underwood Lane @ Road 271	39 43'02" N x 123 43'02" W
Whale Gulch	The Meadow Usal Rd. @ Thompson Creek	39 59'31" N x 123 58'26" W

Table 9: Vulnerable Population Locations

Community or Area	Location
Holy Child Residential Care Home III Assisted Living Facility- 6 units	419 Grove Street Willits, CA 95490 888-595-9061
Holy Spirit Residential Care Home III Assisted Living Facility- 6 units	414 Grove Street Willits, CA 95490 888-595-9081
Northbrook Healthcare Center Rehabilitation Center	64 Northbrook Way Willits, CA 95490 707-459-4492
Redwood Meadows Senior Housing Senior Residences	1475 Baechtel Road Willits, CA 95490 707-459-1616
Baechtel Creek Village Senior Residences	61 Alder Court Willits, CA 95490 707-459-4607

Mendocino County Evacuation Plan



The Haven House - <i>in development</i>	11365 Ridgewood Ranch Rd. Willits, CA 95490
Howard Memorial Hospital	1 Madrone Street Willits, CA 95490 707-459-6801



➤ **Planning Area 2: Southeast and Central**

Includes: The communities and fire departments of Ukiah, Talmage, Redwood Valley, Calpella, Hopland, and Potter Valley and the Redwood Rancheria, Hopland Rancheria, Guidiville Rancheria, Coyote Valley Reservation, Potter Valley Tribe and Pinoleville Pomo Nation. It covers the watersheds of the Russian River, plus Eel River North of Potter Valley. CAL FIRE Battalion 3

Estimated Population Size

Hopland	5,000
Ukiah and surrounding area	30,000
Redwood Valley/Calpella	7,500
Potter Valley	<u>1,500</u>
Total	44,000

Climate

This portion of the County enjoys a Mediterranean climate, with dry, warm to hot summers. They will typically not see rainfall from early June through late October. Average summer temperatures range from 90 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit and 37 to 56 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter. Average rainfall for Ukiah is approximately 40 inches per year. The mountains surrounding Ukiah and Hopland will accumulate considerably more rainfall, in some locations up to 100 inches can be anticipated. Snow will rarely fall in the lower elevations of the valley floor, seldom accumulating for more than a day or two. Snow will occasionally accumulate in the higher elevations in the surrounding foothills and mountains.

This area can experience both strong and erratic winds. For example:

- As the interior valleys warm in Redwood and Potter Valleys and the Sacramento Valley (to the east), the rising hot air will be replaced by cool air flowing to the east from the Pacific Ocean through the coastal drainages. The warmer the valleys become the more erratic and stronger the wind will be come. In the Ukiah area, firefighters refer to these winds as the “Low Gap Express.”
- Occasionally in the fall, the jet stream, the high-altitude river of air along which weather systems track, will plunge South from Alaska and Canada into the mountain west. Low pressure will develop over the Great Basin creating an atmospheric pressure differential.



The difference in pressure over this relatively short distance will generate strong winds. The winds have the critical impact of drying out the air as the air descends after passing over mountain peaks. When the ultra-dry air overlays parched vegetation, tinderbox conditions develop that are ripe for extreme fire growth. Illustrating how powerful this weather phenomenon can be, wind gusts well above hurricane force have been recorded in many locations of the planning area. Wildfires occurring during these wind events are extremely dangerous and destructive.

Topography

This area is comprised of three valleys. The Ukiah Valley, which is drained by the Russian River, contains the principal communities of Ukiah, Talmage and Hopland. Redwood Valley is located just North of Ukiah. Potter Valley is located about 8 miles to the east of Redwood Valley. Highway 101 runs through or adjacent to the communities of Hopland, Ukiah, Redwood Valley and Calpella, this area is often referred to as the “101 Corridor”. The valleys are surrounded by foothills and steep mountains in some areas.

Fuels/Urban Interface

Fuel types in the planning area consist of a mosaic of grass, oak woodlands, brush, and mixed chaparral. Heavy timber can be found on northern aspects in the ravines and in the foothills and mountains above the valley floors. As noted below, some portions of this planning area have experienced wildfires in the recent past. However, many areas have not and subsequently there is a large build-up of wildland fuels ready to burn.

Portions of the Ukiah and Redwood Valleys are heavily populated. The mountains and foothills surrounding the communities of Redwood Valley, Calpella, Ukiah, and Hopland all present a considerable wildfire urban interface challenge. Outside of these communities, there exists a number of subdivisions that are at risk from wildfire. Examples include the Russian River Estates, the McNab Road area, Eldorado Estates, Regina Heights area, Vichy Springs area and the Hopland/Nokomis Rancheria in the Hopland area. A number of these areas/subdivisions are served by secondary roads that could be severely impacted by fire, blocking access and egress. Compounding this issue, many of these roads serve as the only way in and out, an example being the Redwood Valley Rancheria.

Potter Valley is sparsely populated. The small communities of Potter Valley and the nearby Pomo are located in the northeast portion of the valley and have a combined population of approximately 600 people. The majority of the valley floor is involved in agricultural production; there are no large contiguous fuel beds in the valley. The communities themselves are not at significant risk



from fire. However, the hills to the east, accessed by Mid Mountain Rd, are sparsely populated and are vegetated by an oak woodland fuel type, presenting a at significant risk from wildfire. Van Aresdale is a small isolated community located on the Ell River 4 miles north of the community of Potter Valley. It is at significant risk for both wildfire and flooding as the result of potential dam failure. The foothills and mountains surrounding this valley are lightly populated and heavily vegetated by oak woodland fuel type.

Fire History

Recent wildfires here are worthy of mention. The Redwood Complex Fire, which started on October 8, 2017, was the result of two fires merging, the Potter Valley and Redwood Valley fires. The Potter Valley fire started at approximately 10:35 p.m. in northwest Mendocino County and joined a second fire that ignited at approximately 1:30 a.m. on October 9. Because of the steep terrain, fuel moistures, and northwest winds, the fire blazed for 21 days and was not fully contained until October 28, 2017. The fires burned 36,500 acres, destroyed 545 structures, and resulted in 9 fatalities and the evacuation of nearly 8000 people. On July 27, 2018, the Ranch and River fires started within hours of each other near the communities of Hopland and Ukiah respectively. Both fires grew rapidly, nearly becoming one. In order to more effectively manage them, fire officials combined the two as the Mendocino Complex Fire. The fires spread through portions of Mendocino, Lake, Colusa, and Glenn Counties causing the evacuation of more than ten communities. After burning a combined total of 459,123 acres, the fires were declared 100% contained on September 18, 2018. The Ranch Fire alone burned 410,203 acres becoming the largest modern California wildfire. Collectively, the Ranch and River Fires destroyed 280 structures while damaging 37 others causing at least \$267 million in damages.

Fire Protection

Ukiah Valley Fire Authority is the largest municipal fire department in the County with a combination of paid/paid call staff operating out of four stations, two of which are constantly staffed. Redwood Valley/Calpella Fire Protection District serves 82 square miles and is staffed with a combination of paid/paid call firefighters working out of one station. Potter Valley Fire Department is a nonprofit corporation providing fire protection under an agreement with the Potter Valley Community Services District. The department is all volunteer and operates out of one station. Hopland Fire Protection District covers 350 square miles operates out of a single fire station located at Highway 101 and Feliz Creek. Staff is a combination paid/paid call. CAL FIRE has two stations in the planning area; one just North of Hopland and one in Ukiah on North State Street at Hensley.



Access/Egress Issues

Highways 101 and 20 are the primary evacuation routes for this area. They are well maintained and have more than adequate carrying capacity for evacuation purposes.

It is not uncommon for the Russian River to overbank causing Highways 101 and 175 in Hopland to flood. When this occurs, traffic is rerouted to Old River Road from its intersection with Highway 101 at the Russian River to Ukiah, by passing Hopland.

Secondary roads of importance include the following:

- Highway 175 transits from Hopland to Lakeport in Lake County. It is the only access road to Nokomis Road, which serves as the only way into the Nokomis/Hopland Rancheria. Through the valley, it is flat and mostly straight, however through the mountains to the east on into Lakeport, it is narrow, steep and windy.
- Mountain House Road transits from Hopland, over the mountains, to the south end of the Anderson Valley. The road is windy and narrow.
- Highway 253 (Boonville/Ukiah Road) transits from Ukiah, over the mountains, to Boonville in the Anderson Valley. The road is windy and narrow.
- Potter Valley Road connects Highway 20 to the community of Potter Valley and the surrounding area. It is essentially the only access. The road has a history of closure due to flooding and wildfire.
- Orr Springs Road transits from Ukiah through Comptche to Hwy 1 on the coast to the community of Mendocino. It is windy, narrow and in many places steep.

Wildfire could impact and compromise all of these routes. As noted above, a number of subdivisions throughout the planning area are served by secondary roads that could be severely impacted by fire, blocking access and egress. Further compounding this issue is the fact that many of these roads serve as the only way in and out. In order to facilitate evacuation of these areas, they have been organized into Area Specific Pre-Identified Evacuation Zones so that both law enforcement and fire officials can concentrate efforts and resources to the location in greatest need first.

Throughout the planning area exist a number of small, often private roads leading to very remote, rural homes, ranches, and outbuildings. These roads are often unnamed, narrow, winding, poorly maintained, overgrown, and locked with multiple gates. Fire and law enforcement official will need to “triage” evacuation efforts to ensure that the limited public safety resources are directed to



do the most good for the most people. When available, consider using helicopters equipped with PA systems to make emergency notifications to rural residences and ranches.

Special Concerns

In the rural areas, cell phone coverage is very spotty and it is estimated by local fire chiefs that only 5-8% of the rural residents have landline phones, making evacuation notices very difficult.

The threat of flooding from a dam failure exists for the Potter Valley area. Known as the Potter Valley Project, Pacific Gas & Electric has two dams (Scott and Cape Horn), a diversion tunnel, and a large power generating facility located on the Eel River just north of Potter Valley. The failure of one or all of these facilities could cause flooding along the Eel River as it transitions through Potter Valley. The County Office of Emergency Services and the Potter Valley Fire Department are in possession of an Emergency Action Plan detailing actions to be taken should a problem arise.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Lake Mendocino Recreation Area and the BLM's Cow Mountain Recreation Area, both experience a high visitor load each summer and experience numerous wildfires.

The entire area east of the Russian River from Lake Mendocino south to Hopland is served by fire departments-based west of the river. In this 20 miles stretch of the Russian River, there are only seven crossings serving a very large area with a significant population. Significant delays in both law enforcement and fire/medical services could result during a major wildfire, flood or earthquake event. Conversely, large scale evacuations from east to west across the river could prove to be problematic.

The significant wildland urban interface found in all the communities in this zone and the multitude of outlying subdivisions throughout the planning area are of considerable concern. Many of these areas have significant ingress/egress issues which include one or more of the following:

- Poor or non-existent addressing
- Unnamed or poorly identified roads/streets
- Steep, narrow and windy roads
- Heavy wildland fuel accumulations along access/egress corridors.
- Some areas have only one road in and out



Area Specific Pre-Identified Evacuation Zones and Maps

Given the fire history, forest fuels, weather, flooding potential, and the population density, pre-identified evacuation zones are established as follows. It should be noted that not all residential and commercial structures and critical infrastructure are delineated in a pre-identified evacuation zone. Pre-identified evacuation zones are based on the population density of an area, access and egress issues, and the potential threat.

Zone 2A-Community of Hopland

This area has been established to identify an area susceptible to both flooding and a wildfire event. It starts at Highway 101 at Feliz Creek and includes all addresses and side streets both east and west of Highway 101 to Laurette Lane. It contains approximately 60 homes, 40 commercial buildings and a lumber yard.

Zone 2B-Hopland/Sanel

This zone is established for flooding. Typically, people will self-evacuate for a flood. The major concern is for individuals who have access and functional needs.

Please see Flood Inundation Map found in Appendix I.

Zone 2C-Hopland Rancheria

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at the intersection of Nokomis Road at Highway 175. It includes all addresses and side streets within the Rancheria and contains approximately 55 homes, 10 commercial buildings, a school, and a casino.

Zone 2D-Hopland/Russian River Estates

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at the intersection of Highway 101 at Henry Station Road. It includes all addresses and side streets in the Russian River Estates and contains approximately 110 homes.

Zone 2E-Largo/McNab Ranch Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads from McNab Ranch Road. It contains approximately 30 homes and 2 commercial buildings.

Zone 2F-Ukiah – The City of Ukiah Evacuation Plan delineates and has maps for the following 8 zones:

Zone 2F.1 - Orr Springs Road to Low Gap Road, including Vineyard View-Coordinated with the Mendocino County Sheriff's Office

Zone 2F.2 - Low Gap Road to Standley Street



Zone 2F.3 - Standley Street to Mill Street (to State Street)

Zone 2F.4 - Mill Street to Observatory (to State Street)

Zone 2F.5 – Observatory Street to Beacon Lane (to State Street)

Zone 2F.6 – Perkins Street North to City Limits (East of State Street)

Zone 2F.7 – Perkins Street South to Gobbi Street (East of State Street)

Zone 2F.8 – Gobbi Street South to City Limits (East of State Street)

Zone 2G-Ukiah/Mendocino College

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the Mendocino College campus located on Hensley Creek Road. There are 15 very large buildings used for educational purposes and a large number of smaller outbuildings. No student housing.

Zone 2H-El Dorado Estates

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at Redemeyer Road at El Dorado Road. It includes all addresses and side streets within the El Dorado Estates subdivision. It also includes streets to the north; Wildwood and Deerwood terminating at the east fork of the Russian River. It contains approximately 160 homes and 1 church.

Zone 2I-Talmage

This zone is established for flooding. Typically, people will self-evacuate for a flood. The major concern is for individuals who have access and functional needs.

Please see Flood Inundation Map found in Appendix I.

Zone 2J-Vichy Springs

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area northwest of the intersection of Vichy Springs Road at Medicine Way (all addresses and side streets) includes Guidiville Rancheria, Vichy Estates, Vichy Springs Resort and Ukiah Rifle and Pistol Club. It contains approximately 90 homes, 15 commercial buildings (gun club/rifle range) and a 25-unit resort.

Zone 2K-City of Ten Thousand Buddhists

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the intersection of Old River Road at Tindal Ranch Road North along Old River Road (east side only) which converts to Sanford Ranch Road terminating at McClure Subdivision Road. It contains approximately 25 residences and 20 large commercial/education buildings.



Zone 2L-Regina Heights/Knob Hill

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as east and north of the intersection of McClure Subdivision Road/Sanford Ranch Road to Recreation Road to the Russian River terminating at Vichy Springs Road. It includes all addresses and sides roads and contains approximately 210 homes.

Redwood Valley/Calpella Area

Zone 2M-Lake Mendocino Dam

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area of the Russian River intersection of East Calpella/Eastside Calpella Road, all addresses to the east, north on Eastside Calpella Road to Highway 20. It contains approximately 80 homes, 15 commercial buildings and a campground.

Zone 2N-Redwood Valley – West Side

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area on the west side of East Road from the intersection of Highway 20 and East Road north to the intersection of East-West Road. It contains approximately 110 homes, 50 commercial buildings and a large lumber yard.

Zone 2O-Tomki Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads along Tomki Road from the intersection of the East-West Road to the intersection of Tomki Road and Appaloosa Way (on both sides of Tomki Road). It contains approximately 80 homes, 25 commercial buildings and a monastery.

Zone 2P- Redwood Valley - East Side

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads along Tomki Road from the intersection of the East-West Road to the end of Tomki Road (on both sides of Tomki Road). It contains approximately 310 homes and 35 commercial buildings.

Zone 2Q-Coyote Valley/Uva

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the intersection with Highway 101 from Uva Drive/Central Avenue, north to Highway 101 at West Road. It includes all addresses and side roads to the west of Uva Road and contains approximately 100 homes and 10 commercial buildings.

Please see Planning Area 2 zone specific evacuation maps below.



Zone 2A - Community of Hopland

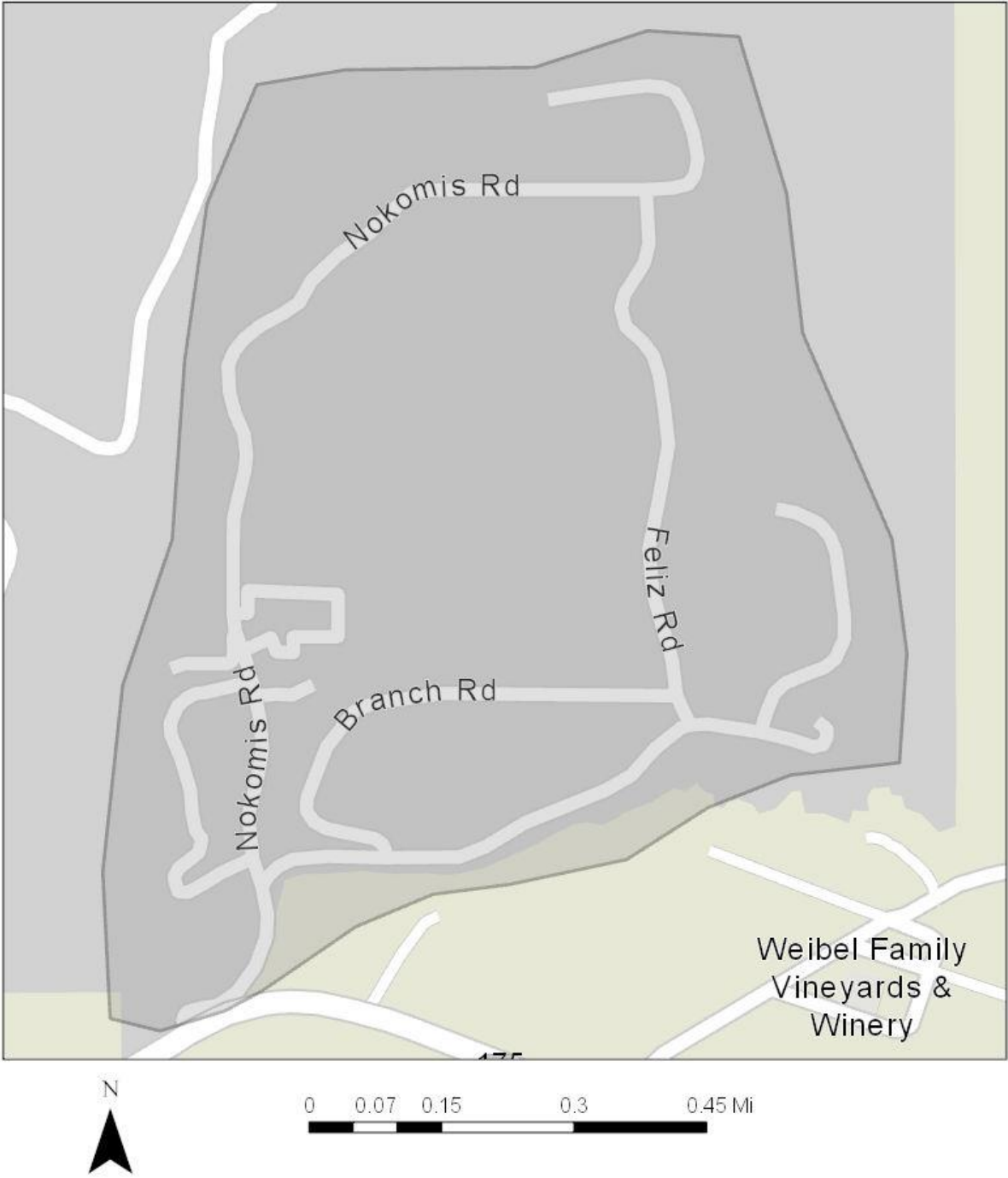
This area has been established to identify an area susceptible to both flooding and a wildfire event. It starts at Highway 101 at Feliz Creek and includes all addresses and side streets both east and west of Highway 1 to Laurette Lane. It contains approximately 60 homes, 40 commercial buildings, and 1 lumber yard.





Zone 2C - Hopland Rancheria

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at the intersection of Nokomis Road at Highway 175 (all addresses and side streets within the Rancheria are included).





Zone 2D - Hopland/Russian River Estates

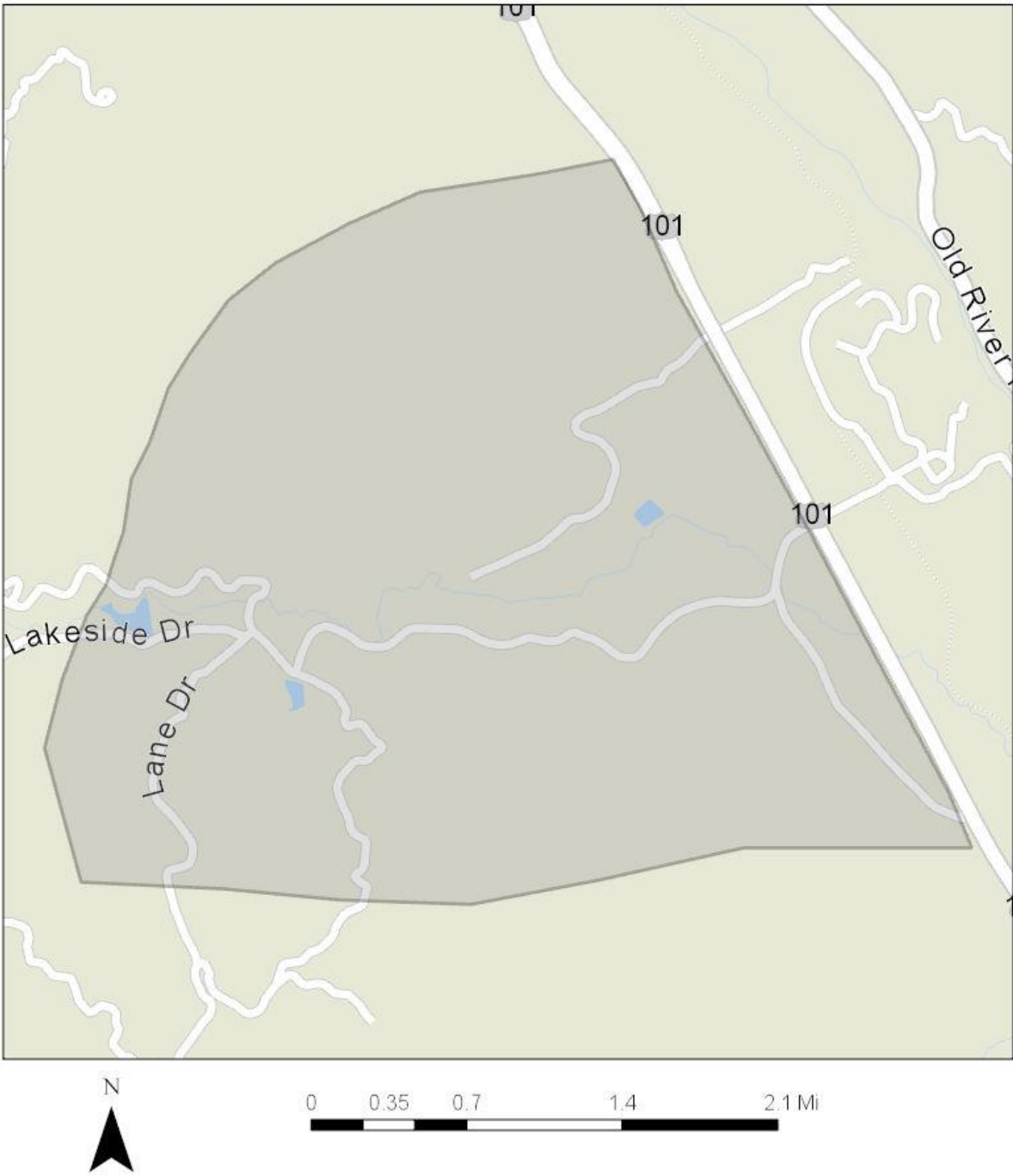
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at the intersection of Highway 101 at Henry Station Road (all addresses and side streets in the Russian River Estates are included). It contains approximately 110 homes.





Zone 2E - Largo/McNab Ranch Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads from McNab Ranch Road. It contains approximately 30 homes and 2 commercial buildings.





Zone 2G - Ukiah/Mendocino College

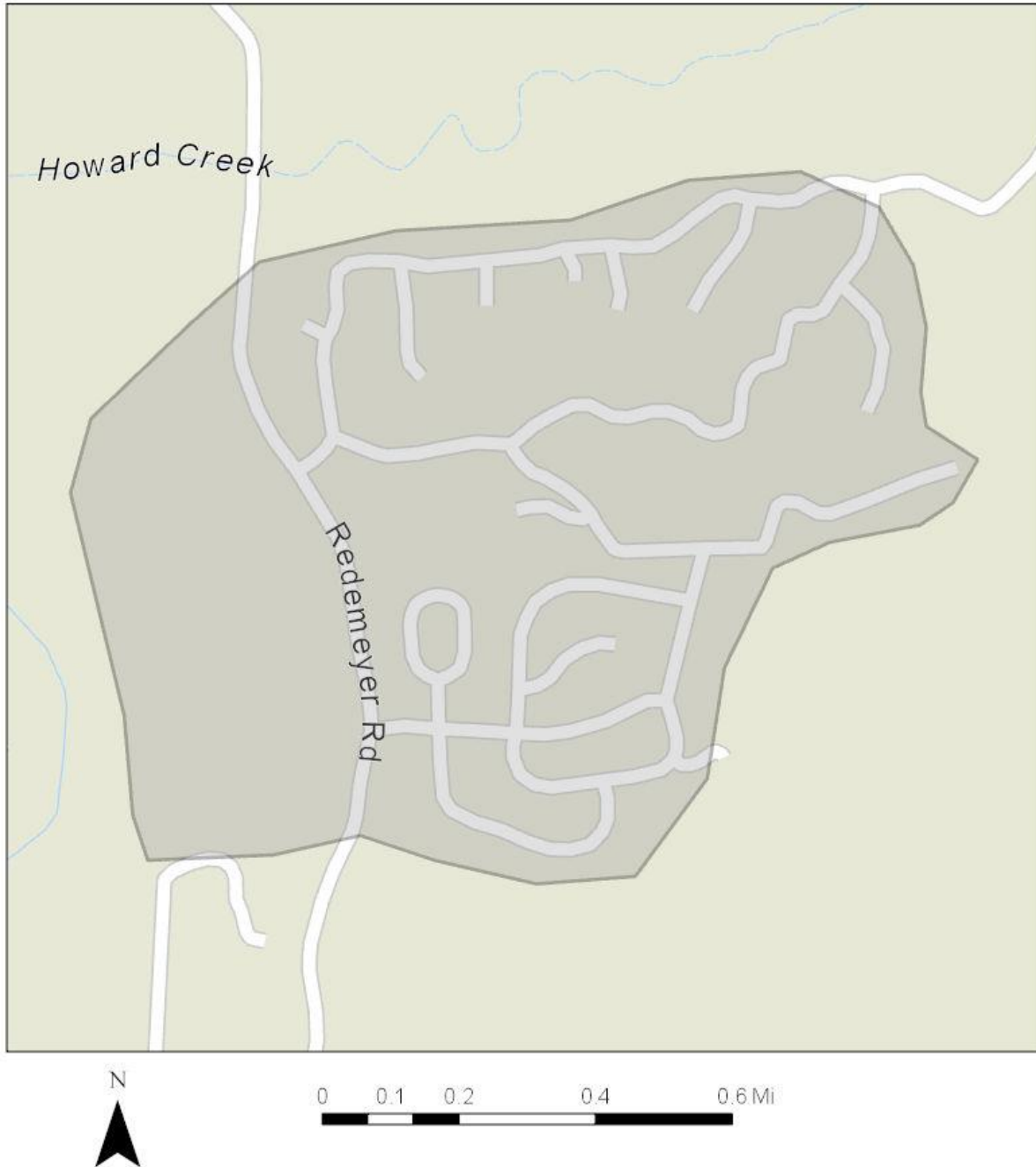
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the Mendocino College campus located on Hensley Creek Road. It contains 15 large buildings used for educational purposes, a large number of smaller buildings, and no student housing.





Zone 2H - El Dorado Estates

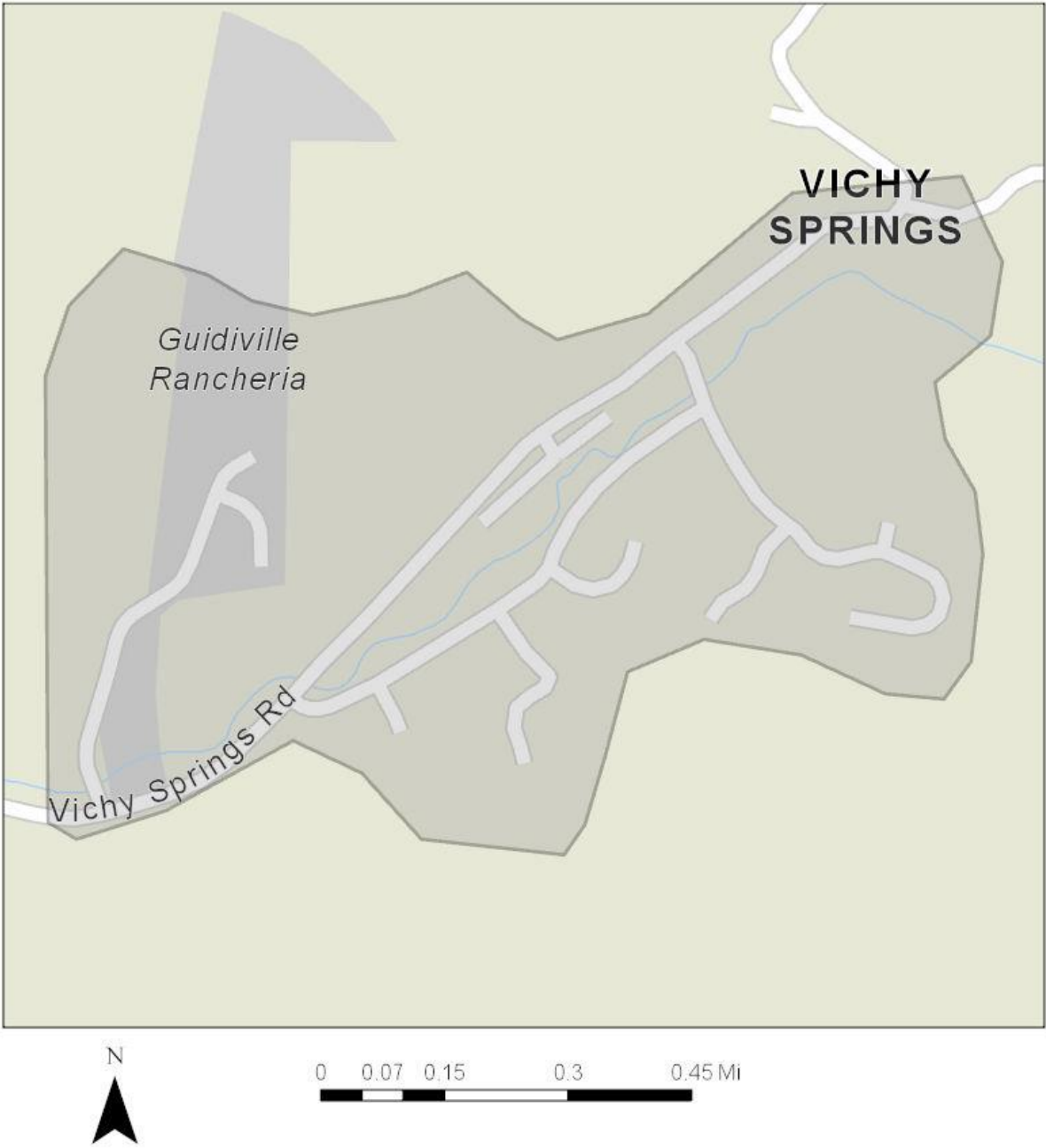
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It starts at Redemeyer Road at El Dorado Road. It includes all addresses and side streets within the El Dorado Estates subdivision, terminating at the east fork of the Russian River. It contains approximately 160 homes and 1 church.





Zone 2J - Vichy Springs

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area northwest of the intersection of Vichy Springs Road at Medicine Way (all addresses and side streets) includes Guidiville Rancheria, Vichy Estates, Vichy Springs Resort, and Ukiah Rifle and Pistol Club. It contains approximately 90 homes, 15 commercial buildings (gun club/rifle range) and a 25-unit resort.



Zone 2K - City of Ten Thousand Buddhists

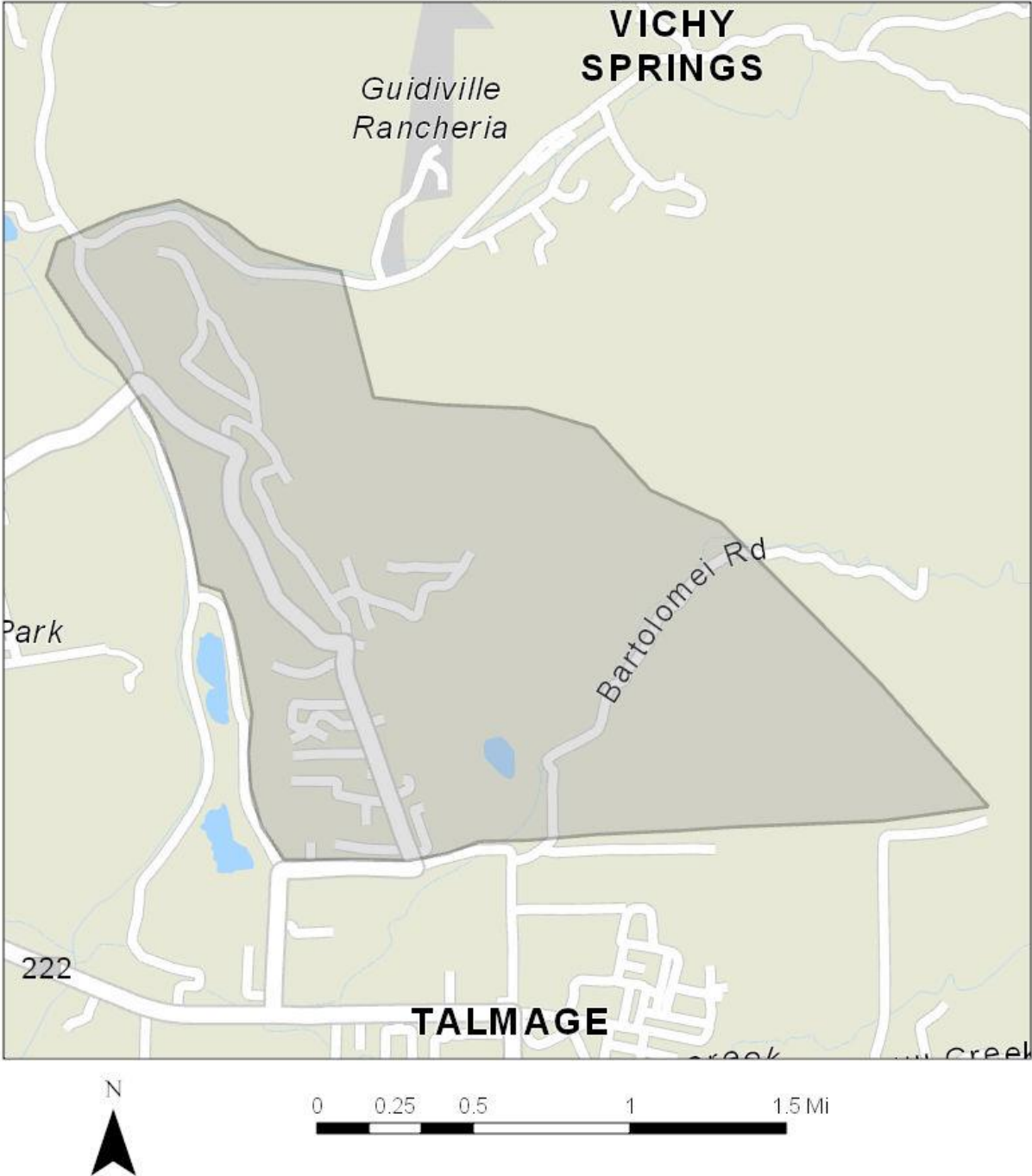
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the intersection of Old River Road at Tindal Ranch Road North along Old River Road (east side only) which converts to Sanford Ranch Road terminating at McClure Subdivision Road. It contains approximately 25 residences and 20 large commercial/education buildings.





Zone 2L - Regina Heights/Knob Hill

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as east and north of the intersection of McClure Subdivision Road/Sanford Ranch Road to Recreation Road to the Russian River terminating at Vichy Springs Road (all addresses and side streets). It includes all addresses and side roads and contains approximately 210 homes.





Zone 2M - Mendocino Dam

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area of the Russian River intersection of East Calpella Road, all addresses to the east, north on East Calpella road to Highway 20. It contains approximately 80 homes, 15 commercial buildings and a campground.





Zone 2N - Redwood Valley

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area from intersection of Highway 20 and East Road North to the intersection of East-West Road. It contains approximately 110 homes, 50 commercial buildings and a large lumber yard.





Zone 20 - Tomki Road Area

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all addresses and side roads along Tomki Road from the intersection of the East-West Road to the intersection of Tomki Road and Appaloosa Way (on both sides of Tomki Road). It contains approximately 80 homes and 25 commercial buildings and a monastery.



Zone 2P - West Redwood Valley

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. From the intersection of East Road and Tomki Road, south on West Road to North State Street. (All addresses and side roads to the west). It contains approximately 310 homes and 35 commercial buildings.





Zone 2Q - Coyote Valley/Uva

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the intersection Highway 101 from Uva Drive/Central Avenue, north to Highway 101 at West Road. (All side roads and addresses to the west of Uva Road). It includes all addresses and side roads to the west of Uva Road and contains approximately 100 homes and 10 commercial buildings.

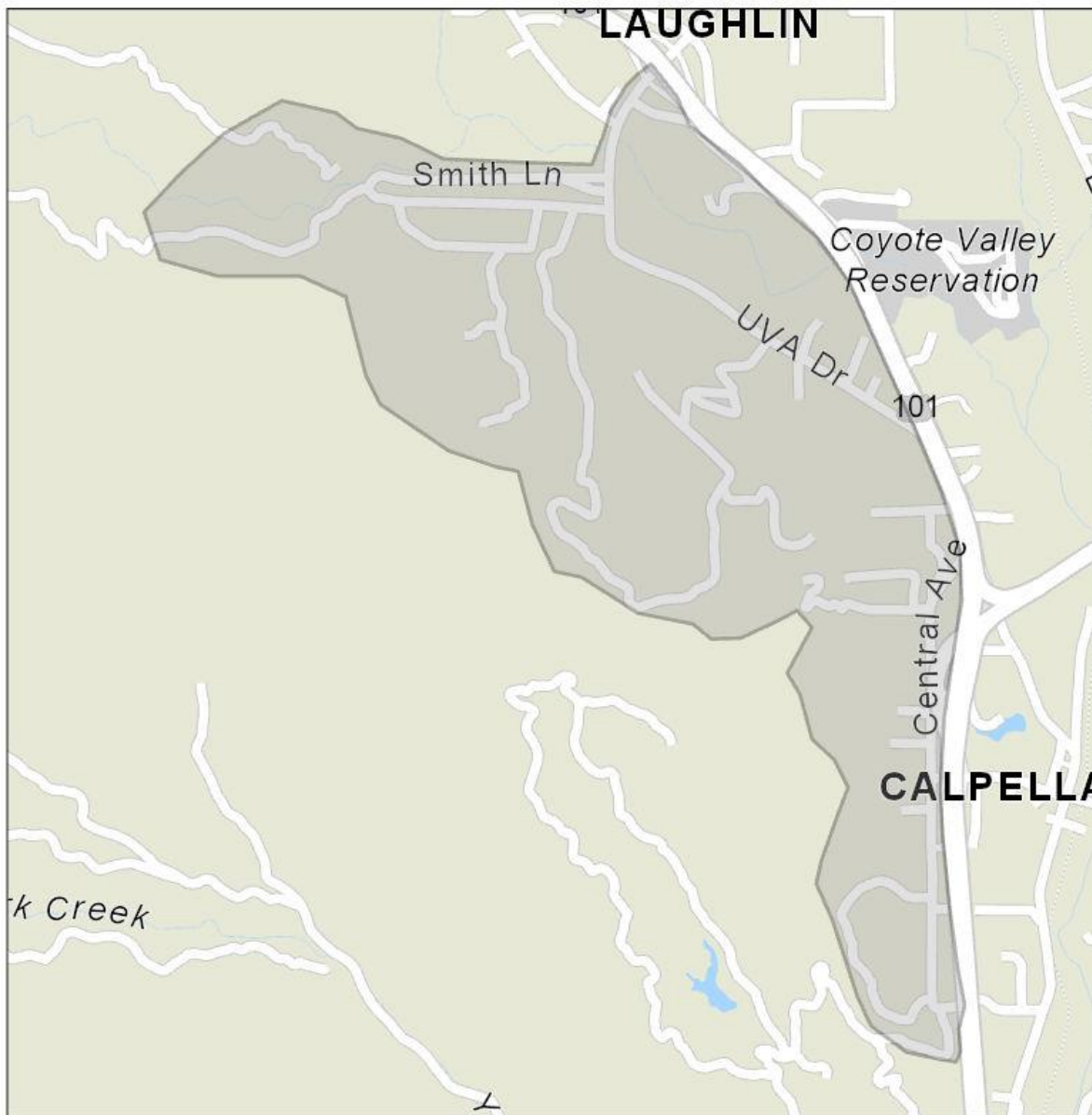




Table 10: Traffic Control Points/Choke Points

Zone	Intersection	Restrict or Deny Entry	Choke Points	Reverse Lane Flows
2A	Hwy. 101 @ Old River Road Hwy. 101 @ Laurette Lane	X Note: use Old River Road as a bypass/detour		
2B	Hwy. 175 @ Old River Road Hwy. 101 @ Hwy. 175	X		
2C	Hwy. 175 @ Nokomis Road	X		
2D	Hwy. 101 @ Henry Station	X		
2E	Hwy. 101 @ McNab Ranch	X		
2F	Utilize City of Ukiah Evacuation Plan			
2G	Hwy. 101 @ Hensley Creek			
2H	Vichy Springs @ Watson	X		X
2I	Vichy Springs @ Watson	X		X
2J	Vichy Springs @ Watson	X		X
2K	Hwy. 101 @ Talmage Talmage @ Old River Road	X		X
2L	Sanford Ranch Road @ Talmage Vichy Springs @ Watson	X		X

Mendocino County Evacuation Plan



2M	Lake Mendocino Drive @ East Calpella Moore @ Eastside Road in Calpella	X		X
2N	West Road @ East Road East Road @ Hwy. 20	X		X
2O	Tomki Road @ East/West Road Intersection	X		X
2P	East Road @ West Road West Road @ Hwy. 101	X		
2Q	Hwy.101 @ West Road Central Avenue @ Hwy. 101	X		

The following are situation dependent, as directed by on scene fire or law enforcement officials:

Restrict Entry: Only individuals who can demonstrate a critical need are allowed entry.

Deny Entry: The situation is critical, or entry could possibly interrupt outbound traffic flow.

Reverse Lane Flow: The traffic load is such that it is necessary to convert all traffic lanes to flow in a single direction.



Table 11: Emergency Evacuation Shelters

Community or Area	Location	Coordinates
P- Hopland	Sho-Ka-Wah Casino Hopland/Pomo Rancheria 3000 Shanel Road 707-744-8766 (Emergency)	38 58' 59" N x 123 03' 26" W
P- Ukiah	Mendocino County Office of Education 2240 Old River Road	39 7'45" N x 123 09' 53" W
P- Potter Valley	Potter Valley High School 10401 Main Street	39 19'19" N x 123 06'12" W
P- Ukiah	Mendocino College 1000 Hensley Creek Road	39 11'21" N x 123 13' 41" W

P = Primary Red Cross site (survey pending)

A = Alternate- Community center or faith-based facility

S = American Red Cross surveyed site

Table 12: Critical Infrastructure

Community or Area	Facility/Location
Hopland	Hopland Volunteer Fire Department 21 Feliz Creek Road
Hopland	Hopland Volunteer Fire Dept. # 612 151 Henry Station Road
Hopland	CAL FIRE - Hopland Station 11000 South Highway 101
Hopland	Sanel Mountain Radio Microwave/Repeater
Hopland	Hopland Elementary School 13710 Mountain House Road
Hopland	Hopland Rancheria - Community Center 3000 Shanel Road
Potter Valley	Potter Valley Fire Department 10521 Main Street

Mendocino County Evacuation Plan



Potter Valley	Potter Valley Elementary/Junior High/ Centerville High School 10401 Main Street
Redwood Valley/ Calpella	Redwood Valley County Water 2370 Webb Ranch Road
Redwood Valley/ Calpella	Redwood Valley/Calpella Fire Dept. 8481 East Road
Redwood Valley	Deep Valley Christian School 8555 Uva Drive
Redwood Valley	Redwood Valley Elementary School 700 School Way Road
Redwood Valley	Eagle Peak Middle School 8601 West Road
Redwood Valley	Redwood Valley Rancheria Community Center 3250 Road I
Ukiah	County Sheriff/OES 951 Low Gap Road
Ukiah	County Administration Center 501 Low Gap Road
Ukiah	Radio Microwave/ Repeater Spanish Mountain
Ukiah	1 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 160 Lake Mendocino Drive
Ukiah	California Highway Patrol 540 S. Orchard Avenue
Ukiah	Mendocino College 1000 Hensely Creek Road
Ukiah	Grace Hudson Elementary 251 Jefferson Lane
Ukiah	Holy Spirit Residential Care 224 Laws Avenue
Ukiah	Mountainview Assisted Living 1343 S. Dora



Table 13: Transportation Facilities

Community or Area	Location
Ukiah	Caltrans Yard 90 W. Lake Mendocino Drive
Ukiah	County Department of Transportation 340 Lake Mendocino Drive

Table 14: Transportation Assets - Vehicles

Community or Area	Location	Number & Type
Potter Valley	Potter Valley School 10401 Main Street	2 - 65 Passenger Buses 1 - 68 Passenger Bus 1 - 78 Passenger Bus
Ukiah	MTA Bus Barn 219 Plant Road	7 - 42 Passenger Buses WC-1 1 - 32 Passenger Bus WC-1 8 - 18 Passenger Buses WC-1 8 - 8 Passenger Vans WC-1
Ukiah	Ukiah Unified School District Transportation Yard 710 Maple Avenue	4 - 8 Passenger Vans 5 - 18 Passenger Buses WC-1 3 - 12 Passenger Buses WC-1 3 - 72 Passenger Buses
Ukiah	Ukiah Senior Center 499 Leslie Street	4 - 8 Passenger Vans WC-2

WC = Wheelchair Capable



Table 15: Areas of Safe Refuge

Community or Area	Location	Coordinates
Hopland Rancheria	Sho-Ka-Wah Parking Lot Hopland Rancheria 3000 Shanel Road 707-744-8766 (Emergency)	38 58' 58" N x 123 03' 25" W
Potter Valley	Potter Valley Rodeo Grounds 10747 Main Street	39 19' 10" N x 123 04' 55" w
Potter Valley	Potter Valley High School Recreation - Ball Fields 10401 Main Street	39 19' 19" N x 123 06' 12" W
Ukiah, Calpella, & Redwood Valley	Redwood Empire Fair Grounds 1055 N State Street	39 09' 49" N x 123 12' 29" W

Table 16: Vulnerable Population Locations

Community or Area	Location
Burttons Residential Care Assisted Living Facility- 6 units	79 Whitmore Lane Ukiah, CA 95482 707-468-9868
Ukiah Autumn Leaves, Inc. Senior Low-Income Housing- 92 units	425 E. Gobbi Street Ukiah, CA 95482 707-462-5550
Dalistan Care Home II Assist Living Facility- 12 units	208 Scott Street Ukiah, CA 95482 888-595-9061
Holy Child Residential Care Home I Assisted Living Facility- 6 units	1074 Albright Place Ukiah, CA 95482 888-595-9081
Holy Child Residential Care Home II Assisted Living Facility- 6 units	512 Canyon View Court Ukiah, CA 95482 877-666-3231
Holy Spirit Residential Care Home Assisted Living Facility- 6 units	224 Laws Avenue Ukiah, CA 95482 866-892-7533

Mendocino County Evacuation Plan



Holy Spirit Residential Care Home II Assisted Living Facility- 6 units	1275 Elm Street Ukiah, CA 95482 888-539-5370
Mountain View Assisted Living Assisted Living Facility- 64 units	1343 S. Dora Street Ukiah, CA 95482 877-666-3231
Observatory Care Home Assisted Living Facility- 6 units	270 Observatory Street Ukiah, CA 95482 888-595-9061
Redwood Cove Healthcare Center Rehabilitation Center	1162 S. Dora Street Ukiah, CA 95482 707-462-1436
Romes Care Facility I Assisted Living Facility- 6 units	1127 S. Dora Street Ukiah, CA 95482 877-666-3231
Ukiah HealthCare Nursing Home	1349 S. Dora Street Ukiah, CA 95482 707-462-8864
Brookside Retirement Residence Retirement Home	1199 S. Dora Street Ukiah, CA 95482 707-462-6262
Adventist Hospital 78 Bed Acute Care Facility	275 Hospital Drive Ukiah, CA 95482 707-462-3111



➤ **Planning Area 3: Southwest**

Includes: The communities and fire departments from Anderson Valley, including Yorkville, Boonville, Philo, and Navarro, to Gualala, Point Arena, Manchester, and Elk on the South Coast. It includes the Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria. It covers the watersheds of the North Fork Gualala, Garcia, Russian, and Navarro Rivers, and Dry Creek. CAL FIRE Battalion 5

Estimated Population Size:

Anderson Valley	3,500
Gualala	2,500
Point Arena	500
Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria	750
Elk	<u>450</u>
Total	7,700

Note: The entire area is a very popular tourist destination with numerous inns, campgrounds, and RV parks. It is safe to assume that on a holiday weekend the population may increase by 4-6,000 people.

Climate

The Pacific Ocean coastal influence keeps the portions of the planning area along the coast cool and humid in the summer, with daily temperatures in the 60 to 70-degree Fahrenheit range. Fog and low overcast with an occasional light drizzle are common from May to October. Very rarely will the temperature reach above 75 degrees along the coast. Moving away from the coast, the weather becomes warmer and drier. The communities in the north/west portions of Anderson Valley Fire Protection Department/Community Services District experience warm (but not hot) and dry summers, with average monthly temperatures in the range of 72 degrees. In the more south/easterly portions of the district, temperatures will frequently reach 90 degrees, and often above 100 degrees. Consequently, the fire danger is much higher.

The winters are moist and cold with an average yearly rainfall of 42 inches along the coast; higher amounts are recorded in the mountains (70-80 inches). The immediate coastline will rarely see a dusting of snow. The foothills to the east will occasionally see a moderate amount of snowfall. Northwest, moisture laden winds of 15 to 25 knots are common along the coast, especially during the spring and summer months. Mild offshore wind events are occasionally experienced, usually in the fall.



Topography

The communities of Gualala, Point Arena, Manchester, Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria and Elk are located directly on the coast on a marine bench or terrace approximately 75 to 150 feet above sea level. The marine bench will extend back in many areas for a mile or more transitioning into low-lying foothills/mountains.

The interior or eastern portion of this planning area consists of a large valley approximately 40 miles long and 3 miles wide. Known as Anderson Valley, it includes the communities of Yorkville, Boonville, and Philo, terminating at Navarro. The Anderson Valley watershed empties into the Navarro River drainage which flows to the Pacific Ocean just to the south of Albion. The valley floor is rolling to nearly level and is surrounded by steep hills and mountains.

Fuels/Urban Interface

The coastal portion along Highway 1 is vegetated by a mosaic of fuel types, from light flashy grass and brush, oak woodland, to heavy timber in the ravines and in the foothills and mountains away from the coast. A number of eucalyptus groves are found along Highway 1, which if burning would impede traffic flow. The coastal portion of the area is very lightly populated and spread out over an extended stretch of Highway 1. The hills and mountains to the east of Highway 1 are also very sparsely populated.

The primary fuel model found on the floor of Anderson Valley is Oak Woodland. Heavy Timber is found on the adjacent hills and mountains. The fuel beds on the valley floor are not contiguous, broken by vineyards and orchards. The surrounding hills are populated with multiple subdivisions and scattered structures creating a high-risk urban intermix environment.

Fire History

Most wildfires in the area are small and are contained in a day or two. There is no large fire history in the areas immediately surrounding the coastal communities of the planning area. Small fires do routinely occur in the Anderson Valley, however the flatter terrain, broken by numerous roads, orchards and vineyards makes control of these fires somewhat easier. Large fires have occurred in the mountainous areas surrounding both sides of the Anderson Valley including the 2008 Lightning Fire Complex (55,000 acres) and the Comptche Fire in 1933 (33,000 acres).



Fire Protection

This planning area is served by the Anderson Valley Fire Department/Community Services District in the interior with nine fire stations and a combination of paid and volunteer staff. The Elk Volunteer Fire Department is a three station all volunteer fire department. The Redwood and South Coast Fire Protection Districts on the coast are staffed by a combination of paid and volunteer staff. Two CAL FIRE stations are located in the planning area. One is located in Point Arena and one in the Anderson Valley. Both are staffed only during fire season.

Access/Egress Issues

Highways 1, 128, and 253 are the primary evacuation routes for this area. They are well maintained and have more than adequate carrying capacity for evacuation purposes. Flooding will cause the closure of both Highway 1 and 128 on a regular basis. Winter storms, combined with high tides and storm surf, will result in the closure of Highway 1 at the Garcia River crossing and at the intersection of Highway 1 and 128. Highway 1 could be compromised in a number of locations by a tsunami event (*see tsunami inundation maps in Appendix H*). Wildfire could impact and compromise all of these routes.

Secondary roads that transition from Highway 1 or 128, away from the coast inland include the following:

- Mountain View Road is a narrow, winding, and sometimes steep road that transits from Highway 1 near Manchester to Boonville on Highway 128.
- Fish Rock Road runs from Highway 1 near Anchor Bay to Highway 128 near Boonville. The road is narrow, portions are gravel, but it is maintained by the County and is open year-round.
- Cameron Road transits from Highway 1 near Navarro Beach and joins with Philo Greenwood Road.
- Philo Greenwood transits from Highway 1 near Elk to Philo on Highway 128 in the Anderson Valley.
- Masonite Industrial Road transits from Highway 128 at mile marker 12.81 all the way to Ukiah. It is a combination paved and gravel road, that with permission from the property owner (Mendocino Redwood Company) could serve as a secondary route should Highway 1 or 128 be compromised.

A series of well-maintained secondary roads run on top of the ridge from Gualala to Point Arena, a distance of approximately 18 miles. These are the Old State Highway, Iverson Road, and Ten



Mile Cut Off. All three could serve as a secondary evacuation route for many of the subdivisions and ranches found to the east of Highway 1.

To the south of Gualala, in Sonoma County, Skaggs Spring Road transits from Stewarts Point on Highway 1 to Lake Sonoma /Highway 101.

Throughout the planning area, especially in the Cameron and Philo Greenwood Road areas, a number of small, often private roads lead to very remote, rural homes, ranches, and outbuildings. These roads are often narrow, winding, poorly maintained, overgrown, and locked with multiple gates. Fire and law enforcement officials will need to “triage” evacuation efforts to ensure that the limited public safety resources are directed to do the most good for the most people. If available, consider using helicopters equipped with PA systems to make emergency notifications to rural residences and ranches.

Special Concerns

Throughout the area, cell phone coverage is very spotty and it is estimated by local fire chiefs that only 5-8% of the rural residents have landline phones, making evacuation notices very difficult.

Emergency responders in this area have a well-defined local mutual aid system. Should a significant emergency event requiring regional mutual aid occur, both fire and law resources will have a 1 to 2-hour response time.

The Anchor Bay and Gualala River campgrounds could present a significant evacuation challenge in the event of a wildfire or tsunami warning. (35400 S. Highway 1 and Highway 1 at the Gualala River)



Area Specific Pre-Identified Evacuation Zones and Maps

Given the fire history, forest fuels, weather, flooding potential, and the population density, pre-identified evacuation zones are established as follows. It should be noted that not all residential and commercial structures and critical infrastructure are delineated in a pre-identified evacuation zone. Pre-identified evacuation zones are based on the population density of an area, access and egress issues, and the potential threat.

Zone 3A – Coast

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a tsunami event. It is defined as the specific areas located west of Highway 1 from Highway 128 south to the County line (just south of Gualala) that are threatened by a tsunami. There is no critical infrastructure in the inundation zone. The campground/RV parks at Anchor Bay and the Gualala River/are of critical concern.

Maps for tsunami inundation can be found in Appendix H.

Zone 3B – Elk

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildland fire. It is defined as the area east of Highway 1 in the community of Elk from Cuffys Cove Cemetery on Highway 1 to Greenwood Creek. It contains approximately 60 homes and 18 commercial structures.

Zone 3C – Elk Community Services District

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as all residences and side roads of Highway 1 north of Cuffy’s Cove to Highway 128, Navarro Bluff Road, Navarro River Road, Cameron and Philo Greenwood Roads, and Highway 1 south of Greenwood Creek to just north of Irish Beach. Contains approximately 230 homes.

Zone 3D- Irish Beach

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as all residences and facilities on both side of Highway 1 from the Mallo Pass/Vista Point parking lot to Irish Creek on Highway 1. It contains approximately 135 homes.

Zone 3E – Manchester Rancheria - North

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. This area includes all residences addressing off Mountain View Road down Rancheria Road. There are approximately 15 homes, and numerous outbuildings within this portion of the Rancheria. There is only one way in and out.



Zone 3F – Manchester Rancheria - South

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. This area includes all residences addressing on Mamie Laiwa Road, Oceanview Drive, and Sea Lion Court. There are approximately 70 homes, numerous outbuildings, and a large community center located within the Rancheria. There is only one way in and out.

Zone 3G – Point Arena - East

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area east of Highway 1 (Main Street) from Point Arena City Hall south to Point Arena Creek. It contains approximately 50 homes, 30 commercial occupancies, 4 churches, an elementary and high school, CAL FIRE Station, and Caltrans maintenance yard.

Zone 3H – Point Arena - West

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area west of Highway 1 (Main Street) from Point Arena City Hall south to Point Arena Creek. It contains approximately 35 homes, 25 commercial structures, and a large apartment complex.

Zone 3I – Arena Cove

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire, flood, and a tsunami event. It is described as the Arena Cove Historic District. There is only one way in and out. A small commercial district with pier, small hotel and the old Coast Guard Station are located here.

Zone 3J – Iversen Point

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is described as all residences served by Iversen Road, Drive, Lane and Court. It also includes Island View Drive. It contains approximately 45 homes.

Zone 3K – Anchor Bay

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area east of Highway 1 from Fish Rock Road (and includes all side roads) south to Bourns Gulch Road. It contains approximately 120 homes, 100 site campground/RV park, and 10 commercial structures.

Zone 3L – Gualala - North

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area west of Highway 1 (includes Old State Hwy. 1) from Big Gulch Road (includes Osprey Drive) south to Pacific Woods Road. It contains approximately 40 homes and 15 commercial structures.



Zone 3M – Gualala - South

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area west of Highway 1 from Pacific Woods Road south to the Old State Highway. It contains approximately 60 homes, 60-unit mobile home park, the Gualala Shopping Complex, and 55 commercial structures.

Anderson Valley

This very large district has been split into 4 large evacuation zones. Each of the 4 zones has been further delineated by individual Communities at Risk (CaR) as identified on a district base map:

Zone 3N – Anderson Valley - NE

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area north of Highway 253 and east of Highway 128.

Zone 3O – Anderson Valley - SE

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area south of Highway 253 and east of Highway 128.

Zone 3P – Anderson Valley - NW

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area north of Mountain View Road and west of Highway 128.

Zone 3Q – Anderson Valley - SW

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area south of Mountain View Road and west of Highway 128.

Please see Planning Area 3 zone specific evacuation maps below.



Zone 3B - Elk

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildland fire. It is defined as the area east of Highway 1 in the community of Elk from Cuffey's Cove Cemetery on Highway 1 to Greenwood Creek. Approximately 60 homes and 15 commercial structures.





Zone 3C - Elk Community Services District

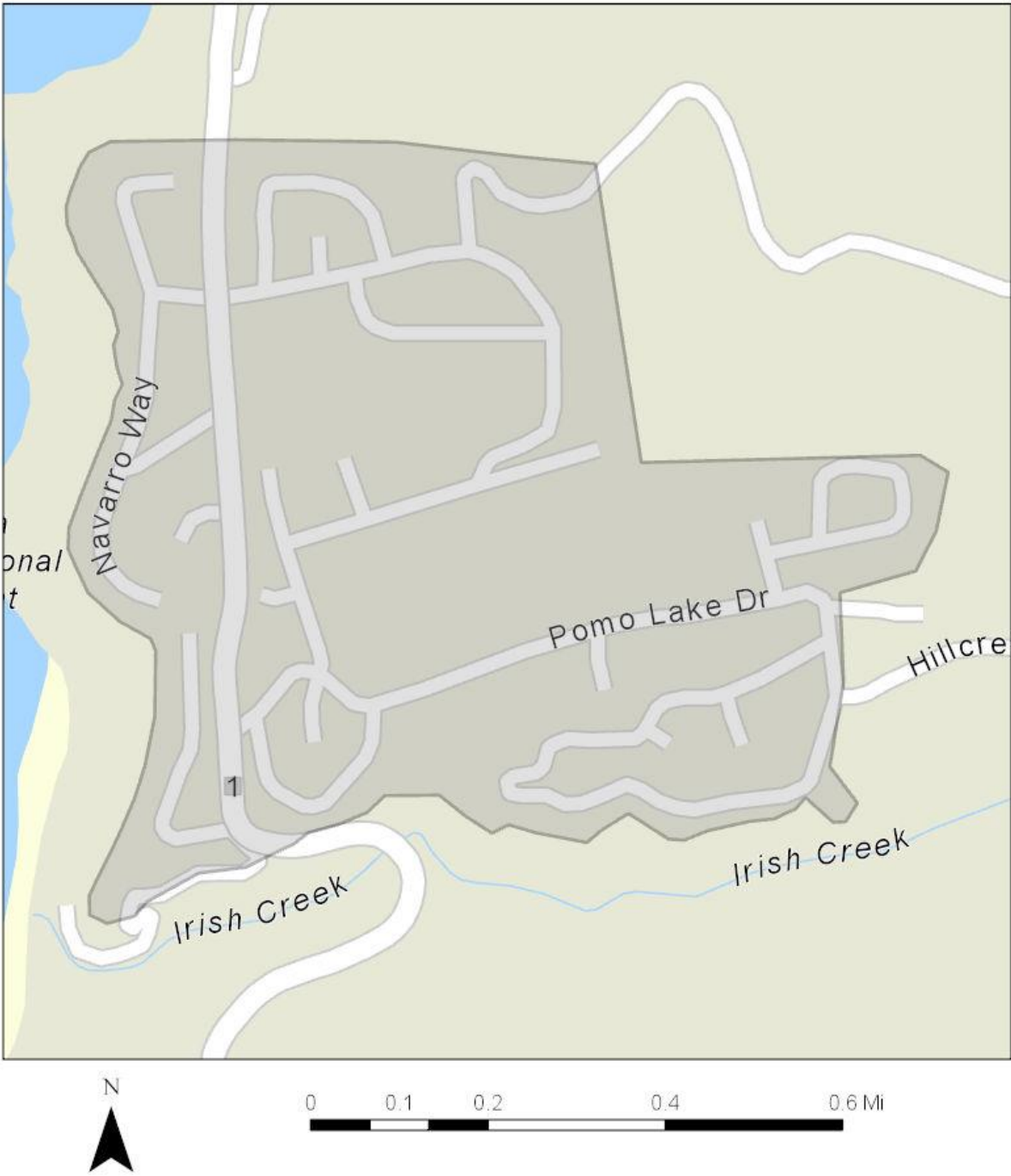
This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as all residences and side roads of Highway 1 north of Cuffy's Cove to Highway 128, Navarro Bluff Road, Navarro River Road, Cameron and Philo Greenwood Roads, and Highway 1 south of Greenwood Creek to just north of Irish Beach. Contains approximately 230 homes.





Zone 3D - Irish Beach

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as all residences and facilities on both side of Highway 1 from the Mallo Pass/Vista Point parking lot to Irish Creek on Highway 1. Approximately 135 homes.





Zone 3E - Manchester Rancheria - North

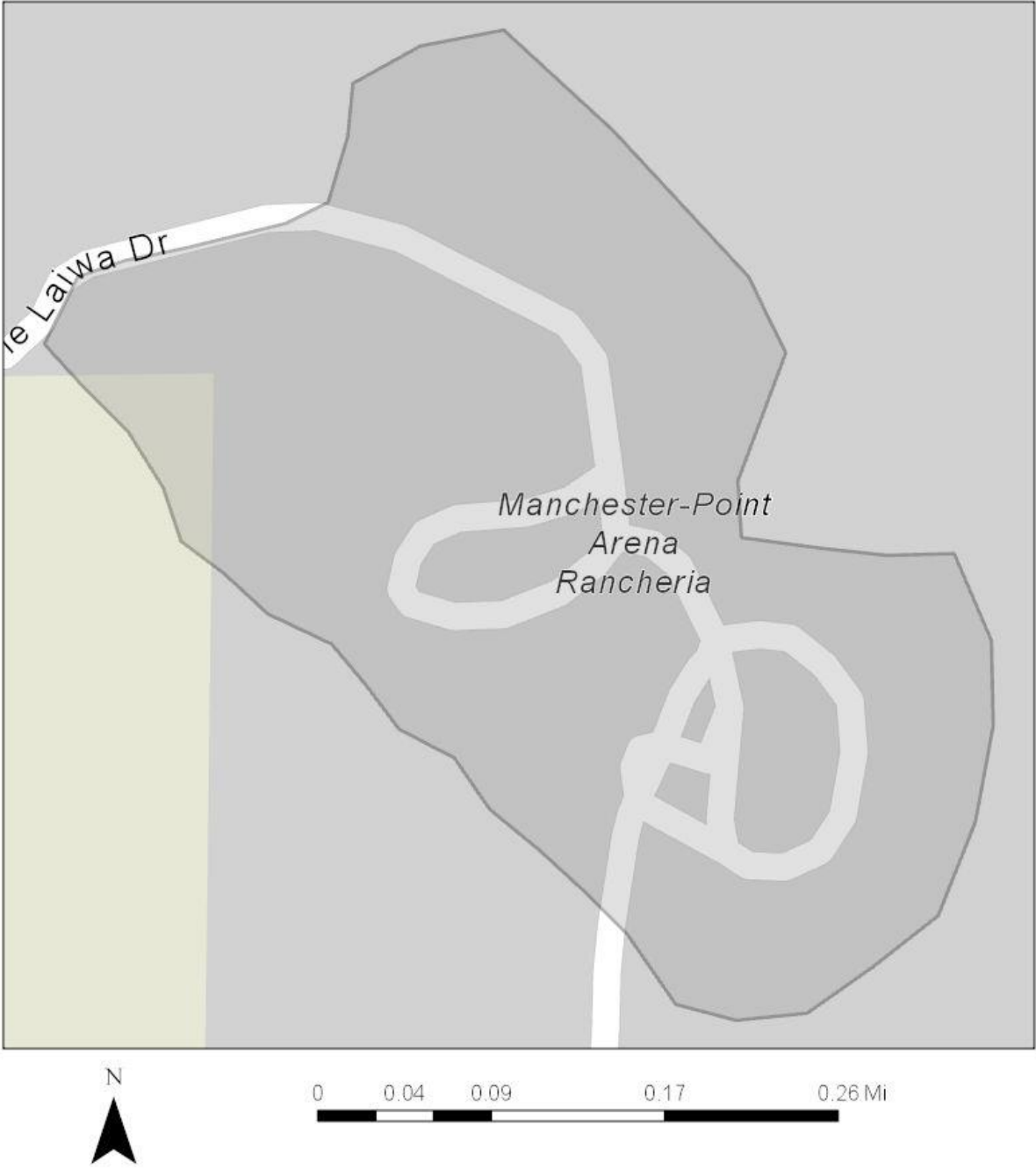
This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. This area includes all residences addressing off Mountain View Road down Rancheria Road. There are approximately 15 homes, and numerous out buildings within this portion of the Rancheria. There is only one way in and out.





Zone 3F - Manchester Rancheria - South

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. This area includes all residences addressing on Mamie Laiwa Road, Oceanview Drive, and Sea Lion Court. There are approximately 70 homes, numerous out buildings, and a large community center located within the Rancheria. There is only one way in and out.





Zone 3G - Point Arena - East

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area east of Highway 1 (Main Street) from Point Arena City Hall south to Point Arena Creek. Approximately 50 homes, 30 commercial occupancies, 4 churches, an elementary and high school, CAL FIRE Station, and Caltrans maintenance yard.



Zone 3H - Point Arena - West

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area west of Highway 1 (Main Street) from Point Arena City Hall south to Point Arena Creek. Approximately 35 homes, 25 commercial structures, and a large apartment complex.





Zone 3I - Arena Cove

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire, flood, and a tsunami event. It is described as the Arena Cove Historic District. There is only one way in and one way out. A small commercial district with pier, small hotel and the old Coast Guard Station are located here.





Zone 3J - Iversen Point

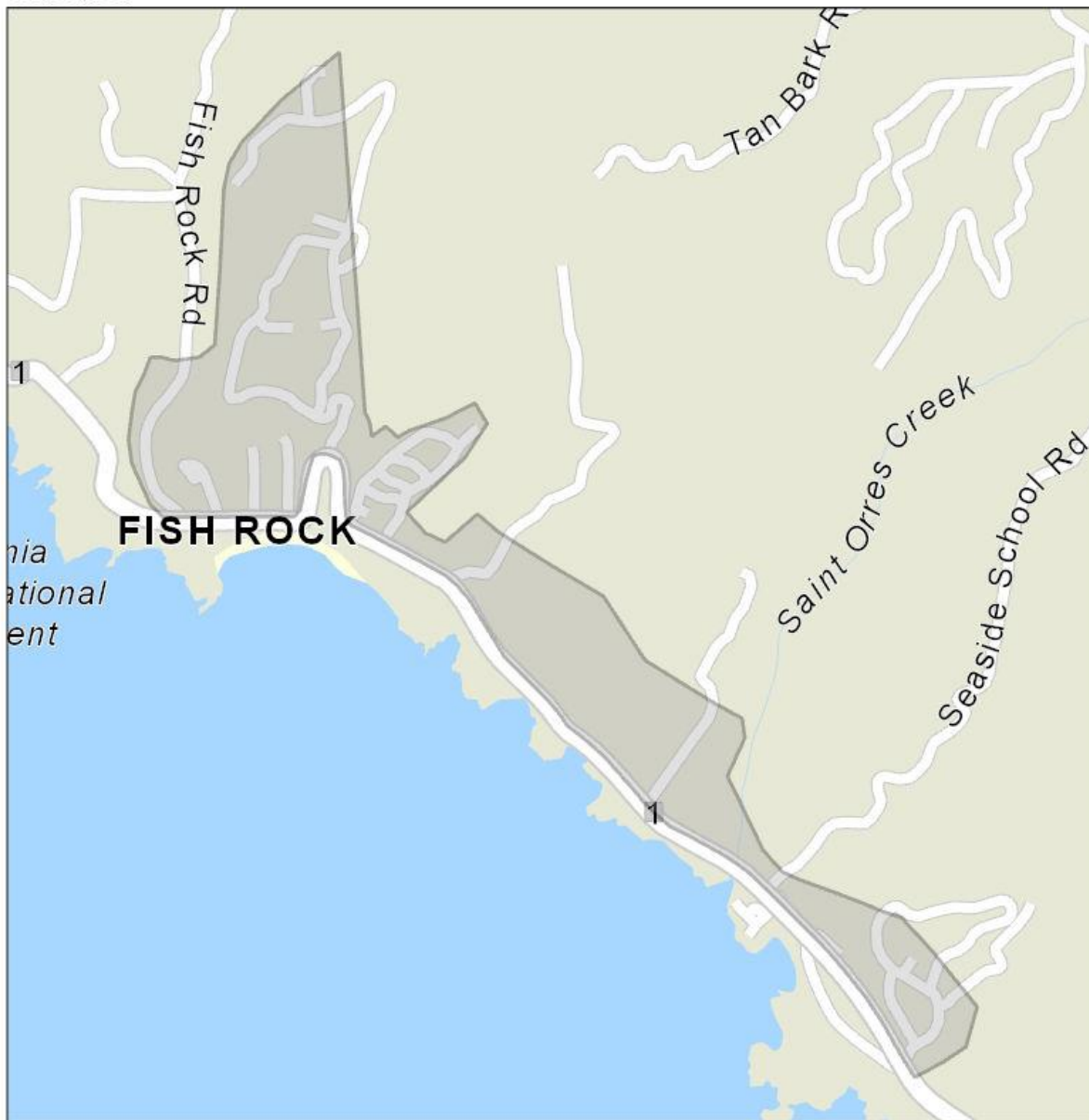
This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is described as all residences served by Iversen Road, Drive, Lane and Court. It also includes Island View Drive. Approximately 45 homes.





Zone 3K - Anchor Bay

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area east of Highway 1 from Fish Rock Road (and all side roads) south to Bourns Gulch Road. Approximately 120 homes, 100 site campground/RV park, and 10 commercial structures.



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Zone 3L - Gualala - North

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area west of Highway 1 (Includes Old State Hwy. 1) from Big Gulch Road (includes Osprey Drive) south to Pacific Woods Drive. Approximately 40 homes and 15 commercial structures.





Zone 3M - Gualala - South

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area west of Highway 1 from Pacific Woods Road south to the Old State Highway. Approximately 60 homes, 60-unit mobile home park, the Gualala Shopping Complex, and 55 commercial structures.





Zone 3N - Anderson Valley - NE

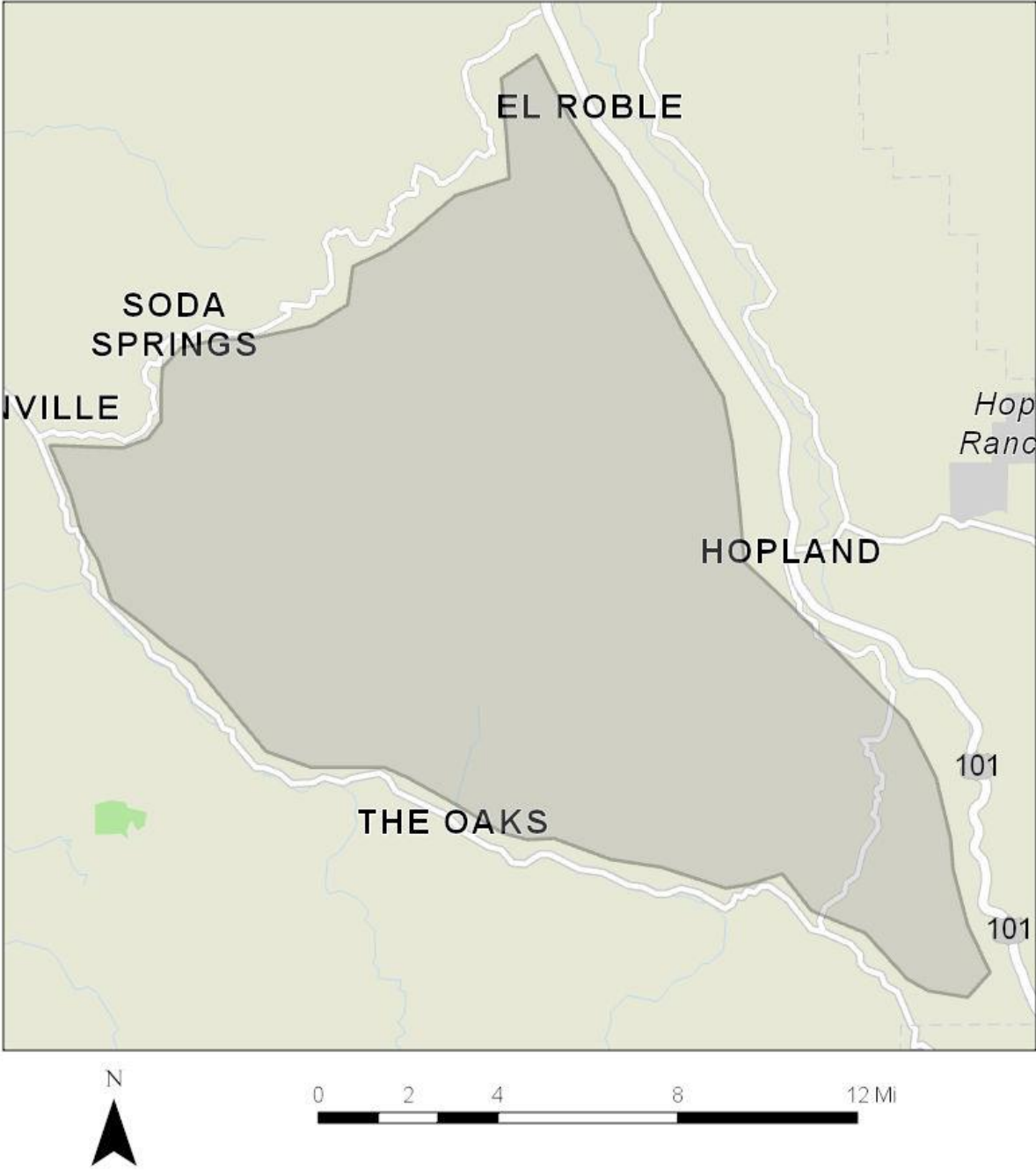
This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area north of Highway 253 and east of Highway 128.





Zone 30 - Anderson Valley - SE

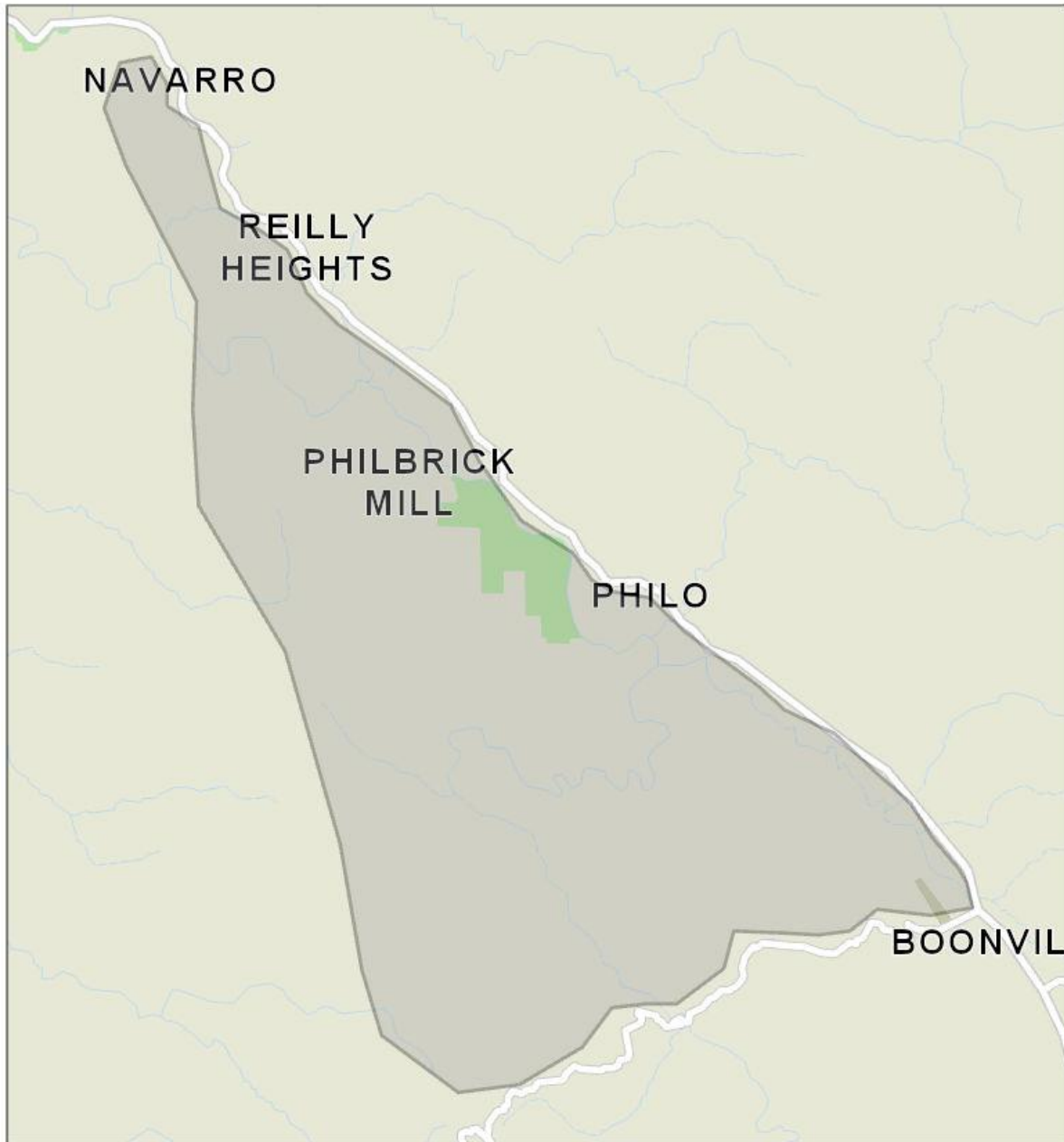
This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area south of Highway 253 and east of Highway 128.





Zone 3P - Anderson Valley - NW

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area north of Mountain View Road and west of Highway 128.



Zone 3Q - Anderson Valley - SW

This area has been established to identify areas susceptible to a wildfire. It is defined as the area south of Mountain View Road and west of Highway 128.

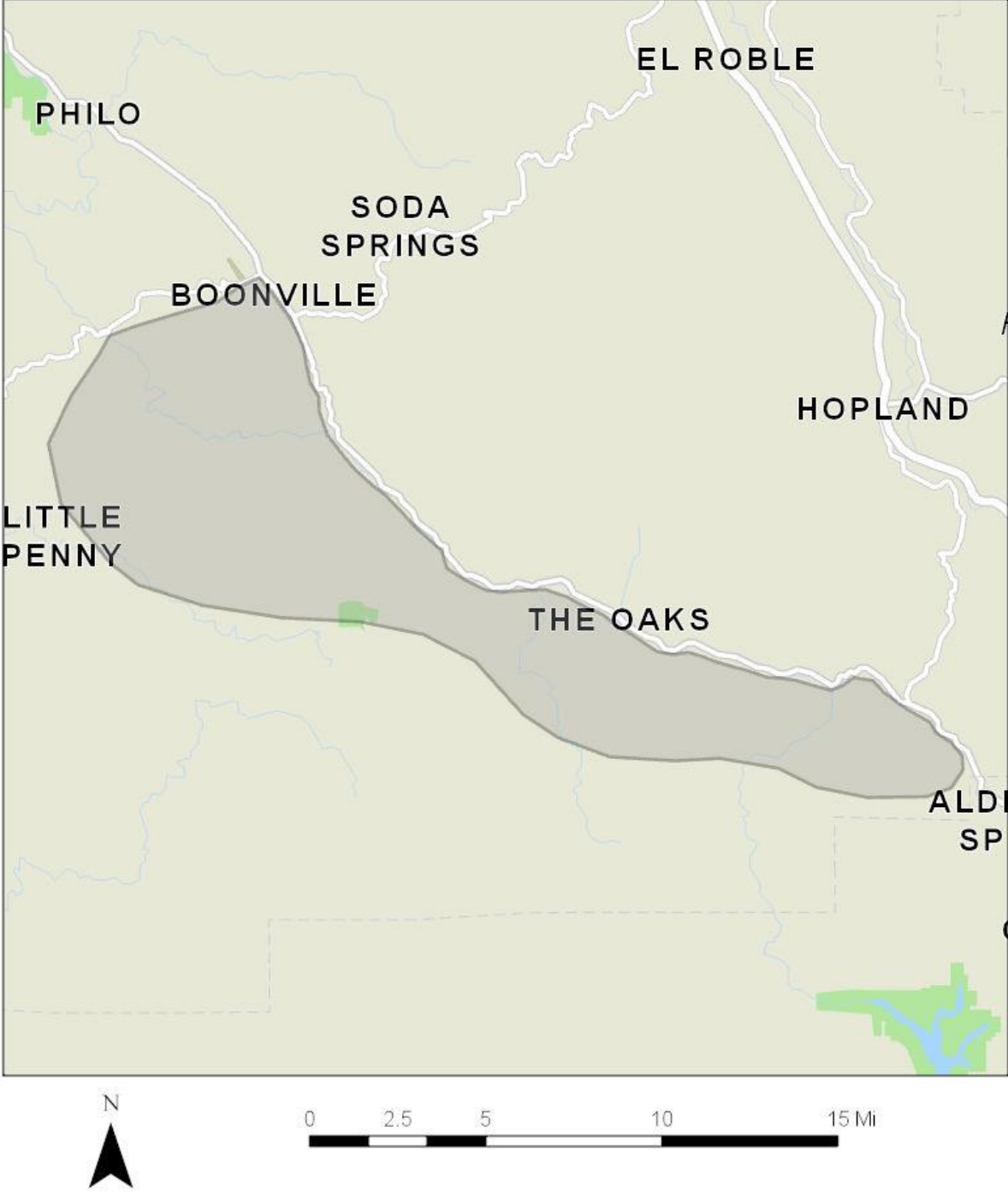




Table 17: Traffic Control Points/Choke Points

Zone	Intersection	Restrict or Deny Entry	Choke Points
3C	Hwy. 1 @ Cameron Road	X	
3D	Hwy. 1 @ Sea Cypress Drive Hwy. 1 @ Pomo Lake Drive	X	
3E	Mountain View Road @ Rancheria Road	X	
3F	Windy Hallow Road @ Mamie Laiwa Road	X	
3G	Hwy. 1 @ City Hall to Point Arena Creek	X	
3H	Hwy. 1 @ City Hall to Point Arena Creek	X	
3I	Hwy. 1 @ Port Road	X	
3J	Hwy. 1 @ Iversen Road	X	
3K	Hwy. 1 @ Fish Rock Road Hwy. 1 @ Ocean View Avenue	X	
3L	Hwy. 1 @ Big Gulch Road Hwy. 1 @ Pacific Woods Drive	X	
3M	Hwy. 1 @ Pacific Woods Drive Hwy. 1 @ Old State Hwy.	X	
3N	Hwy. 128 @ Hwy. 253	X	
3O	Hwy. 128 @ Hwy. 253	X	
3P	Hwy. 128 @ Mountain View Road	X	
3Q	Hwy. 128 @ Mountain View Road	X	

The following are situation dependent, as directed by on scene fire or law enforcement officials:

Restrict Entry: Only individuals who can demonstrate a critical need are allowed entry.

Deny Entry: The situation is critical, or entry could possibly interrupt outbound traffic flow.

Reverse Lane Flow: The traffic load is such that it is necessary to convert all traffic lanes to flow in a single direction.



Table 18: Emergency Evacuation Shelters

Community or Area	Location	Coordinates
PS- Point Arena High School	270 Lake Street, Point Arena, CA 95468	38 4' 53" N x 123 41' 56" W
A- Mendocino County Fair Grounds	14400 Highway 128, Boonville, CA 95415	39 00' 17" N x 123 21' 51" W
A- Gualala Community Center	47950 Center Street Gualala, CA 95445	38 45' 59" N x 123 31' 41" W
A- The Greenwood (Elk) Community Center	6129 S. Highway 1, Elk, CA 95432	39 07' 45" N x 123 42' 58" W

P = Primary Red Cross site (survey pending)

A = Alternate- Community center or faith-based facility

S = American Red Cross surveyed site

Table 19: Critical Infrastructure

Community or Area	Facility/Location
Boonville	Anderson Valley Community Services District 14281 CA-Highway 128
Boonville	Anderson Valley Fire Department 14281 CA-Highway 128
Boonville	CAL FIRE Station 16001 CA-Highway 128
Boonville	Anderson Valley Health Center 13500 Airport Road
Elk	Elk Volunteer Fire Department Station 711/Water District 6129 S. Highway 1
Elk	Elk Fire Department Station #2 1701 Cameron Road
Elk	Elk Volunteer Fire Department Station 712 27501 Philo Greenwood Road
Elk	Elk Volunteer Fire Department Station 713 1701 Cameron Road

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Elk/Albion	Oceanside Retirement Living 1370 Navarro Bluff Road
Gualala	Gualala Community Services District 42455 Old Highway 1
Gualala	Redwood Coast Medical Services 46900 Oceano Drive
Gualala	South Coast Volunteer Fire Department 37215 Church Street
Gualala	Equinox Care Facility 38281 S. Hwy 1
Manchester	Irish Beach Water District 14501 Forest View Road
Manchester	Redwood Coast Fire Department/FPD 19601 CA – Highway 1
Manchester	Caltrans Maintenance Yard Hwy 1 in Manchester
Point Arena	Point Arena City Hall 451 School Street
Point Arena	Social Services 255 Main Street
Point Arena	Radio Microwave/ Repeater 44701 Fish Rock Road
Point Arena	Radio Microwave/ Repeater 44900 Port Street
Point Arena	CAL FIRE Station 410 School Street
Point Arena	Redwood Coast Department 282 Lake Street
Point Arena	Point Arena Water Works Inc. 135 Hay Parkway
Point Arena	Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria Community Center 24 Mamie Laiwa Drive
Point Arena	Senior Living Complex 100 Port Road



Table 20: Transportation Facilities

Community or Area	Location
North of Boonville	Caltrans Maintenance Yard Hwy. 128 @ Anderson Valley Way - Mile Marker 28
Boonville	County Roads Yard 1400 Hwy. 128 Mile Marker 28.6
Manchester	Caltrans Maintenance Yard Highway 1

Table 21: Transportation Assets - Vehicles

Community or Area	Location	Number & Type
Point Arena	High School 270 Lake Street	2 - 84 Passenger Buses 1 - 20 Passenger Bus 1 - 16 Passenger Bus
Anderson Valley	Boonville Elementary School 12300 Anderson Valley Way	3 - 78 Passenger Buses 1 - 55 Passenger Bus 4 - 10 Passenger Vans 1 - 8 Passenger Vans
Boonville	Anderson Valley Senior Center 14470 Highway 128	1 - 9 Passenger Van WC-1
Manchester	Manchester Elementary 19550 S Highway 1	1 - 8 Passenger Van
Point Arena	Mendocino Transit Authority Adjacent to 410 School Street	3 -18 Passenger Buses WC-1
Point Arena	Coastal Seniors Community Center 2400 Highway 1	1 - 9 Passenger Vans WC-2

WC = Wheelchair Capable



Table 22: Areas of Safe Refuge

Community or Area	Location	Coordinates
Gualala	Ocean Ridge Airport 37691 Old State Highway	38 48'10" N x 123 31'51" W
Manchester Rancheria, North	Mountain View Road (Field across from entrance)	38 57'16" N x 123 39'59" W
Manchester Rancheria, South	Mamie Laiwa Road School Playground, or Casino parking lot	38 56'04" N x 123 40'54" W
Navarro Beach State Park	Highway 1 @ Highway 128	39 11'35" N x 123 45' 27" W

Table 23: Vulnerable Population Locations

Community or Area	Location
Equinox Care Facility Assisted Living Facility- 9 units	38281 S. Hwy. 1 Gualala, CA 95445 888-539-5370
Apartment Complex-Senior Eight Housing	100 Port Road Point Arena, CA



➤ **Planning Area 4: West Central and Coastal Region**

Includes: The communities and fire departments of Albion, Little River, Mendocino, Fort Bragg, Cleone and Westport on the coast, plus Comptche, nine miles inland of Mendocino. It covers the watersheds of Albion, Big River, Noyo, and Ten Mile River, and Salmon Creek. CAL FIRE Battalion 6

Estimated Population Size:

Albion – Little River	2,500
Mendocino	5,500
Fort Bragg and surrounding area	15,000
Cleone	700
Comptche	500
Westport	350
Unincorporated areas	<u>2,000</u>
Total	26,550

Note: The entire area is a very popular tourist destination with numerous inns, campgrounds, and RV parks. It is safe to assume that on a holiday weekend the population may increase by 7-10,000 people.

Climate

The Pacific Ocean coastal influence keeps most of the planning area cool and humid in the summer, with daily temperatures in the 60 to 70-degree Fahrenheit range. Fog and low overcast with an occasional light drizzle are common from May to October. Very rarely will the temperature exceed 75 degrees. The Comptche area, much further inland, is much warmer and drier.

The winters are moist and cold with an average yearly rainfall of 42 inches along the coast; higher amounts are recorded in the mountains (70-80 inches). The immediate coastline will rarely see a dusting of snow. The foothills to the east will occasionally see a moderate amount of snowfall. Northwest moisture laden winds of 15 to 25 knots are common along the coast, especially during the spring and summer months. Mild offshore wind events are occasionally experienced, usually in the fall.



Topography

Most communities in this planning area are located on a marine bench or terrace approximately 75 to 100 feet above sea level. The marine bench will extend back in many areas for a mile or more transitioning into low-lying foothills and then mountains. An exception to this is the area around Westport where the transition from the ocean bluffs/marine terrace to the mountains is abrupt and steep. Comptche is located nine miles inland from Mendocino in a remote mountainous area surrounded by heavy timber. There are many remote, isolated residences and ranches found in the higher elevations of the planning area. They are often accessed by poorly maintained private roads with numerous locked gates along the way.

Fuels/Urban Interface

A mix of most fuel types can be found in this planning area from light flashy grass to heavy timber in the foothills away from the coast. A number of eucalyptus groves are found along Highway 1, which if burning would impede traffic flow.

The areas to the east and south of Fort Bragg present a considerable wildfire urban interface challenge as does the small community of Comptche. The community of Mendocino, surrounded by ocean on three sides, and protected by Highway 1 on the fourth is not threatened by wildfire. The outlying areas, east of Highway 1, are at risk.

Three small high fire severity zones, totaling about 50 acres, are found approximately 2-3 miles inland to the east of Casper and Mendocino. A unique biological/forest zone, the Van Damme Pygmy Forest, is a result of a unique combination of acidic soils and soil moisture. One of these zones is adjacent to "The Woods"- a large senior community of 135 homes. The Woods is located at 43300 Little River-Airport Road. The Little River Airport is the designated Area of Safe Refuge should this community need to be evacuated.

Fire History

Most wildfires in the area are small and are contained within a day or two. There is no large fire history in the areas immediately surrounding the communities in planning area 4. Large fires have occurred in the remote, mostly unpopulated areas in the eastern portion of the planning area including the 2008 Lightning Fire Complex.

Fire Protection

Albion-Little River Fire Department is an all-volunteer department with two stations. The Mendocino Fire Department is all volunteer and operates out of one main station with three satellite stations. Fort Bragg has three stations and is staffed by a combination of paid and



volunteer personnel. Fort Bragg also has a very active Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) that reports to the Fort Bragg Police Department. Westport and Comptche are small all-volunteer, one station fire departments. CAL FIRE has two stations in the planning area; one in Fort Bragg and one east of Mendocino on Little Lake Road.

Access/Egress Issues

Highways 1, 20, and 128 are the primary evacuation routes for this area. They are well maintained and have more than adequate carrying capacity for evacuation purposes. Flooding will commonly impact both Highway 1 and 128 in a number of locations, especially during periods of high tides. In a tsunami event, Highway 1 could be compromised in a number of locations. Wildfire could impact and compromise all these routes.

Maps for tsunami inundation can found in Appendix H.

Secondary roads that transition from Highway 1 or 128, away from the coast to the inland valley include the following:

- Masonite Industrial Road transits from Highway 128 at mile marker 12.81 all the way to Ukiah. It is a combination paved and gravel road, that with permission from the property owner (Mendocino Redwood Company) could serve as a secondary route should Highway 1 or 128 be compromised. Note: This road also serves planning area 3.
- Branscomb Road transits from Highway 1 near DeHaven over the mountains, through Branscomb, to Laytonville. It is County maintained, but is steep, narrow and windy.
- Fort Bragg-Sherwood Road transits from Fort Bragg to Willits. It is not available as an evacuation route.
- Orr Springs Road transits from Ukiah through Comptche to Hwy 1 on the coast near the community of Mendocino. The road is narrow, windy and not well maintained.

A number of subdivisions throughout the planning area are served by secondary roads that could be severely impacted by fire, blocking access and egress. Worse yet, many of these roads serve as the only way in and out. In order to facilitate evacuation of these areas, they have been delineated into Area Specific Pre-Identified Evacuation Zones so that both law enforcement and fire officials can concentrate efforts and resources in these areas.

Throughout the planning area, especially in the Albion-Little River and Comptche areas, a number of small, often private roads exist leading to very remote, rural homes, ranches, and outbuildings. These roads are often narrow, winding, poorly maintained, overgrown, and locked with multiple gates. Fire and law enforcement official will need to “triage” evacuation efforts to ensure that the limited public safety resources are directed to do the most good for the most people. If available,



consider using helicopters equipped with PA systems to make emergency notifications to rural residences and ranches.

Special Concerns

In the Westport area, cell phone coverage is very spotty and it is estimated by local fire chiefs that only 5-8% of the rural residents have landline phones, making evacuation notices very difficult.

A remote beach campground, Usal Beach Campground, is located 6 miles off of Highway 1 on a very rough road, the turn off being 14 miles north of Westport. The road is passable only in the summer and as many as 100 people will camp there on a busy weekend. It is located at: 39 49' 55" N x 123 50' 51" W.

The Westport RV Park and Campground (37700 Highway 1) could present a significant evacuation challenge in the event of a tsunami warning.

North of Westport, along Highway 1, there are a number of State Parks/Campgrounds that are heavily used in the summer.

In the Mendocino area, the Woodlands State Park (39350 Little Lake Road), located on a narrow windy road, could present a significant evacuation challenge in the event of a wildfire.

The 135-home senior community, The Woods, located at 43300 Little River-Airport Road is at significant risk for wildfire. An area of safe refuge would be the Little River Airport.

Emergency responders in this area have a well-defined local mutual aid system. Should a significant emergency event requiring regional mutual aid occur, both fire and law resources will have a 1 to 2-hour response time.



Area Specific Pre-Identified Evacuation Zones and Maps

Given the fire history, forest fuels, weather, flooding potential, and the population density, pre-identified evacuation zones are established as follows. It should be noted that not all residential and commercial structures and critical infrastructure are delineated in a pre-identified evacuation zone. Pre-identified evacuation zones are based on the population density of an area, access and egress issues, and the potential threat.

Area and zone-specific maps can be found at the end of this section.

Zone 4A – Coast

This area has been established to identify an area susceptible to a Tsunami event. It is defined as Highway 1, and areas west of the highway, from Pudding Creek, including McKerricher State Park Campground North to the sand dunes at the start of 10-mile beach. It includes all addresses on the highway (east and west sides) therefore it includes the 70-unit Ocean Lake Senior RV Park located at 1184 N Main Street, Fort Bragg (Highway 1). It also includes the campgrounds/RV parks in the Westport area (37700 Highway 1) and the remote campsite at Usal Beach Campground (29 miles north of Westport). See the special concerns section above.

Maps for tsunami inundation can found in Appendix H.

Zone 4B – Cleone

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area east of Highway 1 from Jane Road to Little Valley Road. It contains approximately 90 homes, 15 commercial buildings and a 50-unit mobile home park.

Zone 4C – Airport Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area east of Highway 1 from Pudding Creek to Jane Road. It contains approximately 120 homes, 55 commercial buildings and a 70-unit mobile home park.

Zone 4D – Pudding Creek

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area east of the Fort Bragg City Limits, south of Pudding Creek and north of the Noyo River. It includes the residences served by Fort Bragg-Sherwood Road. It contains approximately 90 homes.

Zone 4E – Fort Bragg-Willits Road (Hwy. 20)

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area served by the Fort Bragg-Willits Road from the intersection of Dorffi Rd/ Trillium Lane east to Wild Wood. It includes all side streets and private lanes adjoining the Fort Bragg Road. It contains approximately 175 homes, 40 commercial buildings and a 35-unit recreational vehicle park.



Zone 4F – Simpson Lane

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area east of the Highway 1 from Hare Creek Road to Jug Handle Creek. It contains approximately 375 homes, 60 commercial buildings and 2 recreational vehicle parks/campgrounds (30 and 75 sites).

Zone 4G – Caspar

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area east of the Highway 1 from Jug Handle Creek south to Caspar Little Lake Road (Road 409) It includes all side roads served by Road 409 in the area of the transfer station. It contains approximately 110 homes.

Zone 4H – Russian Gulch

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area to the east of Highway 1 from Russian Gulch Bridge to Larkin Lane/Raven. It contains approximately 75 homes.

Zone 4I – Big River Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area to the east of Highway 1 from Little Lake Road to Big River. It includes all side roads, residences and facilities served by Little Lake Road. It contains approximately 200 homes and the Mendocino Elementary and High Schools.

Zone 4J – Comptche Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all residences served by Comptche Road from Highway 1 to the intersection of Albion River. It includes all side streets and private roads. It contains approximately 150 homes, two large campgrounds (Van Damme and Albion River), The Woods Senior Living Complex (135 units), and roughly 30 commercial occupancies along Highway 1.

Zone 4K - Albion Ridge Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all residences served by Comptche Road from Highway 1 to the Albion School. It includes all side roads and private roads and contains approximately 90 homes.

Zone 4L - Albion Ridge Road-South

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all residences served by Albion Ridge Road south from the Albion School to Table Mountain Road. It includes Middle Ridge Road and all side streets and private roads. It contains approximately 105 homes.



Zone 4M - Navarro Ridge Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all residences served by Navarro Road from Highway 1 to Highway 128. It includes all side streets and private roads and contains approximately 85 homes.

Zone 4N – Comptche Community

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the community of Comptche and residences along Flynn Creek Road for a distance of one mile to the south. Approximately 50 homes, an elementary school, post office, community hall store, and small church.

Zone 4O – Rancho Navarro

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as a rural subdivision located north of Highway 128 off of Flynn Creek Road. It includes all residences and side roads off of Hole in the Wall Drive and Appian Way. Approximately 45 homes.

Please see Planning Area 4 zone specific evacuation maps below.

Zone 4A - Coast

This area has been established to identify an area susceptible to a Tsunami event. It is defined as Highway 1, and areas west of the highway, from Pudding Creek North to the sand dunes at the start of 10-mile beach. Note: It includes all addresses on the highway (east and west sides) therefore includes the 70-unit Ocean Lake Senior RV Park located at 1184 N Main Street, Fort Bragg (HW 1)





Zone 4B - Cleone

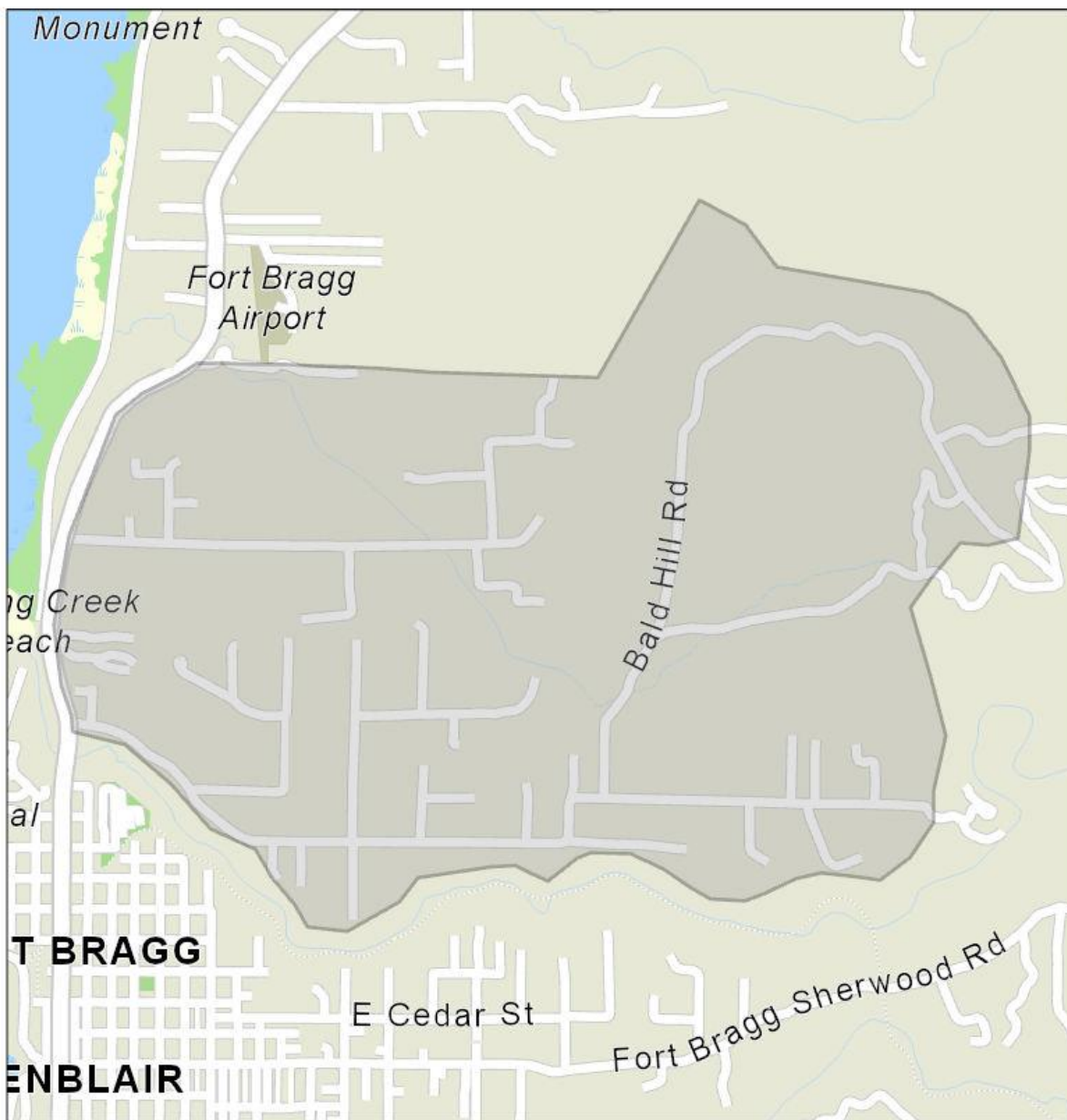
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area east of Highway 1 from Jane Road to Little Valley Road. Approximately 90 homes, 15 commercial buildings and a 50-unit mobile home park.





Zone 4C - Airport Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area east of Highway 1 from Pudding Creek to Jane Road. Approximately 120 homes, 55 commercial buildings and a 70-unit mobile home park.





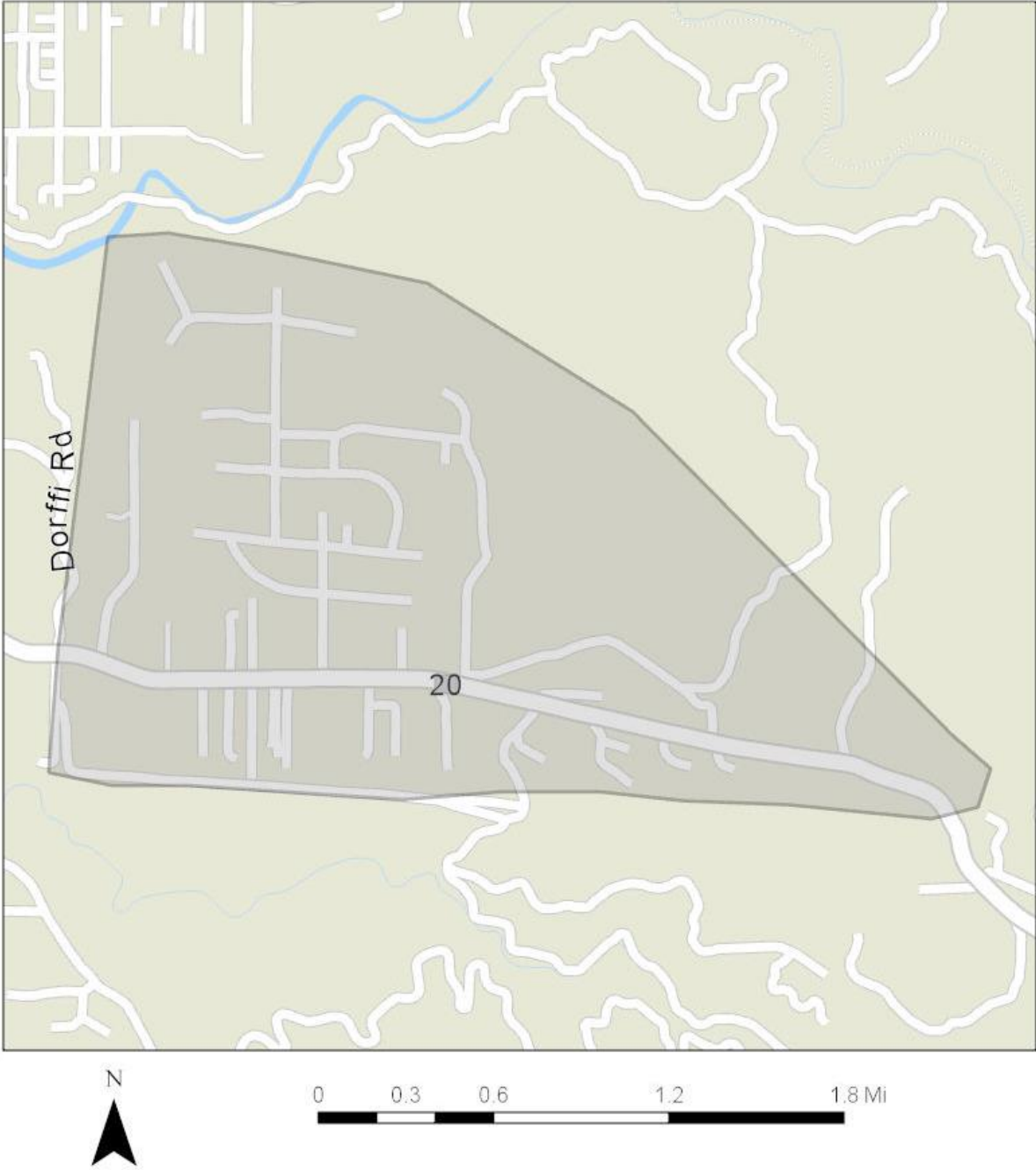
Zone 4D - Pudding Creek

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area east of the Fort Bragg City Limits, south of Pudding Creek and north of the Noyo River. It includes the residences served by Fort Bragg-Sherwood Road. Approximately 90 homes.



Zone 4E - Fort Bragg/Willits Road

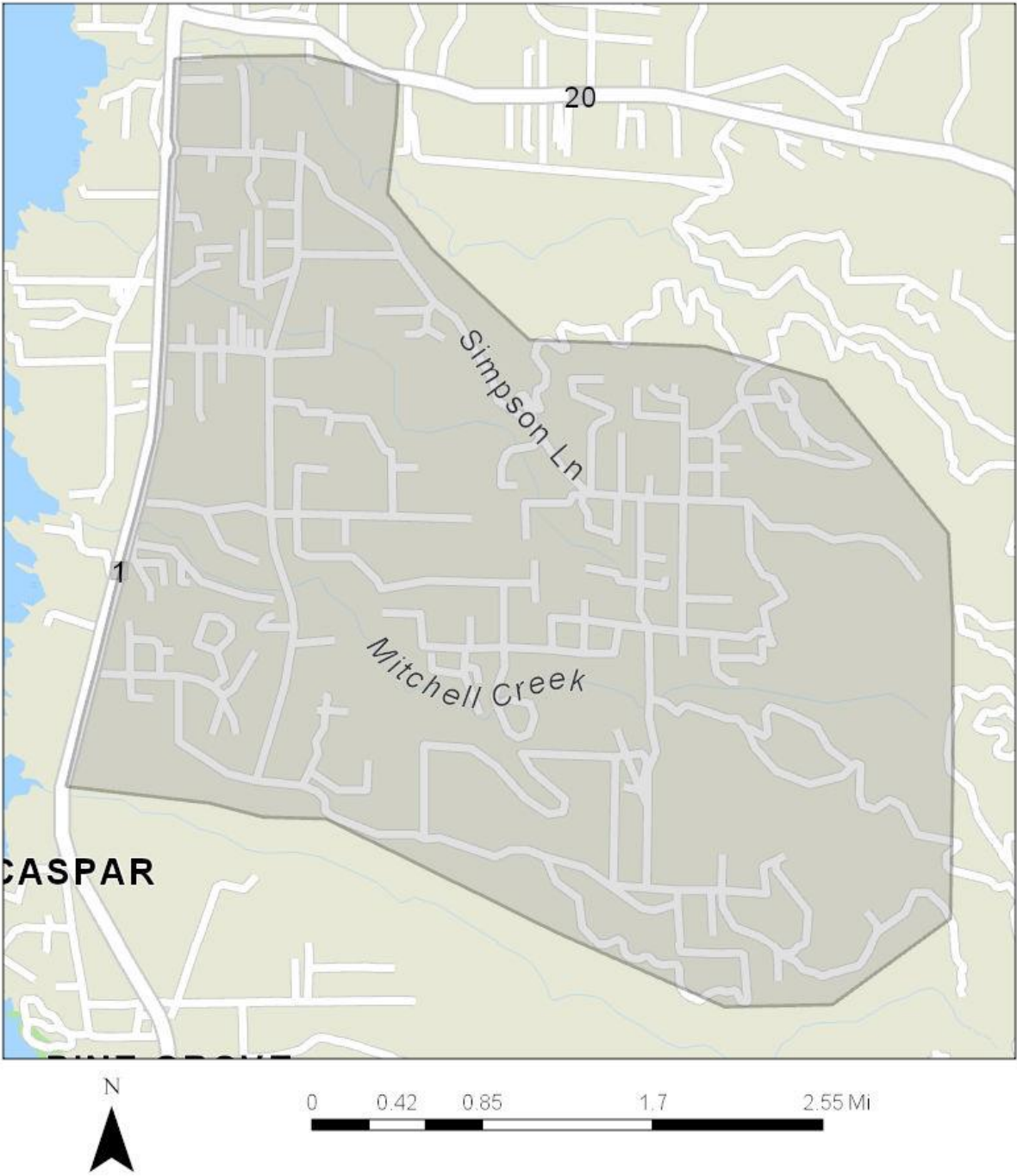
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area served by the Fort Bragg-Willits Road from the intersection of Dorffi Rd/ Trillium Lane east to Wild Wood. It includes all side streets and private lanes adjoining the Fort Bragg Road. Approximately 175 homes, 40 commercial buildings and a 35-unit recreational vehicle park.





Zone 4F - Simpson Lane

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area east of the Highway 1 from Hare Creek Road to Jug Handle Creek. Approximately 375 homes, 60 commercial buildings and 2 recreational vehicle parks/campgrounds (30 and 75 sites).



Zone 4G - Caspar

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area east of the Highway 1 from Jug Handle Creek south to Caspar Little Lake Road (Rd 409) It includes all side roads served by 409 in the area of the transfer station. Approximately 110 homes.





Zone 4H - Russian Gulch

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area to the east of Highway 1 from Russian Gulch Bridge to Larkin Road/Raven Lane. Approximately 75 homes.





Zone 4I - Big River Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the area to the east of Highway 1 from Caspar Little Lake Road to Big River. It includes all side roads, residences and facilities served by Little Lake Road. Approximately 200 homes and the Mendocino elementary and high schools.





Zone 4J - Comptche Road

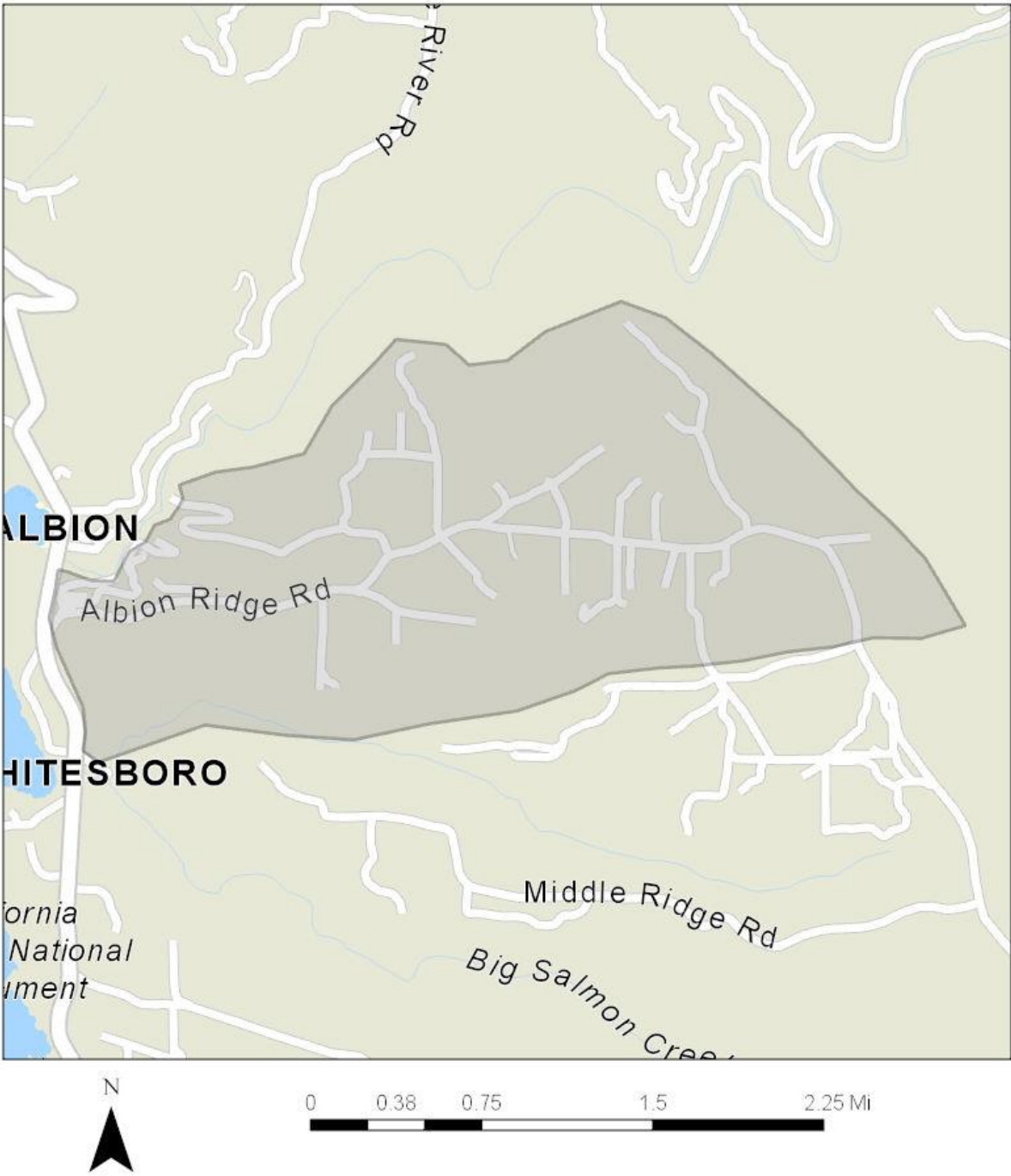
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all residences served by Comptche Road from Highway 1 to the intersection of Albion River (includes all side streets and private roads). Approximately 150 homes. Two large campgrounds: Van Damme and Albion River. The Woods Senior Living Complex – 135 units. Approximately 30 commercial occupancies along Highway 1.





Zone 4K - Albion Ridge Road

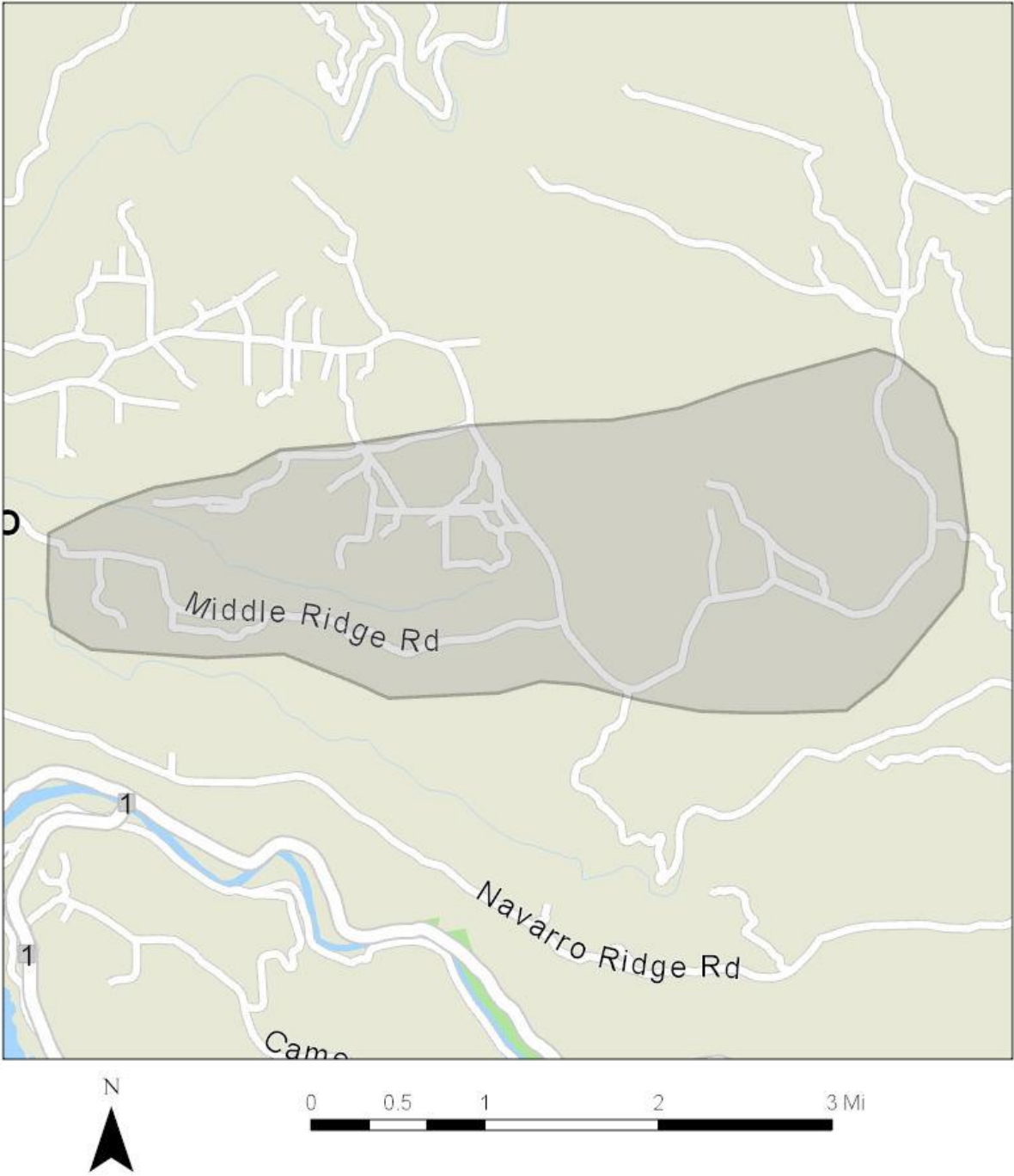
This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all residences served by Comptche Road from Highway 1 to the Albion School. (It includes all side roads and private roads). Approximately 90 homes.





Zone 4L - Albion Ridge Road-South

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all residences served by Albion Ridge Road south from the Albion School to Table Mountain Road. It includes Middle Ridge Road and all side streets and private roads. Approximately 105 homes.





Zone 4M - Navarro Ridge Road

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as all residences served by Navarro Road from Highway 1 to Highway 128 (includes all side streets and private roads). Approximately 85 homes.





Zone 4N - Comptche Community

This zone is established primarily for wildfire evacuations. It is defined as the community of Comptche and residences along Flynn Creek Road for a distance of one mile to the south. It contains approximately 50 homes and 5 commercial buildings.

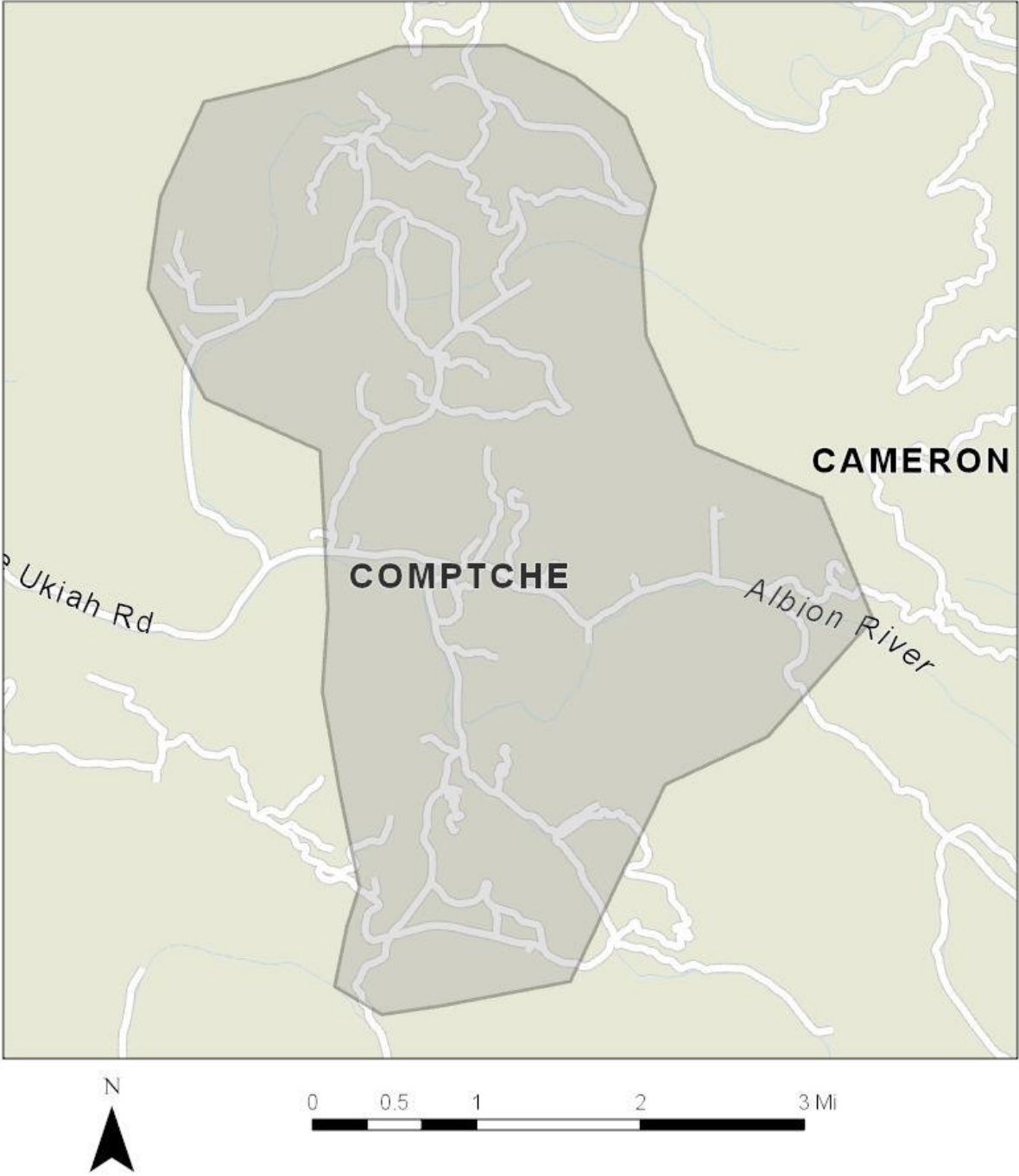




Table 24: Traffic Control Points/Choke Points

Zone	Intersection	Restrict or Deny Entry	Choke Points	Reverse Lane Flows
4A	Hwy. 1 – 1184 Main Street	X		
4C	Hwy. 1 @ Jane Road	X		
4D	Cedar @ Rasmunssen Lane Oak @ Rasmunssen Lane	X		
4E	Hwy. 1 @ Hwy 20	X		X
4F	Hwy. 1 @ Simpson Lane Hwy. 1 @ Gibney Hwy. 1 @ Brookfield Hwy. 1 @ Pearl Hwy. 1 @ E. Kirkland Hwy. 1 @ Tregoning Hwy. 1 @ Simpson Lane	X		
4H	Hwy. 1 @ Baywood Drive Hwy. 1 @ Raven Lane	X		
4I	Hwy. 1 @ Little Lake Road	X		X
4J	Hwy. 1 @ Comptche Road	X		
4K	Hwy. 1 @ Albion Ridge	X		
4L	Hwy. 1 @ Albion Ridge S.	X		
4M	Hwy. 1 @ Navarro Ridge	X		

The following are situation dependent, as directed by on scene fire or law officials:

Restrict Entry: Only individuals who can demonstrate a critical need are allowed entry.

Deny Entry: The situation is critical, or entry could possibly interrupt outbound traffic flow.

Reverse Lane Flow: The traffic load is such that it is necessary to convert all traffic lanes to flow in a single direction.



Table 25: Staging Areas

Community or Area	Location	Coordinates
Fort Bragg	Intersection of Hwy.'s 1 and 20 Vacant lot west side of Hwy. 1	39 25'13" N x 123 48'30" W
Mendocino	Mendocino Volunteer Fire Department 44700 Little Lake Road	39 18'36" N x 123 47'40" W
Westport	Field adjacent to Inn at Newport Ranch 31502 N Hwy. 1	39 34'35" N x 123 46'25" W

Table 26: Emergency Evacuation Shelters

Community or Area	Location	Coordinates
PS-Mendocino	Mendocino High School 10700 Ford Street	39 18'44" N x 123 47'05" W
PS- Fort Bragg	Fort Bragg High School 300 Dana Street 707-961-2880 707-961-2888 (Emergency) 707-961-0403 (Emergency)	39 26'15" N x 123 47'03" W
A- Fort Bragg (Has been used as back-up facility for Sherwood Oaks Health Center-a skilled nursing facility)	Grace Community Church 1450 E. Oak Street 707-964-4107 707-357-2912	39 26'27" N x 123 47'14" W

P = Primary Red Cross site (survey pending)

A = Alternate - Community center or faith-based facility

S = American Red Cross surveyed site



Table 27: Critical Infrastructure

Community or Area	Facility/Location
Albion – Little River	Albion-Little River Fire Department Station 811 3260 Albion Ridge Road
Albion – Little River	Radio Microwave/Repeater 38701 Comptche Ukiah Road
Albion	Albion Elementary School 30400 Albion Ridge Road
Comptche	Comptche Elementary School 31301 Comptche-Ukiah Road
Little River	The Woods 43300 Little River-Airport Road
Little River	Little River Airport 43001 Airport Road
Mendocino	Mendocino County Sewage Treatment Plant 10500 Kelly Street
Mendocino	PG&E Big River Substation 44325 Little Lake Road
Mendocino	Surfwood Mutual Water 12101 Alderwood Road
Mendocino	Mendocino Volunteer Fire Dept. #1 44700 Little Lake Road
Mendocino	Mendocino Volunteer Fire Dept. #2 10461 Lansing Street
Mendocino	CAL FIRE Woodlands Station 41722 Little Lake Road
Mendocino	Mendocino City Community Services 10500 Kelly Street
Mendocino	Green House School 41725 Road 409
Fort Bragg	City Streets Yard 120 E. Bush Street
Fort Bragg	Ocean Lake Adult Mobile Home 1184 N. Main Street
Westport	Westport Volunteer Fire Department 33751 Hwy.1



Table 28: Transportation Facilities

Community or Area	Location
Fort Bragg	Caltrans Maintenance Yard Highway 1 @ Airport Road
Fort Bragg	City Streets Yard 120 East Bush

Table 29: Transportation Assets - Vehicles

Community or Area	Location	Number & Type
Fort Bragg	Fort Bragg Unified School District 312 S. Lincoln Street	8 - 78 Passenger Buses 1 - 66 Passenger Bus 1 - 18 Passenger Bus WC-5 1 - 16 Passenger Bus WC-3 1 - 8 Passenger Bus WC-2
Fort Bragg	Mendocino Transit Authority 890 Spruce Street	2 - 32 Passenger Buses WC-1 3 - 20 Passenger Buses WC-1 3 - 8 Passenger Vans WC-1
Fort Bragg	Redwood Coast Senior Center 490 Harod Street	2 - 10 Passenger Vans WC-2 2 - 9 Passenger Vans WC-2
Mendocino	Mendocino Unified School District 44141 Little Lake Road	1 - 84 Passenger Bus 3 - 66 Passenger Buses 1 - 65 Passenger Bus 1 - 60 Passenger Bus 2 - 36 Passenger Buses 1 - 20 Passenger Bus 1 - 16 Passenger Bus WC-1 2 - 10 Passenger Vans 3 - 8 Passenger Vans

WC = Wheelchair Capable



Table 30: Areas of Safe Refuge

Community or Area	Location	Coordinates
Little River	Wood Retirement Community 43300 Little River-Airport Road 707-937-0294	39 15' 47" N x 123 45' 12" W
Westport	Field adjacent to Inn at Newport Ranch 31502 N. Hwy. 1	39 34'35" N x 123 46'25" W
Westport	Pacific Star Winery 33000 N. Highway 1	39 35'34" N x 123 46'51" W
A- Fort Bragg (Has been used as back-up facility for Sherwood Oaks Health Center-a skilled nursing facility)	Grace Community Church 1450 E. Oak Street 707-964-4107 707-357-2912	39 26'27" N x 123 47'14" W

Table 31: Vulnerable Population Locations

Community or Area	Location
Diamonds on the Water Assisted Living Facility- 6 units	33531 Navarro Ridge Road Albion, CA 95410 866-892-7533
Ocean Lake Adult Mobile Home Mobile Home Park Retirement	1184 N Main Street Fort Bragg, CA 95437 916-717-1112
Oceanside Living of Fort Bragg Assisted Living Facility- 6 units	535 East Chestnut Street Fort Bragg, CA 95437 866-892-7533
Oceanside Retirement Living Assisted Living Facility- 6 units	1370 Navarro Bluff Road Albion, CA 95410

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Oceanside Villa Assisted Living Facility- 5 units	550 S. Franklin Street Fort Bragg, CA 95437 888-595-9081
Sherwood Oaks Health Center Skilled Nursing Facility	130 Dana Street Fort Bragg, CA 95437 707-964-6333
The Woods Retirement Community	43300 Little River-Airport Road Little River, CA 95456 707-937-0294



VII. POST EVACUATION

Repopulation Plan

As soon as possible after an evacuation, a Repopulation Plan should be developed. The pressure on local politicians and command staff to allow reentry will be significant. In most events, the Repopulation Plan will be developed at the EOC by the command staff and subject matter experts.

Repopulation Task Force

Large emergency events causing significant and widespread damage to a community may result in the need for the EOC to establish a Repopulation Task Force. The Task Force will be responsible for the development and implementation of procedures for managing the reentry of business owners and residents who have a legitimate need to reenter the evacuated area.

This Task Force will:

- Coordinate with community leaders and the EOC command staff to develop criteria to determine who can enter the evacuation zone, under what circumstances, and when
- Establish a centralized point for fielding requests from businesses and residents who may indeed have a valid reason to enter the evacuation zone prior to the order being lifted

Authorization

In most cases, the authorization for reentry will be made by the Sheriff in consultation with the EOC staff and subject matter experts.

Considerations for Allowing Repopulation

The following considerations should be assessed before repopulation can take place including:

- Have safety and security concerns been addressed?
- Have the necessary inspections taken place? (Building and Planning Services)
- Have hazardous material concerns been mitigated?
- Is there a security plan for repopulation?
- Have essential services been reestablished?
- Are there resources available for managing repopulation?
- Have repopulation routes been identified?



-
- Has appropriate messaging been developed for release?
 - Is there transportation for those who were evacuated, including pets?
 - Have arrangements been made for Access and Functional Need populations including companion animals?
 - Has the Board of Supervisors been notified of the Repopulation Plan?

Once it has been determined that it is safe for reentry and a plan has been implemented, evacuees may return. Some evacuees will be able to return to their homes; others may attempt to return to the impacted area but their homes may have been significantly damaged or destroyed. Sheltering may still be required for those who are unable to occupy their homes.

A Closed Area Entry Permit and a Repopulation Checklist can be found in Appendices C and D. Additionally, Repopulation Instructions for the general public can be found in Appendix E.

Recovery

Recovery, different than repopulation, includes short-term and long-term efforts to rebuild and revitalize areas affected by disaster. For the purposes of this Plan, recovery will include the following tasks:

- Support communication systems and processes that assist in the reunification of families
- Carry out appropriate public information activities
- Coordinate temporary housing for those who cannot return to their homes
- Coordinate assistance for those with access and functional needs in returning to a safe housing situation
- Initiate recovery activities for evacuees who have suffered loss of or damage to their homes or businesses as outlined in the County's Recovery Plan
- Consolidate paperwork for the post-incident after action review and possible State and Federal reimbursement



Plan Implementation and Maintenance

Mendocino County has created a Mendocino County Operational Area Disaster Council (MCC Section 7.04.070) for the purpose of recommending emergency management policy, plans, and activities for adoption by the Board of Supervisors. The council consists of:

- The Director of Emergency Services (County Chief Executive Officer), who serves as chair
- The Assistant Director of Emergency Services (County Sheriff), who serves as vice-chair
- The Emergency Services Coordinator, who serves as secretary
- Police Chiefs of the incorporated cities of Fort Bragg, Ukiah, and Willits
- City Managers of the incorporated cities of Fort Bragg, Point Arena, Ukiah, and Willits
- The County Fire Warden
- One Fire Chief selected by the Mendocino County Fire Chief's Association to be the Mendocino County Operational Area Fire Coordinator
- Fire Chiefs of the incorporated cities of Fort Bragg, Ukiah, and Willits
- The Director of Mendocino County Public Health/Health and Human Services Agency
- One member of the Mendocino County Office of Education
- Other representatives with official emergency responsibilities that the Board of Supervisors may appoint from civic, business, labor, veterans, professional, or other organizations

OES provides support to the council, reports to the Director and Assistant Director of Emergency Services, and presents information to the Board of Supervisors when required.

As outlined in the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), this Evacuation Plan Annex will be maintained by OES and reviewed by the Mendocino County Operational Area Disaster Council annually. As changes are needed to Plan Appendices, OES will facilitate these changes, coordinating and communicating this work with applicable stakeholders.

Annual training on both the EOP and this Evacuation Plan should occur annually as either a new orientation or refresher training to all County staff that may be expected to participate in an emergency response. A record of this training will be retained in employee records and with OES.

An annual exercise should be conducted to maintain the ability to execute both the EOP and the Evacuation Plan. OES will facilitate the design, execution, and evaluation of these exercises. The



exercises may take the form of a tabletop, functional, or full-scale exercise, although a functional exercise will occur at least every three years.

Each year, OES will prepare an annual report of the emergency management program's accomplishments, needs, and improvement planning, presenting this report to the Disaster Council. If requested by the Disaster Council, the OES will present this report to the Board of Supervisors.

After Action Review

The After Action Review (AAR) process is an evaluation of the County's incident management response and recovery efforts to a major emergency/disaster. It should occur after every full EOC activation. The output of the review is a report of findings detailing how the incident could have been handled better. Specific to this Plan, the following evaluations should include:

- The use and effectiveness of transportation and route selection between the evacuation zone and shelter(s)
- Assessment of public compliance with issued protective action notices
- The coordination between transportation resources and the EOC to safely evacuate residents
- Appropriate assignment of responsibilities
- The effectiveness of collaborating with neighboring jurisdictions, schools, and businesses
- The ability to ensure that the County's access and functional needs populations were effectively handled

Prevention/Mitigation

A number of activities associated with reducing the need for evacuations and managing the evacuation process can take place in the normal daily operations of County government. These include the following:

- Develop community evacuation routes and plans in new development projects
- Where possible, undertake mitigation for known hazards that have in the past led to evacuation. Examples include fuel reduction projects, controlled burns, and flood control projects.
- Coordinate Mendocino County's evacuation plans and policies with the local cities, regional, state, and federal agencies to ensure effective execution of evacuations



- Review and test department level workplace evacuation plans, employee emergency contact information, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs)
- Enhance the County’s Emergency Alerting System (EAS) to increase warning times and reduce the need for hasty evacuations
- Discourage development, particularly residential construction, in potential high-risk areas, including floodplains, areas downstream from suspect dams and dikes, and areas adjacent to facilities that make, use, or store hazardous materials
- Adopt the most current Building and Fire Codes in order to minimize losses when a disaster strikes
- To the best extent possible, identify individuals with special needs who would require assistance in evacuating and maintain contact information for those individuals
- Identify and preplan with transportation providers and develop Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with the school districts and the Mendocino County Transit Authority for the use of buses and vans
- Include evacuations in the scenario of periodic emergency drills and exercises
- Conduct public information programs to increase citizen awareness of possible reasons for evacuation, preplanned evacuation routes, availability of transportation options. Emphasize the need to take appropriate food, clothing, and other disaster supplies during an evacuation. Encourage neighbors to help neighbors who may need assistance during an evacuation.
- The Evacuation Plan Technical Advisory Group should reconvene annually to ensure continuation and support of the recommendations listed in the Fire Vulnerability Assessment and ongoing support of public safety providers.
- As indicated in the Public Outreach Plan, continue to educate the general public on fire safety preparedness and the procedures to be followed during an evacuation.