

The Bridges Emergency Manual

January 2025

A comprehensive guide to preparing yourself, your family, and your home for sheltering in place or evacuating safely during an emergency.



Dear Bridges Community,

The Bridges Management has analyzed the natural threats that may affect our community. The goal was to provide Home Owners/Members with recommendations for mitigation and protection. Those primary threats are:

- Wildfires
- Earthquakes

The following information provides steps you can take to prepare yourself and your family should our community be confronted by one of these natural threats. In addition to The Bridges Emergency Manual, Bridges Management has established a robust set of plans and training for coordinated community-wide actions should an emergency occur.

However, it is a reality that emergency services will likely be overtaxed in many scenarios, and it may take days to resolve all the challenges we face. ***In other words, we advise you and your families to prepare.*** In addition to all the steps that communities, fire departments, and first responders are taking to learn from the recent fires, the experiences and lessons are the same individual responsibility for intelligent preparation, emergency communication options, and evacuation strategies are vital and can save the day. Start planning for the possible emergencies we could face while living in this beautiful community!

We strongly encourage you to review this program and its contents and consider all steps carefully. Your preparedness today can make a significant difference for you, your families, and your community should The Bridges face an emergency requiring immediate coordinated action.

Respectfully,

The Bridges Community Association & The Bridges Club



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Important Emergency Information



Apps For Your Phone:



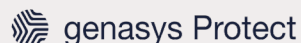
Alert San Diego

The Alert San Diego app helps you prepare for the unexpected. This app alerts San Diego County residents and businesses about emergencies, providing instructions via phone calls to both listed and unlisted landlines, and can also send alerts to your cell phone, internet phone, and email
ONLY IF YOU REGISTER.



SD Emergency

The SD Emergency app helps San Diego County residents and visitors prepare for and respond to disasters.



Genasys Project

Download the Genasys Protect app for real-time alerts, evacuation updates, and safety management for you and your loved ones.



Watch Duty

Stay safe with the Watch Duty app! Get real-time wildfire alerts and updates on firefighting efforts. Access it on your phone or computer: www.watchduty.org

Phone Numbers:



Bridges Security Number:

(858) 759-7208

Bridges Emergency Number:

(858) 289-1788

Bridges Clubhouse Main Number:

(858) 759-7200

Bridges Maintenance Department

(858) 759-3600

Bridges Community Association

Website: www.thebridgesrsfhoa.org

(858) 495-0900



**Bridges Specific Notification
Register with The Bridges HOA**



SDGE Emergency Line:

1(800) 611-7343

Website: www.sdge.com



**National Earthquake
Information Center:**

(303) 273-8500



Cox Customer Care:

1(833) 572-1216



AT&T Emergency Line:

1(800) 288-2020



Helpful Resources:



San Diego County Sheriff
North Coastal Station
www.sdsheriff.gov
Dispatch: (858) 565-5200
Business: (760) 966-3500
Twitter: @SDSONCoastal
San Diego County Information: 2-1-1



Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District
www.rsfire.org
North County Dispatch: (858) 756-3006
Rancho Santa Fe Patrol: (858) 756-4372



Encinitas Fire Department
www.encinitasca.gov/government/departments/public-safety/fire-operations-training-ems
(760) 633-2800



Olivenhain Municipal Water District
www.olivenhain.com/contact-us/
After-Hours Emergency: (760) 753-6466
Office: (760) 632-4648



American Red Cross
www.redcross.org

Radio Stations:



KOGO
600 AM/95.7 FM



The Patriot
1360 AM/103.3 FM



Emergency Weather Radio



Disaster Preparedness



Earth Quakes

Every year approximately 500 earthquakes occur in the state of California that are large enough to be felt. San Diego County, in comparison to other southern California areas, has sparse seismicity. However, since 1984, earthquake activity in San Diego County has doubled over that of the preceding 50 years.

Official Rescue Teams from the U.S. and other countries who have searched for trapped people in collapsed structures around the world, as well as emergency managers, researchers, and school safety advocates, all agree that “Drop, Cover, and Hold On” is the appropriate action to reduce injury and death during earthquakes. Methods like standing in a doorway and running outside are considered dangerous and are not recommended.

Preparing for Wildfire

In a major wildfire, fire protection and law enforcement agencies may not have enough equipment and manpower to go door to door advising you to evacuate; you should be ready to make this decision yourself or with the help of the reverse 9-1-1 system. The information provided below is to help prepare you for when a wildfire strikes.

Know how you Will be Notified

If there is an emergency situation and you need to be evacuated, there are several ways you will be notified:

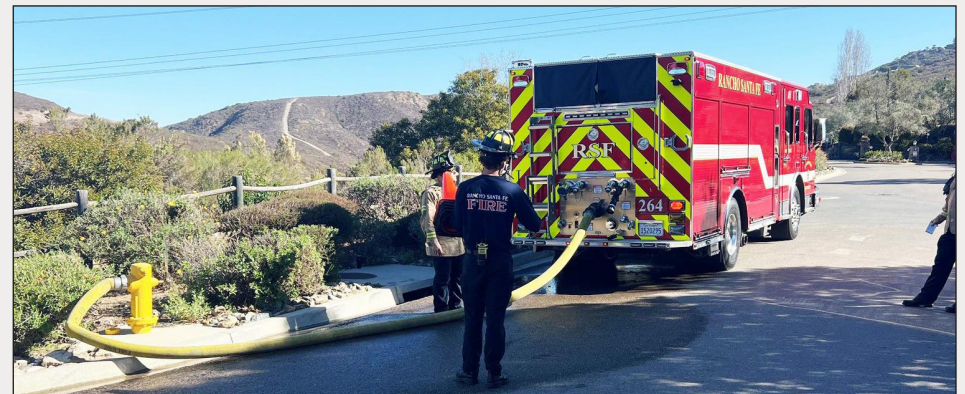
- First and most important is the county’s notification system. If your address is being evacuated, you will receive a phone message with evacuation information and instructions. Landlines are automatically part of the database, but cell phones and email addresses need

to be registered. This can be done online in only a few minutes at [AlertSanDiego](#). You can register as many cell phones and emails as you would like.

- Law enforcement will go through neighborhoods advising residents of the evacuation notice.
- San Diego County also has an app that can be downloaded to your phone. [SD Emergency](#) provides information on disaster preparedness and current incidents in San Diego County, including push notifications of evacuation orders. The app allows you to customize what information you see and which notifications are pushed.

Pre-Plan Your Evacuation Route

- Narrow roads can cause traffic congestion leading to panic for those evacuating.
- From your house, identify at least TWO roads leading out of the area.
- Be sure these roads provide for two-way traffic (i.e., cars evacuating and emergency vehicles trying to access the area).



Natural or man-made disasters can strike at any moment without notice. Whether it be an wildfire, flood or an act of terrorism, staying composed and knowing what to do during a crisis situation takes **PREPARATION** and **PRACTICE**.

Make sure you know how you will be notified of an emergency in your area.

- First and most important is the county's notification system. If your address is being evacuated, you will receive a phone message with evacuation information and instructions. Landlines are automatically part of the data base, but cell phones and email addresses need to be registered. This can be done online in only a few minutes at **AlertSanDiego**. You can register as many cell phones and emails as you would like.
- Law enforcement will go through neighborhoods advising residents of the evacuation notice.
- San Diego County also has an app that can be downloaded to your phone. SD Emergency provides information on disaster preparedness and current incidents in San Diego County, including push notifications of evacuation orders. The app allows you to customize what information you see and which notifications are pushed.
- During emergency situations, The Bridges will do our best to provide up-to-date, accurate information through push notifications, email and **OneCallNow**.



Depending on the severity of the disaster at hand, fire and emergency medical services may be delayed, roads may be blocked, and the water supply may be contaminated. You must be prepared to survive on your own until help arrives. The American Red Cross suggests a 3-step preparation plan:

1. **Get a Kit**
2. **Make a Plan**
3. **Be Informed**

More information, including suggested items for your emergency kit and what to include in your emergency plan, can be found on their Preparing for Emergencies page.

Remember, there are many different types of emergencies. Living in San Diego County, wildfires are a constant threat and we should always be prepared. In addition, we should also know what to do if other types of emergencies arise, including earthquakes, power outages, etc.

Design Your Neighborhood Network

- Develop a neighborhood phone tree.
- Know which neighbors may need assistance when evacuating.

Evacuation Notification – How you Will be Notified

- Reverse 9-1-1 (Phone calls made only to your landline at your home).
- Sign-up for **Alert San Diego** (Notifications sent to your cellphone).
- Neighborhood Phone Tree.

Prepare Your Home (Only if There is Time to do so)

- Close all windows and doors.
- Shut off air conditioning & heating units.
- Close fireplace doors & damper, if possible.
- Move furniture & draperies away from windows.
- Move combustibles away from home's exterior (i.e. patio furniture)
- Back your car into the garage, close garage door.
- Disconnect electricity to automatic garage door.
- Gates: Automatic gates: Disconnect motor. Manual gates: Leave open & unlocked.
- Take your family, pets, "Important Items", and Emergency Supply Kit

Evacuate as **EARLY** as possible! Leave before evacuation orders become mandatory (Roads will be less congested with cars and panicked drivers) You do not need to wait for the notification to evacuate. If at any time you feel threatened... **GO!**

When evacuating, use a route that takes you in the opposite direction of the fire. Try to avoid roads encased in dense vegetation and lined with trees; if the fire sweeps through this area while you are in your car, you may become trapped.

Trapped/Unable to Evacuate

At Home:

- Stay inside your house, away from perimeter walls.
- Shelter in rooms opposite the approaching fire.
- Stay as calm as you can, keep your family together.
- Fire-fronts can take 5 to 15 minutes to pass.

In Your Car:

- Find an area clear of vegetation.
- Close all windows and vents.
- Cover yourself with a blanket or jacket, lie on floor.
- Wait for the fire front to pass.
- Don't attempt to out-run a wildfire!

Along a Road:

- If caught without shelter along a road, lie face down along the road cut or the ditch on the uphill side (less fuel and less convection heat). Cover yourself with anything that will shield you from the heat of the fire.

Danger Zones:

- While hiking out of an area where fire is in progress, avoid topographic features like "chimneys" or "saddles."
- Chimneys are narrow, steep canyons that collect heat and explosive gases, drawing them uphill at an alarming rate.
- Saddles are wide natural paths for fire winds. Vegetation in this area will normally ignite first.



Other Areas:

- When seeking shelter outdoors, look for areas with sparse ground fuels (i.e., soft chaparral like black sage or grassland instead of chamise chaparral), and a depression in the ground (if possible). While the fire is approaching, clear as much fuel as you can and lie face down in the depression, covering yourself with anything that will shield you from the intense heat and toxic smoke.

Road Closures During a Wildfire or Flood

Road closures around emergency incidents are essential to the rapid movement of people leaving an area and the mobility of emergency equipment into the area. On major incidents, immediate road closures become essential to allow accessibility of firefighting forces, orderly evacuation and the exclusion of unauthorized people.

The Fire District is responsible for determining when the need for evacuation exists and the San Diego Sheriff's Department and California Highway Patrol are responsible for carrying out an ordered evacuation. The purpose is to protect people from life-threatening situations.

During a fire or flood, there may be several different phases of road closures within the disaster area, including:

- An area that could possibly be involved in the disaster, but presently is not. People without purpose will be restricted from entry to reduce traffic problems or the potential for looting.
- An area of imminent danger with limited access or egress. People would be discouraged from entry, even if they live in the area.
- An area presently involved in the emergency where extreme danger to life exists and where traffic must be restricted due to movement of emergency vehicles. People, including residents, will be refused entry.

Sheltering Your Home

Although not recommended, when evacuation orders are given, a person has the right to stay on their property if they so desire provided that in doing so that person IS NOT (1) hindering the efforts of fire personnel, or (2) contributing to the danger of the disaster situation. In fires or floods, people who wish to remain on site may be permitted to do so.

If you do not evacuate in time, or if you decide to stay with your home, the following suggestions will increase your chances of safely and successfully defending your property:

- Evacuate your pets and all family members who are not essential to protecting your home.
- Dress properly during a wildfire. Cotton and wool fabrics are preferred to synthetics. Wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt or jacket, gloves, goggles, boots and a damp handkerchief to shield your face.
- Remove all combustible items from around the exterior of your home including lawn and poolside furniture, umbrellas and tarp coverings. If these items are left outside they may catch fire; the added heat could ignite your home.
- Close outside attic and eave vents. This will eliminate the possibility of sparks blowing into hidden areas within the house. Close window shutters.

- Place large plastic trash cans or buckets around the outside of the house and fill them with water. Soak burlap sacks, small rugs and large rags; these can be helpful in beating out burning embers or small fires.
- Inside the house, fill bathtubs, sinks and other containers with water. Water from toilet tanks and water heaters can also be used.
- Place garden hoses so they will reach any place around the house. A spray-gun type nozzle works best; adjust the nozzle to the spray position.
- If you have portable gasoline-powered pumps to take water from swimming pools or tanks, make sure the pumps are operable and in place.
- Place an aluminum ladder against the roof of the house opposite the side of the approaching fire. If you have a combustible roof, wet it down.
- Back your car in the garage, keeping the windows closed and keys in the ignition. Close all garage doors and disconnect the automatic garage door opener (so you can still remove your car in the event of a power failure).
- Place valuable papers and mementos inside your car in the garage for quick departure, if necessary. Any pets still with you should also be put in the car.
- Close windows and doors to the house to prevent sparks from blowing inside. Close all doors inside the house to prevent draft. Open the damper on your fireplace to help stabilize outside-inside pressure, but close the fireplace screen so sparks will not ignite the room.
- Turn on a light in each room to make the house more visible in heavy smoke. Turn on porch and yard lights, as well.
- Turn off pilot lights once the gas and propane have been turned off.
- If you have time, take down your drapes and curtains. Close all Venetian blinds or fire resistive window coverings to reduce the amount of heat radiating into your home. This gives added safety in case windows give way to heat or wind.



When Fire Approaches

- As the fire front approaches, go inside your home, take a deep breath and remain as calm as possible.
- Shelter in a room opposite the direction from the which the fire is approaching.
- Do NOT go outside until the fire passes.

After the Fire Passes

- Check the roof immediately. Extinguish any sparks or embers.
- Check inside the attic for hidden burning embers. Extinguish any fires with remaining water from your pool, sinks, toilet tanks, garbage cans, etc.
- Over the next several hours continue monitoring your home for signs of smoke and embers.

Important Tips During a Wildfire

- If you see a wildfire, Call 9-1-1
- During large fires 9-1-1 dispatchers become inundated with hundreds of non-life threatening calls.

Do Not Call 9-1-1 for the Following

- To ask if you should evacuate or stay in your home. If you're unsure, be safe, not sorry...**EVACUATE.**

- To ask for directions out of town. Plan a minimum of at least two escape routes out of town well in advance. Be sure your entire family is familiar with this plan.
- To ask what roads are closed. Dispatchers do not have this information. For updates, stay tuned to local news radio KOGO AM-600 or 1360 AM, or ask law enforcement officers or firefighters in the area.
- Take a deep breath and stay in control of your situation. With adequate planning and practice you can be confident in your skills to survive the disaster.
- If you decide to stay with your home during a wildfire, evacuate all family members and pets that are not essential to protecting your home.
- Dress properly to shield yourself from the heat, embers and flames. Wear cotton or wool long pants, a long-sleeve shirt or jacket, gloves, boots and a damp cloth to cover your nose and mouth. Do not wear a short-sleeve shirt or synthetic fabrics.
- Take steps to prepare your home for the approaching fire.
- If caught in the open, seek shelter where fuel is sparse.

REMEMBER: Wildfire is ERRATIC, UNPREDICTABLE and usually UNDERESTIMATED.

Life safety is always the most important consideration!



Making Your Home Wildfire Ready



Making Your Home Wildfire Ready

The Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District puts tremendous emphasis on fire prevention as we have witnessed how devastating a wildfire can be. We know all too well that a wildfire can happen any time of year and it is better to be proactive rather than reactive. Do not be fooled into a false sense of security from the additional rain we have had this season. The above average amount of rain has increased the growth of weeds and vegetation, which will quickly become light flashy fuels that will readily burn. The Fire District is reminding property owners of local hazard abatement requirements for the protection of lives and property. Making the appropriate preparations today could help save lives and protect property from a wildfire tomorrow!

You are responsible for reducing the fire risk around your home by adhering to the following requirements:

- **Defensible Space Around Structures:** Create and maintain 100 feet of defensible space around all structures by modifying the flammable vegetation as described. Properties must maintain 100 feet of defensible space from neighboring structures.
- **Roadway & Driveway Requirements:** Provide a vertical clearance of 13 feet 6 inches along all roadways, driveways, and easements. This pertains to low shrubs and bushes, which encroach into the roadway. Provide 20 feet of fuel modification along both sides of all roadways and driveways. Make sure your roadways and driveways are maintained-repair and fill in any potholes or large cracks.
- **Vegetation:** All properties, occupied or vacant, are required to be free of dead/dying trees and dead brush. This includes any vegetation that was burned in previous fires. Dead weeds & grasses should not exceed 6 inches in height.

- **Address Requirements:** Post your county assigned address in contrasting color from the structure so that it is visible from the street and from both directions of approach.
- **Gates:** An automatic gate across a fire access roadway or driveway shall be equipped with an approved emergency key-operated switch overriding all command functions and opening the gate. The key switch can be ordered at www.knoxbox.com.
- **Bridges & Elevated Surfaces:** Bridges and elevated surfaces shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus. Vehicle load limits and vertical clearance limitations shall be posted at both entrances to bridges. Failure to have a posted weight limit may cause a delay in emergency vehicles accessing your property.

Preventing Vegetation Fires

- **Create 100 Foot of Defensible Space:** Remove dry grass, brush, and other flammable materials around your home. Within the first 50 feet of the structure, provide maintained, watered, drought-tolerant, fire-resistive plants. Examples of fire-resistive plants are available on the District's website. The next 50 feet of vegetation should be thinned by 50% and all dead plant material should be removed.
- **Harden Your Home:** With fire safe construction measures. (Ask The Rancho Santa Fe Fire Department Staff what you can do to Harden your Home)
- **All Dead, Dying, or Diseased Trees & Shrubs Must be Removed!** Unfortunately, some vegetation, such as the Eucalyptus, Pines, California Pepper, Oleanders, and certain Acacia species, have gone from being decorative to becoming a potential fire hazard. Remove dead and



Keep your Rain Gutters & Roof Clean of all Combustible Debris: Such as leaves and pine needles.

Tree Branches: Should be a minimum of 10-feet from rooftops and fireplace chimneys.

Remove Dead Palm Fronds: On palm trees within 100 feet of a structure or 30 feet from a roadway or driveway.

No Illegal Dumping: Dispose of yard clippings, plant waste, trash, debris and other combustible materials in an appropriate manner. Do not dump debris in canyons and/or open space areas.

Propane Tanks: Need 10 feet clearance from combustible materials and vegetation.

Move Woodpiles and Trash Cans Away from Your Home: Firewood must be neatly stacked and have a minimum of 30-feet of clearance from a structure. Trash enclosures or trashcan storage should be 10 feet away from a structure. Remember to keep the lid on the trashcans.

Combustible Mulch or Wood Chips: These should not be closer than 12 inches to any structure. This prevents fire from entering into the exterior walls of the structure.

Remember to pack your emergency items. Stay aware of the latest news & information on the fire from local media and the fire district. Follow your personal emergency action plan. Doing so will not only support your safety, but will allow firefighters the ability to maneuver resources to combat the fire.

The Fire District offers appointments to meet with you at your home to help identify any hazards that may be present. The Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District vegetation management requirements can be found in their entirety in Ordinance 2017-01. These documents are available to view at www.rsf-fire.org.

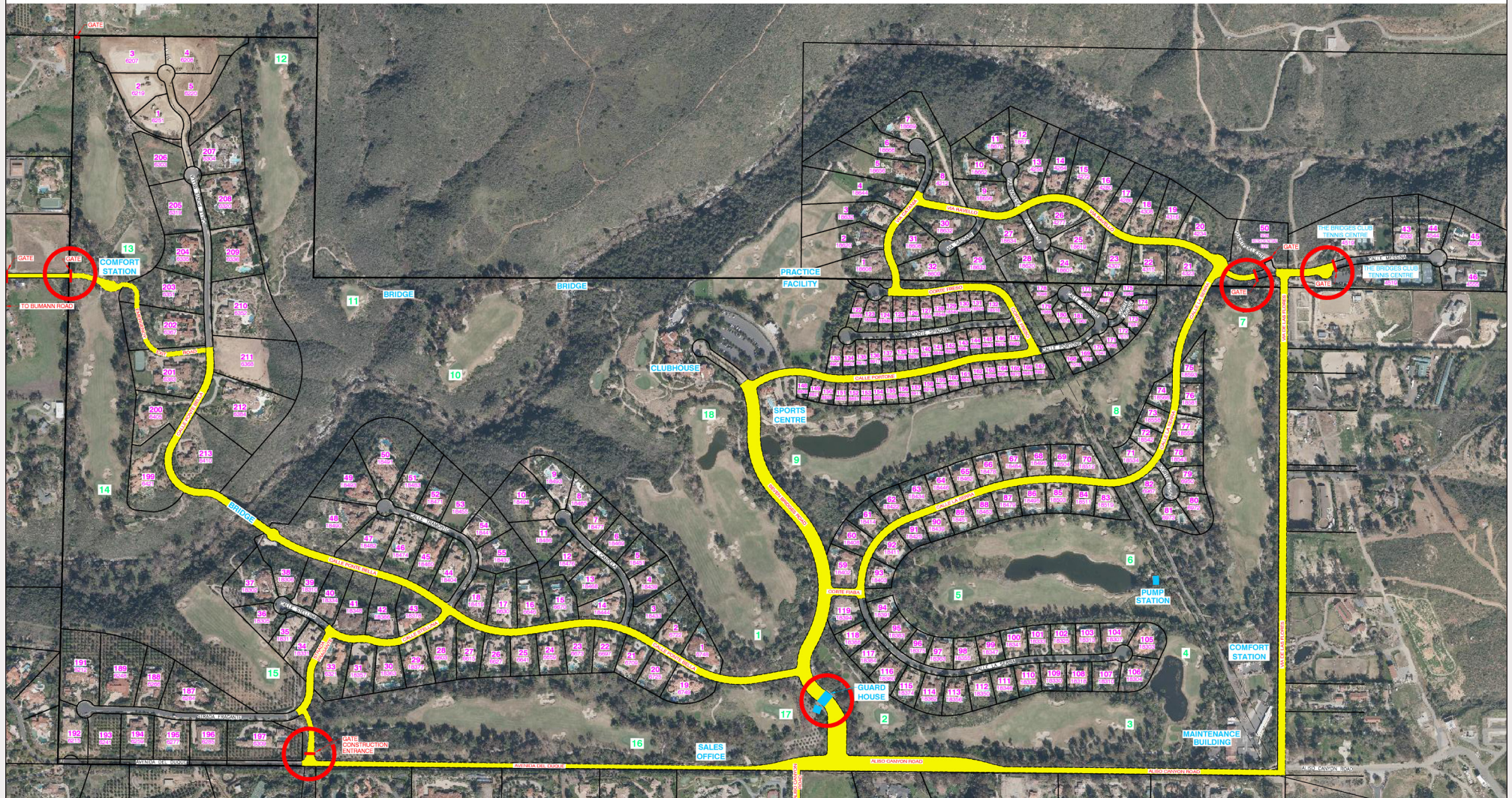
To discuss Fire District requirements in detail or to make an on-site appointment, please contact the Fire District at (858) 756-5971 or send your request to Scheduling@rsf-fire.org.



Evacuation Maps

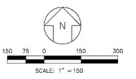


THE BRIDGES AT RANCHO SANTA FE - EVACUATION ROUTES

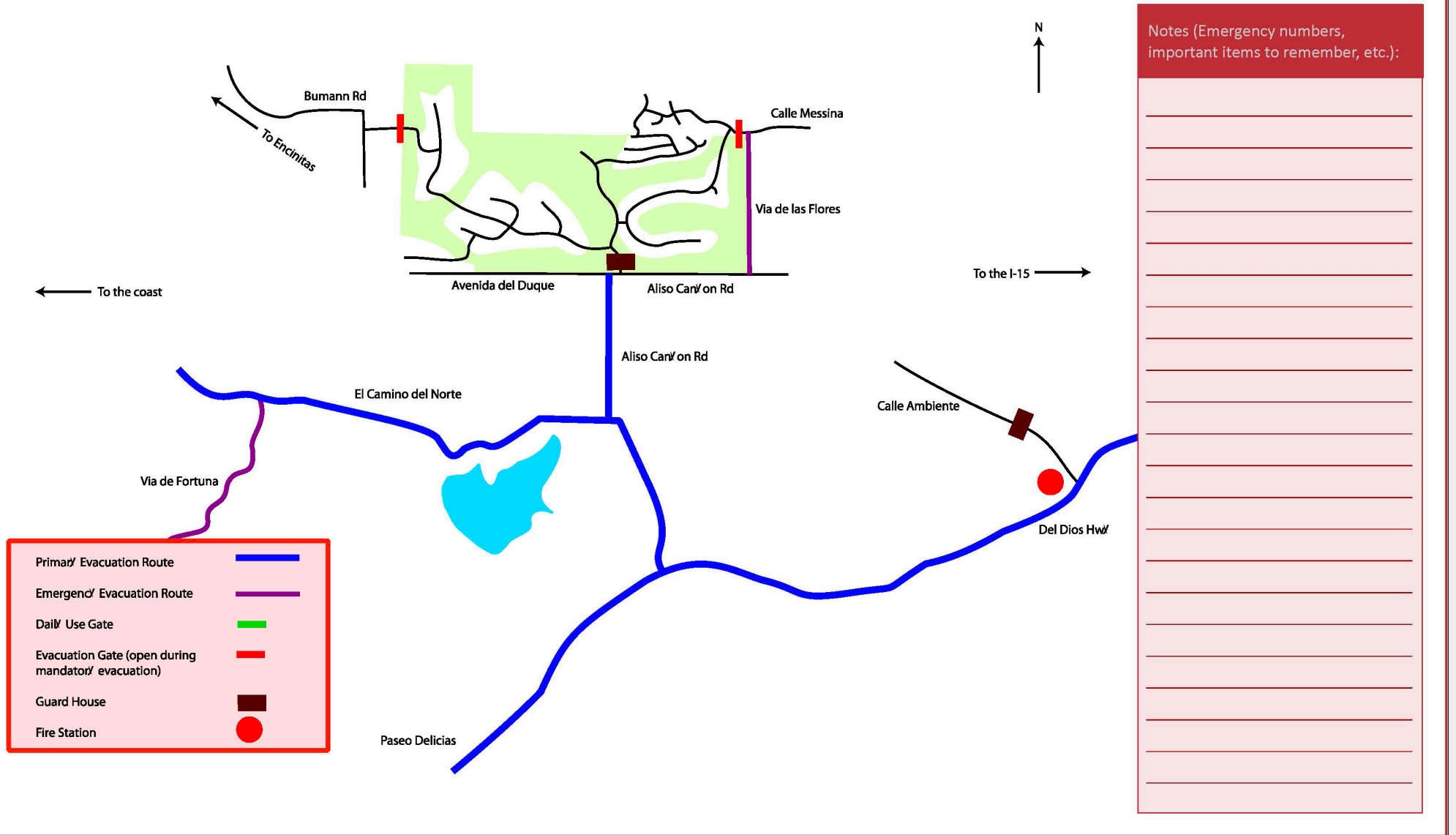


LEGEND

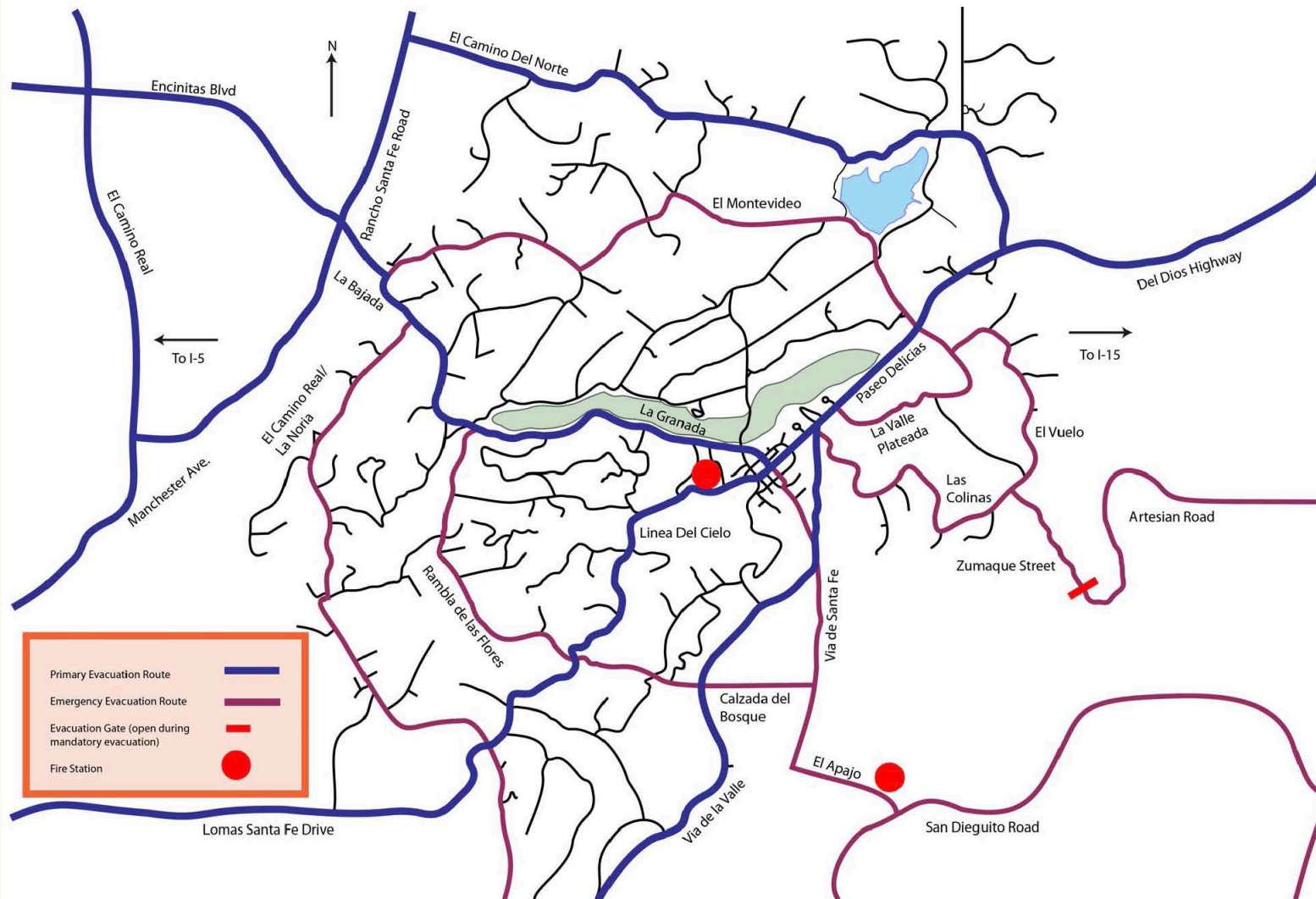
- PROPERTY LINE
- GATE
- 105 LOT NUMBER
- 18 HOME ADDRESS NUMBER
- GREEN NUMBER
- EVACUATION ROUTES
- EVACUATION EXIT POINTS



THE BRIDGES EMERGENCY EVACUATION MAP



RANCHO SANTA FE EMERGENCY EVACUATION MAP



Emergency Supply Kit Items

- 3-day water supply providing one gallon of water per person, per day
- 3-day non-perishable food supply including a can opener and kitchen utensils
- One change of clothing and shoes per person
- Enough blankets and/or a sleeping bag for each person
- First aid kit, including family prescriptions and spare eyeglasses
- Emergency tools and work gloves
- A battery-powered radio or television and extra batteries
- Flashlights with extra batteries
- Matches and/or a lighter kept in a waterproof container
- Sanitation and hygiene items
- Special items for infants, seniors and those with disabilities
- A credit card and cash; personal identification; extra set of car and house keys
- Extra pet food, leash(es), and enough pet carriers to transport all pets
- Sunglasses and/or goggles (for high wind and blowing embers)
- Entertainment (e.g. books, games for the family, or child's favorite toy)
- Cell phone and charger
- Computer, hard drive, or laptop (with charger)
- Prescriptions and medications
- Important documents, including birth certificates, passports, and insurance records
- Jewelry
- Additional items:

Evacuation Route Map

Wildfire fatalities most commonly occur when people leave their home too late or are over-taken by fire. If you live in an area that's at high risk for wildfire, it's important for you to plan your evacuation route now, before an emergency situation arises.

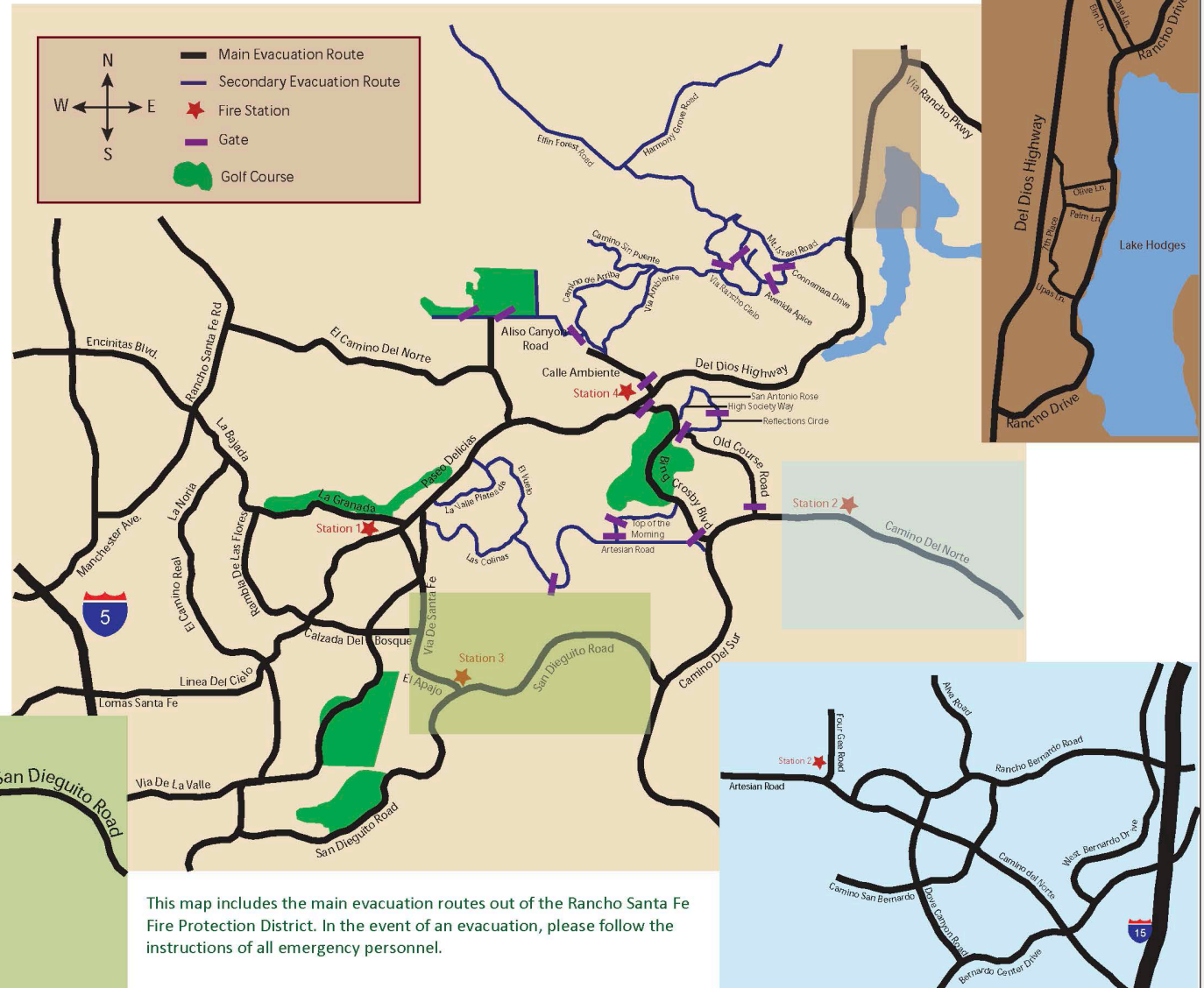
Relocate early enough to avoid being caught in fire, smoke or road congestion. Don't wait to be told by authorities to leave. In an intense wildfire, they may not have time to knock on every door. If you are advised to evacuate, don't hesitate!

"Should I stay or should I go Quiz":

- Are you physically fit to fight spot fires in and around your home for up to 10 hours or more?
- Are you and your family members mentally, physically and emotionally able to cope with the intense smoke, heat, stress and noise of a wildfire while defending your home?
- Can you protect your home while also caring for members of your family, pets, etc.?
- Do you have the necessary resources, training, and properly maintained equipment to effectively fight a fire?
- Does your home have defensible space of at least 100 feet and is it cleared of flammable materials and vegetation?
- Is your home constructed of ignition resistant materials?

If you answered "No" to any of these questions, then plan to **evacuate early**.

REMEMBER: By evacuating early, you give your family the best chance of surviving a wildfire. You also help firefighters by keeping roads clear of congestion, enabling them to move more freely and do their job.



Shelter-In-Place



Shelter-In-Place

If you live in The Bridges, your home is considered **SHELTER-IN-PLACE**. This means that every home in your community, including yours, was built to specific standards that, when maintained, greatly increase the chances of surviving a wildfire. If evacuation orders are issued for your shelter-in-place community, please evacuate early. Evacuating is still the safest option for residents and emergency personnel. Only if evacuation is not possible might it be safer to stay in your home, or shelter-in-place, than to evacuate under hazardous conditions. To learn more about what makes your neighborhood a shelter-in-place community and how to prepare for and respond to a wildfire, reference our Shelter-in-Place guide.

Sheltering-In-Place is a community approach to protecting neighborhoods and homes from wildfires. These communities are designed and built to specific standards that allow residents who are unable to evacuate during a wildfire to remain inside their ignition-resistant homes until the emergency passes. For a community to be considered shelter-in-place, it must be designed to withstand the heat and flames of an approaching wildfire. This includes shared ignition-resistant design features such as:

- A well-maintained, fire district-approved landscape and vegetation management plan.
- Adequate roadway and driveway widths to accommodate two-way traffic and large firefighting apparatus.
- Sufficient water supply and flow for firefighting efforts.
- Vegetation modification zones surrounding the community.

Additionally, every home in a shelter-in-place community is built with ignition-resistant features, including:

- Boxed-in, heavy timber, or ignition-resistant eaves without vents.
- Life-safety residential fire sprinklers.

For more information about Shelter-In-Place, please see the Shelter-In-Place pamphlet provided by The Bridges.



Power Outages



Power Outages

In 2003, the United States experienced the largest power blackout in its history, leaving nearly 50 million people across the Northeast without electricity, heat, or light. Similarly, in 2011, San Diego faced a significant power outage, underscoring the importance of being prepared for extended disruptions. While we've grown accustomed to reliable power in our homes and communities, and are rarely impacted by the extreme weather that causes prolonged outages in other regions, it's essential to be ready for unexpected events. This section offers practical advice on home and personal preparedness while highlighting recent enhancements to backup power systems within our community.

Home Preparation

For tips on storing food, water, and medical supplies, refer to the Home Preparedness section earlier in this guide. Here are additional steps to help you stay safe and prepared during a power outage:

- **Have an Emergency Kit:** Assemble a kit with essentials such as flashlights, batteries, first-aid supplies, and important documents. Also, create a family communication plan to stay connected during emergencies.
- **Upgrade Your Lighting Solutions:** Reliable lighting is crucial during power outages. Modern LED flashlights and lanterns are efficient, affordable, and widely available. With batteries now boasting shelf lives of five to seven years, it's easy to stock up on emergency lighting to ensure your safety and comfort.

- **Know Your Garage Door Manual Release:** Familiarize yourself with the manual release lever on your garage door opener and practice using it to ensure you can operate it easily during a power failure.
- **Consider a Backup Generator:** Investing in a backup generator can provide added convenience and security during extended outages. Generators vary in price and functionality, so consult a licensed electrician to determine the best option for your home's needs.

Personal Preparation

- **Keep Your Gas Tank Half Full:** Always maintain at least half a tank of gas, as most gas stations can't pump fuel during outages. This applies to wildfires, earthquakes, and grid failures.
- **Store Water in Plastic Containers:** Fill containers with water.
- **Food Safety Tips:** Visit www.foodsafety.gov for guidance on keeping food safe during power failures.
- **Medication Storage:** Most refrigerated medications stay safe in a closed fridge for several hours. Check with your pharmacist for details.

By taking these steps, you can better protect yourself and your household during power outages and other emergencies.



In Case Of Emergency





In Case of Emergency

Emergencies can arise at any time. Do you have a plan in place? The more you prepared before an event, the better you will be able to handle any situation that may arise.

- Be sure to register your phone with **Alert San Diego**, the County's reverse 9-I-I system.
- Download the **San Diego County Emergency App**.
- Prepare a disaster preparedness kit.
- Make a list of items to take with you if you have to evacuate.
- Have an evacuation plan in place, including at least two ways out of your neighborhood.

If an Emergency Does Happen, Remain Calm and put Your Plan Into Action.

- If you need immediate assistance, call 9-I-I.
- Turn on the news, either on television or radio.
- Heed any evacuation orders or other directions given by authorities.
- If you do evacuate, remain out of the area until you are told it is safe to return.

Red Cross Survival Kit List

- Water: one gallon per person, per day (3-day supply for evacuation, 2-week supply for home)
- Food: non-perishable, easy-to-prepare items (3-day supply for evacuation, 2-week supply for home)
- Flashlight
- Battery-powered or hand-crank radio (NOAA Weather Radio, if possible)
- Extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Medications (7-day supply) and medical items
- Multi-purpose tool
- Sanitation and personal hygiene items
- Copies of personal documents (medication list and pertinent medical information, proof of address, deed/lease to home, passports, birth certificates, insurance policies)
- Cell phone with chargers
- Family and emergency contact information
- Extra cash
- Emergency blanket

- Map(s) of the area
- Portable fire extinguishers

After you gather those basic supplies for your kit, add unique things each member of your family may need, such as:

- Medical supplies (hearing aids with extra batteries, glasses, contact lenses, syringes, etc)
- Baby supplies (bottles, formula, baby food, diapers)
- Games and activities for children
- Pet supplies (collar, leash, ID, food, carrier, bowl)
- Two-way radios
- Extra set of car keys and house keys
- Manual can opener

Depending on the types of disasters that are common where you live, also consider adding these things to your kit:

- N95 or surgical masks
- Towels
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Scissors
- Whistle



Helpful Evacuation To-Do List

15-minute warning:

1. Gather family members, pets
2. Load available vehicles, RV
3. Turn off lights, fans, heaters, a/c, furnace, computers
4. Turn off hoses, sprinklers
5. Leave note on door telling firemen that you've evacuated
6. Lock doors, garage, take keys
7. Tell absent family where to meet and where to shelter

30-minute warning:

(The above, plus):

1. Alert family, friends to danger & where you will go (be brief)
2. Turn off automatic sprinklers
3. Load or release livestock, pets
4. Turn on porch light (helps find house in smoke or at night)
5. _____

1-hour warning:

1. Bring porch flammables inside (chairs, cushions, toys, gas grill)
2. Move outdoor flammables away from house (mower, ATV, motorcycles, propane tanks, awnings, umbrellas, furniture)
3. Move gasoline cans to gravel or concrete area far from house
4. Open or remove flammable shades, blinds & curtains. Close nonflammable blinds, windows

5. Chill key foods, meds in icepack
6. Alert neighbors to rescue your pets if you are absent. Make notes on pet feeding, meds
7. _____

2-hour+ warning:

1. Connect, load trailer if desired
2. Move or protect other vehicles, ATVs, motorcycles, bicycles
3. Shut off gas, but not electricity or water (helps firemen).
4. Remove plastic screens from windows near trees & bushes
5. Clear lumber, woodpile, leaves, flammable debris around home
6. Remember important items in basement, sheds, garage
7. Take or protect gas canisters & materials hazardous to firemen
8. Obtain cash for only few days needs (others will be doing the same). Get more elsewhere.
9. Move flammable interior furniture away from windows, glass doors, & outside walls
10. Fill vehicles with gas
11. _____

Evacuation route, meet at/time:

Helpful Evacuation Items to Gather List

No. of vehicles _____ Drivers _____ Trailers _____ Motorcycles _____

15-minute warning:

1. Wallet, purse, keys, glasses
2. Cell phone(s), charger(s)
3. Emergency cash, credit card
4. Pets, carriers, leashes, meds
5. Clothes, shoes, hats for season
6. Hearing aids, medications
7. Flashlights, extra batteries
8. Safety deposit box key(s)
9. Checkbooks, bills to pay
10. _____
11. _____

30-minute warning:

(The above, plus):

1. Pillows, sleeping bags, blankets
2. Address book, phone list
3. Jewelry & most-valuable personal possessions
4. Personal hygiene items
5. Other meds, supplements
6. First aid kit, medical items
7. Pet food, dishes, bedding, litter
8. Children's items, toys, books
9. Battery radio, extra batteries
10. Toilet paper, hand wipes, soap
11. Clothing for 3 days, shoes
12. Computer, monitor, laptop
13. Gal. jugs of drinking water
14. _____
15. _____

1-hour warning:

1. Take or safeguard guns, ammo
2. Ice cooler w/ice, food, drinks
3. Genealogy records, files
4. 3 days food, special diet items
5. Gloves, dust mask for smoke
6. Paper plates, cups, utensils
7. School items, homework, pen, pencil, books, calculator, paper
8. Licenses, vehicle titles, deeds
9. Insurance, financial, medical data; Wills, Powers of Atty.
10. Personal property list, photos & appraisals, documentation
11. _____
12. _____

2-hour+ warning:

1. Albums, photos, home videos
2. Albums, photos, home videos
3. Family photos on display
4. Military decorations, records, mementoes, plaques
5. Luggage (packed)
6. Valuable items, cameras
7. Heirlooms, art, collections
8. Primary cosmetics
9. Secondary vehicles, RV
10. Camping equipment, tent
11. Journals, diaries, letters
12. _____



Planning & Communications



Steps to Consider in Annual Disaster Planning

- Initiate and annually update defensible space.
- Check and restock emergency supplies.
- Identify important files and personal documents for evacuation such as wills, insurance policies, stocks and bonds, passports, social security cards, immunization records, family photos, bank account numbers, or irreplaceable heirlooms.
- For insurance, annually update coverages and household inventory with a video/photography of house/personal effects.
- Copy important computer files to a CD or USB drive and store a copy in a safety deposit box or with a friend. (or store in the Cloud).
- Check flashlights and replace batteries regularly.
- Check fire extinguishers.
- During fire season, maintain vehicles with more than half of a tank of gas.
- Agree in advance what family members should do if they are away from home when an emergency strikes. Establish a meeting place away from your neighborhood to reconnect.
- If underage children will be in residence without access to transportation, create an emergency exit strategy and arrange for a trusted neighbor to care for them.
- Plan how you will care for your pets.

- Ask an out-of-state friend or relative to be your family contact. During a disaster, it is often easier to call long distance. Family members should be instructed to call this person with their location.
- Replace stored water and food at least every six months.
- Test your smoke detectors and carbon monoxide monthly and change batteries at least once a year.
- Hold a family meeting to review your emergency plan on an annual basis.

Notification

If an emergency occurs, you need to know how and good communication channels are critical. Think carefully about which devices you use in The Bridges (land lines, cell, email) when signing up for services recommended. Think about unaccompanied guests and family members who are not frequently at The Bridges. How will they be alerted?

When these electronic systems are utilized they will be the fastest method to get information out quickly and universally. However, in the case of power outages, uncharged or not readily handy cell phones, cell towers that burn, etc., local law enforcement resources and The Bridges employees if available will supplement electronics with mobile, street-by-street action to communicate an evacuation notice. The Bridges Front Gate has a back-up generator and an emergency phone listed in the directory in this manual.

Remember to keep your phone(s) charged and close by, even at night. Use the “Do Not Disturb” option (rather than Airplane Mode) as emergency alerts will override it.



What to Expect From First Responders and Emergency Personnel

- During a critical incident when residents will be evacuated, the first responders on scene will be Deputy Sheriffs working alongside local Fire Departments and The Bridges security.
- Responding deputies will coordinate with Fire Department personnel to determine the critical areas that need to be evacuated. Once these areas are identified, the Sheriff's Department is responsible for the evacuation. However, The Bridges security will assist in coordinating evacuation plans.
- The Bridges security will be assisting local sheriffs when possible with notifying people who are in residence about the evacuation.
- The Bridges security vehicles will be parked along the evacuation routes recommended by the sheriff to help direct traffic and keep vehicles moving. Evacuation routes are listed on the Evacuation Maps.
- Once the order to evacuate is given, deputies or The Bridges security personnel will report to their assigned areas and utilize their vehicles' public address systems/sirens to announce the evacuation.
- During large-scale emergencies, the Sheriff's Department may utilize mutual aid resources, which are available from other law enforcement agencies and The Bridges personnel.
- Enclosed in the back of this manual is a "This Home is Empty" piece of firm paper to be placed on your front door when you have evacuated. This assists first responders.

Bridges Emergency Communications

In the event of a fire emergency, our Golf Course Maintenance team is trained and ready to respond. The first step is to call 911 immediately, ensuring professional emergency responders are on their way. All staff will switch to Radio Channel 3 for dedicated emergency communications to coordinate efforts effectively.

Strategic Fire Rapid Response

Fire response kits are strategically located throughout the property. The Clubhouse electrical room contains hoses and essential tools, while the Security team at the Main Gate has additional hoses and equipment to access all fire hydrates located throughout the property. The Grounds Maintenance area has fire response supplies loaded into a designated vehicle for quick deployment. Additionally, the Golf Course Maintenance team has a prepped truck with hoses ready to support fire suppression efforts.

Security Staff & Evacuation

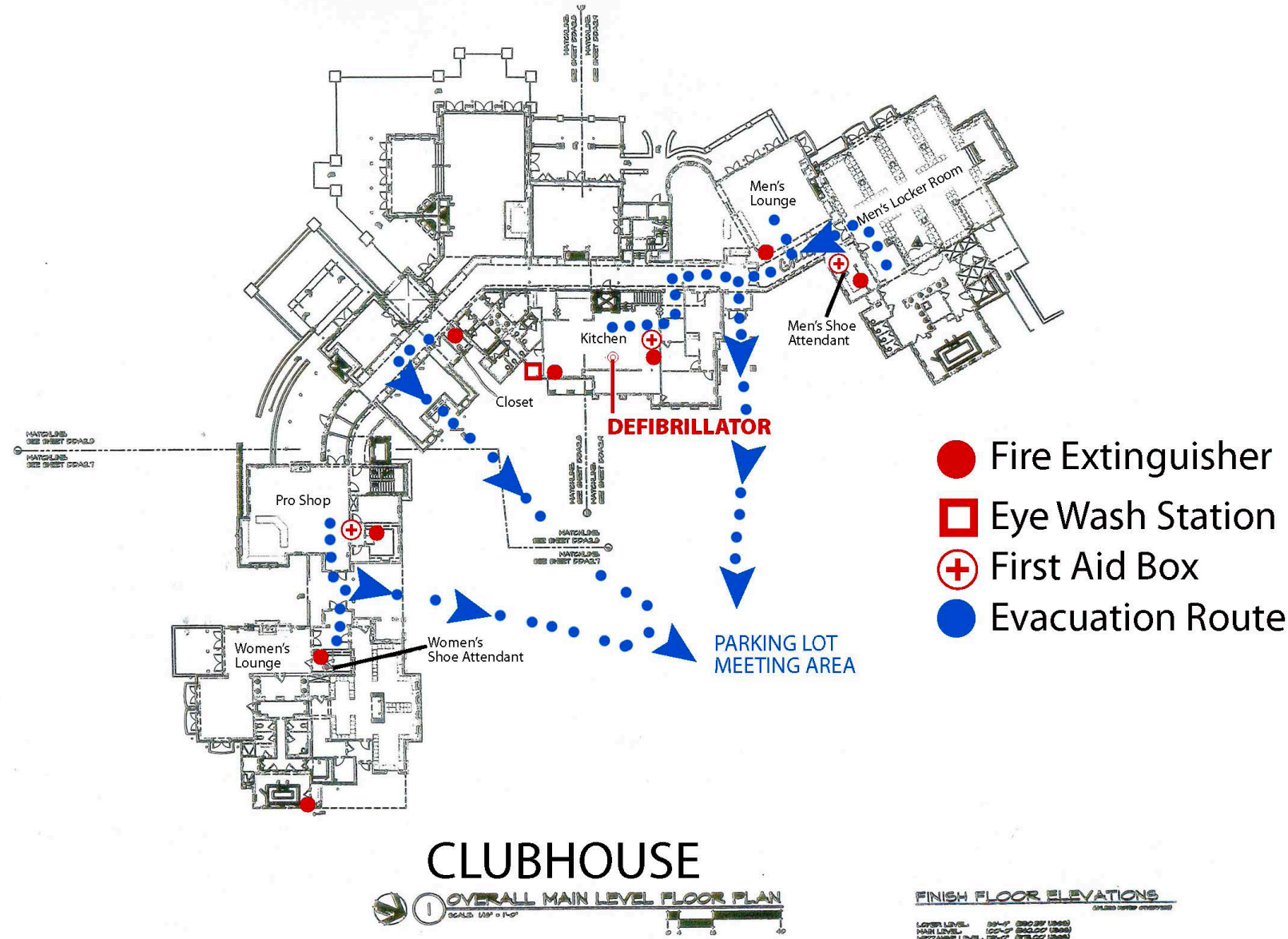
Designated staff members will remain on-site to assist with the response, while evacuation procedures ensure safe and efficient traffic flow through all gates. Gates will remain open, and manual bypass instructions are with all designated personnel. The main gate generator will activate automatically in case of an outage, and all gates will be monitored.



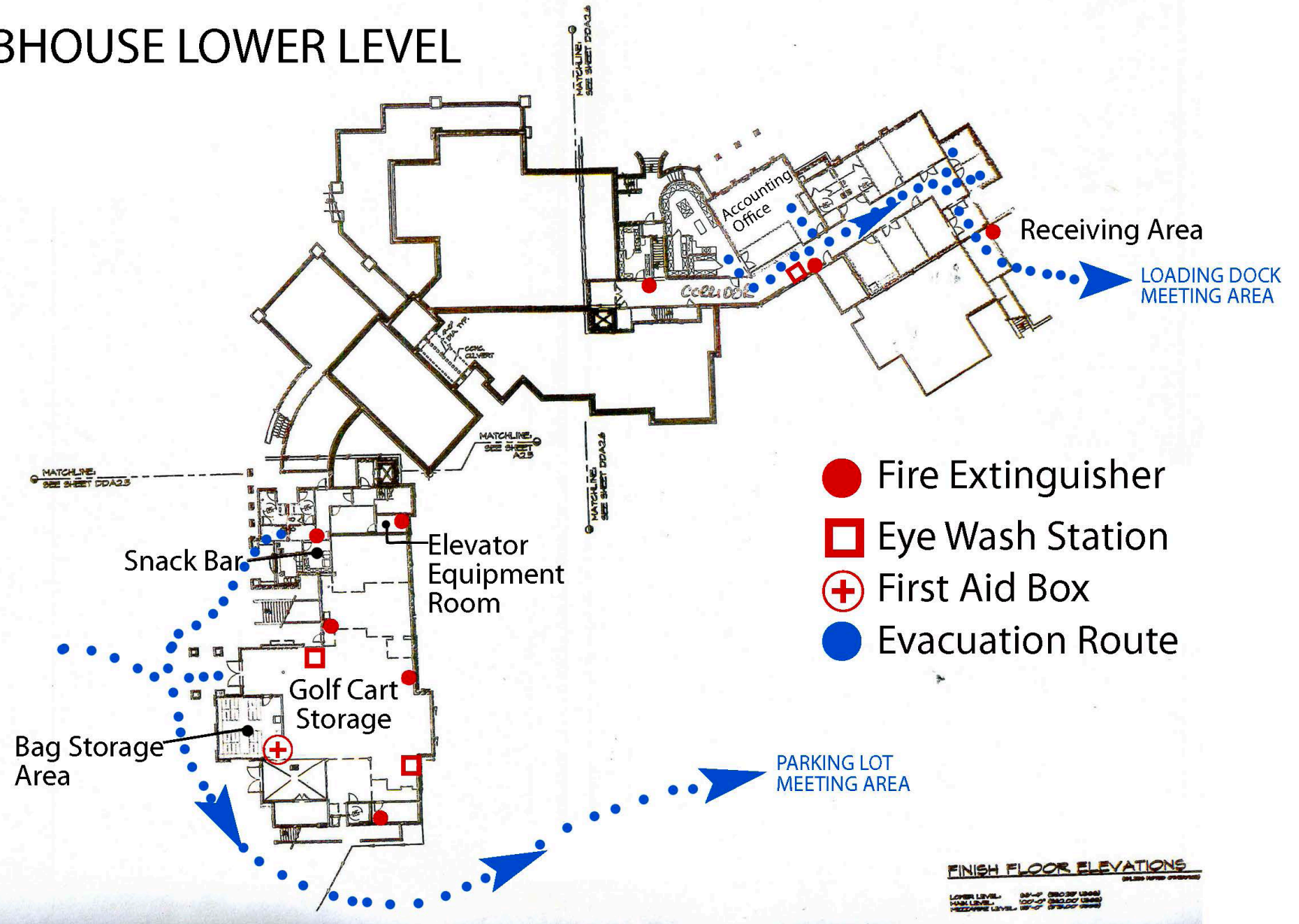
Bridges Facilities Evacuation Maps



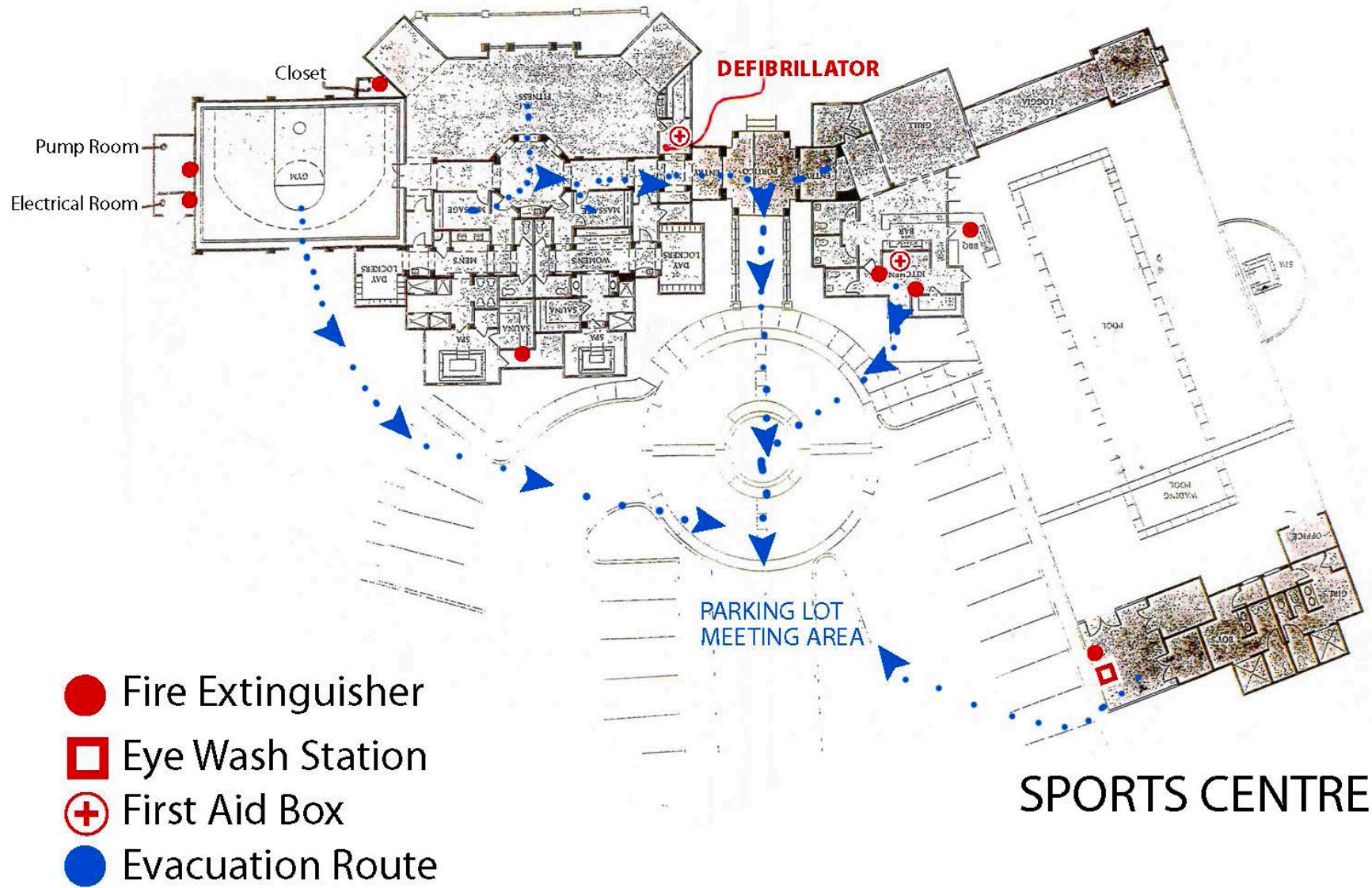
Clubhouse Main Level



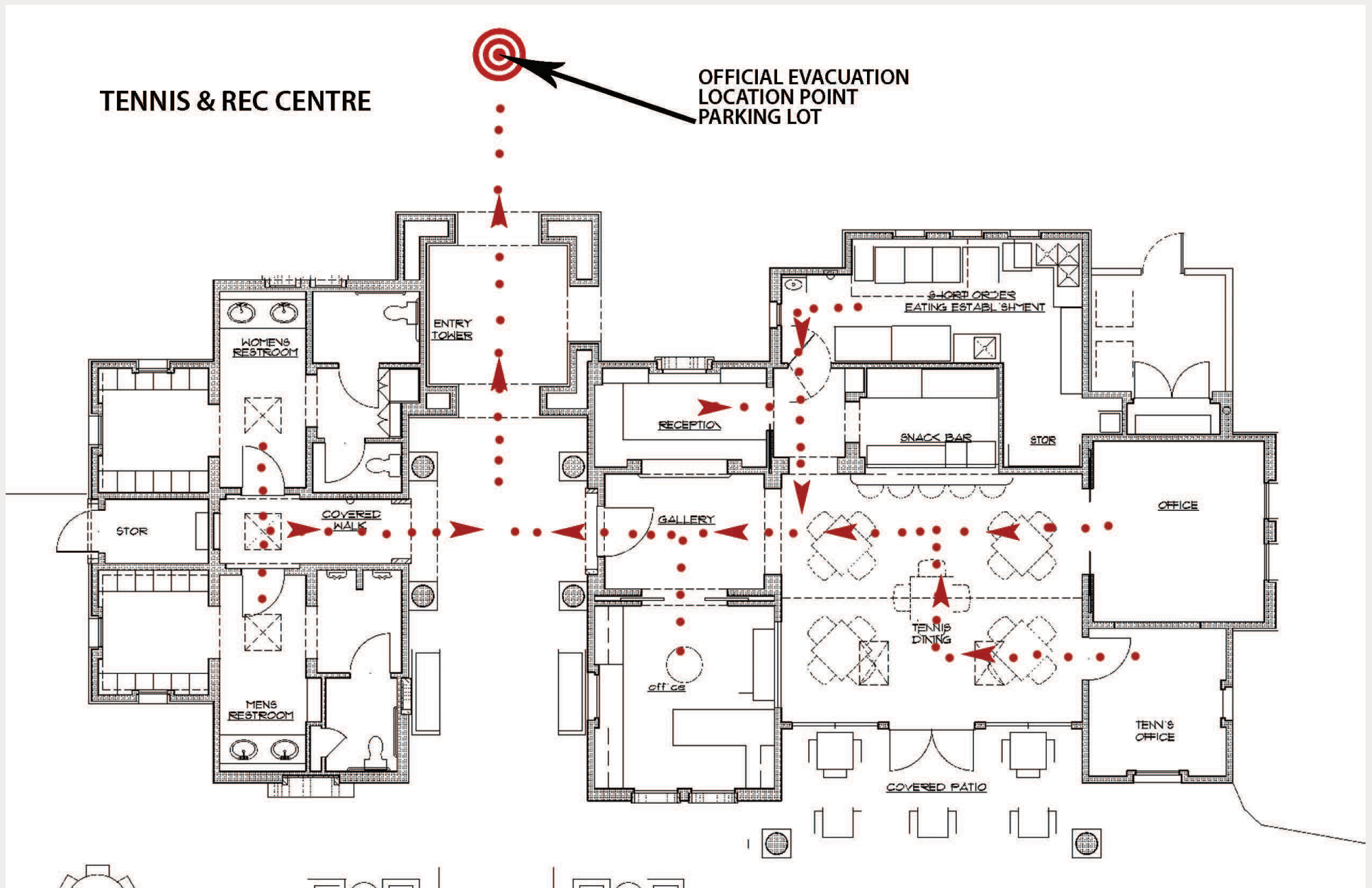
CLUBHOUSE LOWER LEVEL



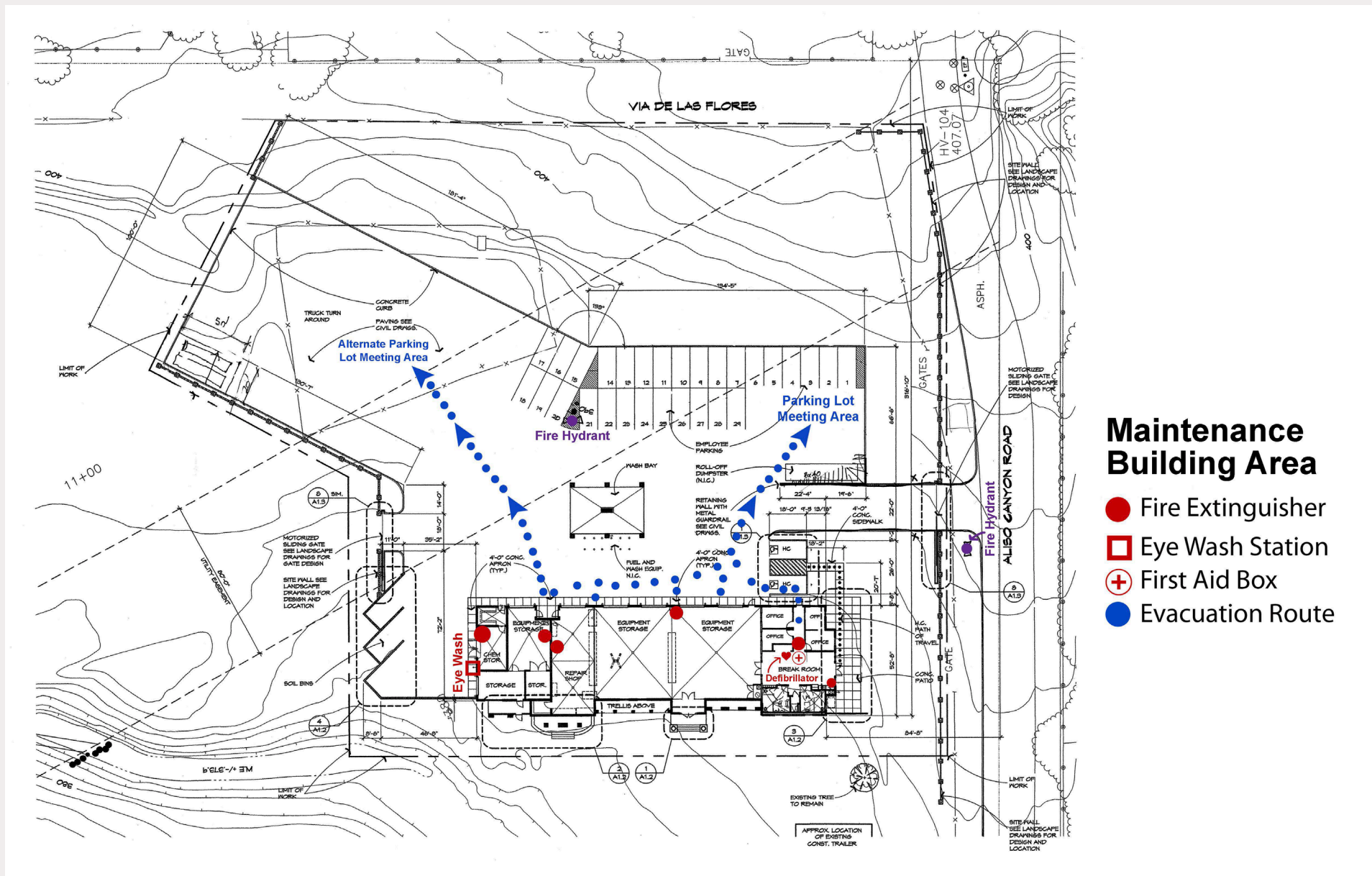
Sports Centre



Tennis & Recreation Centre



Maintenance Area



Official Evacuation Location Point

