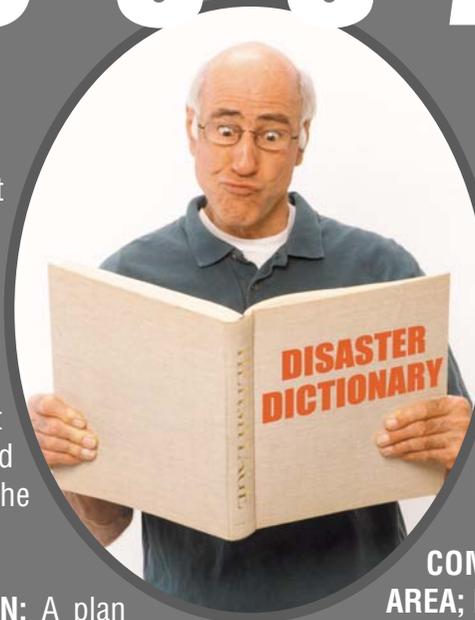


GLOSSARY

CACHE: A predetermined complement of tools, equipment, and/or supplies stored in a designated location and available for incident use.

COMMAND POST (ICP): Also called an Incident Command Post. A location at which primary incident command functions are executed; usually in the same place as the Incident Base.

COMMUNITY COMMUNICATIONS PLAN: A plan developed by residents and interested individuals of a specific community to communicate critical information during a large emergency or disaster. Critical



information would include evacuation routes, persons needing assistance, shelter locations, family reunion locations, etc. This plan would identify contact numbers (and frequencies) for phone, pager, emergency alert system, radio, and other disaster communications systems. (See Neighborhood Networks, section 12.)

COMMUNITY SAFETY AREA (SAFETY AREA; PLAN B): An area designated for individuals to find refuge during a large wildland fire. Individuals should first determine if they can evacuate the area to a safe location. A Community Safety Area

will provide the safest area during a large wildland fire if individuals cannot evacuate the Canyon completely. (Refer to the “Wildfire Survival Chain” diagram in section 7 for more information.)

DISASTER SUPPLY KIT: A pre-assembled group of critical items that will greatly improve the health and safety of individuals during a disaster. The kit should contain, at a minimum: goggles, bottled water, medications, respiratory protection (filter mask), glasses, personal items, flashlight, extra batteries, protective clothing (long-sleeved T-shirts, pants), cotton or wool blanket, important documents, etc.

DITCH (PLAN D): See the “Wildfire Survival Chain” in section 7. If you cannot reach a Neighborhood Survival Area, a ditch or other low-lying area will provide more safety as a last resort than staying in your home or car.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER: A predesignated facility established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response to and support for an emergency.

EVACUATION CENTER: A temporary facility or location where people displaced by a disaster can go until a more permanent solution is established or they can return to their homes. In most cases, the American Red Cross will manage Evacuation Centers.

EVACUATION ORDER: A directive by law enforcement to evacuate a designated area immediately for their safety and the safety of others. Failure to follow this order may result in endangerment to the lives of others, personal injury, or death.

EVACUATION REFUSAL: A formal, signed refusal by a resident to evacuate his or her home following an Evacuation

Order. In this circumstance, adult residents assume responsibility for their own safety and acknowledge that they may be prosecuted under the California Penal Code.

EVACUATION ROUTES: Roads and highways identified by law enforcement to evacuate individuals out of harm's way to a safe area or shelter. Evacuation Routes may be identified verbally during an Evacuation Order or predesignated in a written plan.

EVACUATION WARNING: A warning by law enforcement for individuals to either leave a designated area because of a possible threat or prepare to evacuate if an Evacuation Order is issued. This is the time to evacuate those in need of special assistance and your horses. The majority of Evacuation Warnings become Evacuation Orders.

FRS RADIO: Family Radio Service radios are a relatively inexpensive (approximately \$30 per pair) means of communicating in the event of a major disaster when phone service will likely be interrupted. Using FRS radios, you can communicate with your immediate neighborhood to assess damage and injuries and determine where resources are needed. See section 12 for more information on the FRS radio system for Topanga Canyon.

IMMEDIATE EVACUATION: Law enforcement and/or Fire Department personnel may order an Immediate Evacuation when there is a threat to the health and safety of a community. An Immediate Evacuation is usually only verbal.

INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC): The individual responsible for the management of all operations during an emergency incident. In Unified Command there will be two or more Incident Commanders.

INFORMATION OFFICER: A member of the Incident Command staff responsible for interacting with the public and media or with other agencies requiring information directly from the incident.

NEIGHBORHOOD NETWORK: A Neighborhood Network is a group of residents, usually organized by street, who come together to devise a plan of action in the event of a disaster. The plan may include the rescue of pets, turning off utilities, retrieving items of value or sentiment, caring for children or neighbors in need of special assistance, and making sure everyone is safe in the Neighborhood Network area.

NEIGHBORHOOD SURVIVAL AREA (SURVIVAL AREA; PLAN C): An area designated for individuals to find refuge during a large wildland fire. Survival Areas should be used only if residents cannot evacuate the Canyon to a safe area (e.g., a Regional Shelter) or reach a Community Safety Area within the Canyon. Survival Areas are usually safer than sheltering in a home in highly vegetated areas such as Topanga, and are safer than sheltering in a vehicle. (Refer to “The Wildfire Survival Chain” diagram in section 7 for more information.)

REGIONAL SHELTER/RED CROSS SHELTER (PLAN A): These facilities are usually pre-identified and are designed to shelter individuals in the event of a disaster. Facilities such as showers, sleeping areas, and kitchens may preexist or may have to be constructed during an incident. Regional Shelters are typically located away from the affected disaster area. For the purposes of this Guide, which deals specifically with disasters in Topanga Canyon, any Regional Shelter will be located outside the Canyon. (Refer to “The Wildfire Survival Chain” diagram in section 7 for more information.)

SAFETY AREA: *See* Community Safety Area.

SCHOOL SHELTER: A school that students will be transferred to or remain in that will shelter them during a large

wildland fire or other disaster. School staff will supervise the students until an appointed time when they may be reunited with their parents or guardians.

SHELTER IN PLACE (PLAN E): In some fires and disasters, it is safer for individuals to shelter in their homes or other locations rather than risk evacuation. NOTE: The only time it is safe to shelter in place in Topanga is when you have been instructed to do so by law enforcement or the Fire Department. This instruction may be delivered in person, via radio or television, or by other authorized agencies. (Refer to “The Wildfire Survival Chain” diagram in section 7 for more info.)

STAGING AREA: A location where incident personnel and equipment are assigned on an immediately available status, usually able to respond within three minutes. Staging areas are managed by the operations personnel.

SURVIVAL AREA: *See* Neighborhood Survival Area.

TACTICAL OPERATIONS ZONE: A pre-identified geographical area used by emergency responders to improve coordination and span of control during a disaster. Tactical Zone boundaries are identified by Thomas Bros. map page and alpha-numeric grid boxes. Topanga Canyon is divided into nine Tactical Operations Zones, shown on the foldout map in the back of this Guide and in section 14. Identify the Zone(s) where you live or work, then review the detailed Zone maps in section 14 to determine your best evacuation route or to locate your closest Community Safety Areas and Neighborhood Survival Areas.

T-CEP: The Topanga Coalition for Emergency Preparedness, a group of community volunteers dedicated to emergency planning and response.

TRAFFIC CLOSURE LEVELS:

LEVEL 1: Open to the public

LEVEL 2: Open to Fire Department, law enforcement, critical resources, and residents. (Critical resources include Municipal and Public Works, Edison, LASD volunteer workers, etc.)

LEVEL 3: Open to Fire Department, law enforcement, and critical resources. Critical resources may need to be escorted.

LEVEL 4: Open to Fire Department and law enforcement only.

LEVEL 5: Closed to all traffic. Area blocked or not safe even for Fire Department and law enforcement.

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT: A geographical location determined by law enforcement to control access and entry to the area of an emergency incident.

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE: A geographical area where structures and other human development meets with wildland fuels or vegetative fuels. Generally, there is a clear delineation at this interface, with varying degrees of defensible space between the wildland fuels (brush and chaparral) and the non-combustible structures. This term would apply to many newer subdivisions built in surrounding areas and in outlying communities. Few homes in Topanga Canyon meet this criteria.

WILDLAND URBAN INTERMIX: A term used to describe structures and other human development located and mixed within the wildland and vegetative fuels. The distinction between Interface and Intermix is there is no clear delineation between the wildland fuels and the structures themselves in areas considered to “intermix”. In these cases, structures may be isolated or built in “clusters”, often characterized with poor access roads, steep terrain, combustible construction, and heavy ground, ladder, and aerial fuel loading. Intermix areas are usually associated with isolated structures or with older communities, such as Topanga Canyon.