



City of Santa Barbara



Get Ready Santa Barbara! Send a Message in 2010, Be Prepared

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June 2010

Have an Evacuation & Shelter-In-Place Plan

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- Fire Safety
- Drought
- 1990 Drought, 2008 Gap Fire, 2007 Zaca Fire, 1977 Sycamore Canyon Fire

2010 Upcoming Topics

April Is Your Place Safe?	May Lend a Hand—Volunteerism	June Have an Evacuation Plan	July Fire Safety	August Back to School	September Test Your Plan
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EVACUATION PLAN

Evacuation plans require forethought so you are ready to leave quickly if needed. Evacuations may take place during wildfires, flooding, industrial accidents, or tsunami events when you are at home, work, or traveling. Local officials will provide information to the public via media, Reverse911® alerts, or other warning notifications. If you feel you or your family is threatened or endangered by an event and an evacuation order has not been ordered, avoid these situations and leave the area early.

BEFORE an Evacuation:

- Keep a full tank of gas in your car if an evacuation seems likely or make other transportation arrangements if you do not own a car
- Gather your disaster supplies kit
- Lock your windows and doors. Unplug electrical equipment like microwaves, televisions
- Let your family know where you will go if an evacuation occurs

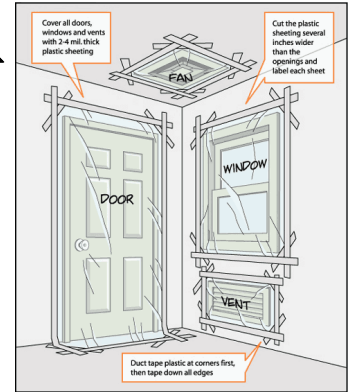
DURING an Evacuation:

- Listen to battery-powered radio and other media outlets and follow evacuation instructions
- Gather your family and go *immediately* if you are instructed to evacuate
- Follow evacuation routes. Do not try to take shortcuts.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE PLAN

There may be times where local officials ask residents to “shelter-in-place.” During these times, it is safer to stay inside a shelter until the emergency situation ends, like in a flood or tornado. Local officials will provide instructions about precautions that need to be taken during a shelter-in-place event. A shelter-in-place directive can last hours or days. It is important to have a disaster kit with supplies to sustain your family for 3-5 days.

In a chemical incident, like a hazardous material spill, shelter-in-place directions will likely be used to lessen citizens’ exposure to dangerous chemical plumes. In these situations, residents may be instructed to “seal the room” to create a barrier between people and the potentially contaminated air outside.



Seal The Room Steps:

- Bring everyone inside the home/business
- Lock doors and close windows, air vents and fireplace dampers
- Turn off fans, air conditioning and forced air heating systems
- Get your emergency kit
- Go to an interior room with as few windows and doors as possible
- Seal all windows, doors and air vents with plastic sheeting and duct tape
- Continue to check your media sources (tv, radio, and internet) for official news and further instructions

Have you registered your cell phone & e-mail to receive

Reverse911® notifications?



<http://www.sbsheriff.org/reverse911a.html>

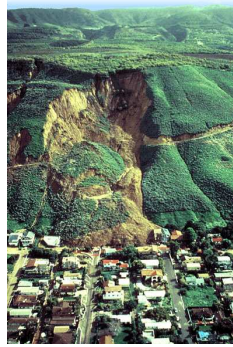
Disaster Focus: Landslides

Landslides are a major and widespread geological hazard. They occur in all 50 states and US territories, cause \$1-2 billion in damages and more than 25 fatalities on average each year. Commonly, landslides are associated with other major natural disasters like earthquakes, volcanoes, wildfires, and floods. Landslides can move rapidly, reaching the speed of an avalanche and grow in speed the farther they travel. Landslides have the potential to move trees, boulders, cars and other materials.

The areas most prone to landslide hazards include areas built on existing, old landslides and on or at the base or tops of certain slopes. In Santa Barbara, many events could precipitate a landslide. The most common time for a landslide or debris flow is during or after a major rain or thunderstorm. Short bursts of rain can be particularly dangerous after longer periods of heavy rain or damp weather. Areas burned during wildfires have a lower threshold of precipitation that can trigger

2005 La Conchita Landslide in Northern Ventura County

Source: USGS, <http://landslides.usgs.gov/>



a landslide. Earthquakes can also cause landslide events but in Santa Barbara, this event is more unlikely.

Most injuries related to landslides occur when people are sleeping. Consider using a NOAA Weather Radio that will alert you when a warning has been issued for the Santa Barbara area. If a landslide begins, contact local emergency departments, notify your neighbors, and evacuate out of the slide's path.

Source: USGS Landslide Hazards Program <http://landslides.usgs.gov/learning/prepare/>

Know Landslide Warning Signs

- Water springs or saturated ground in areas that are typically dry
- New cracks or bulges in the ground, street pavement, sidewalks, concrete floors, or foundations
- Tilting of patios or decks relative to main house
- Leaning telephone poles, trees, retaining walls or fences
- Rapid increase or decrease of creek water levels not related to rain
- A faint rumbling sound or unusual sounds like trees cracking or boulders

To Report These Occurrences, Call 911 OR PUBLIC WORKS, (805) 564-5377 or (805) 963-4285

Local Disaster History in June

1990 Painted Cave Fire & 2004 Gaviota Fire

Painted Cave Fire • June 27, 1990

- Began at the intersection of Hwy154 and Painted Cave Road—Arson was the cause of the fire
- 1 death reported
- 500 homes destroyed, \$250 million in damage

Gaviota Fire • June 7-11, 2004

- 500 residents evacuated
- Burned 7,440 acres and destroyed one home, fire threatened Hollister Ranch Community
- More than 1,300 firefighters assisted the fire



2004 Gaviota Fire
Source: Matt Kettmann, Santa Barbara Independent



State Street after 1925 Earthquake
Source: UCSB website by Arthur Gibbs Sylvester, 2006
Photo from the Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America

June 28, 1925

Santa Barbara Earthquake

- 6:44 am, 8 miles southwest of Santa Barbara, 6.3 magnitude
- 13 deaths reported, \$8 million damage
- Possible foreshocks were recorded by the Santa Barbara Water Department's pressure gauges at 3:27am
- First time in the US that the earthquake's shaking alone, not a resulting fire, did the most damage
- Due to the great destruction of the buildings in the Santa Barbara's business district, city official enforced a stricter building code
- This new building code required businesses to conform to the Spanish-Moorish architecture style that promoted tourism in the city and exists today

City of Santa Barbara Office of Emergency Services



We're on the web!

<http://www.santabarbaraca.gov/Resident/OES>

Created by: Lindsay Barker, MPH
OES Volunteer Public Education Coordinator
E-mail: LBarker@SantaBarbaraCA.gov