

Basic Plan

The Unified Disaster Council adopted this revision of the Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan in August 2014 and was approved by the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors in September 2014. The Unified Disaster Council has referred this Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan to their member jurisdictions with a recommendation that each member agency adopt this plan as their jurisdictional Emergency Plan, with minor modifications as appropriate.

Staff and Principal Planners

Tom Amabile
Senior Emergency Services Coordinator
Office of Emergency Services

Marlon King
Emergency Services Coordinator
Office of Emergency Services

Acknowledgements

San Diego County Access and Functional
Needs Work Group



Unified San Diego
County Emergency
Services Organization
And
County of San Diego

Operational Area
Emergency Operations Plan

September 2014



PROMULGATION

This document is the revised Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization and County of San Diego Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OA EOP) for the San Diego County Operational Area (OA). This plan supersedes any previous plan(s) promulgated for this purpose. It provides a framework for the County of San Diego to use in performing emergency functions before, during, and after an emergency event, natural disaster or technological incident. This OA EOP supports the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The County shall work together with State, Federal, and local agencies to effectively and efficiently prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. The OA EOP supports the overall mission of the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization and the Unified Disaster Council (UDC) endorses and promulgates this document as the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization and County of San Diego OA EOP.

The County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for the development and maintenance of the OA EOP. This plan is intended to be in accordance with all existing Federal, State and local statutes. All Federal, State, and local laws supersede the policies and procedures listed in this plan. It will be tested, revised, and updated as required. All recipients are requested to advise OES regarding recommendations for improvement.

The revised OA EOP for the San Diego County OA has been reviewed and is hereby approved.

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

The County of San Diego has a commitment for the safety of its citizens. Their safety and security depend upon the continuation of public services before, during, and after an emergency/disaster.

The Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organizations' Unified Disaster Council (UDC) and the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services (OES) are mandated by federal, state, and local laws to ensure that mitigation efforts are enhanced, preparedness is encouraged, responsiveness is assured, and recovery is achieved efficiently and effectively, before, during, and after man-made or natural disasters (i.e., wildland fires, earthquakes, tsunamis, chemical spills, floods etc.) which may occur within the OA.

One of the primary responsibilities of OES is to develop an OA emergency management plan, update the plan and maintain a record of changes. This plan should address, to the extent possible, all emergency response functions of local governmental departments, agencies, public officials, and other public and private organizations during emergencies/disasters.

This plan was developed with the cooperation of County departments, and agencies such as police, fire, and public works. These organizations play a pivotal and functional role in responding to emergencies/disasters.

The OA EOP was developed using FEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide Volume 2.0. The OA EOP consists of a basic plan, its attachments, and 16 functional annexes.

The Basic Plan begins by describing the purpose and scope of the plan as well as describes the OA hazards and planning assumptions. The plan then describes, in general, the concepts of operation for emergency activities within the San Diego County OA. A description of the emergency management organization and assigned responsibilities follows, as does a section on the direction and control, or coordination mechanism utilized in the emergency management process. The plan also includes a section detailing the information collection, analysis and dissemination methods, as well as the communication methods involved. The plan concludes with sections describing the continuity of government principles, administration, finance, and logistics, plan maintenance procedures and authorities and references. A series of Attachments are also provided in the OA EOP.

The OA EOPs' supporting functional annexes describe the emergency functions of the responding agencies and organizations. A complete list of these functions can be found in the foreword of this document.

GENERAL

Saving lives and the protection of life, the environment and property are the primary goals of governmental public safety agencies. Emergency plans provide the basis for response and recovery operations. The success of these plans depends largely, in part, on the collaboration of the agencies and jurisdictions responsible for the development and maintenance of these plans. The formation of an emergency organization, policies, and roles and responsibilities are essential aspects of all effective emergency plans.



In the early 1960s, all of the Cities and the County formed a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) which established the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization. The Unified Disaster Council (UDC) is the governing body of the Unified Organization and is comprised of the Chairperson of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors (BOS), who serves as the chair of the council, and representatives from the 18 incorporated Cities. The County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services (OES) serves as staff to the UDC. In this capacity, OES is a liaison between the incorporated Cities, State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as well as other nongovernmental agencies.

Utilizing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), regional emergency planning has been a comprehensive approach to prepare and plan for all-hazards, disasters and emergencies. In recent history, events such as the Boston Marathon Bombings in 2013, the Pacific Southwest Event of 2011 (blackout), the San Diego County Firestorms of 2007 and 2003, Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the destruction of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, and many other events throughout the world, have demonstrated the need for preparedness. OES is the agency charged with ensuring the county is prepared for all hazards and emergencies. OES has developed the Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OA EOP) describes a comprehensive emergency management system which provides for a planned response to disaster situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, terrorism and nuclear-related incidents. It delineates operational concepts relating to various emergency situations, identifies components of the Emergency Management Organization, and describes the overall responsibilities for protecting life and property and assuring the overall well-being of the population.

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EOP) to serve as a comprehensive, multi-hazard plan intended to be read and understood **before** an emergency. It is designed to include the San Diego County Operational Area (OA) as a part of the statewide emergency management system.

In 2004, the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, directed the United States Department of Homeland Security to develop and administer NIMS in order to provide a comprehensive national approach to incident management. NIMS unifies Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local lines of government into one coordinated effort. On September 15, 2005, the Unified Emergency Services Organization issued a resolution adopting NIMS into the emergency management system.

The NIMS released in December 2008 supersedes the March 2004 version of NIMS. The basic purpose, scope and principles of the document remain unchanged. The majority of changes impact the organization and readability of the document while adequately reflecting the importance of preparedness.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 also directed the development of the National Response Framework (NRF). Table 1 provides an outline of the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) of the NRF and the corresponding functional annexes of the OA EOP.

Table 1
Comparison Chart of the National Response Framework and the San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan

National Response Framework Emergency Support Function (ESF)		San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Plan Corresponding Functional Annex	
#1	Transportation	Q	Evacuation
#2	Communications	I	Communications and Warning Systems
#3	Public Works and Engineering	J	Construction and Engineering Operations
#4	Firefighting	B	Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations
#5	Emergency Management	A	Emergency Management
#6	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services	G	Care and Shelter Operations
#7	Logistics, Management and Resource Support	K	Logistics
#8	Public Health And Medical Services	D	Mass-Casualty Incident Operations
		E	Public Health Operations
		F	Department of the Chief Medical Examiner Operations
		M	Behavioral Health Operations
		O	Animal Services
#9	Search and Rescue	B	Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations
#10	Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	H	Environmental Health Operations
		SAP*	Hazardous Materials Plan

			(including Oil Spill Element)
#11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	E	Public Health Operations
		O	Animal Services
#12	Energy	SAP*	Operational Area Energy Resiliency Plan
#13	Public Safety and Security	C	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations
#14	Long-Term Community Recovery	*	Recovery Plan
#15	External Affairs	L	Emergency Public Information

*San Diego County Stand-Alone Plan

Representatives of the jurisdictions and agencies in the Operational Area with responsibilities reviewed this OA EOP. The UDC has referred this OA EOP to the member jurisdictions with a recommendation that each member agency adopt this plan as their jurisdictional emergency plan, with minor modifications as appropriate, or to ensure that their existing emergency plan is consistent with the OA EOP.

Purpose

The OA EOP describes a comprehensive emergency management system which provides for a planned response to any emergency associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, terrorism and nuclear-related incidents. It delineates operational concepts relating to various emergencies, identifies components of a comprehensive emergency management system and describes the overall responsibilities for protecting life and property, and assuring the overall wellbeing of the population. The plan also identifies sources of outside support, which might be provided (through mutual aid and specific statutory authorities) by other jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and the private sector.

Every jurisdiction and special district shall have an individual EOP. The OA EOP will support or supplement the plan for each local government.

The plan is supported by functional annexes that focus on missions (e.g., communications, damage assessment). These annexes describe the operational actions, roles, and responsibilities of departments, agencies, and supporting organizations of a particular function. The plan is complete with 16 functional annexes (there is no Annex N):

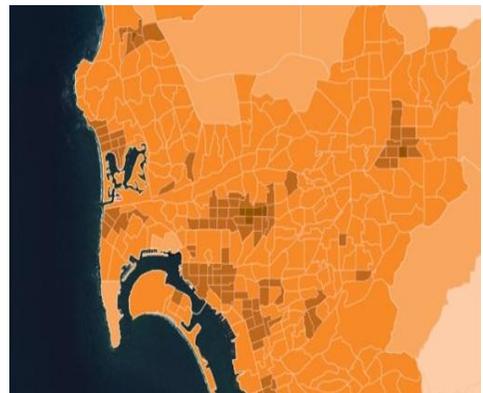
- Annex A Emergency Management
- Annex B Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations
- Annex C Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations
- Annex D Mass Casualty Operations
- Annex E Public Health Operations
- Annex F Department of the Chief Medical Examiner Operations
- Annex G Care and Shelter Operations

Annex H	Environmental Health Operations
Annex I	Communications and Warning Systems
Annex J	Construction and Engineering Operations
Annex K	Logistics
Annex L	Emergency Public Information
Annex M	Behavioral Health Operations
Annex O	Animal Services
Annex P	Terrorism
Annex Q	Evacuation

In addition, there are stand-alone emergency plans that are referenced in one or more of the above annexes. These plans are: 1) San Diego County Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan; 2) San Diego County Operational Area Oil Spill Contingency Element of the Area Hazardous Materials Plan; 3) Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Operational Area Energy Shortage Response Plan; 5) San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; 6) San Diego Urban Area Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan; 7) San Diego County Terrorist Incident Emergency Response Protocol; and the 8) San Diego Operational Area Recovery Plan. They are, by reference, a part of this plan.

Scope

The OA EOP applies to any extraordinary emergency associated with any hazard, natural or human caused, which may affect the OA and result in a planned, coordinated response by multiple agencies or jurisdictions. The OA EOP establishes an emergency organization and defines responsibilities for all agencies and individuals, public and private, having roles in emergency preparedness, response, recovery and/or mitigation in the OA. The OA EOP is designed to be compliant with SEMS and NIMS.



The "Operational Area" consists of the county and each of the political subdivisions including special districts, and Cities. The "county" is defined as the unincorporated areas of the region, including special districts. "Local" is defined as the individual cities in San Diego County.

During multi-jurisdictional emergencies, each jurisdiction and special district is responsible for conducting and managing emergencies within its boundaries. The Operational Area Coordinator (OAC) serves as the primary focal point for coordination of mutual aid, assistance, and information between jurisdictions and special districts. The OAC is elected by the UDC, and is currently the County's Chief Administrative Officer (CAO).

This OA EOP has been developed to provide guidance for the San Diego County OA based on the following objectives:

- Provide a system for the effective management of emergencies, including describing how people (unaccompanied minors, individuals with disabilities, others with access and functional needs (AFN), and individuals with limited English speaking proficiency) and property are protected.
- Identify lines of authority and relationships.
- Assign tasks and responsibilities.
- Ensure adequate maintenance of facilities, services, and resources.
- Provide a framework for adequate resources for recovery operations.

Situation

No single jurisdiction or agency has the capability and resources to address all disasters or major emergencies. The Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization was established for the purpose of providing and addressing disaster related problems on a regional basis.

The OA (located between Orange and Riverside Counties on the north and Mexico on the south, and between Imperial County to the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west), occupies the extreme southwest corner of both California and the United States.

The OA is approximately 4,261 square miles in area, and varies in terrain from coastal to mountainous to desert. The United States Census Bureau lists the County's 2013 population estimate at 3,211,252.



Hazard Assessment

San Diego's climate is Mediterranean in type mild, sunny winters with occasional rainy periods of short duration, and warm, rainless summers. A mountain barrier crosses north to south through the eastern half of the OA, separating desert to the east and semi-arid coastal plains to the west. The highlands on the coastal side of the barrier are a significant source of water, feeding the streams that descend their seaward slopes.



The OA is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential for disrupting communities, causing damage, and creating casualties. Possible natural hazards include earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, wildland fires, landslides, droughts, hurricanes, tropical storms and freezes. There is also the threat of

terrorism or war related incident such as a nuclear, biological, chemical, or conventional attack. Other emergencies could develop from a hazardous materials incident, conflagration, water or air pollution, major transportation accident, water, gas or energy shortage, nuclear power plant accident, or civil disorder.

In an effort to begin the process of hazard analysis for the OA, and to supply emergency managers with a basic understanding of these hazards, hazard summaries have been included. (See Attachment A, Specific Hazards)

In light of the OA's susceptibility and vulnerability to natural disasters and other hazards, continuing emphasis will be placed on emergency planning, training of full time auxiliary and reserve personnel, public awareness and education, and assuring the adequacy and availability of sufficient resources to cope with such emergencies. The UDC and member jurisdictions are involved in ongoing public education programs. The programs focus on the need of individuals to be knowledgeable about the nature of disasters and proper responses to those disasters. They also encourage citizens to make the necessary preparations for disasters and emergencies.

Hazard Mitigation and Control



Emphasis will also be placed on mitigation measures to reduce losses from disasters, including the development and enforcement of appropriate land use, design and construction regulations.

The Cities' planning departments and the County Department of Planning and Development Services have enforced earthquake building code standards for many years. Additionally, all projects requesting subdivisions are typically required to include an environmental assessment initial report, which provides site-specific information on existing natural hazards and other environmental concerns. Upon

intake of all building permits and development projects, land use planners review the project site's topographic location (i.e., slope analysis), and proximity to a floodplain.

The land use elements of the Cities' and County's general plans are the primary policy bases which direct the physical development of the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the OA. They designate coastal beach, bluff areas, and floodplain as environmentally constrained areas, thus requiring a thorough environmental review and implementation of appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impacts. Additionally, the "rural" back country is subject to limitations of 4-8-20 acre parcel sizes in order to minimize degradation of watersheds, natural slopes, groundwater supplies, wildland fire safety and floodplain.

The OA's member jurisdictions' zoning ordinances and the Uniform Building Code support mitigation efforts through the enforcement of fire codes, earthquake standards, and requirements for water conservation devices. County subdivision regulations reduce the risk of fire, in that these regulations are a means of securing water systems of adequate size and pressure for firefighting. They also ensure that there are adequate roadway widths for emergency vehicle access, including maneuverability of fire trucks.

In 2010, the County and all of the jurisdictions in the County revised the San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP). The purpose of the Plan is to enhance public awareness and understanding, create a decision tool for management, promote compliance with State and Federal program requirements, enhance OA policies for hazard mitigation capability, provide inter-jurisdictional coordination of mitigation-related programming, and to achieve regulatory compliance. The MJHMP is currently being revised and should be adopted by all participating jurisdictions by June 2015.

Planning Assumptions

The following assumptions apply to this plan:

- Emergency management activities are accomplished using SEMS and NIMS;
- Emergency response is best coordinated at the lowest level of government involved in the emergency;
- Local authorities maintain operational control and responsibility for emergency management activities within their jurisdiction, unless otherwise superseded by statute or agreement;
- Mutual Aid is requested when needed and provided as available;
- Mitigation activities conducted prior to the occurrence of a disaster result in a potential reduction in loss of life, injuries, and damage; and
- Supporting plans and procedures are updated and maintained by responsible parties.

Whole Community Approach

The whole community concept is a process by which residents, emergency management representatives, organizational and community leaders, and government officials can understand and assess the needs of their respective communities and determine the best ways to organize and strengthen their resources, capacities, and interests. Engaging in whole community emergency management planning builds a more effective path to societal security and resilience. This plan supports the following whole community principles:

- Understand and meet the needs of the entire community, including people with disabilities and those with other access and functional needs.
- Engage and empower all parts of the community to assist in all phases of the disaster cycle.
- Strengthen what works well in communities on a daily basis.

In keeping with the whole community approach, this plan was developed with the guidance of representatives from the OA Cities and representatives from County departments, law enforcement, fire services, emergency management, the access and functional needs communities, and various other stakeholders. The effectiveness of the emergency response is largely predicated on the preparedness and resiliency of the community.

Community Resiliency Consists of Three Key Factors:

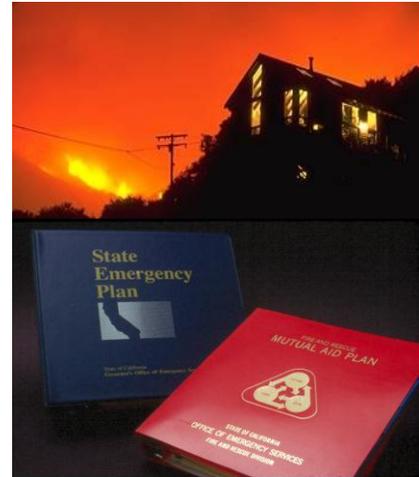
1. The ability of first responder agencies (e.g. fire, law and EMS) to divert from their day-to-day operations to the emergency effectively and efficiently.
2. The strength of the emergency management system and organizations within the region, to include Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), mass notification systems and communication systems.
3. The civil preparedness of the region's citizens, businesses and community organizations.

Focusing on enhancing all three of these components constantly focuses the OA on improving the region's resiliency.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

It is the responsibility of government to undertake an ongoing comprehensive approach to emergency management in order to mitigate the effects of hazardous events. Local government has the primary responsibility for preparedness and response activities within its jurisdiction. When an emergency exceeds the local government's capability to respond, assistance is requested from other local jurisdictions, and State and Federal governments. In any case, incident command and response operations remain with the local jurisdiction.

All jurisdictions within the OA operate under the SEMS and NIMS. SEMS and NIMS are based on the Incident Command System (ICS) and the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS), which are management systems designed to provide a structure for response to any emergency, large or small. ICS is the basis for both SEMS and NIMS, has been in operation for about 20 years. The OA EOP is based on SEMS and NIMS and the concept that the emergency function of an agency will generally parallel its normal function. Those day-to-day activities, which do not contribute directly to the emergency operation, may need to be suspended for the duration of the emergency.

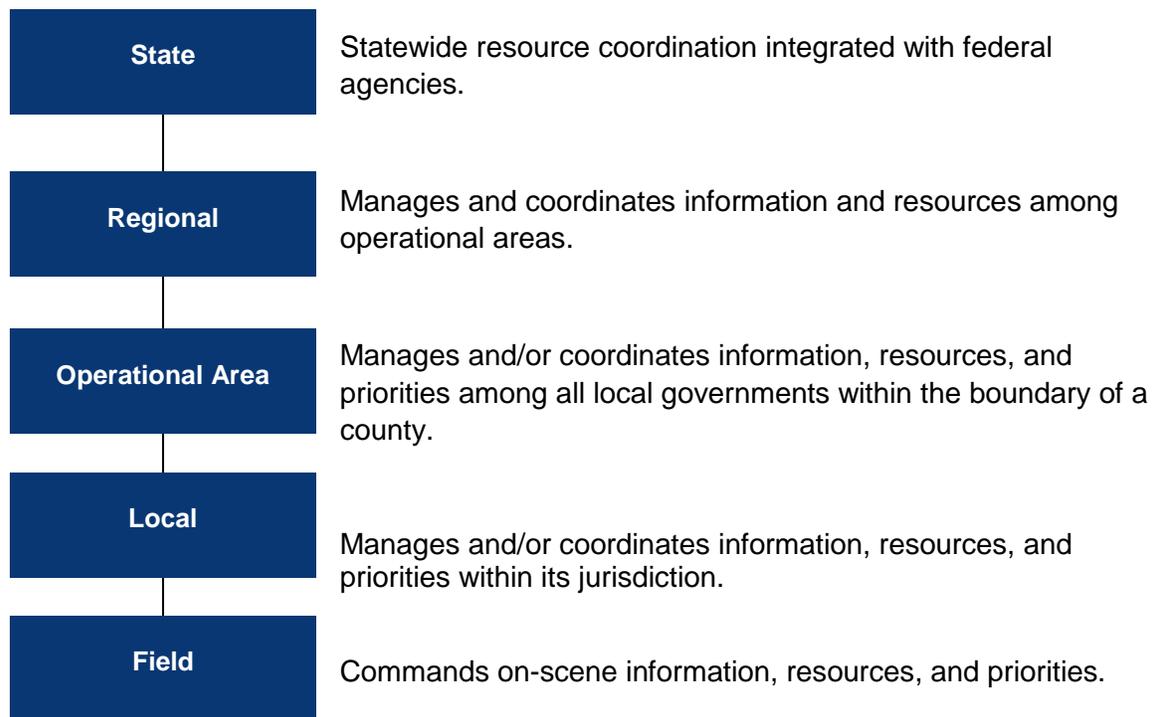


Specific operational concepts, including the emergency response actions of the various agencies, are reflected in the annexes to this plan.

Fully activated, SEMS consists of the emergency management systems of all local jurisdictions (including special districts), OAs (county-wide), Cal OES Mutual Aid Regions (two or more counties) and State Government. Local jurisdictions would be responsible for directing and/or coordinating emergency operations, with the other levels being responsible for coordinating with and/or providing support to the local jurisdictions.

SEMS consists of five organizational levels, which are activated as necessary: field response, local government, operational area, region, and State (Chart 1).

Chart 1
The Five SEMS Organizational Levels



The State of California Emergency Plan identifies three levels of emergencies used to categorize the response. These same levels are used by the OA and are common to all functional annexes:

Level I

A minor to moderate incident wherein local resources are adequate and available. **A LOCAL EMERGENCY** may or may not be proclaimed.

Level II

A moderate to severe emergency wherein local resources are not adequate and mutual aid may be required on a regional or even statewide basis. **A LOCAL EMERGENCY** may or may not be proclaimed and a **STATE OF EMERGENCY** might be proclaimed.

Level III

A major disaster wherein resources in or near the impacted area are overwhelmed and extensive state and/or federal resources are required. **A LOCAL EMERGENCY** and a **STATE OF EMERGENCY** will be proclaimed and a **PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY** or **MAJOR DISASTER** may be requested.

ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

The County of San Diego staff has the overall responsibility to provide an effective emergency response in the unincorporated areas of the County. The OA uses SEMS and NIMS for incident management. These emergency management systems provide not only for the on scene management of an incident, but also for the coordination of response activities between the jurisdictions.

General

The structure of the emergency organization is based on the following principles:

- Compatibility with the structure of governmental and private organizations.
- Clear lines of authority and channels of communication.
- Simplified functional structure.
- Incorporation into the emergency organization of all available personnel resources having disaster capabilities.
- Formation of special purpose units to perform those activities peculiar to major emergencies.

A major emergency can change the working relationships between government and industry and among government agencies. For example:

- Consolidation of several departments under a single chief, even though such departments normally work independently.
- Formation of special purpose units (situation intelligence, emergency information, management, and radiological defense) to perform functions not normally required. Personnel assigned to such units may be detached from their regular employment when the units are activated.
- Formation of multiple agencies or multiple jurisdiction commands to facilitate the response to an emergency.

Changes in the emergency organization as designed may be required for an effective response to specific incidents.

Coordinator of Emergency Services

The Coordinator of Emergency Services (Coordinator) for the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization also functions as the Vice-Chairperson of the Organization. The Coordinator is elected by the members of the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization from among the County Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), City Managers, or Chief Administrator of any participating agency.

Two additional persons may be selected from the staff of the Coordinator, or from the above group, to act as first and second alternates in the absence or inability of the Coordinator to serve, in which event such alternates shall have all the powers and authorities of the Coordinator. The second alternate shall only be empowered to exercise the powers and authorities of the Coordinator if the Coordinator and first alternate are absent or otherwise unable to serve.

Line of Succession

It is incumbent upon all levels of government to establish a line of succession of authority in the event that current officers are unable to carry out their responsibilities. For example, the CAO for the County is the Director of Emergency Services for the unincorporated area of the County. If the CAO is unable to serve in that capacity, and has not designated an Acting CAO, individuals who hold permanent appointments to the following positions automatically serve as Acting CAO and Director of Emergency Services in the order shown below. That person shall continue to serve until the CAO can resume his/her responsibilities or until the Board of Supervisors (BOS) can appoint a successor. An individual serving as Acting CAO/Director of Emergency Services has the authority and powers of the position of CAO/Director of Emergency Services.

Order of Succession	Title	Department
First	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer (ACAO)/Chief Operating Officer	Chief Administrative Office
Second	Deputy CAO/General Manager	Public Safety Group
Third	Agency Director/General Manager	Health and Human Services Agency
Fourth	Deputy CAO/General Manager	Land Use & Environment Group
Fifth	Deputy CAO/General Manager	Community Services Group
Sixth	General Manager	Finance and General Government Group

All levels of government are required to provide for the continuity of government in the event that current officials are unable to carry out their responsibilities. The Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization has provided for a line of succession to the Coordinator of Emergency Services position on the UDC in the event of a major emergency.

Seat of Government

It is incumbent upon all levels of government to designate temporary seats of government in the event the normal location is not available. For example, the normal seat of government for the County of San Diego is located at the County Administration Center (CAC), 1600 Pacific Highway, San Diego, California. In the event this location is not available, the temporary seat of government will be located at the order of locations below, unless another location is specifically designated:



Order of Alternate Locations	Location	Address
First	County Operations Center (COC) Annex (Planning and Development Services [PDS])	5510 Overland Avenue, San Diego, CA 92123
Second	El Cajon Regional Center	250 East Main Street, El Cajon, CA 92020
Third	South Bay Regional Center	500 3 rd Avenue, Chula Vista, CA 91910
Fourth	Vista Regional Center	325 South Melrose Dr., Vista, CA 92081

Emergency Preparedness Structure

In this plan, emergency operations are divided into the emergency functions indicated in Figure 1 below. Specific details on functional, organizational and operational concepts, responsibilities for providing support to or accomplishing a given function, and applicable policies and procedures are provided in the annexes specified in parenthesis. The annexes also provide hazard-specific responses to be accomplished by emergency management staff and field forces.

Figure 1 identifies the agencies and private organizations responsible to the OA for the functions listed below.

Assignment of Responsibilities

The Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization consists of the County and the 18 cities within the OA. It was established in 1961 by signed agreement. The Agreement provides for "preparing mutual plans for the preservation of life and property, making provision for the execution of these plans in the event of a local emergency, state of emergency, and to provide for mutual assistance in the event of such emergencies". It also calls upon the County to provide health and medical services, traffic control, public information, and radiological safety, in addition to services provided by the Office of the County Medical Examiner.

The UDC is the governing body of the Unified Organization and is empowered to review and approve emergency mutual aid plans and agreements, disaster preparedness plans, and such ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations as are necessary to implement them.

The BOS is the governing body of the County and sets policy regarding disaster-related matters within the unincorporated areas of the County. The Chair of the Board also serves as Chair of the UDC.

The CAO is the **Director of Emergency Services** in an incident involving only the unincorporated area of the OA.

- If elected by the UDC the CAO will also serve as the **Coordinator of Emergency Services** in an incident involving the unincorporated area and one or more cities, or an incident involving any two or more cities.

OES is the lead agency in the OA emergency response effort and serves as staff to the Coordinator of Emergency Services, as well as to the UDC and its members.

Other County departments and agencies have emergency responsibilities, as identified in Figure 1. These agencies and departments are also responsible for developing and maintaining Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans designating alternate sites from which to operate.



Functional Annexes

Detailed responsibilities of all agencies and private organizations are provided in annexes of this plan:

Emergency Management (Annex A)

The Emergency Management Annex describes how emergencies will be managed within the OA by providing a basis for centralized control, coordination, and direction of emergency operations. This annex also describes the organization and operation of the OA EOC including functional responsibilities under SEMS and NIMS.



An effective, functional EOC is the key to successful emergency response and recovery operations. During emergencies, centralized management is needed to enable a coordinated response by decision makers, emergency service personnel, and representatives from organizations with emergency responsibilities. These individuals will collocate in the OA EOC to coordinate response activities, avoid duplication of effort, and effectively utilize resources.

Individuals in the OA EOC will be responsible for: receipt and dissemination of alerts and warnings, management of emergency operations, collection and analysis of damage information, provision of emergency information and instructions to the public, and maintenance of communication to support EOCs of neighboring jurisdictions and special districts.

Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations (Annex B)

The Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations Annex is designed to meet the anticipated needs of local agencies within pre-designated response zones, to access resources of adjacent agencies within the operational area, and to access the resources of other jurisdictions within Region VI or beyond, if necessary, to meet the needs of emergency incidents.



This annex pertains to all Fire Departments, Fire Protection Districts and other agencies with fire responsibilities. In San Diego County, CAL FIRE is the Area Fire Coordinator (AFC). The responsibilities of the primary and supporting agencies of this annex include fire protection and suppression, coordination of rescue operations, search and rescue, medical treatment and response, evacuation

assistance, hazardous materials response, and in some cases management of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT).

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations (Annex C)

The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations Annex establishes organizational responsibilities and general procedures for the local law enforcement organizations and supporting agencies during natural and manmade disasters. Law enforcement agencies seek to preserve and protect life and property and to maintain law and order.



The Sheriff's Department is the Law Enforcement Coordinator and as such is the lead agency responsible for executing this annex. All agencies supporting this function are responsible for maintaining law and order through enforcement of laws, rules, and regulations, conducting evacuations, establishing evacuation routes, providing aerial surveillance and intelligence, assisting with light rescue and medical response, and managing communications systems. Supporting agencies may also include California Highway Patrol (CHP), the County of San Diego Probation Department and/or the District Attorney's Office, and the local jurisdiction law enforcement agencies.

Multi Casualty Operations (Annex D)

The Multi-Casualty Operations Annex describes the basic concepts, policies, and procedures for providing a coordinated medical care response to any mass casualty incident. This annex establishes a disaster medical system and outlines responsibilities and actions required for the effective operation of the medical response to disasters.



This annex serves as the unifying document for the emergency plans of local hospitals, cities, and emergency service agencies. The Emergency Services Agreement, between and among the County of San Diego and the Cities in the OA, provides for a county-wide medical emergency services program.

The main agencies responsible for executing this function are the Health and Human Services Agency (HHS), Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Division, and local fire and law enforcement agencies. These agencies are responsible for the coordination of medical response and resources within the jurisdiction, medical mutual aid, and medical registration and records. Supporting agencies may also include hospitals,

community and private medical personnel, ambulance providers, public safety agencies, military medical personnel, and the American Red Cross (ARC).

Public Health Operations (Annex E)

The Public Health Operations Annex describes the basic concepts, policies, and procedures for providing public health services in the event of any major emergency or disaster. These public health services are provided under the coordination of HHS Public Health Services (PHS). This annex serves as the unifying public health document for the OA, as authorized by the Emergency Services Agreement.



HHS-PHS will coordinate public health response and resources, determine/identify public health hazards, including hazardous materials, and provide response. HHS-PHS may also establish standards for control of health hazards, provide technical guidance, advise the public about health hazards and provide Public Health Nurses as needed.

The overall goal of the public health operation is to minimize the loss of life and human suffering, prevent disease and promote optimum health for the population by controlling public health factors that affect human health and by providing leadership and guidance in all emergency/disaster public health-related activities. HHS-PHS will accomplish this goal for all jurisdictions and special districts within the OA through joint operations at the OA EOC and the HHS Medical Operations Center (MOC).

Medical Examiner Operations (Annex F)

This Medical Examiner Operations Annex establishes organizational responsibilities, policies, and procedures for the operation of the Department of the Chief Medical Examiner during an extraordinary emergency involving multiple deaths particularly following major natural disasters, technological incidents, terrorist attacks, or a nuclear incident.

The Medical Examiner will provide this function for all jurisdictions and special districts within the OA, and this function will be accomplished from the OA EOC. The Medical Examiner and supporting staff are responsible for recovering, identifying, coordinating disposition of the deceased, collecting and preserving decedent property.



The Medical Examiner will also serve as the ex-officio Public Administrator, register deaths, prepare and coordinate lists of the deceased, maintain necessary records, inform law enforcement, health, public agencies, and the media. Support staff may include former Medical Examiner employees, the Public Administrator, Coroner mutual aid, morticians and public safety agencies.

Care and Shelter Operations (Annex G)

The Care and Shelter Operations Annex is specifically designed to address the need for temporary shelter during large scale emergencies and/or major disasters. This annex describes care and shelter operations within San Diego County while defining the collective and individual responsibilities of San Diego County and/or city governments and non-governmental agencies responding to or acting in support of mass care and shelter operations.



The County of San Diego HHS is the lead agency responsible for providing mass care, and may be supported by the ARC, County of San Diego, local governments and/or faith-based organizations. Care and shelter operations are coordinated at the OA EOC and may include coordinating and providing food, shelter, medications, medical assistive equipment, crisis counseling, and other basic disaster caused needs. Additional services operations include providing inquiry service to reunite separated families both inside and outside of the affected area.

Environmental Health Operations (Annex H)

The Environmental Health Operations Annex describes the basic concepts, policies, and procedures for providing environmental health services in the event of a disaster. This annex serves as the unifying environmental health document for the County of San Diego and the Cities within the OA as authorized by the Emergency Services Agreement.



The County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health (DEH) is the lead agency responsible for executing this annex. This annex assists DEH with establishing emergency environmental health operations, assigning responsibilities, and providing actions and responses to environmental health problems associated with disasters.

DEH will coordinate this function from within their Departmental Operations Center (DOC), coordinating closely with the OA EOC. Responsibilities include coordinating

inspections for purity and usability of consumables, developing and supervising methods and procedures for vector and rodent control, conducting environmental surveys to determine risks and hazards, and identifying hazardous materials released.

Communications and warning systems (Annex I)

The Communications and Warning Systems Annex is designed to address the communications systems and the alert and warning systems that are currently in place in the OA.

This annex will assist Regional Communications System (RCS) staff in effectively managing 24-hour interoperable communications systems, including determining and maintaining appropriate systems available for emergency alert and warning.

These systems will ensure all responding agencies within the OA have effective internal communications capabilities to support response operations and the ability to provide warning alerts to the population impacted or at risk as the result of an emergency.



Construction and Engineering Operations (Annex J)

The Construction and Engineering Operations Annex identifies the implementation procedures for construction and engineering mutual aid and other support. This annex describes the basic concepts in coordinating and organizing the capabilities and resources of local government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from an incident of extreme significance.



The Department of Public Works (DPW) is the lead agency responsible for executing construction and engineering activities during an emergency. Such activities include pre and post-incident assessment of public works and infrastructure, executing emergency contract support for life-saving and life sustaining services, providing technical assistance to include engineering expertise, construction management, and contracting and real estate services. Other tasks include providing supervision for the repair, modification, and/or construction of emergency facilities and housing, inspecting damaged structures, performing field damage assessments, and restoring,

maintaining and operating essential services, such as roads, sewers, drainage and water systems. Supporting agencies include California Department of Transportation (Cal Trans), San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E), and the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA).

Logistics (Annex K)

The Logistics Annex introduces the basic concepts, policies, and procedures for providing and/or coordinating the provision of services, personnel, equipment, and supplies to support operations associated with natural disasters and technological perils and incidents within the OA. This annex describes the governmental organizations responsible for providing such logistics (facilities, supply/procurement, personnel, transportation, equipment, and utilities) and the elements of the private sector that normally offer commodities and services.



The County of San Diego Department of Purchasing and Contracting will be the lead for logistics and resource management, and are responsible for maintaining an inventory of sources and providing for procurement and allocation of resources. Additional responsibilities may also include assisting with coordination of OA transportation, providing a system which gives authorized staff emergency buying power and procurement of supplies, equipment, personnel and services from public and/or private sources.

Emergency Public Information (Annex L)

The Emergency Public Information Annex is designed to provide a framework for the most efficient, accurate, and complete dissemination of information to the public. This annex provides guidance for the conduct and coordination of public information activities and establishes a mutual understanding of responsibilities, functions, and operations.



The County of San Diego Communications Office is the lead department responsible for executing this function. Responsibilities include all aspects of public notification, alert and warning, including the activation and operation of a Joint Information System (JIS) and or OA Joint Information Center (JIC). Personnel staffing the JIS or JIC will schedule regular briefings for news media, write and distribute press releases, coordinate media interviews with local officials, maintain liaisons with State and Federal Public Information Officers (PIOs) and/or any other public information

operations that are activated, prepare Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages for dissemination, and coordinate with 2-1-1 San Diego for public inquiry. All of these activities will be coordinated with local jurisdictions.

Behavioral Health Operations (Annex M)

The Behavioral Health Annex describes the basic concepts, policies, and procedures for providing a coordinated behavioral health response to any disaster. This annex serves as the unifying behavioral health document for the County of San Diego and the jurisdictions within the OA, as authorized by the Emergency Services Agreement.

HHSA, Behavioral Health Services (BHS) is the lead agency responsible for the execution of this annex and for providing emergency behavioral health intervention services, behavioral health counseling support to shelters, and Local Assistance Centers (LACs) and EOCs. This annex will help HHSA BHS establish a disaster behavioral health response system and define responsibilities and actions required to ensure an efficient and effective use of behavioral health resources during a disaster.

Animal Services (Annex O)

The Animal Services Annex describes the basic concepts, policies, and procedures for providing a coordinated animal services response to any disaster. This annex serves as the unifying document for the emergency plans of the County, cities, and animal care and humane agencies.



The County of San Diego Department of Animal Services (DAS) is the lead agency responsible for executing this function. This annex establishes organizational responsibilities and general policies and procedures for the care and management of animals during natural and man-made disasters.

DAS will ensure the coordination of evacuating endangered animals, establishing temporary holding facilities, provision of care for injured animals and the animals return to owners. Additional responsibilities include disposal of unclaimed, infirm, or dead animals, and providing liaison with wildlife, ecological, and conservation groups. Supporting agencies for this function may include the County Veterinarian, Humane Societies and R.A.C.E.S. (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service).

Terrorism (Annex P)

The County of San Diego Terrorist Incident Emergency Response Protocol describes the countywide collective initial actions that will be taken to prevent or mitigate the effects of a threatened or actual terrorist attack against any jurisdiction within the county. This annex defines the command and control structures for responding to specific types of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) attacks, provides for the actions needed to respond to all phases of a terrorist attack, and identifies the critical response tasks and implementation steps necessary to mitigate an attack. The Law Enforcement Coordination Center (LECC) will coordinate with OES as the lead agencies in executing this annex, and the Federal Bureau of Investigations will play a large role in supporting and/or leading any investigations related to a terrorist incident.

Evacuation (Annex Q)

The Evacuation Annex is to be used as a template for the development of other jurisdictional evacuation plans and will support or supplement the evacuation plans prepared and maintained by each local jurisdiction. This annex outlines strategies, procedures, recommendations, and organizational structures that can be used to implement a coordinated evacuation effort in the OA.

In addition, this annex provides general estimates on the number of residents within each jurisdiction of the OA that may be impacted by specific hazards and need to evacuate, the number of residents that may require sheltering or transportation assistance, and the estimated number of pets that may need to be accommodated in an evacuation effort to assist in decision making processes. This annex also provides hazard specific considerations, general evacuation transportation routes and capacities, countywide shelter capacities, resources available locally and through mutual aid, and any access and functional needs considerations.

DIRECTION, CONTROL, OR COORDINATION

The Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization and OA EOP provides structures, based upon SEMS and NIMS, for implementing county-level policy and operational coordination for domestic incident response. It can be partially or fully implemented in response to a potential/actual threat, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident. Selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the exact resources needed and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident.

Local Response Structure

All incidents will be managed at the lowest possible level. Responders use ICS to manage response operations. Local jurisdictions will exhaust their resources and enact their established mutual aid before requesting support from the OA.

Operational Area (OA) Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The decision to activate the OA EOC will be made by the Director of OES, when there is an incident involving the unincorporated area, an incident involving the unincorporated area and one or more cities, or an incident involving two or more cities.

The decision to activate the OA EOC may come upon receiving a request from an Incident Commander who determines that additional resources or capabilities are needed for incident response.

The OA EOC will help form a common operating picture of the incident, assist on-scene command with the burden of external coordination, and the securing of additional resources. Core functions of the OA EOC include coordination, communications, resource allocation and tracking, and information collection, analysis, and dissemination. To accomplish this, the OA EOC will be activated and staffed to the appropriate level necessary for the response.

The OA EOC is organized into six sections, each responsible for carrying out of different aspect of the response. The OA EOC General Staff normally consists of an Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Information and Intelligence Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.



- **Management/Policy Section** of the OA EOC is responsible for overall management of the emergency and for providing policy and guidance for the emergency response. The Management/Policy Section is responsible for coordinating the overall response/recovery effort (prioritizing, decision-making, coordination, tasking, conflict Resolution).
- **Operations Section** is responsible for coordinating all incident related tactical operations as directed by the Management/Policy Section. The Operations Section coordinates priority missions with the Branch Coordinators and ensures resource deployment is consistent with the OA objectives.
- **Planning Section** is responsible for preparing the Incident Action Plan and maintaining resource status. The Planning Section conducts OA EOC briefings to ensure all staff is aware of the current response effort and objectives.
- The **Information/Intelligence Section** is responsible for collecting, analyzing and displaying incident related information, providing the Common Operating Picture.
- The **Logistics Section** is responsible for providing communications services, resource tracking, and procuring the equipment, supplies, personnel, transportation, and facilities needed to support the response.
- The **Finance/Administration Section** is responsible for ensuring all financial records are maintained and tracking all costs associated with the incident, to include cost recovery.

On-Scene Command and Management

An Incident Commander will be responsible for all response activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources.

The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site. When multiple command authorities are involved, the incident may be led by a unified command comprised of officials who have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for the incident under an appropriate law, ordinance, or agreement. The unified command provides direct, on-scene control of tactical operations.

At the tactical level, on-scene incident command and management organization are located at an Incident Command Post, which is typically comprised of local and mutual aid responders.

Functional Annexes

The functional annexes serve to support the OA EOP by engaging other county departments, private sector, and non-governmental organizations in the response. These annexes elicit the support of these agencies to provide assistance in functional areas such as communications, construction and engineering, public health, fire and rescue, etc.

INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

The OA EOC will serve as the hub for information collection, analysis, and dissemination of information relating to the incident or event. The JIC within the OA EOC plays a large role in the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information. Information gathered by responders on scene, by communications centers and dispatch centers, the media, and the public in general will be analyzed by stakeholders, departments, agencies, and organizations and verified.



Information needing to be disseminated to responders will be disseminated via the on-scene incident command staff and information needing to be disseminated to the public will be disseminated via the JIC. Available media outlets will be utilized by the JIC to get necessary information to the public as soon as possible.

Periodic EOC briefings will be held to update agencies, departments, organizations, and entities of the current status of the incident, event, or disaster. The briefings will take place as often as necessary, determined by the EOC Director. Briefings should occur at least once per shift, with the understanding that the schedule may be and will be adjusted to suit the needs of the situation.

Information needing to be shared with other levels of government, other agencies and departments outside the county, and the private sector will be shared as necessary to ensure public safety, economic integrity, and effective resources for response and recovery.

Essential Elements of Information

Essential Elements of Information (EEl)s are the critical items of information required by senior leaders within a particular timeframe that, when related to other available information and intelligence, may be used to reach a logical decision.

Table 2
Essential Elements of Information, Methodology/Source, Responsible Entity, Products, and Timelines

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology/Source	Responsible Entity	Product	Timeline
1. Boundaries of disaster/incident area (shaking/liquefaction, landslide, plume, fires, flooding, tsunami)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geographic limits of damage ▪ Description of the severity of damage ▪ Estimated percentage of population evacuated or in need of evacuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On-scene reports ▪ Predictive modeling ▪ Remote/overhead sensing ▪ Aerial reconnaissance ▪ Assessment teams ▪ EOC Coordination ▪ Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GIS impact maps ▪ Situation report ▪ Status briefing 	Initial estimate within 6 hours and updated every operational period
2. Access points to disaster/incident area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location of access points located ▪ Credentials needed to enter ▪ Best routes to approach the disaster area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incident command ▪ First responders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SD Sheriff ▪ Fire agency ▪ Law Enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GIS maps ▪ Displays ▪ Briefings 	Initial estimate within 6 hours and updated every 12 hours
3. Jurisdictional boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cities ▪ Counties ▪ Tribal nations ▪ Congressional districts ▪ Special districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing maps ▪ GIS database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GIS/EOCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GIS maps ▪ Jurisdictional profiles 	Initial estimate within 6 hours and updated every operational period

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology/Source	Responsible Entity	Product	Timeline
4. Population/ community support impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated population affected Number of shelters open/population Potential unmet shelter requirements Number of homes affected (destroyed, damaged) Percentage of grocery stores open and able to meet the needs of the public Percentage of pharmacies open and able to meet the needs of the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident command Predictive modeling GIS Assessment teams Reports from other EOCs/WebEOC Voluntary agency reports EMS DOC (MOC) Fire/Health Branch News media and other open sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations Section JIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting Situation briefing Situation reports Displays GIS products 	Initial estimate within 12 hours and updated every operational period
5. Hazard-specific information: Hazardous, toxic, and radiological issues Safety hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of fires Potential for (or extent of) flooding Number/estimate of collapsed structures potentially requiring Urban Search and Rescue Actual or potential for release of hazardous materials Actual or potential radiological incidents Affected locations and what they contain Actions being taken under the National Contingency Plan, if any Personal safety issues Public health concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment team reports DEH HHSA Public Health Officer Field Liaisons Local EOCs Predictive modeling Centers for Disease Control Occupational Safety and Health Administration Nuclear Regulatory Commission U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Coast Guard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation Unit Operations Section Safety Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS product depicting actual or potential threats Situation report Status briefing Daily intelligence summary Safety briefing/ messages 	Initial estimate within 6 hours and updated every 12 hours

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology/Source	Responsible Entity	Product	Timeline
6. Seismic and/or other geophysical information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location of epicenter ▪ Location of mud flows and land slides ▪ Potential magnitude of aftershocks ▪ Location of ground liquefaction sites ▪ Potential for tsunamis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remote sensing ▪ County OES ▪ U.S. Geological Survey reports ▪ State liaisons ▪ Tsunami Warning Center ▪ SOC/REOC/Coordination Center reports ▪ Technical Specialists ▪ CEPEC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations Section ▪ Situation Unit ▪ Information and Intelligence Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GIS maps of affected areas ▪ Situation briefings ▪ Situation reports 	Initial estimate within 6 hours and updated every 6 hours
7. Weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forecast post incident and implications for impeding operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Weather Service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations Section ▪ Planning Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status briefings ▪ Situation reports ▪ Daily intelligence summaries 	As soon as possible post incident and ongoing as required
8. Demographics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Population of impacted areas ▪ Demographic breakdown of population including income levels, information on elderly and children ▪ Number/type of housing units in impacted areas ▪ Level of insurance coverage ▪ Tribal nations impacted ▪ Unemployment levels ▪ Foreign languages spoken in greater than 1 percent of the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GIS ▪ Predictive modeling ▪ Commercial products ▪ Census data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning ▪ Information and Intelligence Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jurisdiction profiles ▪ GIS analysis ▪ Regional analysis and summary 	Initial information no later than 12 hours following incident

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology/Source	Responsible Entity	Product	Timeline
9. Predictive modeling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What U.S.-Hazards (HAZUS) models show for damage impacts and casualties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HAZUS outputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County OES Cal OES FEMA Mapping & Analysis Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GIS products 	No later than 2 hours following incident
10. Initial needs and damage assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports of rapid needs assessment and preliminary damage assessment teams Damages reported by local, State and other federal agency EOCs Requests for federal support from the state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid needs assessment and preliminary damage assessment team reports HAZUS outputs Open sources Other agency situation reports Local EOCs WebEOC Field Liaisons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations Section Situation Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation briefings Situation reports GIS products 	Initial estimate within 6 hours and updated every 12 hours
11. Status of communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of telecommunications service (including Internet and infrastructure, including towers) Reliability of cellular service in affected areas Potential requirement for radio/satellite communications capability Status of EAS (TV, radio, cable) and ability to disseminate information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local EOCs Sheriff's DOC WebEOC Internet service provider/telephone companies National Communication System member agencies News media/open sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County OES Regional Communications System (RCS) RACES ARES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation briefings Situation reports 	Initial estimate within 6 hours and updated every 12 hours

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology/Source	Responsible Entity	Product	Timeline
12. Status of transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of area airports ▪ Status of major/primary roads ▪ Status of critical bridges ▪ Status of railways ▪ Status of ports ▪ Status of evacuation routes ▪ Status of public transit systems ▪ Status of pipelines ▪ Accessibility to most severely impacted areas ▪ Debris on major roadways and bridges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business Alliance/Community relations ▪ California Department of Transportation ▪ Assessment team reports ▪ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ▪ Remote sensing/aerial reconnaissance ▪ Predictive modeling ▪ Other EOC reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations Section ▪ Law Branch ▪ Construction and Engineering Branch (Cal Trans) ▪ Situation Unit ▪ Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation briefings ▪ Situation reports 	Initial estimate within 6 hours and updated every 12 hours
13. Status of Emergency Operation Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of local EOCs ▪ Status of State SOC/REOC ▪ Status of agency DOCs/EOCs ▪ Status of Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) ▪ Status of Incident Management Assistance Team ▪ Status of back-up region RRCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Web EOC ▪ SOC/REOC/Coordination Center Reports ▪ ESFs/other Federal Agencies ▪ Regional offices RRCCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations ▪ County OES ▪ Situation Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation briefings ▪ Situation reports ▪ GIS products 	No later than 1 hour following incident

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology/Source	Responsible Entity	Product	Timeline
14. Status of critical infrastructure and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of potable and non-potable water and sewage treatment ▪ Status of medical facilities (hospitals and nursing homes) ▪ Status of schools and other public buildings ▪ Status of fire and police facilities ▪ Status of dams – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Water Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Predictive models ▪ Remote sensing/aerial reconnaissance ▪ SOC/REOC/Coordination Center reports ▪ GIS ▪ CIKR Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations ▪ Construction and Engineering Branch ▪ Public Works ▪ Flood Control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation briefings ▪ Situation reports ▪ GIS products 	Initial estimate within 6 hours and updated every 12 hours
15. Status of energy system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of electrical generating facilities and distribution grid ▪ Households people without electric power ▪ Status of natural gas transmission facilities and distribution pipelines ▪ Households people without natural gas ▪ Status of refineries and gasoline and oil distribution systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ California Emergency Utilities Association ▪ Nuclear Regulatory Commission reports ▪ Investor-owned utilities (e.g. SDG&E) and municipal utility districts ▪ Remote sensing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction and Engineering Branch ▪ SDGE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation briefings ▪ Situation reports ▪ GIS products 	Initial estimate within 6 hours and updated every 12 hours

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology/Source	Responsible Entity	Product	Timeline
16. Status of State and local operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State and local priorities ▪ Major State operations in support of the local jurisdictions ▪ Status of support received under EMAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SOC/REOC/Coordination Center reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation briefings ▪ Situation reports 	Initial determination within 6 hours following incident and updated every operational period
17. Status of State EF or Federal ESF activations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESFs that have been activated ▪ Major mission assignments that have been authorized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations Section ▪ RRCC Mission assignment lists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation briefings ▪ Situation reports 	Initial determination within 3 hours following incident and updated every operational period

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology/Source	Responsible Entity	Product	Timeline
18. Status of remote sensing operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remote sensing missions that have been requested ▪ Target areas ▪ Data availability ▪ Whether a rapid assessment is being conducted ▪ Areas that are being assessed ▪ Report availability and format ▪ Whether the Civilian Air Patrol has been activated ▪ Where over-flights are being conducted ▪ Other aerial reconnaissance missions in progress ▪ Commercial remote sensing sources availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ U.S. Coast Guard ▪ U.S. Geological Survey ▪ DoD ▪ Private-sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County OES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remote sensing imagery derived products 	Ongoing
19. Status of donations voluntary agency activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whether a donations hotline has been established or whether there is a need for the hotline ▪ Voluntary agencies that are actively involved in operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Voluntary agencies ▪ Other EOCs ▪ Business Alliance ▪ VOAD ▪ Interfaith Disaster Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations Section ▪ 211 ▪ Logistics Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation briefings ▪ Situation reports 	Within 12 hours following disaster proclamation; updated every operational period
20. Status of key personnel/ personnel issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location of incident command post ▪ Personnel killed or injured ▪ Personnel impacted by the incident ▪ Staffing needs for response operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EOCs/DOCs ▪ Field Liaisons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations Section ▪ Logistics Section (Personnel unit) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation briefings ▪ Situation reports 	As soon as possible after onset of incident; updated every operational period

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology/Source	Responsible Entity	Product	Timeline
21. Status of proclamations/ declarations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of local emergency proclamation Status of State emergency proclamation Status of Presidential declaration Jurisdictions are included Types of assistance authorized Special cost-share provisions regarding direct Federal assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOCs/Coordination Center Reports FEMA declaration The White House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Group Operations Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation briefing Situation report FEMA disaster information database reporting 	As soon as information becomes available; updated every operational period
22. Priorities for mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved mitigation projects in the declared disaster area Change to cost/benefit of the pre-approved project Likely repair costs that will be substantial, exceeding 50 percent of structure value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEMA disaster information database Community information System and model projections Remote sensing Preliminary damage assessment and/or inspection teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery Coordinator Damage assessment teams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation briefing Situation report 	Within 48 hours of incident
23. Priorities for response/ upcoming activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local operational priorities Priorities, water, food, power, medical, search and rescue, communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EOCs/Coordination Center reports Rapid needs assessment team reports Community Relations field reports Elected officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident Command Operations Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation briefing Situation report GIS products 	Initial determination within 6 hours following incident and updated every operational period

Essential Element of Information	Specific Information	Methodology/Source	Responsible Entity	Product	Timeline
24. Major issues/shortfalls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Actual or potential resource shortfalls of the affected area ▪ Anticipated requirements for State/Federal resources ▪ Potential or actual State/Federal shortfalls ▪ Potential sources for resource shortfalls ▪ Resources available and where located 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EOCs/SOC/REOC/ Coordination Center reports ▪ Rapid needs assessment team reports ▪ Community relations field reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operations Section ▪ Logistics Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation briefing ▪ Situation report ▪ GIS products 	Initial assessment within 6 hours following incident and updated ever operational period

COMMUNICATIONS

Communication will be coordinated between the OA EOC and all responding supporting agencies through various forms of communications devices, channels and methods. If the OA EOC is activated, all incident related information, updates, resource requests, etc. should be shared via WebEOC in addition to any other methods chosen to communicate.



Communication should be a two-way flow (both top down, and bottom up) through the established ICS structure. All communications should use plain language and avoid acronyms or jargon.

Information will be communicated from the field to the OA EOC. The Policy Group in the OA EOC will make priority decisions and provide guidance and direction to the OA EOC General Staff, who will coordinate the management of the incident per the direction of the Policy Group. The OA EOC serves as the hub of information for the incident, and will communicate necessary information and response actions to the field.

Emergency management communications between the OA EOC, County departmental and jurisdictional EOCs, and incident command posts within the OA are conducted using a mix of systems and technologies which are explained in more detail in Annex I: Communications and Warning Systems.

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

Under SEMS, special districts are considered local governments. As such, they are included in the emergency planning efforts throughout the OA. The OA Emergency Organization, in accordance with SEMS, supports and is supported by:

- Cities within the OA
- The County of San Diego
- Special districts
- Other Counties
- The State of California
- The Federal Government

NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template to enable Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively. NIMS also enables these entities to efficiently prepare for, prevent, respond to,

and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity, including acts of catastrophic terrorism.

Mutual aid, including personnel, supplies, and equipment, is provided in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and other OA Mutual Aid Agreements. More information about mutual aid is contained in individual annexes, appendices and attachments within this Plan.

The private sector is an important part of the emergency organization. Business and industry own or have access to substantial response and support resources. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) provide valuable resources before, during, and after a disaster. These resources can be effective assets at any level. OES has established the ReadySanDiego Business Alliance. The Alliance will have a virtual connection to the OA EOC via a social networking system fed through an RSS feed from WebEOC.

There are some City and County personnel who do not have specific task assignments. They are automatically designated by State Law as Disaster Service Workers during a disaster, and serve in the response effort.

- "All public employees and all registered volunteers of a jurisdiction having an accredited disaster council are Disaster Service Workers," per Government Code Title I, Division 4, Chapter 8, and Labor Code, Part I, Division 4, Chapters 1 and 10.
- The term public employees includes all persons employed by the State, or any County, City or public district.
- Other personnel including volunteers can be quickly registered by OES as Disaster Service Workers, which provides Workers Compensation and liability coverage.

OES maintains a list of pre-registered volunteers affiliated with volunteer organizations that have been signed up as Disaster Service Workers (DSWs).

It is imperative that local government maintain duplicate records of all information necessary for restoration of normal operations. This process of record retention involves offsite storage of vital computerized and paper-based data that can be readily accessible.

Vital records of the Unified Organization are routinely stored in records storage rooms at OES in printed hard copy form, on CD-ROM, and electronically. Computer records are routinely backed up and stored separately from the hard drives. All personnel records are stored by the County Department of Human Resources at several locations throughout the OA.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

OES coordinates the maintenance and updates of the OA EOP every three to four years. The Basic Plan and each Annex is written and updated by the appropriate department or agency (ex: law enforcement personnel develop the law enforcement annex).



The Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan Review Committee of the Unified Disaster Council (UDC) reviews the plan, provides feedback, and approves revisions. Upon completion of their review, the committee will recommend that the OA EOP be adopted by the UDC. The objective of any Emergency Management Organization is efficient and timely response during emergencies. The OA EOP is the first step toward that objective. However, planning alone will not accomplish preparedness. Training and exercising are essential at all levels of government to make emergency operations personnel operationally ready.

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is a capabilities and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized methodology and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. Recognizing this, the signatories to this plan agree to participate in scheduled HSEEP exercises. The date and type of exercises will be identified in the annual work plan of the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization, Fifth Amended Emergency Services Agreement, 2005
- County of San Diego Emergency Services Ordinance No. 8183, dated December 15, 1992
- County of San Diego Resolution adopting the California Master Mutual Agreement, dated December 11, 1950
- California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code
- California State Emergency Plan (July, 2009) and sub-plans
- Governor's Orders and Regulations for a War Emergency, 1971
- Article 9, Emergency Services, Section 8605 of the Government Code, Operational Areas

- Petris (SEMS) SB 1841 Chapter 1069 - Amendments to the Government Code, Article 7, California Emergency Services Act
- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan
- Incident Command System, Field Operations Guide, ICS 420-1
- San Diego County Mutual Aid Agreement for Fire Departments
- San Diego County Animal Control Mutual Aid Agreement
- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
- California Coroners Mutual Aid Plan
- Public Works Mutual Aid Plan
- San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, August 2010
- San Diego Urban Area Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan, February 2006
- San Diego County Terrorist Incident Emergency Response Protocol, Draft, June 2005
- Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Recovery Plan, June 2006
- Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Resolution adopting the National Incident Management System dated September 15, 2005
- Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 Version 2.0, November 2010
- Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelter, November 2010
- A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes and Pathways for Action, December 2011

All authorities and references listed apply to the Basic Plan and all of the corresponding Annexes. They are on file at OES. Agreements with voluntary organizations and other governmental and private organizations are also on file.

ATTACHMENT 1: GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Definitions

Note: These abbreviations and definitions will assist in the understanding of terms and acronyms used in this plan, as well as some other terms used in emergency management.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Access and Functional Needs	AFN	In order to remain consistent with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA), access and functional needs populations are defined as those whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, live in institutionalized settings, are elderly, are children, are from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking, or are transportation disadvantaged. An individual with a disability is defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as a person who had a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or a person who is perceived by others as having such an impairment. The ADA does not specifically name all of the impairments that are covered.
Accessible AlertSanDiego		Accessible AlertSanDiego provides emergency management the capability of alerting and informing residents of San Diego County who are deaf, blind, hard of hearing, and deaf/blind before, during, and after a disaster. Accessible AlertSanDiego sends accessible alerts and information to internet and video capable devices, such as computers, cell phones, smart phones, tablet computers, and wireless Braille readers. These alerts are offered in American Sign Language (ASL) with English voice and text.
Activities of Daily Living	ADL	Activities of daily living (ADLs) is a term used in healthcare to refer to daily self care activities within an individual's place of residence, in outdoor environments, or both.
Administrative Services Organization	ASO	An organization that provides outsourced solutions to meet the administrative and HR needs of the client with the client retaining all employment-related risks and liabilities.
Advanced Life Support	ALS	A set of life-saving protocols and skills that extend Basic Life Support to further support the circulation and provide an open airway and adequate ventilation (breathing).

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Aerial Support to Regional Enforcement Agencies (Sheriff's Helicopters)	ASTREA	Aerial function of the San Diego Sheriff's Department whose mission is to provide enhanced public and officer safety by providing effective law enforcement, search and rescue, fire suppression, and emergency service air support to public safety agencies throughout San Diego County.
Aging and Independent Services	AIS	County of San Diego Department that provides services to older adults, people with disabilities and their family members, to help keep clients safely in their homes, promote healthy and vital living, and publicize positive contributions made by older adults and persons with disabilities.
Air Pollution Control District	APCD	The San Diego County Air Pollution Control District strives to protect the public from the harmful effects of air pollution, achieve and maintain air quality standards, foster community involvement and develop and implement cost-effective programs meeting state and federal mandates, considering environmental and economic impacts.
AlertSanDiego	ASD	Regional notification system that will be able to send telephone notifications to residents and businesses within San Diego County impacted by, or in danger of being impacted by, an emergency or disaster. This system, called AlertSanDiego, will be used by emergency response personnel to notify those homes and businesses at risk with information on the event and/or actions (such as evacuation) we are asking them to take.
Alternate Care Site	ACS	An alternate care site is a site where "medical needs" sheltering, urgent care services and select traditional inpatient services are not usually provided but which is deliberately repurposed for provision of such services during select disasters. May be established at sites where no medical care is usually provided or at medical facilities where the usual scope of medical services does not include large-scale urgent care or traditional inpatient services. Most will be selected from existing sites of convenience, although temporary structures may be erected by responding partners such as the federal government. They are typically only to be established during emergencies or anticipated high-risk events
Amateur Radio Emergency Service	ARES	ARES is A group of Amateur Radio Relay League (ARRL) members who provide health and welfare communications in times of emergency. Affiliated locally with the American Red Cross, all area hospitals and the Emergency Medical Services Division of the County Health Department.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
American Association of Blood Banks	AABB	An international, not-for-profit association representing individuals and institutions involved in the field of transfusion medicine and cellular therapies. The association is committed to improving health by developing and delivering standards, accreditation and educational programs that focus on optimizing patient and donor care and safety.
American National Red Cross	ANRC	An international organization that cares for the wounded, sick, and homeless in wartime, according to the terms of the Geneva Convention of 1864, and now also during and following natural disasters.
American Red Cross	ARC	San Diego Chapter of the international organization that cares for the wounded, sick, and homeless in wartime, according to the terms of the Geneva Convention of 1864, and now also during and following natural disasters.
Americans with Disabilities Act	ADA	Signed into law under President George H W Bush in 1990. It applies to all private and state-run businesses, employment agencies and unions with more than 15 employees. The goal of the ADA is to make sure that no qualified person with any kind of disability is turned down for a job or promotion, or refused entry to a public-access area.
Animal Rescue Reserve	ARR	The San Diego Humane Society's Animal Rescue Reserve (ARR) is a team of highly trained volunteers dedicated to assisting people during disasters, by safely evacuating horses, livestock and household pets. ARR is a program of the Investigations Department and also works throughout San Diego County to rescue domestic animals or livestock that are trapped and cannot free themselves. ARR provides these services free of charge.
Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator	AFC	The Operational Area Fire Coordinator is responsible for coordinating Mutual Aid requests and assignments. He/she is able to request strike teams and other resources from fire departments within the Operational Area and fire departments throughout the State of California
Assistant Chief Administrative Officer	CAAO	The second-highest ranking executive for the County of San Diego who supports the CAO to implement the Board of Supervisor's policies.
Basic Life Support	BLS	Basic life support (BLS) is the level of medical care which is used for victims of life-threatening illnesses or injuries until they can be given full medical care at a hospital. It can be provided by trained medical personnel, including emergency medical technicians, paramedics, and by laypersons who have received BLS training. BLS is generally used in the pre-hospital setting, and can be provided without medical equipment.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Behavioral Health Services	BHS	County of San Diego Behavioral Health Services Division provides a continuum of mental health and alcohol and other drug services for children, youth, families, adults, and older adults. It promotes recovery and well-being through prevention, treatment, and intervention, as well as integrated services for clients experiencing co-occurring mental illness and alcohol and drug issues. The Behavioral Health Services Division provides services under two systems of care: Adult/Older Adult Services and Children, Youth, and Family Services.
Board of Supervisors	BOS	Governing body of the County of San Diego.
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	CAL FIRE	Fire protection and stewardship of over 31 million acres of California's privately-owned wildlands.
California Department of Transportation	Caltrans	Caltrans manages more than 50,000 miles of California's highway and freeway lanes, provides inter-city rail services, permits more than 400 public-use airports and special-use hospital heliports, and works with local agencies. Caltrans carries out its mission of improving mobility across California with six primary programs: Aeronautics, Highway Transportation, Mass Transportation, Transportation Planning, Administration and the Equipment Service Center.
California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council	CEPEC	The California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council (CEPEC) is a committee of earthquake experts that reviews potentially credible earthquake predictions and forecasts. Its purpose is to advise the Governor of California via the California Office of Emergency Services.
California Emergency Medical Services Authority	EMSA	The EMS Authority is charged with providing leadership in developing and implementing EMS systems throughout California and setting standards for the training and scope of practice of various levels of EMS personnel. The EMS Authority also has responsibility for promoting disaster medical preparedness throughout the state, and, when required, coordinating and supporting the state's medical response to major disasters.
California Fire Assistance Agreement	CFAA	Agreement For Local Government Fire And Emergency Assistance To The State Of California And Federal Fire Agencies Between State Of California, California Office of Emergency Services; State Of California, Department Of Forestry And Fire Protection; USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region; USDI Bureau Of Land Management, California State Office; USDI National Park Service, Pacific West Region; USDI Fish And Wildlife Service, Pacific Southwest Region; And USDI Bureau Of Indian Affairs, Pacific Region

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
California Geological Survey	CGS	CGS is dedicated to the fulfillment of its mission to provide scientific products and services about the state's geology, seismology and mineral resources that affect the health, safety, and business interests of the people of California.
California Health Alert Network	CAHAN	CAHAN San Diego is a communications system for the Health and Human Services Agency, Public Health Services, hospitals, clinics, emergency rooms, laboratories, law enforcement, fire service, EMS, volunteer and other health agencies.
California Integrated Seismic Network	CISN	The California Integrated Seismic Network (CISN) is a partnership among federal, state, and university agencies involved in California earthquake monitoring. The CISN is dedicated to serve the emergency response, engineering, and scientific communities.
California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System	CLEMARS	The California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System (CLEMARS) is provided and managed by the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA). CLEMARS enhances the ability of law enforcement agencies to communicate on common frequencies during emergencies and other special operations.
California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System	CLETS	CLETS provides law enforcement and criminal justice agencies access to various data bases and the ability to transmit and receive point-to-point administrative messages to other agencies within California
California National Guard	CNG	The California Military Department is a diverse, community-based organization comprised of four pillars: the California Army National Guard, the California Air National Guard, the California State Military Reserve and the California Youth and Community Programs; committed to improving, preparing and protecting our communities, state and nation.
California Public Utilities Commission	CPUC	The CPUC regulates privately owned electric, natural gas, telecommunications, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies. The CPUC serves the public interest by protecting consumers and ensuring the provision of safe, reliable utility service and infrastructure at reasonable rates, with a commitment to environmental enhancement and a healthy California economy. We regulate utility services, stimulate innovation, and promote competitive markets, where possible.
California Warning System	CALWAS	
California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network	CALWARN	The mission of the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (CaWARN) is to support and promote statewide emergency preparedness, disaster response, and mutual assistance processes for public and private water and wastewater utilities.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive	CBRNE	
Chief Administrative Officer	CAO	Responsible for administrative management of private, public, or governmental corporations.
Cities Readiness Initiative	CRI	CDC's Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) is a federally funded program designed to enhance preparedness in the nation's major metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) where more than 57% of the U.S. population resides. Through CRI, state and large metropolitan public health departments have developed plans to quickly receive and distribute medicine and medical supplies from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) to local communities following a large-scale public health emergency.
Communications Unit Leader	COML	The Communications Unit Leader (COML) heads the Communications Unit and is responsible for integrating communications and ensuring that operations are supported by communications. The COML must understand ICS and local response systems to support the efforts of Incident personnel.
Community Based Organizations	CBOs	Community based organizations are civil society non-profits that operate within a single local community. They are essentially a subset of the wider group of nonprofits. Like other nonprofits they are often run on a voluntary basis and are self funded.
Community Emergency Response Teams	CERT	A community-level program administered by FEMA that trains citizens to understand their responsibility in preparing for disaster. The program increases its members' ability to safely help themselves, their family, and their neighbors. Trained CERT volunteers provide immediate assistance to victims in their area.
Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101	CPG 101	A guide designed to assist jurisdictions with developing emergency operations plans. It promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of planning and decision-making to help emergency planners examine a hazard and produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized plans.
Coordinate/Coordination		To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.
Coordinator of Emergency Services		The County of San Diego CAO serves in this role for incidents involving two or more jurisdictions in the OA. In this role, the CAO. Through, the OA EOC provides resource support and coordination to the affected jurisdictions.
County Administration Center	CAC	Headquarters of the County of San Diego
County Operations Center	COC	County location that houses a large amount of County departments.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Department of Planning and Development Services	PDS	County department responsible for long range land use planning, including the County General Plan and Zoning Ordinance, which determine how our communities will grow. The department analyzes privately initiated land use projects to ensure compliance with land use regulations, and advises the Board of Supervisors and Planning Commission on the projects. Department programs such as Building Permit review and inspection and Code Compliance help maintain public health and safety.
Department of Public Works	DPW	County department responsible for: County-maintained roads; traffic engineering; land development civil engineering review; design engineering and construction management; land surveying and map processing; cartographic services; watershed quality and flood protection; County Airports; solid waste planning and diversion; inactive landfills; wastewater systems management; and special districts.
Department Operations Center	DOC	Location for County/City departments to conduct emergency management operations in support of an incident. The DOC serves the same function as the EOC, but these task are in support of the specific department which the DOC belongs to.
Direction		The act of providing directives for incident response. Direction includes the implementation of response actions.
Director of Emergency Services		In this role, the CAO directs emergency response actions for an incident only involving the unincorporated area of the county.
Disaster Medical Assistance Teams	DMAT	A DMAT is a group of professional and para-professional medical personnel (supported by a cadre of logistical and administrative staff) designed to provide medical care during a disaster or other event. DMATs are designed to be a rapid-response element to supplement local medical care until other Federal or contract resources can be mobilized, or the situation is resolved. DMATs deploy to disaster sites with sufficient supplies and equipment to sustain themselves for a period of 72 hours while providing medical care at a fixed or temporary medical care site. The personnel are activated for a period of two weeks. In mass casualty incidents, their responsibilities may include triaging patients, providing high-quality medical care despite the adverse and austere environment often found at a disaster site, patient reception at staging facilities and preparing patients for evacuation.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Disaster Mortuary Operations Response Team	DMORT	DMORTs are composed of private citizens, each with a particular field of expertise, who are activated in the event of a disaster. Teams are composed of funeral directors, medical examiners, coroners, pathologists, forensic anthropologists, medical records technicians and transcribers, finger print specialists, forensic odontologists, dental assistants, x-ray technicians, mental health specialists, computer professionals, administrative support staff, and security and investigative personnel.
Disaster Rapid Assessment Team	DRAT	A DRAT is a designated unit of volunteer and County of San Diego health care professionals, trained to operate in a disaster situation as a coordinated team to assess potential/current shelters for the need of medical resources. The intent and purpose of the DRAT will be to provide health intelligence for the EMS DOC regarding the need for medical staff, supplies and care at shelters that have been established or spontaneously opened during an evacuation event.
Disaster Service Worker	DSW	Any person registered with an accredited Disaster Council for the purpose of engaging in disaster service without pay or other consideration. Also may include any unregistered person impressed into service during a state of war emergency, a state of emergency, or a local emergency by a person having authority to command the aid of the citizens in the execution of his or her duties.
Disaster Support Area	DSA	A special facility established on the periphery of a disaster area where disaster relief resources (personnel and material) can be received, stockpiled, allocated and dispatched into the disaster area. A segregated portion of the area may be used for the receipt and emergency treatment of casualty evacuees arriving via short-range modes (air and ground) of transportation and for the subsequent movement of a select number by heavy, long range aircraft, to adequate medical care facilities. Therefore, such facilities will normally be located at, or in close proximity to, operable airports with runways capable of accommodating heavy aircraft and offering adequate space for supplies, equipment, portable medical facilities and other essential resources.
Emergency Alert System	EAS	A federal warning system that is activated by FEMA; enables the President to take over the United States airwaves to warn the whole country of major catastrophic events.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Emergency Function	EF	As described in Section 13 of the SEP, the CA-EFs consist of seventeen primary activities deemed essential to addressing the emergency management needs of communities in all phases of emergency management. Based upon authorities and responsibilities, a lead agency has been designated for the development of the state government level CA-EFs. As the CA-EFs development expands to include other stakeholders from the emergency management community, the CA-EFs will determine a governance structure. The governance structure should be developed with the administrative direction of Cal EMA and be flexible to allow for the participation of future stake holders.
Emergency Management Assistance Compact	EMAC	EMAC is the nation's state to state mutual aid system. EMAC is the first national disaster-relief compact since the Civil Defense and Disaster Compact of 1950 to be ratified by Congress. Since ratification and signing into law in 1996 (Public Law 104-321), 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have enacted legislation to become EMAC members. EMAC offers assistance during governor-declared states of emergency through a responsive, straightforward system that allows states to send personnel, equipment, and commodities to help disaster relief efforts in other states. Through EMAC states can also transfer services, such as shipping newborn blood from a disaster-impacted lab to a lab in another state.
Emergency Managers Mutual Aid	EMMA	A formalized system of providing emergency management assistance to emergency managers in jurisdictions that have been impacted by a disaster. It is based on the recognition of the fact that we often don't have the manpower required in an individual jurisdiction to provide continuous 24 hour a day management during a disaster. This is coordinated through Cal OES and assistance is brought in only to assist, not to direct and control.
Emergency Medical Services	EMS	County department whose services, including personnel, facilities, and equipment required to ensure proper medical care for the sick and injured from the time of injury to the time of final disposition (which includes medical disposition within a hospital, temporary medical facility, or specialty care facility; release from the site; or being declared dead). EMS specifically includes those services immediately required to ensure proper medical care and specialized treatment for patients in a hospital and coordination of related hospital services.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Emergency Operations Center	EOC	The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (for example, fire, law enforcement, medical services), by jurisdiction (for example, Federal, State, regional, tribal, city, county), or by some combination thereof.
Emergency Operations Plan	EOP	An ongoing plan for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards. An EOP describes how people and property will be protected; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.
Emergency Proclamation		“The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor’s warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake... or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat...” Section 8558(c), Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code
Emergency Public Information	EPI	Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.
Emergency Support Function	ESF	Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) is the grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal following domestic incidents. There are 15 ESFs.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Essential Elements of Information	EEI	EEIs are the critical items of information required by senior leaders within a particular timeframe that, when related to other available information and intelligence, may be used to reach a logical decision.
Family Assistance Center	FAC	Location to provide assistance and support during an emergency situation to ensure minimum essential support services are readily available to the community as required.
Federal Aviation Administration	FAA	The Federal Aviation Administration is the national aviation authority of the United States. An agency of the United States Department of Transportation, it has authority to regulate and oversee all aspects of American civil aviation.
Federal Bureau of Investigations	FBI	As an intelligence-driven and a threat-focused national security organization with both intelligence and law enforcement responsibilities, the mission of the FBI is to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.
Federal Coordinating Officer	FCO	The person appointed by the President to coordinate federal assistance following an emergency or major disaster declaration.
Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA	Independent agency created in 1978 to provide a single point of accountability for all Federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. FEMA administers the NFIP.
Feeding Task Force	FTF	When a disaster occurs, the FTF will seek to verify the resources available to support a mass care feeding operation and the expected feeding output from voluntary organizations, the private sector, the County of San Diego, and other Governmental resources.
Field Operations Guide (ICS 420-1)	FOG	The content of the Field Operations Guide (FOG) is intended to provide guidance for the application of the Incident Command System (ICS) to any planned or unplanned event. Position descriptions, checklists, and diagrams are provided to facilitate that guidance. The information contained in this document is intended to enhance the user's experience, training, and knowledge in the application of the Incident Command System. All users must obtain proper ICS training at the level necessary to effectively utilize the system.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
FIRESCOPE		The FIRESCOPE program is intended to complete the legislative attempt to unify these various fire agencies together into one voice and direction. The character of this group is comprised of diverse fire agencies derived from the founding legislation. The synergy created by these diverse fire agencies truly provides valuable input to the Secretary of Cal OES in addressing the future of fire/rescue services in California and assures excellent representation for the continued development of FIRESCOPE products.
Food and Housing Division	FHD	Conducts more than 39,000 restaurant and food truck / food cart inspections each year and issues the appropriate A-B-C grade card. The division is also responsible for inspecting nearly 5,000 swimming pools, checking for everything from water quality and filtration systems, to safety equipment and enclosures. Food and Housing personnel also inspect body art facilities, as well as apartments, hotels and motels, camps and even detection facilities. FHD responds to public health threats and environmental hazards associated with these regulated facilities, including fires, food recalls and boil water orders, all in the interest of promoting safe communities.
Geographic Information Systems	GIS	A geographic information system (GIS) is a computer system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of geographical data
Governor's Office of Emergency Services	Cal OES	The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services exists to enhance safety and preparedness in California through strong leadership, collaboration, and meaningful partnerships. Our mission is founded in public service. Our goal is to protect lives and property by effectively preparing for, preventing, responding to, and recovering from all threats, crimes, hazards, and emergencies.
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Hazmit Plan	The Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan is a countywide plan that identifies risks and ways to minimize damage by natural and manmade disasters. The plan is a comprehensive resource document that serves many purposes such as enhancing public awareness, creating a decision tool for management, promoting compliance with State and Federal program requirements, enhancing local policies for hazard mitigation capability, and providing inter-jurisdictional coordination.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Hazardous Incident Response Team	HIRT	The San Diego County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Incident Response Team (DEH-HIRT) consists of ten California State Certified Hazardous Material Specialists. The team was founded in 1981 by the Unified Disaster Council and is funded by a Joint Powers Agreement. This team services all unincorporated San Diego County areas, 18 municipalities, two military bases, and five Indian Reservations. There are over 400 responses a year in the DEH-HIRT operational area. DEH-HIRT responds jointly with the San Diego Fire & Life Safety Services Department, Hazardous Incident Response Team to investigate and mitigate chemically related emergencies or complaints. Emergency response activities include mitigation, containment and control actions as well as hazard identification, evaluating the threat to the local populations and the environment. DEH-HIRT is also responsible for handling all after normal business hours complaints for the Department of Environmental Health.
Hazardous Materials	HAZMAT	
Hazardous Materials Division	HMD	The Hazardous Materials Division (HMD) is one of the four divisions of the Department of Environmental Health (DEH). HMD is the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for San Diego County responsible for regulating hazardous materials business plans and chemical inventory, hazardous waste and tiered permitting, underground storage tanks, aboveground petroleum storage and risk management plans. HMD is also responsible for regulating medical waste.
Hazards United States	HAZUS	A geographic information system-based natural hazard loss estimation software package developed and freely distributed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
Health and Human Services	HHS	The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the United States government's principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves. HHS is headed by the Secretary who is the chief managing officer for our family of agencies, including 11 operating divisions, 10 regional offices, as well as the Office of the Secretary.
Health and Human Services Agency	HHSA	The Health and Human Services Agency is one of five groups or divisions of the San Diego County government. The Agency provides a broad range of health and social services, promoting wellness, self-sufficiency, and a better quality of life for all individuals and families in San Diego County. The Agency integrates health and social services through a unified service-delivery system. This system is family focused and community-based, reflective of business principles in which services are delivered in a cost-effective and outcome-driven fashion.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 5	HSPD-5	The purpose of this directive, which was issued on Feb. 28, 2003, is to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.
Hospital Preparedness Program	HPP	The Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP) provides leadership and funding through grants and cooperative agreements to States, territories, and eligible municipalities to improve surge capacity and enhance community and hospital preparedness for public health emergencies.
Housing and Community Development (County)	H/CD	The Department of Housing and Community Development provides many valuable services to both property owners and tenants and strives to create more livable neighborhoods that residents are proud to call home. The Department of Housing and Community Development is one of the departments within the Community Services Group Our key service programs improve neighborhoods by assisting low-income residents, increasing the supply of affordable, safe housing and rehabilitating residential properties in San Diego County. Besides the programs we administer, each city in the county has affordable housing and community improvement programs in their jurisdiction.
Incident Action Plan	IAP	An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.
Incident Command Post	ICP	A field location where the primary functions are performed. The Incident Command Post may be co-located with the Incident Base or other incident facilities.
Incident Command System	ICS	A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The Incident Command System is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Incident Commander	IC	The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.
Incident Management Team	IMT	The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.
Interoperable Communications Committee	ICC	A committee chartered by the Unified San Diego County Disaster Council. The ICC is chaired by the Sheriff's Department's Wireless Services Division with members drawn from the jurisdictions and agencies within the OA.
Joint Emergency Operating Center	JEOC	A facility established on the periphery of a disaster area to coordinate and control multi-jurisdictional emergency operations within the disaster area. The JEOC will be staffed by representatives of select local, state and federal agencies and private organizations, and will have the capability of providing a communications link between any Mobile Emergency Operating Centers established in the disaster area and the State Operations Center in Sacramento.
Joint Field Office	JFO	A part-time federal facility designed to implement the new single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management. JFO helps the Secretary of Homeland Security in their domestic incident management responsibilities. JFO is established at the incident site to provide a fundamental point for federal, state, local, and tribal executives who are having the responsibility of incident oversight, direction, and assistance to effectively coordinate actions for protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. JFO carries out the traditional functions of the joint operations center, the joint information center, and the disaster field office.
Joint Information Center	JIC	A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.
Joint Information System	JIS	Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Joint Terrorism Task Force	JTTF	Nation's front line on terrorism: small cells of highly trained, locally based, passionately committed investigators, analysts, linguists, SWAT experts, and other specialists from dozens of U.S. law enforcement and intelligence agencies.
Land and Water Quality Division	L&WQD	Land and Water Quality tests the water of our world-famous beaches and bays and posts the results for residents and visitors. Land and Water Quality deals with recycled water, testing and removal of underground storage tanks, inspection of small drinking water systems, wells, and mobile home parks in the unincorporated county.
Land Use and Environment Group	LUEG	LUEG is comprised of seven departments whose functions range from building and maintaining county infrastructure to protecting our environment and public health, and from promoting agriculture and consumer protection to showing you how to better grow your garden.
Law Enforcement Coordination Center	LECC	The San Diego Law Enforcement Coordination Center (LECC) is a multi-agency cooperative initiative that fully integrates information intake, vetting, analysis/fusion, and synthesis as part of the national and state model. The San Diego LECC is designed to be a fusion center that is analytically driven and that supports law enforcement information needs in all programs, with an emphasis on terrorism intelligence. The LECC disseminates developed information, provides analytical case support, trend analysis and provides tailored analytical products to end users.
Liaison Officer	LNO	A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.
Local Assistance Center	LAC	Resource center facilities established after a disaster to accelerate the recovery time for those who have been affected by the disaster, by offering a centralized location of recovery services.
Local Health Department	LHD	A local health department is a government agency on the front lines of public health. Local health departments may be entities of local or state government and often report to a mayor, city council, county board of health or county commission.
Long Term Care	LTC	Long-term care (LTC) is a variety of services which help meet both the medical and non-medical needs of people with a chronic illness or disability who cannot care for themselves for long periods of time.
Master Mutual Aid Agreement	MMAA	An agreement made and entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies of the State of California to facilitate implementation of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code entitled "California Emergency Services Act."

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Medical and Health Operational Area Coordinator	MHOAC	The MHOAC program is based on the functional activities described in Health and Safety Code 1797.153. County of San Diego MHOAC is the primary point of contact for the MHOAC program and liaisons with the RDMHC/S.
Medical Health Coordination Center	MHCC	Location of CDPH to coordinate public health operations.
Medical Operations Center	MOC	DOC for County of San Diego EMS
Medical Reserve Corps	MRC	San Diego County's Health and Human Services Agency developed a local MRC to enhance the existing Clinical Disaster Service Worker volunteer program established in 2002. The goal of the MRC in San Diego is to provide competent and certified clinical volunteers for use at mass prophylaxis/vaccination sites, disaster shelters, alternate care sites, and offset surge capacity issues of the community. The MRC's priority will be to increase the number of clinical volunteer providers who are trained and ready to respond during a terrorist event or other large-scale public health emergency.
Memorandum of Agreement	MOA	A memorandum of agreement (MOA) or cooperative agreement is a document written between parties to cooperate on an agreed upon project or meet an agreed objective. The purpose of an MOA is to have a written understanding of the agreement between parties.
Memorandum of Understanding	MOU	A memorandum of understanding (MOU) describes a bilateral or multilateral agreement between two or more parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action.
Metropolitan Medical Strike Team	MMST	The MMST is a group of San Diego's first responders assembled into a joint team to protect the people of San Diego. San Diego Hazardous Incident Response Team (SD County Haz-Mat & SD City Haz-Mat) are the critical haz-mat elements to this team.
Modified Mercalli Intensity	MMI	The Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale depicts shaking severity.
Multi-Agency Coordination System	MACS	Multi-agency Coordination Systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of Multi-agency Coordination Systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operation centers (EOCs), specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.
National Communications Systems	NCS	

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
National Disaster Medical System	NDMS	The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) is a federally coordinated system that augments the Nation's medical response capability. The overall purpose of the NDMS is to supplement an integrated National medical response capability for assisting State and local authorities in dealing with the medical impacts of major peacetime disasters and to provide support to the military and the Department of Veterans Affairs medical systems in caring for casualties evacuated back to the U.S. from overseas armed conventional conflicts.
National Incident Management System	NIMS	A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; Multi-agency Coordination Systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.
National Response Framework	NRF	A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.
National Terrorism Advisory System	NTAS	The National Terrorism Advisory System, or NTAS, replaces the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS). This system will more effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector.
National Warning System	NAWAS	The Federal portion of the Civil Defense Warning System, used for the dissemination of warning and other emergency information from the Warning Centers or Regions to Warning Points in each State.
National Weather Service	NWS	Official U.S. weather, marine, fire and aviation forecasts, warnings, meteorological products, climate forecasts and information about meteorology.
Non-Governmental Organizations	NGOs	An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
North County Fire District	NCFD	<p>The District currently has 6 fire stations, 5 of which are staffed with fulltime, paid personnel supplemented by reserve firefighters and one of which is all volunteer. The District's primary service area is approximately 92 square miles with an estimated population approaching 50,000 people. The department also provides emergency medical services for 40 additional square miles outside the primary service area. There are approximately 58 fulltime emergency services personnel, 10 support personnel, 12 reserve firefighters and 42 volunteer firefighters, as well as 9 volunteer office staff.</p> <p>The District is made up of 2 Divisions - Fallbrook and Rainbow. The North County Fire Protection District Board is the governing body for both Divisions. The Rainbow Division has a local advisory board who coordinates the operational activities and make recommendations to the North County Fire Protection District Board.</p>
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	NRC	The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) was created as an independent agency by Congress in 1974 to ensure the safe use of radioactive materials for beneficial civilian purposes while protecting people and the environment. The NRC regulates commercial nuclear power plants and other uses of nuclear materials, such as in nuclear medicine, through licensing, inspection and enforcement of its requirements.
Office of Emergency Services (Operational Area)	OES	<p>The Office of Emergency Services (OES) coordinates the overall county response to disasters. OES is responsible for alerting and notifying appropriate agencies when disaster strikes; coordinating all agencies that respond; ensuring resources are available and mobilized in times of disaster; developing plans and procedures for response to and recovery from disasters; and developing and providing preparedness materials for the public.</p> <p>OES staffs the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (a central facility which provides regional coordinated emergency response), and also acts as staff to the Unified Disaster Council (UDC), a joint powers agreement between all 18 incorporated cities and the County of San Diego. The UDC provides for coordination of plans and programs countywide to ensure protection of life and property.</p>
Operational Area	OA	The "Operational Area" consists of the county and each of its political subdivisions including special districts.
Operational Area Emergency Operations Center	OA EOC	The emergency operations center for San Diego County, serving the unincorporated area and providing support to the local jurisdictions.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Operational Area Satellite Information System	OASIS	OASIS is a State of California owned satellite system established to provide Emergency Management voice and data communications independently of commercial networks.
Policy Group		The Management/Policy Section of the OA EOC is responsible for overall management of the emergency and for providing policy and guidance for the emergency response.
Presidential Declaration		Supports response activities of the federal, state and local government. Authorizes federal agencies to provide “essential” assistance including debris removal, temporary housing and the distribution of medicine, food, and other consumable supplies.
Public Health Officer	PHO	
Public Health Services	PHS	Public Health Services works to prevent epidemics and the spread of disease, protect against environmental hazards, prevent injuries, promote and encourage healthy behaviors, respond to disasters and assist communities in recovery and assure the quality and accessibility of health services throughout the county.
Public Information Officer	PIO	A member of the Command Staff who serves as the conduit for information to internal and external stakeholders, including the media or other organizations seeking information directly from the incident or event.
Public Law 288, 93rd Congress, Disaster Relief Act of 1974	PL 93 288	
Public Law 920, 81st Congress, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950	PL 920	
Public Safety Group	PSG	As a regional coalition of leading and respected public safety and criminal justice partners, the Public Safety Group improves public safety and criminal justice in San Diego County, and communicates and coordinates within our group and the community to deliver quality programs and services.
Public Service Announcement	PSA	A public service announcement (PSA) or public service ad, are messages in the public interest disseminated by the media , with the objective of raising awareness, changing public attitudes and behavior towards a social issue.
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service	RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service, a radio communication service carried on by licensed non-commercial radio stations while operating on specifically designated segments of the regularly allocated amateur frequency bands under the direction of authorized local, regional, Federal civil defense officials pursuant to an approved civil defense communications plan.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Region VI		<p>The California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Agency has three administrative regions, Inland, Coastal and Southern which are located in Sacramento, Walnut Creek and Los Alamitos, respectively. Cal OES regions have the responsibility to carry out the coordination of information and resources within the region and between the SEMS state and regional levels to ensure effective and efficient support to local response. The regions serve as the conduit for local and regional perspective and provide a physical presence for Cal OES functions at the local level in all phases of emergency management.</p> <p>There are 11 counties and two Mutual Aid Regions I and VI, within the Southern Administration Region. Within the region there are 226 incorporated cities that include two nuclear plants. The total population of all cities and counties in the Southern Region is approximately 21,648,506.</p>
Regional Command and Control Communications	3C's	3Cs is an independent private communications network which directly connects public safety agencies and encourages inter-agency collaboration. Using tools like video conferencing and streaming video, first responders can work together quickly and easily to determine how best to manage large-scale incidents such as natural disasters or terrorist incidents.
Regional Communications System	RCS	<p>The San Diego County-Imperial County Regional Communications System, known locally as the RCS, provides wireless 800 MHz voice (radio) and data communications—on separate networks—to over 200 local, county, state, and federal public safety and public service agencies in San Diego County, California and Imperial County, California. The day-to-day operations are managed by the Wireless Services Division of the San Diego County Sheriff's Department.</p> <p>The RCS voice network is a Motorola Type II SmartZone 800 MHz trunked, simulcast system. It supports mixed mode analog and digital communications and is digital encryption capable.</p> <p>The RCS data network uses the Motorola 800 MHz conventional 19.2 kbit/s RD-LAP protocol. It provide wireless data access to computerized applications, such as computer aided dispatch (CAD), automated law enforcement databases, and unit messaging.</p>
Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator/Specialist	RDMHC/S	

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Regional Emergency Operations Center	REOC	It serves as a coordination point for resource requests from Operational Areas. There are three REOCs in California. The Southern Regional Emergency Operations Center is located in Los Alamitos and is staffed by the State Office of Emergency Services.
Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly	RCFE	Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly (RCFE) provide care, supervision and assistance with activities of daily living, such as bathing and grooming. They may also provide incidental medical services under special care plans.
San Diego Association of Governments	SANDAG	An association of local San Diego County governments. It is the metropolitan planning organization for the County, with policy makers consisting of mayors, council members, and a County Supervisors, and also has capital planning and fare setting powers for the County's transit systems, the San Diego Metropolitan Transit System and North County Transit District, some of which was assumed by the Metropolitan Transit Development Board.
San Diego County Water Authority	SDCWA	SDCWA imports water into the county, providing approximately 90-percent of the county's water through wholesale transportation and distribution to its 24 member agencies. The 24 member agencies deliver water to approximately 97-percent of the county's population
San Diego Gas & Electric	SDG&E	The utility that provides natural gas and electricity to San Diego County and southern Orange County in southwestern California, United States. It is owned by Sempra Energy, a Fortune 500 energy services holding company that is based in San Diego.
San Diego Geographic Information Source	SanGIS	The San Diego Geographic Information Source (SanGIS) is a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) of the City of San Diego and the County of San Diego responsible for maintaining a regional geographic information system (GIS) landbase and data warehouse. The JPA allows the City and the County to combine resources to meet common objectives to reduce duplication of efforts, maximize resources, provide for an efficient method of sharing information and provide timely updated data to the public.
San Diego Humane Society	SDHA	The San Diego Humane Society and SPCA is an independent 501(c)(3) organization and is not affiliated with any other local, state or national organization serving in sheltering and adopting animals, investigating animal cruelty and neglect, rescuing animals in emergency situations, positive reinforcement behavior training through public training classes, providing adult and youth education programs, sharing animals through pet-assisted therapy and more.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
San Diego Sheriff's Department	SDSD	The San Diego County Sheriff's Department is the chief law enforcement agency in San Diego County. The department is comprised of approximately 4,000 employees, both sworn officers and professional support staff. The department provides general law enforcement, detention and court services for the people of San Diego County in a service area of approximately 4,200 square miles. In addition, the department provides specialized regional services to the entire county, including the incorporated cities and the unincorporated areas of the county.
San Diego/Imperial Counties Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters	SDIVOAD	The mission of San Diego Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (SDVOAD) is to enhance the efforts of member organizations through interagency planning, relief, response and recovery activities, all directed toward the goal of giving area residents adequate and timely services, impartially and uniformly delivered, when a disaster strikes.
San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station	SONGS	
Search and Rescue	SAR	The process of looking for people who are lost and may need medical treatment, especially after an accident.
Sheriff's Communication Center	SCC	
Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment	START	Simple triage and rapid treatment (START) is a triage method used by first responders to quickly classify victims during a mass casualty incident (MCI) based on the severity of their injury.
Skilled Nursing Facility	SNF	
Special District		Special-purpose districts or special district governments in the United States are independent governmental units that exists separately from, and with substantial administrative and fiscal independence from, general purpose local governments such as county, municipal, and township governments
Staff Duty Officer	SDO	24/7 on-duty representative for the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services.
Standard Operating Procedures	SOPs	A document that describes the regularly recurring operations relevant to the quality of the investigation. The purpose of a SOP is to carry out the operations correctly and always in the same manner. A SOP should be available at the place where the work is done.
Standardized Emergency Management System	SEMS	The SEMS law, effective January 1, 1993, incorporates the use of the Incident Command System (ICS); the Fire Fighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE) agreement; existing multi-agency and interagency programs; the State's master Mutual Aid agreement and mutual aid program; the Operational Area concept; and the Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) into a single program.

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
State Coordinating Officer	SCO	A person appointed by the Governor to act for the State in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer.
State of Emergency		A duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, or conditions causing a "state of war emergency", which conditions, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat.
State of War Emergency		The condition which exists immediately, with or without a proclamation thereof by the Governor, whenever the state or nation is directly attacked by an enemy of the United States, or upon the receipt by the state of a warning from the federal government that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent.
State Operations Center	SOC	The physical location where activities take place at which the coordination of information and resources occur at the state level to assist with state-wide disasters. The SOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility.
Strategic National Stockpile	SNS	CDC's Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) has large quantities of medicine and medical supplies to protect the American public if there is a public health emergency (terrorist attack, flu outbreak, earthquake) severe enough to cause local supplies to run out. Once Federal and local authorities agree that the SNS is needed, medicines will be delivered to any state in the U.S. in time for them to be effective. Each state has plans to receive and distribute SNS medicine and medical supplies to local communities as quickly as possible.
Temporary Evacuation Point	TEP	Large generally open areas such as parking lots where people to be evacuated will gather until transportation arrives or a shelter location is announced. Little if any services will be provided.
Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	THIRA	
Traffic Control Points	TCP	Places along movement routes that are manned by emergency personnel to direct and control the flow of traffic.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	COE	

Abbreviation, Acronyms, and Definitions		
Term	Acronyms	Definition
Unified Command	UC	An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross-political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.
Unified Disaster Council	UDC	A group that serves as the policy making body of the Unified Emergency Services Organization.
Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization		
Unincorporated Area		Areas of San Diego County not under the direction jurisdiction of any of the incorporated cities.
United States Forest Service	USFS	
United States Geological Survey	USGS	A scientific agency of the United States government that has scientists study the landscape of the United States, its natural resources, and the natural hazards that threaten it.
Urban Search and Rescue	US&R	Urban search-and-rescue (US&R) involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces. Structural collapse is most often the cause of victims being trapped, but victims may also be trapped in transportation accidents, mines and collapsed trenches. Urban search-and-rescue is considered a "multi-hazard" discipline, as it may be needed for a variety of emergencies or disasters, including earthquakes, hurricanes, typhoons, storms and tornadoes, floods, dam failures, technological accidents, terrorist activities, and hazardous materials releases. The events may be slow in developing, as in the case of hurricanes, or sudden, as in the case of earthquakes.
Very High Frequencies	VHF	Very High Frequencies consists of a range of 30 to 300 megahertz.
Weapons of Mass Destruction	WMD	A weapon of mass destruction is nuclear, radiological, biological, chemical or other weapon that can kill and bring significant harm to a large number of humans or cause great damage to man-made structures (e.g. buildings), natural structures (e.g. mountains), or the biosphere.
WebEOC		WebEOC is a crisis information management system and provides secure real-time information sharing
Whole Community Approach		Whole Community is an approach to emergency management that reinforces the fact that the OA must leverage all of the resources of our collective team in preparing for, protecting against, responding to, recovering from and mitigating against all hazards; and that collectively we must meet the needs of the entire community in each of these areas.

ATTACHMENT 2: HAZARDS

Earthquake

Earthquakes are the result of a release of seismic energy causing a shift in the layers of rock beneath the surface of the Earth, generally resulting in a shaking motion at the surface. These events are largely unpredictable, providing little to no warning, and vary in terms of intensity and duration. California straddles the Pacific and North American plates, and as a result, is permeated by numerous faults. In San Diego County alone, there are at least 10 known faults with the potential to impact the region. These plates move past each other at a rate of approximately two inches per year, which is offset by sudden slips on faults, producing earthquakes.

Every year, approximately 500 earthquakes occur in 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. Ongoing field and laboratory studies suggest the largest credible earthquake predicted for the coastal and metropolitan areas is an M7.2 on the Rose Canyon Fault and an M7.6 from the Elsinore Fault or the San Jacinto Fault in the north and east county areas¹.

Studies suggest the following maximum likely magnitudes for local faults: La Nacion (M6.2 to M6.6), Coronado Bank (M6.0 to M7.7), San Diego Trough (M6.1 to M7.7), Oceanside Blind Thrust (M7.0+), and San Clemente Island (M6.6 to M7.7). **Note: Some faults are hidden beneath undisturbed sediments (blind fault) and only discovered after an earthquake occurs. Additionally, the maximum probable event for these faults is the largest earthquake the fault is predicted capable of generating within a specified time period of concern (typically 30 years) whereas the maximum credible earthquake is the largest earthquake a fault is believed capable of generating².**

Historic documents record that a very strong earthquake struck San Diego in 1862, damaging buildings in Old Town and opening cracks in the earth near the mouth of the San Diego River. This destructive temblor was centered on the Rose Canyon or Coronado Bank Faults, and descriptions of damage suggest that it had a magnitude of approximately M6.0. In recent history, the strongest recorded quake in coastal San Diego County was the M5.3 temblor that occurred on July 13, 1986, on the Coronado Bank Fault, 25 miles offshore of Solana Beach.

Major Known Faults in San Diego County

There are many faults spread throughout San Diego County. The lack of large or even catastrophic earthquakes and the county's brief earthquake history results in a false sense of immunity for many San Diego County residents. The majority of faults listed below can be found in the Southern California Earthquake Center database.

¹ County of San Diego, "Earthquake Facts and Preparedness," accessed March 8, 2013, http://www.co.san-diego.ca.us/oes/disaster_preparedness/oes_jl_earthquakes.html

² *Earth Consultants International, Seismic Hazards - County of Riverside, 2000.*

Those that are not listed in the database may not have had catastrophic earthquakes but are known and should still be noted as potential hazards for the county.

San Jacinto Fault Zone

The San Jacinto Fault Zone is connected to the San Andreas Fault and is the state's second most active fault. The fault runs through northeast San Diego County and lies more than 60 miles away from the more heavily populated areas of the county. This fault zone parallels the Elsinore Fault and has greater historic and instrumental activity, but its longer distance from the city (San Diego) would indicate lesser potential for damaging impacts. It is estimated that a maximum probable event on this fault is on the order of an M6.9 to M7.3 with a maximum credible event of M7.6. This type of event would cause severe damage in the towns of Borrego Springs and Ocotillo Wells, with moderate damage in the coastal area. This fault was responsible for an M6.5 quake near Ocotillo Wells in 1968.

Rose Canyon Fault

The Rose Canyon Fault cuts through the heart of downtown San Diego, through the center of the San Diego Bay, north through La Jolla, and continues northward along the coast. The Rose Canyon Fault is considered to be the greatest potential threat to San Diego as a region due to its proximity to areas of high population. The fault is considered to be active with a maximum probable event of M6.9 and its maximum credible event of M7.2.

La Nacion Fault System³

The La Nacion Fault System essentially parallels the Rose Canyon Fault zone and consists of two major faults: the La Nacion and the Sweetwater. The La Nacion Fault System, discovered in 1971, extends south from the Collwood Boulevard-Montezuma Road area along 54th Street, crosses State Highway 94 in the vicinity of Federal Boulevard, and then angles to the southeast through the Paradise Hills community. It reenters the City of San Diego at Otay Valley just east of Interstate 805 (I-805), and roughly parallels the latter into the San Ysidro area. It then takes a southeast turn into Mexico⁴. Within the City of San Diego, the Sweetwater Fault is only known to extend southerly of Division Street along 58th Street, and adjacent to the westerly edge of the Paradise Hills community. However, several discontinuous traces of what is suspected to be southerly extension of the Sweetwater Fault are found in the vicinity of Palm Avenue and Beyer Boulevard. The City of San Diego General Plan, Seismic Safety Element identifies the maximum likely magnitude for this fault system as M6.2 to M6.6.⁵

Elsinore Fault Zone

The Elsinore Fault Zone is also a branch of the San Andreas Fault System, and enters the OA in North County through the communities of Rainbow and Pala, continuing southeasterly through Lake Henshaw, Santa Ysabel, and Julian, then

³ Not listed in the SCEC database, most likely due to inactivity and lack of significant events occurring on this fault.

⁴ City of San Diego. *City of San Diego General Plan, Seismic Safety Element*, 2008.

⁵ Wilson Geosciences Inc., *Seismic and Geological Technical Background Report*, 2012.

down into Anza-Borrego Desert State Park at Agua Caliente Springs, ending at Ocotillo. The Elsinore Fault Zone is approximately 40 miles east of downtown. Based on available information, the Elsinore Fault Zone is considered to contain those active faults nearest the San Diego County. More specifically, the nearest fault in the Elsinore Fault Zone lies but 12 miles east from San Pasqual Valley, 40 miles from Mission Valley, and 45 miles from San Ysidro⁶. It is estimated that a maximum probable event on this fault is on the order of an M6.9 to M7.3 on the Richter Scale with an approximate 100-year recurrence interval. The maximum credible event for this fault is considered to be an M7.6 earthquake.

Coronado Bank Fault

The Coronado Bank Fault extends in a northwest-southeast direction, about 12 miles offshore of San Diego (roughly west of Point Loma). In addition to the M5.3 temblor in 1986, the Coronado Bank Fault is also responsible for the June 29, 1983 earthquake measuring M4.6, with an epicenter about 10 miles west of the International Border. It is estimated that a maximum credible event on this fault is on the order of M7.2.

San Clemente Island Fault

The San Clemente Island Fault lies about 43 miles off the coast of La Jolla and is the largest offshore fault. It is 110 miles or more in length and was the cause of an M5.9 earthquake offshore in 1951. It is estimated that a maximum credible event on this fault would be an M7.7.

Oceanside Blind Thrust

The Seismic, Geologic, and Flooding Technical Background Report was conducted for the City of San Diego and identified that the Oceanside blind thrust is an offshore fault from roughly Dana Point south to the U.S.-Mexico border. The onshore projection of the Oceanside blind thrust may lie at a depth of roughly 8-kilometers beneath the City of San Diego. The exact location of this fault has not been definitively determined, but in a study conducted by Southern California Edison on the potentials of offshore thrust faults causing damage to the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS), it was concluded that the Oceanside thrust fault extends onshore beneath SONGS.⁷ Additionally it is estimated that the potential exists for an M7+ earthquake on the Oceanside blind thrust with a recurrence interval of 600 to 8800 years depending upon the scenario chosen. Currently the extent and earthquake potential of the Oceanside blind thrust are not settled, but it should be noted that Southern California Edison concluded that there are no seismic vulnerabilities at SONGS and that the postulated blind thrust fault does not appreciably change the seismic risk of SONGS.

⁶ City of San Diego. *City of San Diego General Plan, Seismic Safety Element*, 2008.

⁷ Southern California Edison Company. *Safety Evaluation By The Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation Assessment of San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Units 2 & 3*. 2002.

Carlsbad Thrust Fault/San Mateo Thrust

A thrust fault is a type of fault or break in the Earth's crust across which there has been relative movement in which rocks of a lower position are pushed up above and over higher strata. They are often recognized because they place older rocks above younger rocks. Thrust faults are the result of compressional forces and, like other faults, can result in subsequent hazards. The Carlsbad Thrust and San Mateo Thrust lay off the San Diego County coastline, stretching from Camp Pendleton in the north and as far south as the City of Solana Beach. Although these faults are considered to be potentially inactive, these faults can cause vertical displacement, resulting in a local or near source tsunami.

San Diego Trough

The San Diego Trough fault zone is composed of up to four fault strands approximately 12 miles off the coast of La Jolla and 24 miles away from the City of San Diego.

Coronado Canyon

The Coronado Canyon is not an actual fault but is an area considered as a landslide source that has the potential to cause a local or near source tsunami. Combined with the Carlsbad and San Mateo Thrusts, these three are worst cases for a near source tsunami; worst case regarding their potential surge heights and max onshore run-up, not their likelihood of occurrence.

Hazardous Substance Emergencies

Background

The San Diego Operational Area (OA) houses a large and diverse industry base. A wide variety of hazardous substances are used or generated throughout the OA. Emergencies involving the release of these substances occur daily. Although these incidents may potentially occur anywhere in the OA, the majority occur in areas of highest population density. For example, as many as 85% of the incidents that the Hazardous Incident Response Team (HIRT) responds to are contained within the I-5 and I-805 corridor.

In the present context, the term "hazardous substance" is understood to include both hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. A hazardous material is defined as "any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful or detrimental to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when released into the environment. Hazardous materials can be classified as chemical, biological, radiological or explosive." These substances are commonly used in industry, agriculture, medicine and research. Hazardous wastes are a subcategory of hazardous materials and include the chemical by-products of industrial processes that utilize hazardous materials.

Emergencies involving hazardous substances are often generically termed "hazardous materials incidents" or "hazardous materials spills." This includes any

releases of hazardous substances into the water, ground, or air which pose a real or potential threat to public health or the environment.

Types of Hazardous Substance Emergencies

Illegal Drug Manufacturing

Illegal methamphetamine manufacturing occurs in all parts of the OA. Meth labs have been found in cars, vans, trucks, rental housing, private residences, mini-storage warehouses, and motels. Wastes from the manufacture of illegal drugs have been found in remote as well as populated areas, on public and private property, in parks, school yards, and play areas.

Transportation

A great number of hazardous materials incidents in the OA involve transportation accidents on streets and roadways. Because a number of factors make rail shipment impractical, hazardous materials are transported primarily by truck within the OA. Since the OA's freeways and many of its surface streets are often congested, this increases the possibility that a hazardous materials transporter may be involved in an accident.

Fixed Facilities

Hazardous Materials Handlers and Hazardous Waste Generators

- Many facilities in the OA store and use large numbers of hazardous materials, and generate numerous hazardous wastes. Academic institutions and allied industries, particularly their research components, handle many hazardous substances.
- Several aerospace and electronics industries in the OA also store and use large quantities of hazardous substances.
- Agriculturally-based establishments are also of concern because they store large amounts of pesticides.

Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs)

Although efforts to solve hazardous waste problems currently emphasize waste reduction, many types of facilities are necessary to effectively manage the OA's hazardous waste stream. There are six main groups of hazardous waste facilities:

- Transfer and Storage Facilities
- Aqueous Treatment Facilities
- Organics Recycling Facilities
- Solidification or Stabilization Facilities
- Incinerators
- Residuals repositories

Not all of these facility types are currently found in the OA. Each facility presents special concerns with respect to hazardous substance emergencies. This includes issues such as the proximity of the facility to sensitive populations, the types of wastes treated, and the nature of the treatment processes used.

Releases to Surface Waters

Hazardous substance emergencies involving releases to surface waters may include bays, estuaries, streams, or lakes. There are many possible sources of releases to surface waters. This includes sewage releases from overflows and line breaks, spills from commercial and recreational vessels, intentional and unintentional spills through storm drains, and releases from businesses and industries adjacent to bodies of water.

Abandoned Wastes/Illegal Disposal

Abandoned wastes typically include substances left behind by facilities and businesses vacating premises.

Illegal disposal of hazardous waste includes activities such as night dumping along roadsides and in open areas, and underground burial. Since the early 1980s, the implementation of strict laws and regulations, such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), has made these practices more difficult than in the past. However, a number of factors ensure that illegal disposal activities may continue to occur. These include the following:

- As of August 8, 1990 the land disposal of all untreated hazardous waste is prohibited under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of RCRA.
- The costs of proper disposal are high and continue to increase.
- The OA's current treatment and disposal capabilities are inadequate to handle the hazardous waste generated within the OA.
- Treatment and disposal facilities for hazardous wastes must be carefully selected, operated, and monitored to ensure the safety of human lives and the environment.

Because of these issues, and because industrial processes will continue to generate hazardous waste, unauthorized disposal of these materials will continue to be an issue of concern. Therefore, emergency responses will continue to be required for events resulting from such activities.

San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station

Location and Description

The San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) site is located on the coast of Southern California in San Diego County, approximately 50-60 miles equidistant from the cities of Los Angeles and San Diego. The 83.63 acre site is entirely contained within the 125,000 acre Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base military reservation.

Interstate Highway 5 and the Santa Fe Railroad both pass within 1,000 feet of the plant site and run alongside the coast. In the Oceanside area, Highways 76 and 78 run inland and cross I-15 which travels in a north-south direction, about 25 miles east of the plant site.

San Onofre was a pressurized water reactor type generating station using lightly enriched uranium dioxide (UO₂) as fuel. A full fuel load is approximately 72 tons of UO₂ in pellet form. Highly radioactive by-products would be the main offsite hazard in a nuclear generating station incident.

Threat

It is assumed that whenever a nuclear generating station is or has been generating nuclear power a nuclear accident is possible. The principal deterrent to an incident is prevention, through correct design, construction, and operation, to assure that the integrity of the reactor system is maintained. Protective systems are automatically activated to counteract the effects of any part of the reactor system failing. In an accident, physical barriers may be damaged and/or control of the radioactive material may be lost or reduced.

Such a release would most likely be to the atmosphere, although surface discharge of radioactive liquid is possible. The liquid may be expected to run into the ocean or be absorbed into the ground. An atmospheric release (called "plume") would be dispersed by prevailing winds. The passage of this plume can result in direct radiation exposure to those persons in its path, and in some cases may result in the contamination of environmental surfaces by fallout (a deposit of particulate matter which is radioactive). Such contamination may enter the food chain by involvement with pastureland, livestock, water supplies or agricultural products, and would result in additional exposure to those persons within the area.

However, as of June 2013, Southern California Edison (the plants majority owner at ~ 78%) announced that it would permanently retire units 2 and 3 of the plant. The full decommissioning of the plant will take several years to come per regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, but the plants' status is listed as permanent shutdown and planned decommission. There is no fuel in the nuclear reactors with all fuel transferred into the spent fuel pool. While the likelihood for an accident is diminished, the spent fuel pools still pose a potential release hazard and as such are still monitored to prevent an incident from occurring.

Further information can be found in the San Diego Operational Area Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan.

Nuclear Powered Vessels

Nuclear powered vessels have been home-ported in San Diego Bay since 1958. During that time, the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (NNPP) has maintained the same rigorous attitude toward the control of radioactivity and protection of the environment as it has toward reactor design, testing, operation, and servicing. As a result, the NNPP has a

well-documented record that demonstrates the absence of environmental effect from the operation of U.S. naval nuclear-powered vessels.

Environmental releases, both airborne and waterborne, are strictly controlled. Through the entire history of the NNPP there has never been a reactor accident, nor any release of radioactivity that has adversely affected human health or the quality of the environment. The program's standards and record surpass those of any other national or international nuclear program.

NNPP facilities and vessels have plans in place to deal with an incident involving a nuclear power plant aboard a naval vessel. Local government authorities would be promptly notified and kept fully informed of the situation if there were a potential threat to the civilian population in the surrounding communities. Because of differences in design and operation between naval nuclear propulsion plants and commercial nuclear power plants, in the unlikely event of release of radioactivity from a vessel, the exposure to the public would be localized and not severe. Due to the unique design and operation of U.S. naval nuclear powered vessels, existing all-hazards emergency response procedures established for earthquakes, fires or hazardous materials emergencies, are sufficient to respond to a radiological emergency involving a NNPP facility or vessel.

The Cities of San Diego and Coronado have developed notification protocols with the Navy for the highly unlikely event that a radiological accident occurs at NNPP facilities and/or vessels in San Diego. These notification protocols are consistent with the Unified San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Plan.

Imminent/Actual Flooding

Floods are a natural component of the hydrological cycle. The hydrological cycle is the evaporation of water from the sea into the air, back onto the land as precipitation, eventually returning to the sea.

Sometimes rain falls in such abundance that the ground becomes saturated causing streams, rivers, and lakes to exceed their natural capacities as the water navigates its way to the sea.

Floods strike in a variety of forms including: sea surges driven by strong storms; tsunamis resulting from seismic activity; inland riverine flooding resulting from excess rain, reservoir overtopping or failure, melting snow, a waterway blockage from landslide, or the inappropriate placement of structures along a floodplain. A flood is any relatively high stream flow that overtops the natural or artificial banks in any reach of a stream. Floods are compared on the basis of their recurrence over a period of years (i.e., the average number of times a flood of a given magnitude is likely to occur). The 100-year flood is a flood that has the probability of being equaled or exceeded once every 100 years. It is also expressed as a 1% probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Floods can generally be classified as slow rise or flash floods. Slow rise floods are often preceded by a gradual increase in water level, and with it, an increased concern for preparedness. There are no slow-rise floods in San Diego County. The watersheds are all small enough that reaction time is relatively short. Conversely, flash floods can happen

anywhere and often occur without much warning. They are most common in mountain canyons, dry creek beds, and high deserts. Traffic control, news releases, sandbagging, and evacuation are all tools that can be used in combating flash floods, if they are implemented when conditions for flash flooding are imminent. There are no watersheds in San Diego County that have a longer response time, hence the need for immediate response when heavy rains occur. The National Weather Service's definition of a flash flood is a rapid and extreme flow of high water into a normally dry area, or a rapid water level rise in a stream or creek above a predetermined flood level.

Ongoing flooding can intensify to flash flooding in cases where intense rainfall results in a rapid surge of rising floodwaters. Once flooding begins, personnel will be needed to assist in rescuing persons trapped by floodwater, securing utilities, cordoning off flooded areas and controlling traffic. These actions often overtax local agencies, requiring outside resources.

Local Situation

San Diego County is normally a land of little rainfall and dry rivers. Geologic conditions have produced streams which run across deep beds of alluvial sand and gravel for most of their courses, so that normal low flow drainage takes place underground. In spite of these hydrological conditions, severe floods have occurred in the OA.

One unusual characteristic of the hydrology of the OA should be kept in mind when considering the possibility of flooding; the Southern California/Western Arizona area has the greatest variability of runoff in the United States. The western watershed of the OA extends about 80 miles north from the Mexican border and approximately 45 miles east from the Pacific Ocean. From west to east, there are about 10 miles of rolling, broken coastal plain; 10 to 15 miles of foothill ranges with elevations of 600 to 1,700 feet; and approximately 20 miles of mountain country where elevations range from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. This western watershed constitutes about 75% of the OA, with the remaining 25% mainly desert country.

Within the OA there are over 3,600 miles of rivers and streams that threaten residents and over 200,000 acres of flood-prone property. Seven principle streams originate or traverse through the unincorporated area. From north to south they are the Santa Margarita, San Luis Rey, San Dieguito, San Diego, Sweetwater, Otay, and Tijuana Rivers.

In recent years, flood damage in the OA has resulted mainly from intense pockets of rainfall striking areas 5 to 20 miles in diameter. This localization is due to two general effects; (1) during widespread winter storms, isolated rain cells or squalls can enter from the ocean and become locally intense as lifting occurs in the hills and (2) in summer, localized thermal updrafts can generate extremely severe precipitation, particularly when global weather conditions bring moist upper air to California from the Gulf of California. Some of the county's largest flash floods have occurred in the deserts in East County. The most dramatic flooding occurs when a tropical storm

affects the desert area directly. Summer thunderstorms in the desert foothills frequently send small flash floods rushing across roads.

Reservoirs

Approximately 40 reservoirs have been built in the OA for water conservation, 13 of which are major reservoirs. The reservoirs on the upper reaches can reduce the levels of the flood peaks in the lower basins. The reservoir's effectiveness, as a means of flood control, is highly dependent upon the water level in the reservoir at the time of the storm. However, these facilities are designed and operated for water conservation and storage, and are not expected to eliminate the major part of the flood hazard on any of the streams in the region (see Figure 2, Rivers and Reservoirs).

ALERT Flood Warning System

Following the 1980 floods, which caused approximately \$120 million in damage, a joint project between the County of San Diego, the City of San Diego, and the National Weather Service was funded in order to devise the ALERT rainfall/runoff data collection system. In 1982, the ALERT Flood Warning System was completed, becoming the first countywide real-time flood warning system in the nation.

The system currently consists of approximately 100 stations that report real-time data by radio to receiving base stations located at the County Flood Control office in Kearny Mesa and the National Weather Service office in Rancho Bernardo. Near-real-time data is reported to the River Forecast Center in Sacramento by means of telephone transfer. With the system, it is now possible to stay well informed on the real-time status of a storm or a particular river through the combined efforts of prediction from the National Weather Service and the field data produced by the ALERT Flood Warning System.

Drainage Basins

A drainage basin is comprised of all the land that drains into a given stream. Drainage basins are generally named after the principal stream flowing into the ocean or bay. The principal drainage basins in the OA are as follows, from north to south:

San Mateo Creek

Area: 218 square miles - 25% in Riverside County – 10% in Orange County

Tributaries: San Onofre, Las Pulgas and Aliso Creeks

Dams: None

Land Use: Military reservation, National Forest

Flood Damage: Roads, communications

Santa Margarita River

Area: 750 square miles - 75% in Riverside County

Tributaries: Del Luz, Temecula and Murrieta Creeks

Dams: Vail Dam in Riverside County

Land Use: Military reservation

Flood Damage: Roads, cropland, communications

San Luis Rey River

Area: 565 square miles

Tributaries: Fallbrook, Moosa Canyon and Pauma Creeks

Dams: Lake Henshaw

Land Use: Rural, some urban development in Bonsall, San Luis Rey, and Oceanside

Flood Damage: Roads, crops, homes, utilities

Escondido Creek

Area: 211 square miles, including Buena Vista, San Marcos and Agua Hedionda Creeks

Tributaries: Reidy Creek

Dams: Lake Wohlford, Dixon

Land Use: Rural, urban development throughout Escondido with flood control systems

Flood Damage: Homes, crops, utilities, lagoon-marsh area

San Dieguito River

Area: 350 square miles

Tributaries: Santa Ysabel, Santa Maria, and Del Mar Creeks

Dams: Sutherland, Lake Hodges, Poway, Ramona, San Dieguito Reservoir

Land Use: Rural, urban development in Del Mar including race track/fairgrounds

Flood Damage: Roads, Del Mar Fairgrounds, bridges, several country clubs, residences, some businesses

Los Penasquitos Creek

Area: 166 square miles, including Rose and San Clemente Canyons

Tributaries: Sorrento Creek, Carroll Canyon, Poway Creek

Dams: Miramar

Land Use: Rural, urban development in Poway and Sorrento Valley

Flood Damage: Extensive flooding in Poway, Sorrento Valley

San Diego River

Area: 483 square miles

Tributaries: Boulder, San Vicente, Alvarado, Los Coches and Forester Creeks;
Sycamore, Murphy Canyons

Dams: Cuyamaca, El Capitan, San Vicente, Murray, Padre

Land Use: Rural in uplands: extensive development in Lakeside, Santee and Mission Valley areas

Flood Damage: Residences in Moreno Valley (San Vincent Creek), several bridges and low water crossings, Mission Valley businesses

Sweetwater River

Area: 242 square miles, including Chollas, Toyon Creeks

Tributaries: Peterson, Harbison, Spring Valley and Paradise Creeks

Dams: Loveland, Sweetwater

Land Use: Rural in uplands; extensive development in lower reaches; crops

Flood Damage: Extensive residential/commercial development in Chula Vista, National City, and Bonita; roads, utilities, golf courses; industrial and marine docks

Otay River

Area: 124 square miles

Tributaries: Jamul, Dulzura and Poggi Canyon Creeks

Dams: Otay (lower and upper)

Land Use: Rural, crops, urban development

Flood Damage: Roads, crops, utilities, salt ponds at San Diego Bay

Tijuana River

Area: 465 square miles in the United States, approximately 1,860 square miles in Mexico

Tributaries: Pine Valley, Cottonwood, Campo and La Posta Creeks

Dams: Morena, Barrett, Rodriguez, El Carrizo Land Use: Rural, crops, extensive development in Tijuana, urban development in Imperial Beach

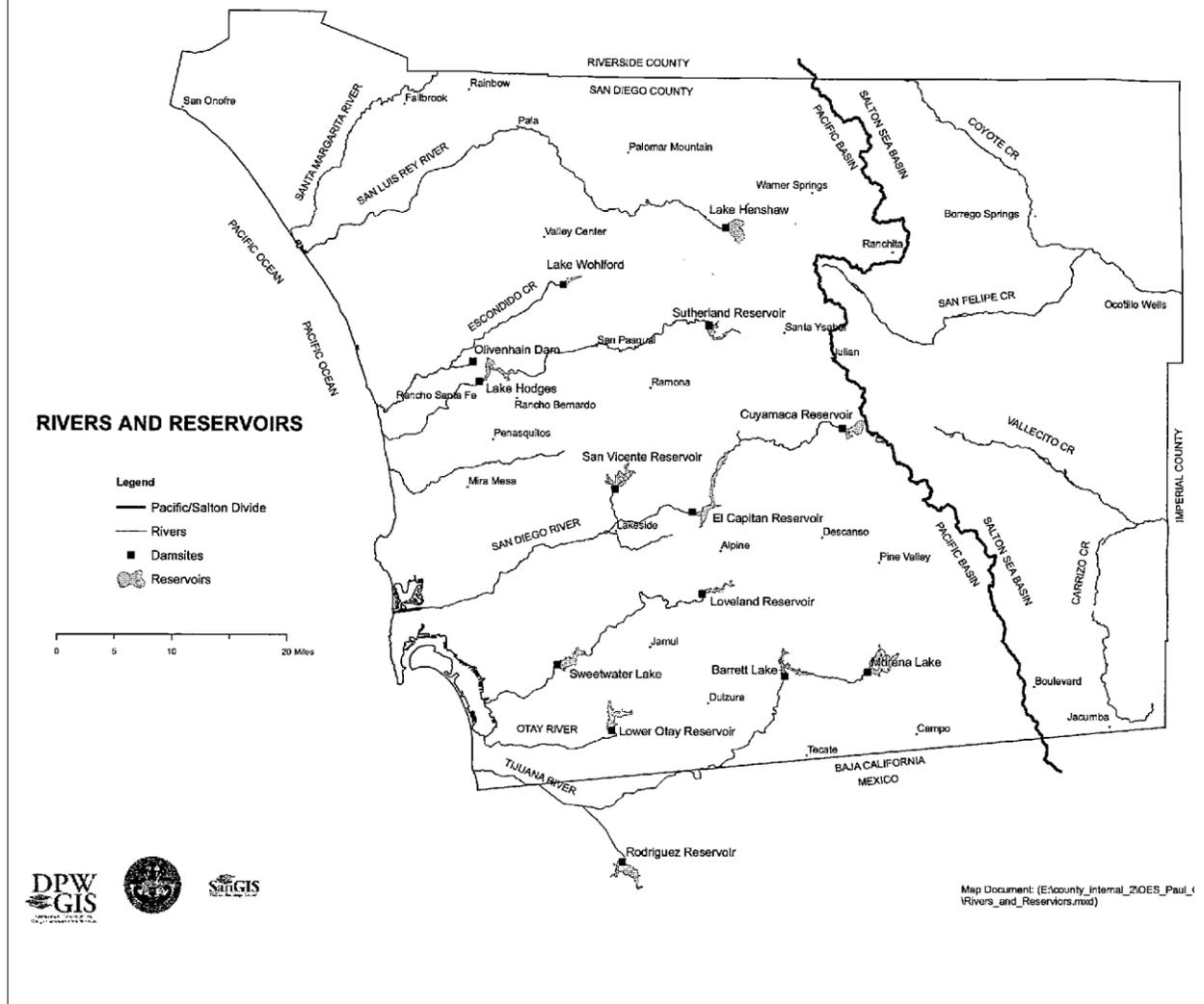
Flood Damage: Roads, crops, utilities, lagoon area, and extensive commercial and residential development in Mexico

Emergency Response

OES plays a vital role in weather-related emergencies. It serves as the coordinating link between the National Weather Service and emergency response agencies. The National Weather Service communicates all weather watches and warnings to OES. The extent of response and notification is dependent upon the nature and circumstances of the weather alert or forecast.

In the event that flooding should occur, the County Department of Public Works, Hydrology Division of the Flood Control Section, maintains the ALERT Flood Warning System. During the winter season, OES receives daily information on the status of reservoirs, rivers, and stream levels from Hydrology. Level data is also available from the River Forecast Center in Sacramento. In combination with the 100-year flood plain maps and stream flow models, it is possible to “anticipate” the areas of concern well in advance of an actual occurrence. Procedures, and flood and weather related definitions are contained in the Flood and Weather Alerts SOP.

Figure 2 – Rivers and Reservoirs



Imminent/Actual Dam Failure

For centuries, dams have provided mankind with essential benefits such as water supply, flood control, recreation, hydropower, and irrigation. They are an integral part of society's infrastructure. In today's technical world, dam failures are rated as one of the major "low probability, high loss" events. The large number of dams 30 or more years old is a matter of great concern. Many of the older dams are characterized by increased hazard potential due to downstream development and increased risk due to structural deterioration in inadequate spillway capacity.

Although various types of dams have been built to control the flow of rivers since the early days of civilization, today there are three principal types of dams in use around the world: earth, rock, and concrete. The type of dam chosen for a particular river depends on the geology, topography and climate of the region.

History

In the early 1900s, homes and ranch buildings were built on high ground overlooking valley floors. But, as population increased, valley floors were used for agricultural purposes and people settled close to their cultivated fields for convenience, thus encroaching on the flood plains. This was the situation in January 1916. Two separate storms in the month of January caused two separate floods. The first storm had been preceded by three or four days of light rain and the reservoirs were already approaching capacity. Both storms fell on a saturated watershed which rapidly carried the flow to the rivers. When the storm hit, the streams were converted from normally dry creek beds to torrents that soon overran their banks, causing widespread damage from the Santa Margarita River to the Mexican border and from the mountain divide to the Pacific Ocean.

The flood damage from the second storm was even greater than the damage from the first. Sweetwater Dam was topped at 2:20 a.m. on January 27, and by 4:30 a.m. the flow over the dam was 3.5 feet deep. At that time, 50 feet of an earth-fill dike north of the dam was topped and the dike washed away. The water then broke the concrete-core wall and cut a bypass around the dam through the bedrock foundation. The flood flow then inundated the valley from the dam to the San Diego Bay.

On the same day, water in the Lower Otay Reservoir rose rapidly and the outlet gate was ordered open. However, the inflow into the reservoir was greater than the outlet gate was capable of discharging, so crews were dispatched to warn the valley inhabitants that the dam would fail during the night. At 4:45 p.m. water reached the top of the dam and by 4:50 p.m. was running down its downstream face. At 5:05 p.m. the tension was so great that the steel diaphragm tore from the top at the center, and the dam opened outward "like a pair of gates". The dam destruction was very rapid, with the reservoir emptying itself of 13 billion gallons of water in approximately 2.5 hours. During this time a huge wave, estimated at between 6 and 20 feet in height, rushed 10 miles down the Otay Valley and out to sea in a matter of 48 minutes. Areas of the valley, which had been heavily wooded with brush, were stripped to bedrock by the force of the water and damage throughout the valley was extremely high.

Types of Dams

Earth and Rock-fill Dams

Approximately 60% of all dams built in the United States are earth dams. With broad bases that distribute weight over a wide area, they are the only dams that can be built on a soft, unstable riverbed. Where rock is plentiful, rockfill dams are equally effective, but their heavier weight requires a solid foundation. Historically, 38% of the earth-rockfill dam failures have resulted from piping and seepage, with 35% of the failures blamed on overtopping. Sand, gravel and other loose materials in joints and cracks are vulnerable to the phenomenon known as piping, which occurs when the pressure of water from seepage washes away the soil particles, leaving conduits that gradually enlarge and undermine the dam. Similarly, a dam may collapse because of the large cavities that are left when sedimentary rocks, such as limestone, are dissolved by percolating water. Overtopping is particularly dangerous for earth dams since the strength of the dam is at its base. The principal cause of overtopping is inadequate spillway capacity, which results in a concentration of water flow over the center of the dam. 74% of all dam failures involve earth-rockfill dams.

Concrete Gravity Dams

Nearly 30% of the dams in the United States are concrete gravity dams. A gravity dam is made of giant concrete blocks or stones sealed with grout or liquid cement. These dams use their great bulk and weight to resist water pressure. Nearly 60% of gravity dam failures are attributed to defective foundations. Ten percent of all dam failures have involved concrete gravity dams.

Concrete Arch or Hydraulic Fill Dams

These constitute approximately 10% of the dams in the United States. The arch dam has a face that curves upstream from bank to bank. The comprehensive strength of the arch transmits water pressure to the side abutments and foundation, bonding the dam to the canyon.

Five percent of all dam failures have involved concrete arch dams, with the majority of the failure resulting from defective foundations. During a flood, a small break in an arch dam can swiftly lead to total failure.

Large Dams

Approximately 40 dams have been built in the OA for the purpose of water conservation. These facilities are designed and operated for water conservation and storage, and are not expected to eliminate the major part of the flood hazard on any of the streams or rivers of the OA. The local water storage capacity of these reservoirs is 723,000 acre-feet. With only 30,000 acre-feet being captured from local runoff it is easy to see that the OA is very dependent upon imported water and the ability of local reservoirs to store it. Figure 2 on page 81 shows the general locations of the OA's rivers and dams.

It is important to know what type of dam you are dealing with when preparing emergency dam plans. A percentage comparison of the OA's dams reveals the following: 45% Hydraulic, 30% Earth-rockfill, and 25% Gravity. Table 3 is a listing of the major dams, dam type, year completed, and maximum capacities.

Dam Failure

Dam failures cause loss of life, damage to property, and other ensuing hazards, as well as the displacement of persons residing in the inundation zone. Damage to electric generating facilities and transmission lines could also impact life support systems in communities outside the immediate hazard areas. A catastrophic dam failure, depending on size of the dam and the population downstream, could easily exceed the response capability of the local community. Damage control and disaster relief support would be required from other local governments and private organizations, and from the state and federal governments. Mass evacuation of the inundation areas would be essential to save lives. Extensive search and rescue operations could be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Emergency medical care, food, and temporary shelter would be required for injured or displaced persons. Identification and burial of many deceased persons would pose difficult problems and public health would be a major concern. These and other emergency operations could be severely hampered by the possible loss of communications, damage to transportation routes, and the disruption of public utilities and other essential services.

OES maintains the Dam Evacuation Plans for the entire OA. The plans contain information about the physical situation, affected jurisdictions, evacuation routes, unique institutions and event responses. Each plan also contains: a master phone list; inundation maps showing direction of flow and inundation area boundaries; hospitals; multipurpose staging areas; command posts/sites; and mass care and shelter facilities/sites.

Table 3 - Large Dams in San Diego County

RESERVOIR	DAM TYPE	YEAR COMPLETED	MAXIMUM CAPACITY (acre/feet)
Barrett*	Gravity	1922	37,947
Chet Harritt (Lake Jennings)	Earth	1962	9,790
Cuyamaca	Earth	1887	8,195
Dixon	Earth-rock	1970	2,606
El Capitan	Hydraulic	1934	112,800
El Carrizo	Earthfill	1978	31,990
Henshaw*	Hydraulic	1923	51,774
Lake Hodges*	Multiple arch	1918	33,550
Lake Loveland	Arch	1945	25,400
Lower Otay*	Gravity	1919	49,510
Miramar*	Earth	1960	7,184
Morena*	Earth-rock	1912	50,206
Murray*	Multiple arch	1918	4,818
Olivenhain	Roller-compacted concrete	2003	24,364
Poway	Earth	1971	3,330
Rodriguez*	Multiple arch	1936	111,000
Ramona	Earth	1988	12,000
San Dieguito	Multiple arch	1918	883
San Vicente*	Gravity	1943	89,312
Sutherland*	Multiple arch	1954	29,684
Sweetwater	Gravity	1888	30,079
Wohlford	Hydraulic	1924	6,506

NOTE: Rodriguez and El Carrizo Dams are located in Tijuana, Mexico, controlling portions of the flow of the Tijuana River which traverses through Otay, San Ysidro, and Imperial Beach on its way to the Pacific Ocean. Barrett Dam and Morena Dam control the flow of middle/upper Cottonwood Creek. The flow of Campo Creek and lower Cottonwood Creek to the Tijuana River is uncontrolled.

*These reservoirs and others are equipped with reservoir level gauges as part of the ALERT Flood Warning System.

Fire

See Wildfire Annex

Landslide

Landslides are characterized by the downslope movement of rock, soil, or other debris. They often accompany other natural hazards such as floods and earthquakes. Although landslides sometimes occur during earthquake activity, rarely are earthquakes their primary cause. Rather, earthquake shocks function as a trigger mechanism in releasing earth materials that have already been prepared for rapid downslope movement by other processes.

Increased housing development on marginal lands and in coastal areas, which are generally unstable, has increased the threat for landslides throughout the OA.

Slope Oversteepening

The most common cause of an increase in the downslope gravitational stress applied to slope materials is slope oversteepening. Slope oversteepening may be caused by natural processes or by man's activities. Natural processes include undercutting of a valley wall by stream erosion, or undercutting of a sea cliff by wave erosion.

Slope Wash

Another type of soil failure is slope wash, which is the erosion of slopes by surface-water runoff. The intensity of slope wash is dependent on the discharge and velocity of surface runoff and on the resistance of surface materials to erosion. Surface runoff is greatly increased in urban and suburban areas due to the presence of surfaces such as roads, parking lots, and buildings, which have zero infiltration capacities.

Mudflows

Mudflows are defined as flows or rivers of liquid mud down a hillside. Mudslides occur when water accumulates under the ground, usually following long and heavy rainfalls. If there is no brush, trees, or ground cover to hold the soil, mud will form and flow down the slope.

Tsunami/Coastal Storm

Tsunami

A tsunami, commonly but inaccurately called a tidal wave, is a series of long-period sea waves produced by a submarine earthquake or volcanic eruption. The waves may travel unnoticed across the ocean for thousands of miles from their point of origin, building up to great heights over typically shallow water. Tsunamis are called seismic sea-waves because they originate from a sudden rapid movement of the earth's crust. The most common causes of seismic sea-waves are seismic (earthquakes) or volcanic disturbances of the ocean floor, including an underwater

landslide or avalanche, or long period earthquake waves that set the adjacent water in motion.

To date, tsunami damage in San Diego has been limited to its harbors. A catastrophic M9.5 earthquake in Chile during 1960 resulted from a major marine underwater fault, generating a tsunami that caused loss of life and property across the Pacific. Los Angeles and San Diego harbors experienced \$1 million in damage to piers and small boats. This was the most energetic earthquake ever recorded worldwide.

A M8.8 earthquake struck off the coast of Chile on February 27, 2010 and was the strongest earthquake affecting Chile since 1960 and the strongest earthquake worldwide since the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake. The temblor generated tsunamis that impacted many coastal towns in Chile, killing over 475 people.

The tsunami had significant affects in southern California. There were very strong currents (up to 15 knots in several southern California harbors), with the strongest currents found at harbor entrances within narrow channels. There was over \$1 million in damage, statewide, including damage to docks, boats and harbor infrastructure. A portion of the dock at the Bali Hai restaurant in Shelter Island was destroyed.

Coastal Storms

Southern California is susceptible to coastal storms, and San Diego County is no different. The population at risk and the potential for damage to homes and business increases the OA's vulnerability to storms. Storms in San Diego County have been more severe at various times, such as the county-wide El Nino Flood event in 1998, due to the random distribution of rain clouds and greater effects in the higher mountains. Individual storm events can not only cost upwards of millions, they can also result in loss of human life and environmental damage. Storm periods in January and February have historically been characterized by successive waves of rain-bearing clouds driven from the Central Pacific by jet stream patterns lying more southerly than usual.

The Coastal Storms Program (CSP) is a nationwide effort led by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to reduce loss of life and negative impacts on coastal property and the environment caused by coastal storms. NOAA, in coordination with its regional partners through the Coastal Storm Program, hope to reduce the damages coastal storms inflict on the region by developing new weather observation tools, flood and pollutant transportation models, and a host of other models and services.

Drought

With close to a 90 percent dependence on imported water, the San Diego Operational Area is faced with the ever-present threat of drought or water shortage. If San Diego had to rely exclusively on locally produced water, a population of only about 300,000 could be sustained. The current population is over 3.2 million people.

The San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) provides 97 percent of the county's population with water. The Water Authority has an aggressive public information campaign, which emphasizes the necessity of meeting the conservation goals. SDCWA conservation and public information programs targeted all categories of water user, from individual households to large business and agricultural irrigators. The SDCWA also has a Water Shortage and Drought Response Plan which outlines a series of orderly steps for the Water Authority to take during shortages to minimize impacts to the region's economy and quality of life. This plan played a key role in helping the county manage difficult water supply conditions from May 2007-2011. This plan is also playing a large role again as California, San Diego County included, is experiencing what experts are calling a three-year drought, with no immediate relief in sight.

In addition, the Water Authority's Emergency Storage Project (ESP) was designed to provide an additional 90,000 acre-feet of emergency storage and the necessary facilities to deliver water throughout the county during potential disruptions in imported water service due to prolonged drought, earthquake, or other disaster. For more information please reference Annex J, Appendix W: Water Operations.

Terrorism

While terrorism has always been a potential problem, when the World Trade Center was attacked on September 11, 2001 it became a reality. Since then, public awareness has been heightened and a great deal of time, effort and money has been spent on planning, training and equipment in preparation for a terrorist event.

With the military bases, bio-medical firms and high tech research facilities spread throughout San Diego County, the OA could become a target for future terrorist attacks. The three primary terrorism concerns are addressed in Annex P: Terrorism.

Bombs

Either Conventional or Nuclear- an individual or a group could put together a small bomb, a small nuclear weapon or a conventional bomb with spent uranium or other radioactive material to make a "dirty bomb". This could affect a relatively large number of people and depending on the type of bomb, could have some very long lasting effects, and widespread damage.

Biological

Biological terrorism involves the use of bacteria and/or viruses introduced into the air, food and/or water supply to make a large number of people ill and create panic. This form of terrorism is not easy to accomplish because bacteria and viruses need to be kept virulent in order to be effective, and in order to affect a large number of people at once, a large amount of it would have to be released. However, if used effectively, it would be difficult to control and could harm a large number of people, and also create an extreme panic, similar to the white powder scare in October 2011.

Chemical

Chemical terrorism involves the use of chemical agents to produce death or illness. These agents could be things like sarin (a type of nerve gas which was used in the 1995 subway attack in Japan), mustard gas, chlorine gas, pesticides or other less exotic but just as lethal chemicals.

Terrorism is not confined to foreign countries anymore, and while many of the incidents that have occurred throughout the world have been attributed to specific, known terrorist groups, there is no reason that an act of terrorism can't be accomplished by an individual acting on his/her own.

ATTACHMENT 3: CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A major disaster or a nuclear attack could result in great loss of life and property; including the death or injury of key government officials, the partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, and the destruction of public and private records essential to continued operations of government and industry.

In the aftermath of a nuclear attack, during the reconstruction period, law and order must be preserved and, as much as possible, government services must be maintained. It is essential that local government continues to function.

Applicable portions of the California Government Code and the State Constitution (listed in Paragraph 6) provide authority for the continuity and preservation of State and local government.

Responsibilities

All levels of government are responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership and authority, direction of emergency operations, and management of recovery.

Preservation of Local Governments

Succession of Local Officials

Sections 8635 through 8643 of the Government Code:

- Furnish a means by which the continued functioning of political subdivisions can be assured by providing for the preservation and continuation of (City and County) government in the event of an enemy attack, or in the event a State of Emergency or Local Emergency is a matter of statewide concern.
- Authorize political subdivisions to provide for the succession of officers (department heads) having duties related to law and order and/or health and safety.
- Authorize governing bodies to designate and appoint three standby officers for each member of the governing body and for the Chief Executive, if not a member of the governing body. Standby officers may be residents or officers of a political subdivision other than that to which they are appointed. Standby officers take the same oath as regular officers and are designated Nos. 1, 2, and 3 as the case may be.
- Authorize standby officers to report ready for duty in the event of a State of War Emergency, State of Emergency, or Local Emergency at the place previously designated.
- Authorize local governing bodies to convene as soon as possible whenever a State of War Emergency, State of Emergency, or Local Emergency exists, and at a place not within the political subdivision. Authorize that, should all

members, including all standbys, be unavailable, temporary officers shall be appointed as follows:

- By the Chairman of the Board of the county in which the political subdivision is located, or
- By the Chairman of the Board of any other county within 150 miles (nearest and most populated down to farthest and least populated), or
- By the Mayor, City Manager or their designee of any city within 150 miles (nearest and most populated down to farthest and least populated).

Temporary County Seats

Section 23600 of the Government Code provides that:

- Board of Supervisors shall designate alternative temporary county seats which may be outside the county boundaries.
- They cannot purchase real property for this purpose.
- Their resolution is to be filed with the Secretary of State.
- Different sites can be designated subsequently if circumstances require.

Suspensions and Appointments

Section 8621 of the Government Code:

Specifies that during a State of War Emergency, in the event that any officer of a political subdivision or employee of a state agency refuses or willfully neglects to obey an order or emergency regulation, the Governor may suspend that person and designate a replacement.

Preservation of State Government

- Continuity of State Government

In the event of war or enemy-caused disaster, under the authority of Article IV, Section 21 of the State Constitution, the Legislature may provide for:

- Filling the membership of either house should at least one-fifth be killed, missing or disabled.
- Filling the Office of the Governor should the Governor be killed, missing or disabled.
- Selecting a temporary seat of state or county government.
- Succession to the Office of Governor

Article V, Section 10 of the State Constitution stipulates that:

- The Lt. Governor shall become Governor under specified conditions.

- The Legislature shall provide an order of precedence after the Lt. Governor.

Section 12058 of the Government Code provides that:

- Following the Governor and the Lt. Governor, the line of succession is President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Controller.
- Or, if none of the above is available as a result of a war or enemy-caused disaster, then such other person as provided by law.

Section 12060 of the Government Code provides that:

- The Governor shall appoint and designate by filing with the Secretary of State, the names of at least four and not more than seven citizens who will succeed in the order specified to the Office of the Governor.
- Consideration will be given to appointments from various parts of the state so there will be the greatest probability of survival.
- The persons appointed be confirmed by the Senate.
- The appointed person takes the oath of office and is thereupon designated as a Disaster Acting Governor.
- In the event that the Office of Governor is not filled within 24 hours after the enemy-caused disaster, one of the Disaster Acting Governors in the order specified shall fill the office.
- Each Disaster Acting Governor shall, while filling the office, have the powers and perform all the duties of the office.

Succession to Constitutional Offices

Section 12700 of the Government Code provides that:

- The Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Controller shall appoint and designate at least three and not more than seven alternates who will serve as acting officer in a manner like that provided for the Governor.

Temporary Seat of State Government

Section 450 of the Government Code provides that:

- The Governor shall designate an alternative temporary seat of government for use in the event of war or enemy-caused disaster or the imminence thereof.
- A different location may subsequently be designated as circumstances require.
- The Director of the Department of General Services shall arrange for the use of the designated facilities.

Sessions of the Legislature

Section 9035 of the Government Code provides that:

- The Legislature will convene in a war or enemy-caused disaster at Sacramento or in the designated temporary seat of state government.
- In such special session, the Legislature may fill any vacancies in its membership and may consider and act on any subject of legislation designed to relieve or alleviate the consequences of the disaster or to restore or continue state and local government activities and operations.

Preservation of Essential Records

Each level of government should protect its essential records. The determination of the records to be preserved rests with each agency service chief or with the custodian of the records.

Record depositories should be located well away from potential danger zones and housed in facilities designed to withstand blast, fire, water, and other destructive forces. Such action will ensure that:

- The rights and interests of individuals, corporations, other entities, and governments are preserved.
- Records will be available during emergency operations and later, for reestablishing normal governmental activities.

Three types of records considered essential are those required to:

- Protect the rights and interests of individuals. These include vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers, and articles of incorporation.
- Conduct emergency operations. These would include utility systems maps, locations of emergency supplies and equipment, emergency operations plans and procedures, lines of succession, and lists of regular and auxiliary personnel.
- Reestablish normal governmental functions and protect the rights and interests of government. Constitutions and charters, statutes and ordinances, court records, official proceedings, and financial records would be included here.

References

Continuity of Government in California (Article IV, Section 21 of the State Constitution).

Preservation of Local Government (Article 15 of the California Emergency Services Act).

Temporary Seat of State Government (Section 450, Title 1, Division 3, Chapter 1 of the Government Code).

Temporary County Seats (Section 23600, Title 3, Division 1, Chapter 4, Article 1 of the Government Code).

Member of the Legislature (Section 9004, Title 2, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 1.5, Article 1 of the Government Code).

Legislative Session after War or Enemy-Caused Disaster (Sections 9035_9038, Title 2, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 1.5, Article 2.5 of the Government Code).

Succession to the Office of Governor (Article V, Section 10 of the State Constitution).

Succession to the Office of Governor (Sections 12058_12063, Title 2, Division 3, Part 2, Chapter 1, Articles 5.5 and 6 of the Government Code).

Succession to Constitutional Offices (Sections 12700_12704, Title 2, Division 3, Part 2, Chapter 7 of the Government Code).

Preservation of State Records (Sections 14745_14750, Title 2, Division 3, Part 5.5, Chapter 5, Articles 2 and 3 of the Government Code).

ATTACHMENT 4: MUTUAL AID

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system, designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support services are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resource capabilities are exceeded or overwhelmed during any incident. The basis for the system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act. The Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement was developed in 1950 and adopted by California's incorporated cities and by all 58 counties. It created a formal structure, in which each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities, but can give and receive help whenever it is needed. State government, on the other hand, is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) includes mutual aid as an essential element in responding to disasters and emergencies.

To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six California Emergency Management Agency Mutual Aid Regions, and the Southern Administrative Region contains two of the six Mutual Aid Regions (see map - Figure 3). Through this mutual aid system, Cal OES can receive a constant flow of information from every geographic and organizational area of the state. This includes direct notification from a state agency or department or from a local government official that a disaster exists or is imminent. In some cases, it also includes information that makes it possible to anticipate an emergency and mitigate its effects by accelerated preparations, or perhaps prevent an incident from developing to disaster proportions.

To further facilitate the mutual aid process, particularly during day-to-day emergencies involving public safety agencies, Fire and Rescue, and Law Enforcement Coordinators have been selected and function at the Operational Area (countywide), Mutual Aid Region (two or more counties), and at the state level. It is expected that during a catastrophic event, such as an earthquake, Coordinators will be assigned at all levels for other essential services (e.g., Medical, Care and Shelter, Rescue).

Responsibilities

Local jurisdictions are responsible for:

- Developing and maintaining current emergency plans that are compatible with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and the plans of neighboring jurisdictions, and are designed to apply local resources to the emergency requirements of the immediate community or its neighbors.
- Maintaining liaison with the appropriate Cal OES Mutual Aid Region Office and neighboring jurisdictions.
- Identifying Multipurpose Staging Areas (MSA) to provide rally points for incoming mutual aid and/or a staging area for support and recovery activities.
- Responding to requests for mutual aid.

- Dispatching situation reports to the appropriate Operational Area Coordinator and/or Cal OES Mutual Aid Region as the emergency develops and as changes in the emergency dictate.
- Requesting assistance from neighboring jurisdictions, and/or the Operational Area, as necessary and feasible.
- Receiving and employing resources as may be provided by neighboring jurisdictions, state, federal, and private agencies.
- Carrying out emergency regulations issued by the Governor.

Operational Area (OA) is responsible for:

- Coordinating intra-county mutual aid.
- Maintaining liaison with the appropriate Cal OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator, the local jurisdictions within the county, and neighboring jurisdictions.
- Identifying Multipurpose Staging Areas (MSA) to provide rally points for incoming mutual aid and/or staging areas for support and recovery activities.
- Channeling local mutual aid requests which cannot be satisfied from within the county to the appropriate Cal OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator.
- Dispatching reports to the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator as the emergency develops and as changes in the emergency dictate.
- Receiving and employing resources provided by other counties, state, federal, and private agencies.
- Carrying out emergency regulations issued by the Governor.

Cal OES Mutual Aid Region is responsible for:

- Coordinating inter-county mutual aid.
- Maintaining liaison with appropriate state, federal, and local emergency response agencies located within the Region.
- Providing planning guidance and assistance to local jurisdictions.
- Responding to mutual aid requests submitted by jurisdictions and/or Operational Area Coordinators.
- Receiving, evaluating, and disseminating information on emergency operations.
- Providing the State Director, OES, with situation reports and, as appropriate, recommending courses of action.

California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is responsible for:

- Performs executive functions assigned by the Governor.
- Coordinates the extraordinary emergency activities of all state agencies.
- Receives, evaluates, and disseminates information on emergency operations.
- Prepares emergency proclamations and orders for the Governor and disseminates to all concerned.
- Receives, processes, evaluates, and acts on requests for mutual aid.
- Coordinates the application of state mutual aid resources and services.
- Receives, processes, and transmits requests for federal assistance.
- Directs the receipt, allocation, and integration of resources supplied by federal agencies and/or other states.
- Maintains liaison with appropriate state, federal, and private agencies.
- Coordinates emergency operations with bordering states.

Other State Agencies

Provide mutual aid assistance to local jurisdictions based on capabilities and available resources.

Policies and Procedures

- Mutual aid resources will be provided and utilized in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and supporting separate agreements.
- During a proclaimed emergency, inter-jurisdictional mutual aid will be coordinated at the appropriate Operational Area or Mutual Aid Regional level whenever the available resources are:
 - Subject to state or federal control
 - Subject to military control
 - Located outside the requesting jurisdiction
 - Allocated on a priority basis
- Due to the variety of radio communications systems, local agencies should coordinate, where possible, with incoming mutual aid forces to provide an interoperable communications plan.
- Requests for and coordination of mutual aid support will normally be accomplished through established channels (cities to Operational Areas, to Mutual Aid Regions, to State). Requests should include, as applicable:
 - Number of personnel needed

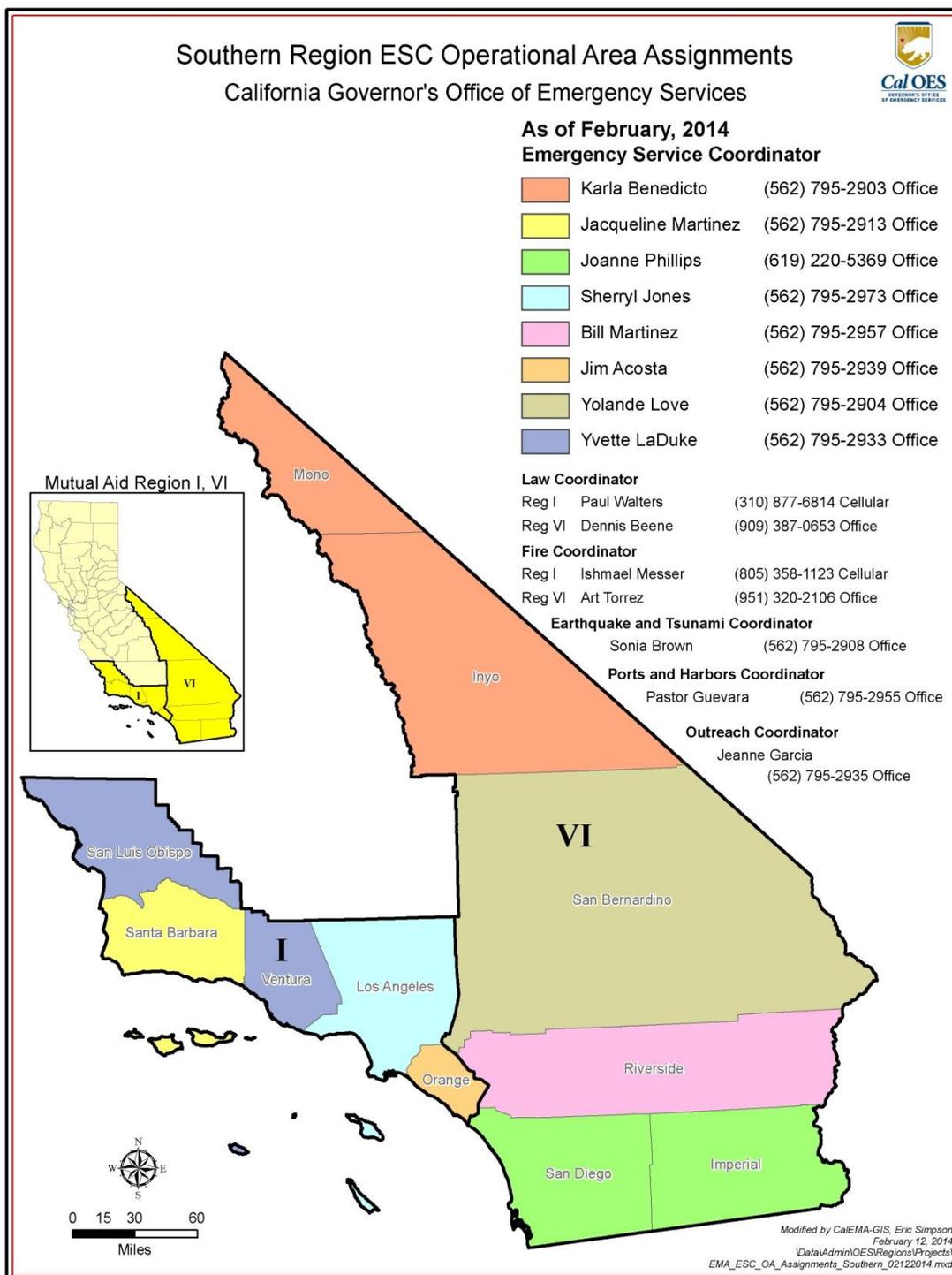
- Type and amount of equipment
- Reporting time and location
- Authority to whom they are to report
- Access routes
- Estimated duration of operations

References

Mutual aid assistance may be provided under one or more of the following authorities:

- California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan
- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
- Local Mutual Aid Agreement
- Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974. (Public Law 93_288) (Provides federal support to state and local disaster activities.)
- EMMA

Figure 3 – Southern Mutual Aid Regions



ATTACHMENT 5: STATE AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSE ROLES

	Aging	Air Resources Board	State Architect	Conservation/Mineral Resources and Geology	CA Conservation Corp	Corrections	Education	EMSA	Employment Dev.	Energy Commission	Finance	Fish & Game	Food & Agricult.	Forestry & Fire Protection
L= LEAD S= SUPPORT														
MANAGEMENT														
Emergency Management														
Liaison														S
Safety														
Public Information														
PLANNING/INTELLIGENCE														
Mobilization/Demobilization														S
Plans														
Reports														
Situation Status														S
Technical Specialist		S	S	S										
OPERATIONS														
Care and Shelter	S				S		S	S					S	
Construction & Engineering					S									
Coroners														
Fire						S								S
Hazmat (includes Radiological)		S						S				L*	S	S
Law Enforcement						S						S		
Medical					S	S		L					S	
Public Health						S		S					S	
Utilities										S				S
LOGISTICS														
Communications/Info. Systems														S
Facilities					S	S								S
Personnel									S					
Purchasing														S
Resources														S
Transportation														
FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION														
Finance and Administration											S			

*Lead when there is an oil spill incident on a waterway involving OSPR, otherwise acts a Support

L= LEAD S= SUPPORT

	General Services	Health Services	Highway Patrol	Housing/Comm. Development	Industrial Relations	Integ. Waste Management	Justice	Mental Health	Military Dept. (CNG)	Motor Vehicles	Off. Criminal Justice Planning	OES	OEHHA	State Health Plan.	Parks and Rec
MANAGEMENT															
Emergency Management												L			
Liaison								S	S			L			
Safety												L			
Public Information												L			
PLANNING/INTELLIGENCE															
Mobilization/Demobilization									S			L			
Plans												L			
Reports												L			
Situation Status		S	S						S			L			
Technical Specialist												L			
OPERATIONS															
Care and Shelter		S		S				S	S	S					S
Construction & Engineering	S		S		S				S			L			S
Coroners												L			
Fire									S			L			
Hazmat (includes Radiological)		S	S			S	S		S			L	S		S
Law Enforcement			S				S		S		S	L			S
Medical		S						S	S				S	S	
Public Health		L						S	S				S	S	
Utilities												L			
LOGISTICS															
Communications/Info. Systems	S	S							S			L			S
Facilities												L			
Personnel												L			
Purchasing	S											L			
Resources	S								S			L			
Transportation	S		S						S	S					
FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION															
Finance and Administration	S											L			

L= LEAD S= SUPPORT

	Personnel Administration	Personnel Board	Public Utilities Comm.	Real Estate	Rehabilitation	Social Services	Toxic Substances Control	Transportation	Universities	Veterans Affairs	Water Resources	Water Resources Control Board	Youth Authority
MANAGEMENT													
Emergency Management													
Liaison													
Safety													
Public Information													
PLANNING/INTELLIGENCE													
Mobilization/Demobilization													
Plans													
Reports						S		S					
Situation Status													
Technical Specialist													
OPERATIONS													
Care and Shelter				S	S	L			S	S			S
Construction & Engineering								S			S		
Coroners							S						
Fire													S
Hazmat (includes Radiological)							S	S				S	
Law Enforcement							S	S					S
Medical						S	S			S			S
Public Health						S	S			S			S
Utilities			S								S	S	
LOGISTICS													
Communications/Info. Systems													
Facilities													
Personnel	S	S											
Purchasing													
Resources													
Transportation			S					L					
FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION													
Finance and Administration													

ATTACHMENT 6: FEDERAL ROLES

Emergency Support Functions															
AGENCY	#1- Transportation	#2 Communication	#3- Public Works and Engineering	#4- Firefighting	#5- Emergency Management	#6- Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services	#7- Resource Support	#8- Public Health and Medical Services	#9- Urban Search and Rescue	#10- Oil & Hazardous Materials Response	#11- Agriculture & Natural Resources	#12- Energy	#13- Public Safety and Security	#14- Long-term Community Recovery & Mitigation	#15- External Affairs
USDA			S		S	S		S		S	C/P	S		P	S
USDA/FS	S	S	S	C/P	S	S	S	S	S	S			S		
DOC	S	S	S	S	S		S		S	S	S	S	S	P/S	S
DOD	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
DOD/USACE			C/P	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
ED					S										S
DOE	S		S		S		S	S		S	S	C/	S	S	S
HHS			S		S	S		C/P	S	S	S			P/S	S
DHS	S		S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C/P/S	S	C
DHS/EPR/FEMA		S	P	S	C/P	C/P			C/P	S				C/P	P
DHS/IAIP/NCS		S										S			
DHS/USCG	S	C/P	S	S				S	S	P			S		
HUD					S	S								P	S
DOI	S	S	S	S	S	S				S	P	S	S	S	S
DOJ	S				S	S		S	S	S	S		C/P/S		S
DOL			S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S

C= ESF COORDINATOR

P= PRIMARY AGENCY

S= SUPPORT AGENCY

	Emergency Support Functions														
AGENCY	#1- Transportation	#2 Communication	#3- Public Works and Engineering	#4- Firefighting	#5- Emergency Management	#6- Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services	#7- Resource Support	#8- Public Health and Medical Services	#9- Urban Search and Rescue	#10- Oil & Hazardous Materials Response	#11- Agriculture & Natural Resources	#12- Energy	#13- Public Safety and Security	#14- Long-term Community Recovery & Mitigation	#15- External Affairs
DOS	S				S			S		S	S	S			S
DOT	C/P		S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S
TREAS					S	S								P	S
VA			S		S	S	S	S					S		S
EPA			S	S	S			S		C/P	S	S	S	S	S
FCC		S			S										S
GSA	S	S	S		S	S	C/P	S		S	S				S
NASA					S		S		S				S		S
NRC			S		S					S		S			S
OPM					S		S								S
SBA					S	S								P	S
SSA						S							S		S
TVA			S		S							S		S	S
USAID								S	S						S
USPS	S				S	S		S			S		S		S
ARC			S		S	P		S			S			S	S