

Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Operational Area Emergency Plan

Executive Summary



October 2010

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**UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY
EMERGENCY SERVICES ORGANIZATION
&
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
OPERATIONAL AREA EMERGENCY PLAN**

Background: The San Diego County Operational Area was formed in the 1960's to assist all of the cities and the County in developing emergency plans, exercising those plans, developing Mutual Aid capabilities between jurisdictions and, in general, establishing relationships that would improve communications between jurisdictions and agencies. The San Diego County Operational Area consists of the County and all jurisdictions within the County.

The Operational Area Emergency Plan is for use by the County and all of the cities within the County to respond to major emergencies and disasters. It describes the roles and responsibilities of all county departments and many city departments.

The Cities are encouraged to adopt the Operational Area Emergency Plan as their own, with modifications as appropriate for their city. The Plan is updated every four years by the Office of Emergency Services and the Unified Disaster Council of the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization.

THE PLAN

A. The Basic Plan

The Basic Plan portion of the Operational Area Emergency Plan contains information on the San Diego County Operational Area and lists all of the hazards that our County is susceptible to. Those hazards include but are not limited to:

☞ Earthquake	☞ Tsunami
☞ Flooding	☞ Wildland Fire
☞ Drought	☞ Urban Fire
☞ Dam Failure	☞ Transportation Accidents
☞ Nuclear-related incidents	☞ Hazardous material incidents
☞ Water, Gas or Energy Shortage	☞ Landslides
☞ Terrorism	

The County of San Diego and the cities within the County have all agreed to work together in the area of emergency management. The cities within the County are dues paying members of the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization.

1. Overview

The San Diego County Operational Area consists of 19 jurisdictions that range in population from several thousand to over 1,000,000. To foster a regional approach, the cities and County joined together in 1961 to form an Operational Area and

entered into a Joint Powers Authority (JPA). The JPA establishes procedures and protocols for assisting each other in the event of a disaster or major emergency which would be beyond the capability of any single jurisdiction to handle.

An Operational Area is defined as a County and each of its political jurisdictions, including Special Districts. The Unified Disaster Council is the policy making body for the Unified Organization, and the Office of Emergency Services is staff to the Unified Organization.

The Operational Area Emergency Plan has been designed to follow the State mandated Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the Federal mandated National Incident Management System (NIMS). SEMS and NIMS are based on the Incident Command System and the Multiple Agency Coordination System, both of which have been used by fire departments for years. The California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) has certified that the Plan meets State guidelines.

This Emergency Plan has been designed to be used by individual jurisdictions within the Operational Area in the development of their own plans. In most cases, with just a few changes, the Operational Area Emergency Plan can be used as the basis for city plans.

2. Purpose

The San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Plan 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. The plan also identifies the 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.

The plan cites authorities and references to support the plan and has five objectives:

- (1) To provide a system for the effective management of emergency situations.
- (2) To identify lines of authority and relationships.
- (3) To assign tasks and responsibilities.
- (4) To ensure adequate maintenance of facilities, services and resources.
- (5) To provide a framework for adequate resources for recovery operations.

3. The Annexes

The Plan is complete with 17 functional annexes. These annexes are:

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 N	(Not Assigned)
Annex O	Animal Services
Annex P	Terrorism
Annex Q	Evacuation
Annex R	Operational Area Recovery Plan

A. Annex A - Emergency Management

The Emergency Management Annex describes the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the positions and activities within the EOC. It states that if a disaster occurs in the unincorporated area of the County, the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) will direct the emergency as the Director of Emergency Services. If the disaster or emergency occurs in more than one jurisdiction, the CAO will become the Coordinator of Emergency Services and will coordinate resources. The coordination or direction will be carried out at the Operational Area EOC.

The EOC is divided into six sections:

- (1) Policy
- (2) Operations
- (3) Planning
- (4) Information/Intelligence
- (5) Logistics
- (6) Finance/Administration

Under NIMS, the sections within the EOC mirror the Incident Command System position titles in the field. Communications at the field and EOC levels occur laterally between sections and vertically between levels of government, except the Policy Group which is called Command in the field.

Annex A also provides information on the warning systems used to notify the public of the need to evacuate or take protective action.

Annex A also discusses local Proclamations of Emergency and contains sample proclamations of emergency for both cities and the County.

B. Annex B - Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations

Annex B is devoted to Fire and Rescue Operations. Most fires can be handled by the first responding agency and there are a number of mutual aid agreements, both written and unwritten between fire agencies. Some of the agreements even call for Automatic Aid, meaning that when a first alarm is given, a neighboring fire department is sent at the same time or instead of the primary Department.

Any fire department can request assistance from other fire departments throughout the county simply by requesting those assets from the Operational Area Fire Coordinator (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection), also known as CAL FIRE. CAL FIRE will then put together Strike Teams to provide assistance to the requesting agency.

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. Once the request has been made, it is the responsibility of the Coordinator to tell the incoming units where to stage and put them in touch with the Incident Commander.

The rescue portion of the plan acknowledges the existence of the **Urban Search and Rescue** teams that are available throughout the State of California and the United States. It identifies the Fire Mutual Aid Zones within the county and discusses the use of communications equipment and frequencies.

C. Annex C - Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations

The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations Annex addresses the lines of communications for requesting law enforcement assets through the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, which is the San Diego County Sheriff. It identifies the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator, which is the San Bernardino County Sheriff, and states the responsibilities of law enforcement in the San Diego Operational Area, which consist of:

- (1) Law enforcement
- (2) Evacuation
- (3) Traffic control in contract cities and
- (4) Providing assistance to other law enforcement agencies

The Sheriff is the Director of law enforcement activities for the unincorporated areas of San Diego County, and those cities that have contracted with the Sheriff for law enforcement. He/she is the Mutual Aid Coordinator for law enforcement resources in the incorporated cities.

D. Annex D - Mass-Casualty Operations

Annex D is the annex that is exercised and used most often. It is routinely used in traffic accidents with more than five or ten injuries and is used in exercises throughout the year by all of the hospitals to meet accreditation requirements. County Emergency Medical Services is responsible for the update and revisions to Annex D.

Annex D identifies the system of Base hospitals, trauma facilities and satellite hospitals in the San Diego County Operational Area. It also defines the role of paramedics, EMTs, hospital personnel, law enforcement, fire and hazardous materials specialists, among others. It defines communications links between the field and the hospitals and identifies Station M and its role. It also describes the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) which can be activated in the event of a major emergency where the number of injured exceeds local capabilities.

E. Annex E - Public Health Operations

Annex E describes the roles and responsibilities of the Public Health Divisions of the San Diego County Health and Human Services Agency, including Public Health Nurses, the Public Health Lab and various other divisions. The primary missions of Public Health include preventative health measures and communicable disease control.

F. Annex F – Department of the Chief Medical Examiner Operations

This annex defines the role of the Department of the Chief Medical Examiner during and following a disaster, and discusses statewide Mutual Aid. The Department of the Chief Medical Examiner is responsible for setting up Medical Examiner Emergency Teams, temporary morgues, search and rescue teams for body recovery, and the procurement and allocation of supplies and resources. The Department of the Chief Medical Examiner is also responsible for the identification and listing of the victims, and the notification of next of kin.

G. Annex G - Care and Shelter Operations

This annex defines the role of the Health and Human Services Agency and the American Red Cross (ARC) in providing care and shelter. In San Diego County, mass care services may be provided by a combination of any one of the following agencies: ARC, County of San Diego, local governments and/or faith-based organizations.

H. Annex H - Environmental Health Operations

This annex describes the role of the Department of Environmental Health. It has several roles and responsibilities, including:

- ☞ Health inspection of shelters,
- ☞ Hazardous Material response,

- ☞ Inspection of filtration plants and the determination of water potability,
- ☞ Establishing methods and procedures for dealing with vector and rodent control,
- ☞ Supervision of food delivery systems.

I. Annex I – Communications and Warning Systems

This Annex describes all of the communications capabilities that exist in the Operational Area at this time. Managing 24-hour interoperable communications is completed by jurisdictional and Regional Communications System (RCS) staff.

J. Annex J - Construction and Engineering Operations

This Annex defines the role of public works departments at the County and city levels. Tasks include providing supervision for the repair, modification, and/or construction of emergency facilities and housing, inspecting damaged structures, and restoring, maintaining and operating essential services.

K. Annex K - Logistics

Annex K deals with personnel, supplies and equipment and how they are obtained and supported. Some of the needed assets may come from other counties and other states. All of the costs need to be tracked so that claims can be made to federal agencies during the recovery process.

L. Annex L - Emergency Public Information

This annex describes the responsibilities for emergency public information including all aspects of public notification, alert and warning including the activation and operation of a Joint Information System (JIS) and Joint Information Center (JIC).

M. Annex M - Behavioral Health Operations

This annex describes the role of the Behavioral Health Division of the Health and Human Services Agency. County Behavioral Health has a role in the field and at the Emergency Operations Center. Many of their practitioners are trained to assist both disaster workers and people in shelters, who have lost their homes and possessions.

N. Annex N

Annex N is not assigned at this time.

O. Annex O - Animal Services

This annex describes the role of the San Diego County Department of Animal Services and the other animal control and animal care agencies in the Operational Area. This annex is supported by a Mutual Aid Agreement.

P. Annex P - Terrorism

This annex provides a summary of the Terrorist Incident Emergency Response Protocol. This protocol defines the framework for developing and sustaining a comprehensive and integrated approach addressing terrorism in the San Diego County Operational Area. It is a blueprint for the development of Operational Area efforts for responding to and combating terrorism, with special emphasis on terrorist acts employing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) such as nuclear, biological or chemical (NBC) terrorism in addition to conventional weapons (bombs).

Q. Annex Q - Evacuation

The San Diego County Operational Area (OA) Evacuation Annex is intended 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 San Diego OA.

R. Annex R – Operational Area Recovery Plan

This annex describes a coordinated system for disaster recovery operations in disaster situations. It delineates operational concepts relating to recovery, identifies components of the recovery organization and describes the overall responsibilities intended to expedite public and private recovery. The OA Recovery Plan is designed to provide guidance to the County of San Diego and jurisdictions, agencies, organizations and businesses interacting with the County.

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

Operational Area
Emergency Plan

October 2010

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Record Of Changes

Date Of Change	Section Number	Page Numbers	Entered By	Date

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Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Operational Area Emergency Plan

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San Diego County Office of Emergency Services

This Operational Area Emergency Plan was adopted by the Unified Disaster Council in October 2010. The Unified Disaster Council has referred this Operational Area Emergency 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.

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- A. Emergency Management
- B. Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations
- C. Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations
- D. Mass Casualty Operations
- E. Public Health Operations
- F. Department of the Chief Medical Examiner Operations
- G. Care and Shelter Operations
- H. Environmental Health Operations
- I. Communications and Warning Systems
- J. Construction and Engineering Operations
- K. Logistics
- L. Emergency Public Information
- M. Behavioral Health Operations
- O. Animal Services
- P. Terrorism
- Q. Evacuation
- R. Operational Area Recovery Plan

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Foreword

Saving lives, the protection of life, the environment and property are the primary goals of governmental public safety agencies. Emergency plans provide the basis from which response and recovery operations are executed. 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 which established the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization and the Unified Disaster Council (UDC) which is the policy making group of the organization. It also created the San Diego County Office of Emergency Services (OES), which is staff to the Unified Emergency Services Organization.

Utilizing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National Incident Management System (NIMS) regional emergency planning has been a comprehensive approach to prepare and plan for all-hazards disasters and emergencies. Recent events such as Firestorms in San Diego County in 2007, Hurricanes Katrina in 2005, the San Diego County Firestorms in 2003, the destruction of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, and many other events throughout the world, have demonstrated the need for preparedness. San Diego County OES is the agency charged with developing and maintaining the San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Plan. This Operational Area Emergency Plan should be considered a preparedness document - intended to be read and understood **before** an emergency. It is designed to include the San Diego County Operational Area 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 a National Incident Management System (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 National Incident Management System (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 ensuring that it adequately reflects the importance of preparedness.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 also directed the development of the National Response Framework (NRF). The chart on page iii provides an outline of the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) of the NRF and the corresponding functional annexes of the Operational Area Emergency Plan.

This Operational Area Emergency Plan was reviewed by representatives of the jurisdictions and agencies in the Operational Area with responsibilities in the Plan. It is intended to be adopted by all of the jurisdictions in the Operational Area. The goal is to have standardized emergency plans throughout the Operational Area.

**Comparison Chart for the
 San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Plan
 and the National Response Framework**

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
#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	Multi-Casualty Operations
		E	Public Health Operations
		F	Office of the 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	R	Recovery
#15	External Affairs	L	Emergency Public Information

*SAP - San Diego County Stand-Alone Plan

BASIC PLAN

I. Purpose, Scope, Situation And Assumptions

Purpose

The San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Plan 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 a comprehensive emergency management system and describes the overall responsibilities for protecting life and property and assuring the overall well-being of the population. The plan also identifies the 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 Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The "Operational Area Emergency Plan" will support or supplement the plan for each local government. The plan is complete with 17 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
- Annex R Operational Area Recovery Plan

In addition, there are stand-alone emergency plans that are referenced within some 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; and 7) San Diego County Terrorist Incident Emergency Response Protocol. They are, by reference, a part of this plan.

Scope

The Operational Area Emergency Plan (OAEP) defines responsibilities, establishes an emergency organization, defines lines of communications, and is designed to be part of the statewide Standardized Emergency Management System.

The "Operational Area" consists of the county and each of its political subdivisions including Special Districts. The "Operational Area Coordinator" (OAC) is elected by the Unified Disaster Council, and is currently the County's Chief Administrative Officer.

During multi-jurisdictional emergencies, each jurisdiction and Special District is responsible for conducting and managing emergencies within its boundaries. The Operational Area Coordinator serves as the primary focal point for coordination of mutual aid, assistance, and information between jurisdictions and Special Districts.

The Operational Area Emergency Operations Center in Kearny Mesa will normally serve as the Operational Area Coordinator's point of contact. In some cases, Area Coordinators for specific disciplines may operate from other locations, or may be designated representatives of the Coordinator. When this is the case, all agencies will be advised of the point of contact.

Situation

No single jurisdiction or agency has the capability and resources to address all disasters or major emergency situations. 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 San Diego County Operational Area is 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 Operational Area is approximately 4,261 square miles in area, and varies in terrain from coastal to mountainous to desert. As of January 2009, the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) lists a population estimate of 3,173,407 for the San Diego County Operational Area.

This "Operational Area Emergency Plan" has been developed to provide guidance for the San Diego County Operational Area based on the following objectives:

1. Provide a system for the effective management of emergency situations.
2. Identify lines of authority and relationships.

3. Assign tasks and responsibilities.
4. Ensure adequate maintenance of facilities, services, and resources.
5. Provide a framework for adequate resources for recovery operations.

Planning Assumptions

The following assumptions apply to this plan:

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

II. Concept Of Operations

General

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. 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, the responsibility for and command of the incident remains with the local jurisdiction.

All jurisdictions within the San Diego Operational Area operate under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). SEMS and NIMS are based on the Incident Command System (ICS) which is a management system designed to provide a structure for response to any emergency, large or small, and MACS, the Multi-Agency Coordination System. ICS is used nationally by many emergency services organizations, and has been in operation for about 20 years.

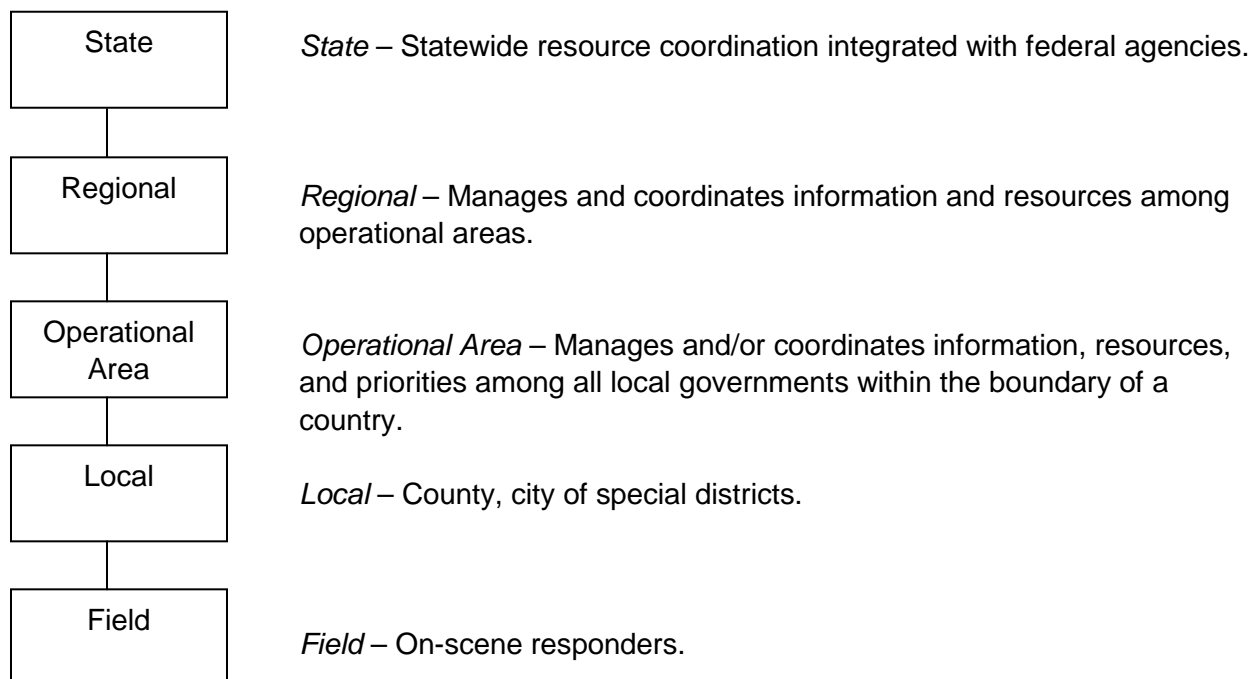
The Operational Area Emergency Plan is based on SEMS and NIMS and the concept that the emergency function of an agency will generally parallel its normal function. Those day-to-day activities, which do not contribute directly to the emergency operation, may need to be suspended for the duration of the emergency.

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

Fully activated, the Standardized Emergency Management System consists of the emergency management systems of all local jurisdictions (including Special Districts), Operational Areas (county-wide), Cal EMA 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 Operational Area 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.

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 Operational Area, 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 which descend their seaward slopes.

The San Diego County Operational Area 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 a terrorism or war-related incident such as a nuclear, biological, chemical, or conventional attack. Other disaster situations 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 Operational Area, 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 Operational Area'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 Unified Disaster Council (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 Land Use 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 San Diego County Operational Area. 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 Operational Area'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 fire fighting, and insure 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. 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 local policies for hazard mitigation capability, provide inter-jurisdictional coordination of mitigation-related programming, and to achieve regulatory compliance.

III. 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. As previously stated, the County of San Diego Operational Area uses SEMS and NIMS. These emergency management systems provide not only for the local on-scene management of an incident, but also for the coordination of response activities between the jurisdictions.

General

1. The structure of the emergency organization is based on the following principles:
 - A. Compatibility with the structure of governmental and private organizations.
 - B. Clear lines of authority and channels of communication.
 - C. Simplified functional structure.
 - D. Incorporation into the emergency organization of all available personnel resources having disaster capabilities.
 - E. Formation of special-purpose units to perform those activities peculiar to major emergencies.
2. A major emergency can change the working relationships between government and industry and among government agencies. For example:
 - A. Consolidation of several departments under a single chief, even though such departments normally work independently.

- B. 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.
 - C. Formation of multiple agency or multiple jurisdiction commands to facilitate the response to an emergency.
3. Changes in the emergency organization as designed may be required to meet specific situations.

Coordinator of Emergency Services

The Coordinator of Emergency Services (Coordinator) for the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization (Organization) also functions as the Vice-Chairperson of the Organization. The Coordinator is elected by the members of the Organization from among the County 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 Chief Administrative Officer (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. That person shall continue to serve until the CAO can resume his/her responsibilities or until the Board of Supervisors can appoint a successor. An individual serving as Acting CAO/Director has the authority and powers of the position of CAO/Director.

	<u>Alternate</u>
Assistant Chief Administrative Officer	First
General Manager/Deputy CAO Public Safety Group	Second
General Manager/Agency Director, Health and Human Services Agency	Third
General Manager/Deputy CAO, Land Use & Environment Group	Fourth
General Manager/Deputy CAO, Community Services Group	Fifth
General Manager/Chief Financial Officer, Finance & Gen. Gov. Group	Sixth

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:

	<u>Alternate</u>
County Operations Center Annex (DPLU)	First
El Cajon Regional Center	Second
South Bay Regional Center	Third
Vista Regional Center.....	Fourth

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 Unified Disaster Council in the event of a major emergency.

Emergency Preparedness Structure

In this plan, local emergency operations are divided into the emergency functions indicated 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 the Emergency Management Staff and field forces.

The following matrix (see Figure 1) identifies the local agencies and private organizations responsible to the Operational Area for the functions listed below.

Figure 1 SAN DIEGO OA EOC ROLES/FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

				Finance & Gen. Govt.							PSG							HHSA				LUEG							CSG				External Support Agencies									
Agency Responsibilities Primary and Support Functions	DEPTS./AGENCIES	Board of Supervisors	CAO/ACAO/DCAOs	Assessor	Auditor and Controller	Chief Technology Office	County Counsel	Human Resources	Media & Public Relations	Public Safety Exec. Office	Office of Emergency Services	Sheriff	District Attorney	Medical Examiner	Probation	RACES	HHSA	Public Health Services	Behavioral Health Services	Emergency Medical Services	Agriculture	Air Pollution Control District	Environmental Health	Parks and Recreation	Planning and Land Use	Public Works	Veterinarian	Animal Services	General Services	Housing & Comm. Develop.	Purchasing & Contracting	Area Fire Coordinator	California Highway Patrol	American Red Cross	County Office of Education	Salvation Army	Volunteer San Diego	Humane Society	San Diego Gas & Electric	2-1-1 San Diego	County Water Authority	
FUNCTIONS/RESPONS.																																										
Policy																																										
Emergency Proclamations		P	S				S				S																															
Public Information/JIC		S				S			P		S	S		S			S	S								S																S
Policy Group			P		S		S		S		P	P		P				P					S			P			P													
EOC Director										S	P																															
Rumor Control									S		S																															P
Safety Officer											S							S					P																			
Legal Advisor							P																																			
Security (EOC)												S			P																											
OPERATIONS																																										
Section Chief											P	S						S																								
Alert/Warning									S		P	P																														
Law Enforcement												P	S		S	S																										
Evacuation												P																S														
Traffic Control												P														S																
Fire & Rescue											S																															
Hazardous Materials																									P																	
Radiological Protection											P														S																	
Health																	P	P																								
Medical Multi-Casualty													S		S		S	S		P																						
Public Health																	S	P		S																						
Behavioral Health																			P																							
Care and Shelter																	P	P					S	S																		
Animal Rescue																		S								S		P													S	
Field Liaison											P				S	S																										
Utilities																													P												S	
Construction and Engineering																									S	P																S

P = Primary; S = Support

Figure 1 (Cont.) SAN DIEGO OA EOC ROLES/FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

				Finance & Gen. Govt.								PSG							HHSA				LUEG							CSG				External Support Agencies												
Agency Responsibilities Primary and Support Functions	DEPTS/AGENCIES	Board of Supervisors	CAO/CAO/DCAOs	Assessor	Auditor and Controller	Chief Technology Office	County Counsel	Human Resources	Media & Public Relations	Public Safety Exec. Office	Office of Emergency Services	Sheriff	District Attorney	Medical Examiner	Probation	RACES	HHSA	Public Health Services	Behavioral Health Services	Emergency Medical Services	Agriculture	Air Pollution Control District	Environmental Health	Parks and Recreation	Planning and Land Use	Public Works	Veterinarian	Animal Services	General Services	Housing & Comm. Develop.	Purchasing & Contracting	Area Fire Coordinator	California Highway Patrol	American Red Cross	County Office of Education	Salvation Army	Volunteer San Diego	Humane Society	San Diego Gas & Electric	2-1-1 San Diego	County Water Authority					
FUNCTIONS/RESPONS.																																														
PLANNING/INTELLIGENCE																																														
Section Chief										S	P				S																															
Situation Status										S	P				S	S								S	S																					
Documentation										S	P				S																															
Technical Support																					S	S	S				S																			
GIS											S											S				S	P																			
Advanced Planning										S	P				S																															
LOGISTICS																																														
Section Chief																												S		P																
Supply/Procurement																												S		P																
Transportation												S																P							S											
Facilities																												P		S																
Personnel								P																																						
EOC Support								P									S						S																							
Communications/IT					P						S	P				S																														
Volunteer Coordination							S																														P									
FINANCE/ADMIN.																																														
Section Chief										P	S																																			
Time Unit										S	P																																			
Compensation & Claims							S			S	P																																			
RECOVERY*																																														
Recovery Lead											P															S																				
Damage Assessment				S							S															P							S		S					S			S			
Cost Accounting					P																																									
Donations Management																																				S		S	S				S			

*Activities may occur outside of EOC.

P = Primary; S = Support

Assignment of Responsibilities

The Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization consists of the County and the cities within the Operational Area. It was established in 1961 by signed agreement. The Agreement basically provides for "preparing mutual plans for the preservation of life and property and 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 such services as health, medical, traffic control, public information, and radiological safety, in addition to services provided by the Office of the County Medical Examiner.

The Unified Disaster Council is the policy making body of the 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 Board of Supervisors 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 Unified Disaster Council.

The County Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) has two roles in an emergency situation if elected:

1. **Director** of Emergency Services in a situation involving only the unincorporated area of the Operational Area.
2. **Coordinator** of Emergency Services in a situation involving the unincorporated area and one or more cities, or one involving any two or more cities.

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) is the lead agency in the Operational Area's emergency response effort and serves as staff to the Coordinator of Emergency Services, as well as to the Unified Disaster Council (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 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)

An effective functional EOC is the key to successful emergency response and recovery operations. Local government employees conduct their daily business from offices that are widely dispersed; however, when a major emergency or disaster occurs, centralized

management is needed to enable coordinated response by the decision makers, other emergency service personnel, and representatives from any other organizations that have emergency responsibilities. Management is accomplished under emergency conditions by providing a single site from which key officials and staff operate.

With the decision makers located together, staff and other resources can be most effectively utilized and activities can be coordinated so that duplication of effort is avoided. The EOC provides a central location of authority and information and allows for face-to-face coordination among those persons who direct disaster response.

The following functions are performed in the EOC: receipt and dissemination of warning, 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.

Local jurisdictions and Special Districts should designate specific primary and alternate locations that serve as Emergency Operations Centers. In the case of the County of San Diego, the primary and alternate EOC locations are: County Operations Center in Kearny Mesa (primary) and Kearny Mesa and City of Escondido.

In the Operational Area EOC the Policy Group consists of the senior executive of the jurisdiction or special district. For the County this would be the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). For incorporated cities this position would be filled by the City Manager. Special Districts would fill this position with their senior executive. These senior executives fill the role of the jurisdiction's Director of Emergency Services. The Policy at the OA EOC Group includes the Director of the Office of Emergency Services (OES). The Policy Group also contains those representatives whom the senior executive believes are required for the particular situation or emergency.

The EOC Director is in charge of all aspects of the Emergency Operations Center including overseeing the six EOC Sections (Policy, Operations, Planning, Information/Intelligence, Logistics and Finance/Administration). Additionally, the EOC Director is responsible for all of the specialized functions that fall under the six sections including but not limited to Alert/Warning; Damage Assessment; Radiological Protection; Technical Support; EOC Support and Safety.

Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations (Annex B)

All Fire Departments, Fire Protection Districts and other agencies with fire responsibilities. In San Diego County, Cal Fire is the Area Fire Coordinator. Tasks include: maintenance and coordination of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) fire protection and suppression, coordination of rescue operations, search and rescue, medical treatment and response, assisting with evacuation, and assisting with hazardous materials incidents, etc.

Fire mutual aid is coordinated through the Area Fire Coordinator. During a disaster, the Area Fire Coordinator will appoint at least one liaison representative from the fire community to the Operational Area EOC.

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations (Annex C)

In San Diego County, the Sheriff is the Area Law Enforcement Coordinator. Law Enforcement

Mutual Aid Operations) Tasks include: 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.

Multi-Casualty Operations (Annex D)

The main agencies responsible are Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA), Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Division, and local Fire and Law Enforcement Agencies. Tasks include 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.

Public Health Operations (Annex E)

The main agency responsible is Health and Human Services Agency, (HHSA) Public Health Services (PHS). Since this function is provided by Health and Human Services Agency for all jurisdictions and special districts within the Operational Area, this function will be accomplished from the Operational Area EOC and HHSA Department Operations Center. Tasks include: coordinating public health response and resources, determining/identifying public health hazards, including hazardous materials, and providing response. HHSA 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.

Medical Examiner Operations (Annex F)

Since this function is provided by the Medical Examiner for all jurisdictions and special districts within the Operational Area, this function will be accomplished from the Operational Area EOC. Tasks include recovering, identifying, coordinating disposition of the deceased, collect and preserve decedent property, and act as ex-officio Public Administrator. The Medical Examiner will also register deaths, prepare and coordinate lists of the deceased, maintain necessary records, inform law enforcement, health, public agencies, and 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)

Mass care services may be provided by a combination of any one of the following agencies: American Red Cross, County of San Diego, local governments and/or faith-based organizations. Care and shelter operations at the Operational Area EOC is coordinated by the Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) and may include the following tasks: managing and operating reception and mass care centers, providing shelter registration and locator services, and registering displaced persons.

Environmental Health (Annex H)

This function is accomplished by the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health (DEH) throughout the Operational Area. Accordingly, the coordination of environmental health activities will be accomplished from the Operational Area EOC. Tasks include coordinating of inspections for purity and usability of consumables, developing and supervision of methods and

procedures for vector and rodent control, conducting environmental surveys to determine risks and hazards and identifying hazardous materials released.

Communications (Annex I)

Managing 24-hour interoperable communications is completed by jurisdictional and Regional Communications System (RCS) staff. Responsibilities also include determining and maintaining appropriate systems available for emergency alert and warning.

Construction and Engineering Operations (Annex J)

Tasks include providing supervision for the repair, modification, and/or construction of emergency facilities and housing, inspecting damaged structures, performing field damage assessment, restoring, maintaining and operating essential services, such as roads, sewers, drainage and water systems. Supporting agencies include: Cal Trans, San Diego Gas and Electric and San Diego County Water Authority.

Logistics (Annex K)

Logistics and resource management during a disaster or emergency includes: maintaining an inventory of sources and providing for procurement and allocation of resources. Responsibilities may also include: assisting with coordination of Operational Area 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)

Responsibilities include all aspects of public notification, alert and warning including the activation and operation of a Joint Information System (JIS) and or Operational Area Joint Information Center (JIC) to: 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 and prepare local EAS messages for dissemination and coordinating with 2-1-1 San Diego for public inquiry.

Behavioral Health Operations (Annex M)

Health and Human Services Agency, Behavioral Health Services is the lead agency responsible for providing emergency behavioral health intervention services, behavioral health counseling support to shelters, and Local Assistance Centers (LACs) and EOCs.

Animal Services (Annex O)

Departments of Animal Control or Animal Services are the main agencies responsible for coordination of: evacuating endangered animals, establishing temporary holding facilities, provision of care for injured animals and animals" return to owners. Tasks may also include disposal of unclaimed, infirm, or dead animals, providing liaison with wildlife, ecological, and conservation groups. Supporting agencies may include the County Veterinarian, Humane Societies and R.A.C.E.S. (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service).

Terrorism (Annex P)

Annex P contains a brief summary of the San Diego County "Terrorist Incident Emergency Response Protocol." The Protocol describes the countywide collective initial actions that should

be taken to prevent or mitigate the effects of a threatened or actual terrorist attack against any jurisdiction within the county.

Evacuation (Annex Q)

The San Diego County Operational Area (OA) Evacuation Annex is intended 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 San Diego OA.

Recovery (Annex R)

The OA Recovery Plan describes a coordinated system for disaster recovery operations in disaster situations. It delineates operational concepts relating to recovery, identifies components of the recovery organization, and describes the overall responsibilities intended to expedite public and private recovery. The OA Recovery Plan is designed to provide guidance to the County of San Diego and jurisdictions, agencies, organizations and businesses interacting with the County. Each jurisdiction and special district in the Operational Area must develop an individual recovery plan or recovery annex to complement existing Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs).

IV. Administration, Finance And Logistics

Under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), Special Districts are considered local governments. As such, they are included in the emergency planning efforts throughout the Operational Area. The Operational Area emergency organization, in accordance with SEMS, supports and is supported by:

1. Cities within the Operational Area
2. The County of San Diego
3. Special Districts
4. Other counties
5. The State of California
6. The Federal Government

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a consistent nationwide template to enable Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively and efficiently to 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 local 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. The Office of Emergency Services has established the ReadySanDiego Business Alliance. The Alliance will have a virtual connection to the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center via a social networking system fed through a 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.

- A. "All public employees and all registered volunteers of a jurisdiction having an accredited disaster council are Disaster Service Workers", per the Government Code, Title I, Division 4, Chapter 8, and Labor Code, Part I, Division 4, Chapters 1 and 10.
- B. The term public employees includes all persons employed by the State, or any County, City or public district.

- C. Other personnel including volunteers can be quickly registered by OES as Disaster Service Workers, which provides Workers Compensation and liability coverage.

The Office of Emergency Services maintains a list of pre-registered volunteers affiliated with volunteer organizations that have been signed up as Disaster Service Workers.

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.

Preservation of vital records of the Unified Organization are routinely stored in records storage rooms at the Office of Emergency Services in printed hard copy form, on CD-ROM and on computer. 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 Operational Area

V. Plan Development And Maintenance

The Office of Emergency Services coordinates the updating of the Operational Area Emergency Plan 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 Plan Review Committee (OAPRC) of the Unified Disaster Council (UDC) reviews the plan, provides feedback, and approves revisions. Upon completion of their review, they recommend for adoption of the Plan to the UDC. The objective of any Emergency Management Organization is efficient and timely response during emergencies. The Operational Area Emergency Plan 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 workplan of the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization.

VI. Authorities And References

- A. Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization, Fifth Amended Emergency Services Agreement, 2005.
- B. County of San Diego Emergency Services Ordinance No. 8183, dated December 15, 1992.
- C. County of San Diego Resolution adopting the California Master Mutual Agreement, dated December 11, 1950.
- D. California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code.
- E. California Emergency Plan (May, 1998) and sub-plans.
- F. Governor's Orders and Regulations for a War Emergency, 1971.
- G. Article 9, Emergency Services, Section 8605 of the Government Code, Operational Areas.
- H. Petris (SEMS) SB 1841 Chapter 1069 - Amendments to the Government Code, Article 7, California Emergency Services Act.
- I. California Master Mutual Aid Agreement.
- J. California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan.
- K. Incident Command System, Field Operations Guide, ICS 420-1.
- L. San Diego County Mutual Aid Agreement for Fire Departments.
- M. San Diego County Animal Control Mutual Aid Agreement.
- N. California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.
- O. California Coroners Mutual Aid Plan.
- P. Public Works Mutual Aid Plan.
- Q. San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, March 2004.
- R. San Diego Urban Area Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan, February 2006.
- S. San Diego County Terrorist Incident Emergency Response Protocol, Draft, June 2005.
- T. Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Recovery Plan, June 2006.
- U. Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Resolution adopting the National Incident Management System dated September 15, 2005.

All Authorities and References listed apply to the Basic Plan and all the corresponding annexes. They are on file at the Office of Emergency Services. Also on file are other agreements with voluntary organizations and other governmental and private organizations.

VII. 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.

ACRONYMS

A

AABB	American Association of Blood Banks
ABC	America's Blood Centers
ACAO	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
ACP	Access Control Point
AEOC	Area Emergency Operations Center
AFC	Area Fire Coordinator
AGC	Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.
AGCESMP	Associated General Contractors Emergency Services Mobilization Program
ADL	Activities of Daily Living
ALARA	As Low as Reasonably Achievable
ALS	Advanced Life Support
ANRC	American National Red Cross
AP	Area Plan
APA	Area of Planning Attention
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ARR	Animal Rescue Reserve
ARRL	American Radio Relay League
ASD	AlertSanDiego.org
ASO	Administrative Services Organization
ASTREA	Aerial Support to Regional Enforcement Agencies (Sheriff's Helicopters)
ATC	Applied Technology Council

B

BCA	Building Contractors Association
BHNC	Base Hospital Nurse Coordinator

BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BLS	Basic Life Support
BUOC	Business and Utility Operations Center
BOS	Board of Supervisors

C

CAA	California Ambulance Association
CAC	County Administration Center
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CAHAN	California Health Alert Network
CALAPR	California Accidental Release Prevention Program
CALEMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CALFIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CALRECYCLE	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
CALREP	California Radiological Emergency Preparedness
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation
CALWAS	California Warning System
CALWARN	California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network
CATS	Consequences Assessment Tool Set
CANG	California Air National Guard
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CAPS	Community Access Phones System
CANG	California Air National Guard
CBBS	California Blood Bank Society
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive
CCC	Council of Community Clinics
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CCO	County Communications Officer
CD	Civil Defense
CDE	Committed Dose Equivalent
CDF	California Department of Forestry
CDHS	California Department of Health Services
CDMG	California Division of Mines and Geology
CDPH	California Department of Public Health

CDSW	Clinical Disaster Services Workers
CENS	Community Emergency Notification System
CERO	Coronado Emergency Radio Organization
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFS	Cubic Feet (per) Second
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHD	Community Health Division
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CICCS	California Incident Command System Committee
CIF	Construction Industry Federation
CLEMARS	California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
CMA	California Medical Association
CNA	California Nurses Association
CNG	California National Guard
COA	Course of Action
COC	County Operations Center
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COML	Communications Unit Leader
COMNAVBASE	Commander, Naval Base San Diego
COMSUBPACREP	Commander, Submarines, Pacific Representative West Coast
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CPG	Civil Preparedness Guide
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRT	County Response Team
CSA	County Service Areas
CSTI	California Specialized Training Institute
CTN	Country Television Network
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CWA	County Water Authority

D

DAS	Dept. of Animal Services (County) - See Annex O
DAT	Disaster Action Teams
DBA	Doing Business As
DCAO	Deputy Chief Accounting Officer

DDA	Detailed Damage Assessment
DEH	Department of Environmental Health
DFG	Department of Fish & Game
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHR	Department of Human Resources
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DHUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operations Response Team
DMPR	Department of Media and Public Relations
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOEd	Department of Education
DOI	Department of Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOSs	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPLU	Department of Planning and Land Use (County)
DPP	Disaster Preparedness Plan
DPW	Department of Public Works
DRAT	Disaster Rapid Assessment Team
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DSA	Disaster Support Area
DSR	Damage Survey Report
DSS	California Department of Social Services
DSW	Disaster Service Worker
DWI	Disaster Welfare Inquiry
DWR	Department of Water Resources (State)

E

EAL	Emergency Digital Info Service
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECC	Emergency Communications Center

ECHO I	Area Fire Coordinator
ECHO III	Echo III Command Vehicle
EDD	Employment Development Department
EHDPP	Environmental Health Disaster Preparedness Plan
EIC	Emergency Information Center
EIZ	Emergency Information Zone (SONGS)
EMA	Emergency Management Assistance
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMAN	Emergency Medical Alert Network
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMMA	Emergency Managers Mutual Aid
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
ENC	Emergency News Center (SONGS)
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EOF	Emergency Operating Facility (SONGS)
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Emergency Public Information
EPIC	Emergency Public Information Center
EPT	Exercise Planning Team
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone (SONGS)
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ERT	Environmental Response Team
ESF	Emergency support functions
ESP	Emergency Storage Project
EW	Emergency Work

F

FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAS	First Aid Station
FAST	Federal Agency Support Teams
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission

FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FCP	Forward Control Point
FD	Fire Department
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIA	Federal Insurance Administration
FIRMARS	Fire Incident Response Mutual Aid Radio System
FLIR	Forward Looking Infrared
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FPD	Fire Protection District
FTS	Field Treatment Site
FWS	Fish & Wildlife Service

G H

GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPMRC	Global Patient Movement Requirements Center
GSA	General Services Administration
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
H/CD	Housing and Community Development (County)
HDOC	Human Services Departmental Operations Center
HF	High Frequency
HHSA	Health and Human Services Agency
HIRT	HAZMAT Incident Response Team
HMMD	Hazardous Materials Management Division
HSAS	Homeland Security Advisory System
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive - 5
HST	Health Services Team
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development

I

IA	Individual Assistance
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICBO	International Conference of Building Officials

ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDE	Initial Damage Report
IFG	Individual and Family Grants
IH	Incident History
IID	Imperial Irrigation District
IMT	Incident Management Team
INF	Immediate Needs Funding
IPC	Interjurisdictional Planning Committee (SONGS)
IPZ	Ingestion Pathway Zone (SONGS)
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
IRT	National Guard WMD Civilian Support Teams
IT	Information Technology

J K

JEOC	Joint Emergency Operating Center
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JNACC	Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Committee
JPA	Joint Powers Agreement
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
KI	Potassium Iodide

L

LAC	Local Assistance Center
LEAN	Law Enforcement Assistance Network
LNO	Liaison Officer

M

MACS	Multi-Agency Command System
MASA	Mutual Aid Staging Area
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station

MCB	Marine Corps Base
MCC	Mass Care Center
ME	Medical Examiner
MEDMARS	Medical Mutual Aid Radio System
MHFP	Multihazard Functional Plan
MHOAC	Medical and Health Operational Area Coordinator
MIAS	Major Incident Alert System
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MMST	Metropolitan Medical Strike Team
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPRS	Media and Public Relations Specialist
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
MSA	Multipurpose Staging Area
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MVICC	Monte Vista Interagency Communication Center
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

N

NALEMARS	National Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System
NAS	Naval Air Station
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASAR	National Association of Search and Rescue
NAWAS	National Warning System
NBC	Nuclear, Biological or Chemical
NCFD	North County Fire District
NCS	National Communications Systems
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NETRIMS	Internet Response Information Management System Site
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NMCSD	Naval Medical Center San Diego
NMRT	National Medical Response Team
NNPP	Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Interest

NOSC	Naval Ocean Systems Center
NRAD	Naval Research and Development
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF	National Response Framework
NUREG	Nuclear Regulatory Commission Publication
NWS	National Weather Service

O

OA	Operational Area
OAC	Operational Area Coordinator
OAEPT	Operational Area Exercise Planning Team
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
ODAC	Off-site Dose Assessment Center (SONGS)
OES	Office of Emergency Services (Operational Area)
OPAREA	Operational Area
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OSALT	Off-Site Agency Liaison Team
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator

P

PA	Public Assistance
PD	Police Department
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL 920	Public Law 920, 81st Congress, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950
PL 93-288	Public Law 288, 93rd Congress, Disaster Relief Act of 1974
PO	Purchase Order
POLREP	Pollution Report
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Population Protection Planning
PRP	Patient Receptor Points
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PSG	Public Safety Group
PSI	Pounds Per Square Inch
PST	Pacific Strike Team
PVO	Private Voluntary Organizations

Q R

RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
R&D	Research and Development
RADEF	Radiological Defense
RADMON	Radiological Monitoring
RAT	Radiological Assistance Team
RATCF	Radar Air Traffic Control Facility (Miramar)
RCS	Road Crew Supervisor
RCS	Regional Communications System
RDD	Radiological Dispersion Device
RDMHC	Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator
RDO	Radiological Defense Officer
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
REM	Radiation Equivalent Man
RESTAT	Resources Status
RHB	State Department of Health Services, Radiologic Health Branch
RIMS	Response Information Management System
RMO	Radiological Monitor Operator
RO	Radiological Officer
ROSS	Resource Ordering and Status System
RPA	Request for Public Assistance
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSP	Render-Safe Procedure
RSS	Receiving, Staging, and Storage
RUIS	Regional Urban Information System
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board

S

SAC	State Agency Coordinator
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments
SAP	Stand Alone Plan
SAR	Search and Rescue
SAST	State Agency Support Teams
SBA	Small Business Administration
SC	Special Consideration

SCC	Sheriff's Communication Center
SCE	Southern California Edison
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SDGE	San Diego Gas and Electric
SDHA	San Diego Humane Society
SDIVOAD	San Diego/Imperial Counties Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
SDO	Staff Duty Officer
SDO	Standards Development Organizations
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SITREP	Situation Report
SO	Safety Officer
SO	Sheriff's Office
SOA	State Operating Authority
SOC	State Operations Center
SOCAL Edison	Southern California Edison
SONGS	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
START	Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics (Team)
SM	Scene Manager
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

T

TCP	Traffic Control Points
TEP	Temporary Evacuation Point
TEW	Terrorism Early Warning
TIC	Tactical Interoperable Communications
TSDF	Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities
TREAS	Department of the Treasury

U

UBH	United Behavioral Health
UCS	Unified Command System
UC	Unified Command
UDC	Unified Disaster Council

USA	United States Army
USAF	United States Air Force
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
USC	United States Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDCESO	Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USN	United States Navy
USPS	United States Postal Service

V W X Y Z

WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
VSC	Volunteer Services Coordinator

Numbers

3C's	Regional Command and Control Communications
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DEFINITIONS

A

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

An aerial assessment of the damaged area which includes gathering information on the level and extent of damage and identifying potential hazardous areas for on-site inspections.

AGENCY

A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE

A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

AMATEUR RADIO EMERGENCY SERVICE (ARES)

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.

AREA COMMAND (UNIFIED AREA COMMAND)

An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

AREA COMMANDER (NAVY)

The U.S. Navy command predesignated as having responsibility for implementing and executing actions for immediate and on-site mitigation of a radiological or reactor accident involving Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program facilities, vessels or equipment.

AREA OF PLANNING ATTENTION (APA)

Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) established by NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1 are not applicable to naval nuclear powered plants. Because of differences in design and operation between naval nuclear propulsion plants and commercial nuclear power plants, the exposure to the public would be localized and not severe in the highly unlikely event of release of radioactivity from a vessel. To assist State and local authorities in assessing the need for any preplanning in the vicinity of naval bases where nuclear powered vessels are berthed, the Naval

Nuclear Propulsion Program has designated Areas of Planning Attention. The Area of Planning Attention extends 0.5 mile around the location where nuclear powered vessels are normally berthed (i.e., from the actual dock or pier where the ship is berthed – not from the Federal Property Boundary). The 0.5-mile distance is based on detailed, conservative analysis of worst-case and highly unlikely, but credible scenarios – the actual radius of the impacted downwind area will most likely be smaller.

ASSESSMENT

The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

ASSIGNMENTS

Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period that are based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

ASSISTANT

Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

ASSISTING AGENCY

An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also Supporting Agency.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

B

BRANCH

The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the Operations Section, and between the section and units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

C

CHAIN OF COMMAND

A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

CHECK-IN

The process through which resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, Resources Unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site.

CHIEF

The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established as a separate section).

CIVIL DEFENSE (CD) (See Emergency Management)

All activities and measures designed or undertaken (1) to minimize the effects upon the civilian population and Government caused, or which would be caused by natural disaster, technological incidents, manmade disaster or an attack upon the United States, (2) to deal with the immediate emergency conditions which would be created by such events, and (3) to effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by such events. Was expanded to include Natural Disasters in the 1970s, the term is not used much anymore.

COMMAND

The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

COMMAND STAFF

In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Commander and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

COMMON OPERATING PICTURE

A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situations reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.

COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

An organization unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC. A Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an Incident Communications Center.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS – CERT

Community volunteers who have trained with their local fire department to provide assistance to the community in the event of a disaster or emergency.

COOPERATING AGENCY

An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

COORDINATE

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.

CUBIC FEET PER SECOND - C.F.S. (liquid)

Used to describe the amount of flow passing a given point in a stream channel. One cubic foot per second is equivalent to approximately 7.5 gallons per second.

D

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

The appraisal or determination of the actual damage resulting from a disaster.

DECONTAMINATION/CONTAMINATION CONTROL

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

The reduction (normally by removal) of contaminating radioactive material from a structure, area, person, or object. Decontamination may be accomplished by treating (e.g., washing down or sweeping) the surface so as to remove the contamination. Contamination control is accomplished by isolating the area or object and letting the material stand so that the radioactivity is decreased as a result of natural decay. Contaminated material may be covered to prevent redistribution and/or to provide shielding.

OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Decontamination consists of physically removing contaminants and/or altering the chemical properties to render them less toxic. How extensive decontamination must be depends on a number of factors, the most important being the type of contaminants involved. The more toxic or dangerous contaminants require more thorough decontamination procedures. Combining decontamination, the correct method of donning personnel protective equipment, and the use of site work zones minimizes cross-contamination from protective clothing to wearer, equipment to personnel, and one area to another. Only general guidance can be given on methods and techniques for decontamination. The exact procedure to use must be determined after evaluating a number of factors specific to the incident.

DEPUTY

A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

DISASTER

An occurrence threatening the health, safety, or property of a community or larger area, generally beyond the capability of a single jurisdiction to handle. Types of disasters include man-made, natural, or war-related; such as nuclear attack, earthquakes, tidal waves, floods, hurricanes, terrorism and dam failures.

DISASTER ACTION TEAMS

Established in small unincorporated communities as a focal point for emergency services in coordination with the American Red Cross (ARC) and the Office of Emergency Services (OES) and utilizes all volunteers.

DISASTER FIELD OFFICE (DFO)

A central facility established by the Federal Coordinating Officer within or immediately adjacent to disaster impacted areas to be utilized as a point of coordination and control for state and federal governmental efforts to support disaster relief and recovery operations.

DISASTER SERVICE WORKER

Includes public employees and any registered 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 citizens in the execution of his duties. It does not include any member registered as an active firefighting member of any regularly organized volunteer fire department, having official recognition, and full or partial support of the county, city, town or district in which such fire department is located.

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. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar and Brown Field on Otay Mesa have been designated DSAs in this region.

DISASTER WELFARE INFORMATION (DWI)

A service that provides health and welfare reports about relatives and certain other individuals believed to be in a disaster area and when the disaster caused dislocation or disruption of normal communications facilities precludes normal communications. This is a function of the American Red Cross.

DISPATCH

The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another.

DIVISION

The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section.

DOSIMETER

An instrument for measuring and registering total accumulated exposure to ionizing radiations.

E

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

The intended result of governmental use of direct and indirect controls to maintain and stabilize the nation's economy during emergency conditions. Direct controls include such actions as the setting or freezing of wages, prices, and rents or the direct rationing of goods. Indirect controls can be put into effect by government through use of monetary, credit, tax, or other policy measures.

ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (EMP)

A large amount of energy is released by the detonation of a high altitude nuclear weapon. A small proportion of this energy appears in the form of a high intensity, short duration, electromagnetic pulse (EMP), somewhat similar to that generated by lightning. EMP can cause damage or malfunction in unprotected electrical or electronic systems. When nuclear weapons are detonated at high altitudes, EMP damage can occur essentially instantaneously over very large areas. All unprotected communications equipment is susceptible to damage or destruction by EMP, including broadcast stations, radios, televisions, car radios, and battery-operated portable transistor radios.

EMERGENCY (NIMS DEFINITION)

Absent a Presidentially declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disasters Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

EMERGENCY (STATE DEFINITION - ALSO SEE LOCAL EMERGENCY AND STATE OF EMERGENCY)

A disaster situation or condition of extreme peril to life and/or property, resulting from other than war or labor controversy, which is or is likely to be beyond local capability to control without assistance from other political entities.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS)

This system has replaced the Emergency Broadcast System. It is a modern system designed to alert the public of impending disaster or emergency conditions. It can be used for all hazards and utilizes many different media to notify the public, including; Cable TV, AM and FM radio, Satellite and the Weather Service Radio System.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (ECC)

That facility designated by a political entity as a focal point for receiving and transmitting emergency communications.

EMERGENCY CONTROL CENTER

The location from which the NNPP Area Commander exercises management of overall emergency response, coordination of radiological assessments, management of recovery operations and coordination of emergency public information dissemination.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (Command and Management)

The provision of overall operational control and/or coordination of emergency operations at each level of the Emergency Organization, whether it be the actual direction of field forces or the coordination of joint efforts of governmental and private agencies in supporting such operations.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Comprises all actions that are taken during the emergency period to protect life and property, to care for affected people, and to temporarily restore essential community services.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOCs)

The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management 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 (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

The “steady-state” plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

Civil government augmented or reinforced during an emergency by elements of the private sector, auxiliaries, volunteers, and persons impressed into service.

EMERGENCY PLANS

Those official and approved documents which describe principles, policies, concepts of operations, methods and procedures to be applied in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies. These plans include such elements as continuity of government, emergency functions of governmental agencies, mobilization and application of resources, mutual aid, and public information.

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 PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER (EPIC)

A facility located within, or immediately adjacent to, an Emergency Operations Center and/or Disaster Field Office, established and utilized as a central point for preparation and release of coordinated emergency public information.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MUTUAL AID (EMMA)

A formalized system of providing emergency management assistance to emergency managers in jurisdictions which 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 EMA and assistance is brought in only to assist, not to direct and control.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROVIDER

Includes Federal, State, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. See Section 2 (6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). Also known as Emergency Responder.

EPICENTER

The geographical location of the point on the surface of the earth that is vertically above the earthquake focus. It is near the area of highest intensity shaking.

ESSENTIAL FACILITIES

Facilities that are essential for maintaining the health, safety, and overall well-being of the public following a disaster (e.g., hospitals, police and fire department buildings, utility facilities, etc.). May also include buildings that have been designated for use as mass care facilities (e.g., schools, churches, etc.). These facilities should be constructed to Seismic Zone 4 requirements or be Base-Isolated as well as being in an area that is as safe as possible.

EVACUATION

Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

EVENT

A planned, non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

F

FALLOUT SHELTER

A habitable structure, or space therein, used to protect its occupants from radioactive fallout. Criteria (National Shelter Survey requirements) include a protection factor of 40 or greater, a minimum of 10 square feet of floor space per person, and at least 65 cubic feet of space per person. In unventilated underground space, 500 cubic feet of space per person is required. These facilities have existed in San Diego County, but they are no longer maintained, signed or stocked with supplies.

FEDERAL

Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER (FCO) (FEDERAL DEFINITION)

The person appointed by the President to coordinate federal assistance following an emergency or major disaster declaration.

FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Provides in-kind and monetary assistance to disaster victims, state, or local government by federal agencies under the provision of the Federal Disaster Relief Act and other statutory authorities of federal agencies.

FEDERAL DISASTER RELIEF ACT

Public Law 93-288, as amended, gives the President broad powers to supplement the efforts and available resources of State and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from major (peacetime) disasters.

FIRST AID STATION

A location where first aid may be administered to disaster victims.

FLASH FLOOD

A flood that reaches its peak flow in a short length of time (hours or minutes) after the storm or other event causing it. Often characterized by high velocity flows.

FLOOD OR FLOODING

Temporary inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland and/or tidal waters, and/or from the usual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

FLOOD FREQUENCY

A statistical expression of the average time period between flood equaling or exceeding a given magnitude. For example, a 100-year flood has a magnitude expected to be equaled or exceeded on the average of once every hundred years; such a flood has a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Often used interchangeably with “recurrence interval”.

FLOOD FRINGE

The portion of the floodplain outside of the floodway or coastal high hazard area but still subject to flooding. Sometimes referred to as “floodway fringe”. Also used to refer to areas subject to flooding by water with little or no velocity.

FLOOD PLAIN

Is commonly divided into a floodway: which carries flood waters and average flow and a flood-fringe: the land outside the floodway which is inundated by a 100-year flood.

FLOOD WARNING

The issuance and dissemination of information about an imminent or current flood.

FLOODWAY

The channel of a watercourse and those portions of the adjoining floodplain required to provide for the passage of the selected flood (normally the 100-year flood) with an insignificant increase in the flood levels above that of natural conditions.

FUNCTION

Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics,

and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning function. A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

G H

GENERAL STAFF

A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

GROUP

Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section. (See Division.)

HAZARD

Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

HAZARD ANALYSIS

The analysis of situations or natural events having the potential for doing damage to life, property, resources, or the environment.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when released into the environment. Hazardous materials are classified in this plan as chemical, biological, radiological or explosive.

Chemical – Toxic, corrosive, or injurious substance because of inherent chemical properties and includes but is not limited to such items as petroleum products, paints, plastics, acids, caustics, industrial chemicals, poisons, drugs, mineral fibers (asbestos).

Biological – Microorganisms or associated products which may cause disease in humans, animals or economic crops and includes pathogenic wastes from medical institutions, slaughterhouses, poultry processing plants, and imported unprocessed wood fibers.

Radiological – Any radioactive substance emitting ionizing radiation at a level to produce a health hazard.

Explosive – Material capable of releasing energy with blast effect in a split second upon activation; the released energy usually damages or destroys objects in close proximity to the blast.

I

INCIDENT

An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

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)

The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdiction boundaries. ICS 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. It 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.

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.

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

INITIAL ACTION

The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

INITIAL RESPONSE

Resources initially committed to an incident.

INTELLIGENCE

The process of obtaining information to understand existing conditions, to foresee problems, and to make effective decisions.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions effectively and safely.

INTENSITY (ACTUAL EFFECTS)

A number describing the effects of an earthquake on man, on man-made objects, and on the earth's surface. It is a noninstrumented rating of the degree of shaking at a specified place as determined by experienced investigators working in the field. While an earthquake can have only one magnitude, it can have several intensities. Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale is most commonly used today in the United States. Grades of intensity are indicated by roman numerals I through XII.

J

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 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.

JURISDICTION

A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

K L

LIAISON

A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

LIAISON OFFICER

A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

LIFELINES

Includes the infrastructure for (storage, treatment, and distribution) fuel, communication, and water and sewage systems.

LIQUEFACTION

The phenomena by which the soil loses its ability to support buildings or other heavy objects. It is caused by the vibration of the earthquake loosening up sandy particles which allows underground water to rise towards the surface creating a type of quicksand.

LOCAL EMERGENCY (State Definition)

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 or county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake or other conditions 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 political subdivisions to combat.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

LOGISTICS

Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

LOGISTICS SECTION

The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

M

MAJOR DISASTER

As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of the cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of the States, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

MAJOR INCIDENT ALERT SYSTEM (MIAS)

An alert system that Public Information Officers from various agencies in San Diego County can use to notify the media, via email, of any major incidents or emergencies occurring in San Diego County.

MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVE

A management approach that involves a four-step process for achieving the incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities and directing efforts to fulfill them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

MASS CARE FACILITY

A location such as a school at which temporary lodging, feeding, clothing, registration, welfare inquiry, first aid, and essential social services can be provided to disaster victims during the immediate/sustained emergency period. In San Diego Operational Area, may be used interchangeably with Mass Care Center (MCC) or congregate lodging facility.

MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT (State Definition)

The California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement made and entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions of the state.

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL STRIKE TEAM

A locally available, trained, nuclear, biological or chemical incident response team which will assist requesting jurisdictions with immediate response issues to an NBC event.

MITIGATION

The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual

or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

MOBILIZATION

The process and procedures used by all organizations (Federal, State, local, and tribal) for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

MODIFIED MERCALLI SCALE

An observed measurement indicating the shaking intensity or damage caused by an earthquake. Scale has 12 intensity grades which express degree of earth movement. (See Earthquake Intensity)

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION ENTITY

A multi-agency coordination entity functions within a broader Multi-agency Coordination System. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, deconflict agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEM

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.

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL INCIDENT

An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

MULTIPURPOSE STAGING AREA (MSA)

A predesignated location such as a County/District Fairgrounds having large parking areas and shelter for equipment and operators, which provides a base for coordinated localized emergency operations, a rally point for mutual aid coming into an area, and a site for post-disaster population support and recovery activities.

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT

Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

MUTUAL AID REGION (State Definition)

A subdivision of the State emergency services organization, established to facilitate coordination of mutual aid and other emergency operations within an area of the state consisting of two or more operational areas.

MUTUAL AID STAGING AREA

A temporary facility established by the State Office of Emergency Services within, or adjacent to, affected areas. It may be supported by mobile communications and personnel provided by field or headquarters staff from state agencies, as well as personnel from local jurisdictions throughout the state.

N

NATIONAL

Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, and tribal aspects of governance and polity.

NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM

A cooperative asset-sharing partnership between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the Emergency Support Function 8 in the Federal Response Plan.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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

A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

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.

NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION PROGRAM (NNPP)

The NNPP is a joint program of the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Navy. All naval nuclear propulsion repair work and operations on naval nuclear ships, tenders and submarines

or at nuclear capable public and private shipyards, naval stations and submarine bases are under the regulatory authority of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act and Executive Order 12344 (enacted as permanent law in 42 USC 7158).

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

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.

O

OPERATIONAL AREA (State Definition)

An intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area.

OPERATIONAL PERIOD

The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

OPERATIONS SECTION

The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

P Q

PERSONNEL ACCOUNTABILITY

The ability to account for the location and welfare of incident personnel. It is accomplished when supervisors ensure that ICS principles and processes are functional and that personnel are working within established incident management guidelines.

PLANNING MEETING

A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

PLANNING/INTELLIGENCE SECTION

Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

PLATE TECTONICS

The study of the origin, development and movement of the broad structural plates of the earth. The movement of the plates accounts for the earthquake, volcanic and tsunami activity

experienced around the world.

PREPAREDNESS

The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

PREPAREDNESS ORGANIZATIONS

The groups and fora that provide interagency coordination for domestic incident management activities in a non-emergency context. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies with a role in incident management, for prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery activities. They represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet and coordinate to ensure the proper level of planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction or area.

PREVENTION

Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, and private voluntary organizations (PVO).

PROCESSES

Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resources typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)

A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

PUBLICATIONS MANAGEMENT

The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publication control, publication supply, and distribution. The development and distribution of NIMS materials is

managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation used in a particular incident regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

QUALIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION

This subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification standards for emergency responders and incident management personnel. It also allows the development of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

R

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.

RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

The process or phenomenon of the gravity-caused fallback to the earth's surface of particles contaminated with radioactive materials from a cloud of this matter formed by a nuclear detonation. The term is also applied in a collective sense to the contaminated particulate matter itself. The early (or local) fallout is defined, somewhat arbitrarily, as those particles which reach the earth within 24 hours after a nuclear explosion. Delayed (worldwide) fallout consists of the smaller particles which ascend into the upper troposphere and into the stratosphere and are carried by the winds to all parts of the earth. Delayed fallout is brought to earth mainly by rain or snow, over extended periods ranging from months to years with relatively little associated hazard.

RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

The organized effort, through warning, detection, and preventive and remedial measures, to minimize the effect of nuclear radiation on people and resources.

RADIOLOGICAL MONITOR

An individual trained to measure, record, and report radiation exposure and exposure rates; provide limited field guidance on radiation hazards associated with operations to which he/she is assigned; and perform operator's checks and maintenance on radiological instruments.

RECEPTION AREA

This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of IAPs, supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

RECOVERY

The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site- restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, non-governmental and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration;

long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

RECOVERY PLAN

A plan developed by a State, local, or tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding Federal agencies to restore the affected area.

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.

RESOURCES

Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

RESOURCE UNIT

Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. This unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.

RESPONSE

Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs.

Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agriculture surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

S

SAFETY OFFICER

A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

SECTION

The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command.

SHELTER AREA

An area, inside existing structures, which by reason of location, may be expected to provide some degree of safety for people, records, and equipment.

SPAN OF CONTROL

The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

STAGING AREA

Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs)

A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

STATE

When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 9140, Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

STATE COORDINATING OFFICER (SCO) (Federal Definition)

A person appointed by the Governor to act for the State in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer.

STATE EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

The agencies, boards, and commissions of the executive branch of state government and affiliated private sector organizations. In California, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

STATE OF EMERGENCY (State Definition)

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 (State Definition)

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)

A facility established by the State Office of Emergency Services Headquarters for the purpose of coordinating and supporting operations within a disaster area, and controlling the response efforts of state and federal agencies in supporting local governmental operations. The SOC will be staffed by representatives of state and federal agencies and private organizations, and will have the capability of providing a communications link to a Joint Emergency Operating Center established on the periphery of a disaster area and to any Mobile Emergency Operating Centers established in the disaster area.

STORM SURGE

A rise above normal water level on the open coast due only to the action of wind stress on the water surface. A storm surge resulting from a hurricane or other intense storm also includes the rise in level due to atmospheric pressure reduction as well as that due to wind stress. A storm surge is more severe when it occurs in conjunction with a high tide.

STRATEGIC

Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities; the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures or effectiveness,

STRIKE TEAM

A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel.

STRATEGY

The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.

SUPPORTING TECHNOLOGIES

Any technology that may be used to support the NIMS is included in this subsystem. These technologies include orthophoto mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology, and communications, among various others.

T

TASK FORCE

Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resources elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Support provided to State, local, and tribal jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).

TERRORISM

Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 213 5 (2002)

TEMPORARY EVACUATION POINTS

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

An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS (TCP)

Places along movement routes that are manned by emergency personnel to direct and control the flow of traffic.

TOOLS

Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.

TORNADO

Relatively short-lived local storms. They are composed of violently rotating columns of air that descend in the familiar funnel shape from thunderstorm cloud systems. Tornadoes usually travel from west to east.

TRIBAL

Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organization group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as

Indians.

TSUNAMI

One or a series of long-period great sea waves generated by earth movement or volcanic eruption under the sea. Often incorrectly called tidal waves, “tsunami” is a Japanese word which means “waves that come into harbors”.

TYPE

A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

U

UNIFIED AREA COMMAND

A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area Command are multi-jurisdictional. (See Area Command.)

UNIFIED COMMAND

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.

UNIT

The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

UNITY OF COMMAND

The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

V X Y Z

VOLUNTEER

For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f© and 29CFR553.101.

Attachment A SPECIFIC HAZARDS

I. Major Earthquake

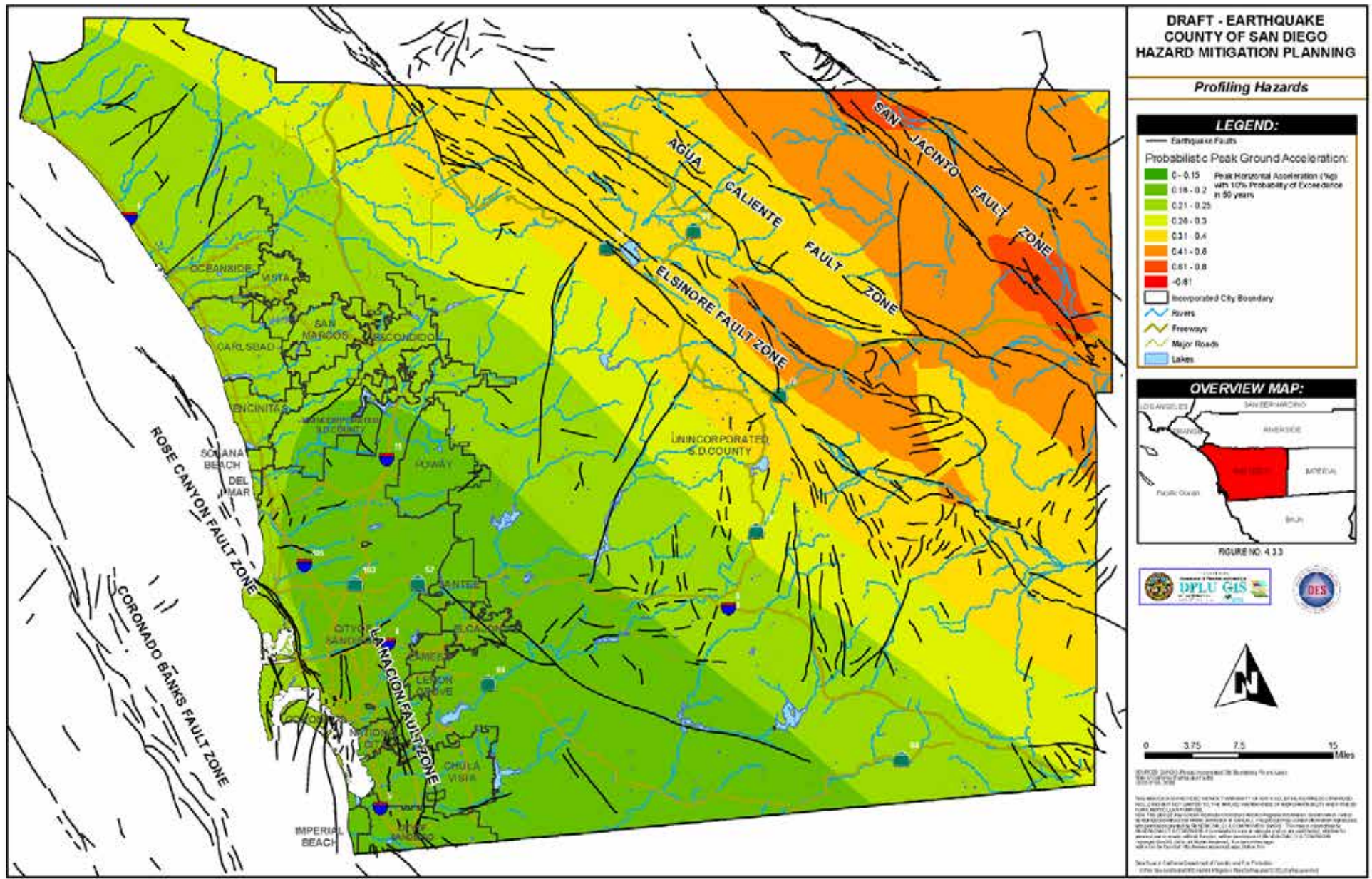
A major earthquake occurring in the San Diego County Operational Area could cause many casualties, extensive property damage, fires, flooding, and other ensuing hazards. The effects could be aggravated by aftershocks and by the secondary effects of fire, landslides, and dam failure. The time of day and season of the year would also have a profound effect on the number of dead and injured and the amount of damage sustained. Such an earthquake could be catastrophic in its effect on the population and could exceed the response capability of the Operational Area. Safety assessments and disaster relief support would be required from all local governments and private organizations as well as the state and federal governments.

Extensive search and rescue operations would be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Emergency medical care, food and temporary shelter would be needed by injured or displaced persons. Identification and burial of the dead would pose difficult problems; and public health would be a major concern. Mass evacuation could be essential to save lives, particularly in areas below dams. Many families would be separated, particularly if the earthquake should occur during working hours and emergency operations could be seriously hampered by the loss of communications; damage to transportation routes; and by the disruption of public utilities and services.

Extensive local, state and federal assistance would be immediately required and could continue over an extended period. These recovery efforts would require activities such as: removal of debris and clearing roadways, demolishing unsafe structures, assisting in reestablishing public services and utilities, and providing continuing care and welfare for the affected population, including temporary housing for displaced persons.

History

Historical records reveal damaging earthquakes in the San Diego region during 1800, 1812, 1862 and 1986. Although it is impossible to accurately identify many of the faults associated with the earlier quakes, it is known that the 1986 quake occurred on the Coronado Bank Fault and that the other quakes occurred as a result of one of the faults along the coastal region including the Rose Canyon Fault, or the Coronado Bank Fault. The earliest recorded damaging earthquake in the San Diego area was the November 22, 1800 earthquake of an estimated 6.5 magnitude, which damaged both the San Diego and San Juan Capistrano Missions. In 1890 and 1899 the San Jacinto Fault produced quakes stronger than 6.0 magnitude. In 1910, the Elsinore Fault produced a 6.0 magnitude quake, the largest to date on the fault. The San Clemente Fault was responsible for a 5.9 magnitude quake in 1951. In 1968, the San Jacinto Fault was responsible for a 6.8 magnitude earthquake near Ocotillo Wells (see Earthquake Faults in San Diego County).



Local Faults

San Andreas Fault

According to the theory of plate tectonics, the earth's crust is fractured into a series of "plates" that have been moving very slowly over the Earth's surface for millions of years. Two of these moving plates meet in western California; the boundary between them is the San Andreas Fault. The Pacific Plate (on the west) moves northwestward relative to the North American Plate (on the east), causing earthquakes along the fault. The San Andreas is the major fault on an intricate fault network that cuts through the California coastal region. The entire San Andreas fault system is more than 800 miles long and extends to depths of at least 10 miles within the Earth. Many smaller faults branch from and join the San Andreas Fault System. Most scientists agree that a "great" earthquake, one stronger than 7.5 magnitude on the Richter scale, is inevitable somewhere along the San Andreas. On October 17, 1989, a 7.1 magnitude earthquake occurred in the southern Santa Cruz Mountains. It is presumed that the earthquake, which was responsible for at least 63 deaths, over 3,500 injuries and approximately five and one half billion dollars worth of damage, occurred along the northern portion of the San Andreas fault zone. The Loma Prieta earthquake (as it is commonly referred to) is the largest earthquake to strike the San Francisco Bay area since the 1906 San Francisco earthquake (estimated 8.3 magnitude).

The Northridge earthquake which occurred on January 17, 1994 was also significant from the standpoint that it caused similar death and destruction and was the first earthquake to be identified as occurring on a vertically thrusting fault. The 6.8 magnitude Northridge earthquake was responsible for 57 deaths, over 9,000 injuries and at least 20 billion dollars worth of damage.

The mounting concern about the future results from the lack of recent faulting activity along the southernmost section of the San Andreas, extending from the Grapevine southeast to the Salton Sea. This section has had no major ruptures for about 200 years. Geological evidence suggests there has not been a great earthquake there for at least 560 years. This segment of the fault is considered to be "locked" and waiting to release hundreds of year's worth of stored up energy. A U.S. Geological Survey study projects that there is a 60% chance of a magnitude 7 or greater earthquake on the southern portion of the San Andreas within the next 25-30 years.

Elsinore Fault

The Elsinore Fault is a branch of the San Andreas Fault System. Although it originates near downtown Los Angeles, it enters the San Diego Operational Area in north county through the communities of Rainbow and Pala; it then travels in a southeasterly direction through Lake Henshaw, Santa Ysabel and Julian; then down into Anza-Borrego Desert State Park at Agua Caliente Springs, ending at Ocotillo. The Elsinore Fault is approximately 40 miles east of downtown. It is estimated that a maximum probable event on this fault is on the order of a magnitude 6.9 to 7.0 on the Richter scale with an approximate 100-year recurrence interval. The maximum credible event for this fault is considered to be a magnitude 7.6 earthquake. Of primary concern are the two aqueducts within the Operational Area that cross over the fault. Depending upon the magnitude of an earthquake on this fault, the potential is high for a severe disruption of the water supply to the region.

San Jacinto Fault

The San Jacinto Fault is also a branch of the San Andreas Fault System. The fault branches off from the major fault as it passes through the San Bernardino Mountains. Traveling southeasterly, the fault passes through Clark Valley, Borrego Springs, Ocotillo Wells, and then east toward El Centro in Imperial County. The San Jacinto Fault is the most active large fault within San Diego Operational Area. It is estimated that a maximum probable event on this fault is on the order of a magnitude 7.5 to 7.8. This type of event would cause severe damage in the town of Borrego Springs and Ocotillo Wells, with moderate damage in the coastal area. This fault was responsible for a magnitude 6.5 quake near Ocotillo Wells that occurred in 1968.

Rose Canyon Fault

The Rose Canyon Fault is part of the Newport-Inglewood fault zone, which originates to the north in Los Angeles, and the Vallecitos and San Miguel Fault Systems to the south in Baja California. The Newport-Inglewood fault was the source of the 6.3 magnitude 1933 Long Beach earthquake. The San Miguel Fault was the site of two 1956 earthquakes of magnitude greater than 6.0, and one in 1949 greater than 5.7. All were within 65 km of San Diego. The Rose Canyon Fault extends inland from La Jolla Cove, south through Rose Canyon, along the east side of Mission Bay, and out into San Diego Bay. 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 magnitude 6.9. Some geologists think that the Rose Canyon Fault may be "locked" and that to release the building strain, 25 3.5 magnitude earthquakes would need to occur each year.

Coronado Bank Fault

The Coronado Bank Fault extends in a northwest-southeast direction, about 10 miles offshore. The Coronado Bank Fault was responsible for the June 29, 1983 quake measuring a magnitude 4.6, 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 a magnitude 7.2.

San Clemente Fault

The San Clemente Fault which lies about 40 miles off La Jolla is the largest offshore fault. It is 110 miles or more in length and was the cause of a magnitude 5.9 earthquake offshore in 1951. It is estimated that a maximum probable event on this fault would be a magnitude 7.7.

Damage Scenarios

In the last several years much attention has been given to the probability of major earthquakes occurring within or near the San Diego Operational Area. Several preliminary studies have indicated that San Diego could suffer significant damage from a major earthquake along the Rose Canyon, Elsinore, San Jacinto or San Andreas (southern segment) faults. The following is a threat summary based on some of the hypotheses that geologists have put forth. For the purposes of this discussion, we will limit our focus on a postulated maximum credible magnitude 6.9 earthquake on the Rose Canyon fault.

Intensity

The postulated maximum credible magnitude 6.9 Rose Canyon Fault earthquake would produce a relatively small onshore intensity IX area, including Mission Valley east of Highway 163, Mission Bay, Pacific Beach, coastal La Jolla, Sorrento Valley and coastal north county communities from Del Mar to Cardiff-by-the-Sea.

The rest of coastal metropolitan San Diego plus El Cajon, Santee, Poway, Escondido, and San Marcos would experience intensity VIII. Areas of firmer ground and/or areas which lie further inland will generally be subjected to intensity VII or less. (See Figure 2, Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale)

Structure Damage

- A. Older residential construction is predominant on the mesa south of Mission Valley (Mission Hills, Hillcrest, North Park, Kensington), Old Town, and parts of Point Loma, La Jolla, Ocean Beach, Pacific Beach, Coronado, and National City. Some of these are within the forecasted intensity IX zone. It has been observed that nearly 750 unreinforced masonry buildings exist in this high-risk area.
- B. Older light industrial and commercial buildings are primarily in the Downtown area. Since much of the commercial growth of San Diego occurred during and since World War II, a large concentration of pre-1940 industrial construction does not exist, as it does in other cities. Redevelopment in downtown areas such as Horton Plaza and the Gaslamp Quarter has eliminated many older buildings. An intensity of VIII could result in considerable damage to older, unreinforced masonry buildings as well as older inadequately reinforced structures.
- C. Modern high-rise buildings in Downtown San Diego, Coronado, Loma Portal, Mission Valley and Mission Bay may experience significant damage resulting from ground failure. This will strongly depend on the nature of the individual building foundations.

Lifeline Damage Assessment

For the purpose of this overview, lifelines will be defined as those systems which transport or distribute goods, people, energy, information, and waste.

The effect on lifeline components depends critically on event location and size. Surface rupture clearly poses the greatest threat to lifelines. In the case of the postulated Rose Canyon Fault earthquake, less than one-half of the impacted fault is onshore. It is estimated that in a magnitude 6.9 event the surface displacement could be as much as 80cm (31.5 inches).

Obviously this amount of movement would cause severe damage of lifelines crossing the fault zone.

Highways and Roads

The Rose Canyon Fault crosses and runs closely parallel to several main roads and highways. One can assume that Torrey Pines Road near La Jolla Shores, and Ardath Road as well as Interstate 5 (and roads crossing it) from about La Jolla Village Drive to Old Town will all be subject to closure following the postulated earthquake. Although total collapse is not expected, it is possible that vertical displacement will occur, prohibiting normal use. It is also possible that shaking may induce failure of the built-up approaches to these roads and highways, even though the structures themselves may survive intact. The closure of these roads will seriously impair access to emergency workers trying to assist the affected areas, particularly the beach areas.

Gas and Electric

Gas feeder lines running through Mission Valley cross the fault between Mission Bay and Old Town. It is expected that fault displacement will be small in this area, however, the possibility of a gas line rupture and potential explosion would remain. Although no long-term damage to overhead transmission lines is anticipated by San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E), it is very probable that transmission of a significant portion of the power to affected communities will be interrupted. This decrease in electrical power may cause shortages/outages throughout the area.

Water and Sewer

The damage to water and sewer lines will be immediate. Primary water lines that feed Pacific Beach cross the fault near Balboa Avenue. The effects of sewer line ruptures along the fault line will cause even greater problems. These lines are within the fault zone and extend to Mission Valley. Road flooding caused by breaks in either the water or sewer system and by overloading the sewer system may hamper ground transportation. The health aspects of sewage spills may not pose an immediate danger, but require prompt attention to avoid a longer term hazard.

Other Damages and Effects

A review of the potential effects of this postulated magnitude 6.9 earthquake should include analysis of the following areas: airports, essential facilities, communications, military, railroads, marine facilities (particularly Mission Bay), petroleum fuels, and nearby water reservoirs, tsunamis, landslides, disruption of water supply, and liquefaction.

The major air facilities (public, private, and military) are expected to have runways sufficiently intact to be capable of landing disaster relief military C-130 and C-141 cargo aircraft.

Figure 2

MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE

- A. Not felt except by very few under especially favorable conditions.
- B. Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings. Delicately suspended objects may swing.
- C. Felt quite noticeably indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings, but many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibration like passing of truck. Duration estimated.
- D. During the day felt indoors by many, outdoors by few. At night some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make creaking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rock noticeably.
- E. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows, etc., broken; a few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys. Damage slight.
- F. Felt by all; many frightened and run outdoors. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys. Damage slight.
- G. Everybody runs outdoors. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken; noticed by persons driving motor cars.
- H. Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse; great in poorly built structures. Panel walls thrown out of frame structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned. Sand and mud ejected in small amounts. Changes in well water. Persons driving motor cars disturbed.
- I. Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well designed frame structures thrown out of plumb; great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations. Ground cracked conspicuously. Underground pipes broken.
- J. Some well-built structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations; ground badly cracked. Rails bent. Landslides considerable from river banks and steep slopes. Shifted sand and mud. Water splashed (slopped) over banks.
- K. Few, if any, (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Broad fissures in ground. Underground pipelines completely out of service. Earth slumps and land slips in soft ground. Rails bent greatly.
- L. Damage total. Practically all works of construction are damaged greatly or destroyed. Waves seen on ground surface. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects are thrown upward into the air.

II. Hazardous Substance Emergencies

Background

The San Diego Operational Area covers approximately 4,200 square miles and houses a large and diverse industry base. A wide variety of hazardous substances are used or generated throughout the Operational Area. Emergencies involving the release of these substances occur daily. Although these incidents may potentially occur anywhere in the Operational Area, the majority occur in areas of highest population density. For example, as many as 85% of the incidents that the HAZMAT Incident Response Team (HIRT) responds to are contained within the I-5 - 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 injurious 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." Included are any releases of hazardous substances into the water, ground, or air which pose a real or potential threat to the public health or the environment.

Types of Hazardous Substance Emergencies

Illegal Drug Manufacturing

Illegal methamphetamine manufacturing occurs in all parts of the San Diego County Operational Area. 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 private and public property, in parks, school yards and play areas.

Transportation

A great number of hazardous materials incidents in the San Diego Operational Area 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 Operational Area. Since the Operational Area'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

A. Hazardous Materials Handlers and Hazardous Waste Generators

Many facilities in the San Diego Operational Area 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 San Diego Operational Area also store and use large quantities of hazardous substances.

Agriculturally-based establishments are also of concern because they store large amounts of pesticides.

B. 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 Operational Area'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 San Diego Operational Area. 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. These include releases of sewage both from overflows and breaks of lines, 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 such activities may continue to occur. These include the following:

- A. As of August 8, 1990 the land disposal of all untreated hazardous waste is prohibited under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of RCRA.
- B. The costs of proper disposal are high and continue to increase.
- C. The San Diego Operational Area's current treatment and disposal capabilities are inadequate to handle the hazardous waste generated within the Operational Area.
- D. 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 for some time to come.

III. 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, returning eventually 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 attempts to find 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 streamflow which 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 which 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. Traffic control, news releases, sandbagging, and evacuation are all tools that can

be used in combating the slow rise flood. 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. There are no slow-rise floods in San Diego County. The watersheds are all small enough that reaction time is relatively short. 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 flood waters. Once flooding begins, personnel will be needed to assist in rescuing persons trapped by flood water, securing utilities, cordoning off flooded areas and controlling traffic. These actions often overtax local agencies, requiring outside resources.

Local Situation

The San Diego Operational Area 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 Operational Area.

One unusual characteristic of the hydrology of the San Diego Operational Area 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 San Diego Operational Area extends about 80 miles north from the Mexican border and some 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 Operational Area, with the remaining 25% mainly desert country.

Within the Operational Area there are over 3,600 miles of rivers and streams which 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 Operational Area 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 Operational Area 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 3, 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 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 Operational Area are as follows, from north to south:

- A. 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

- B. 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

- C. 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

- D. 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

- E. 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

- F. 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

- G. 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

H. 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

I. 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

J. 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

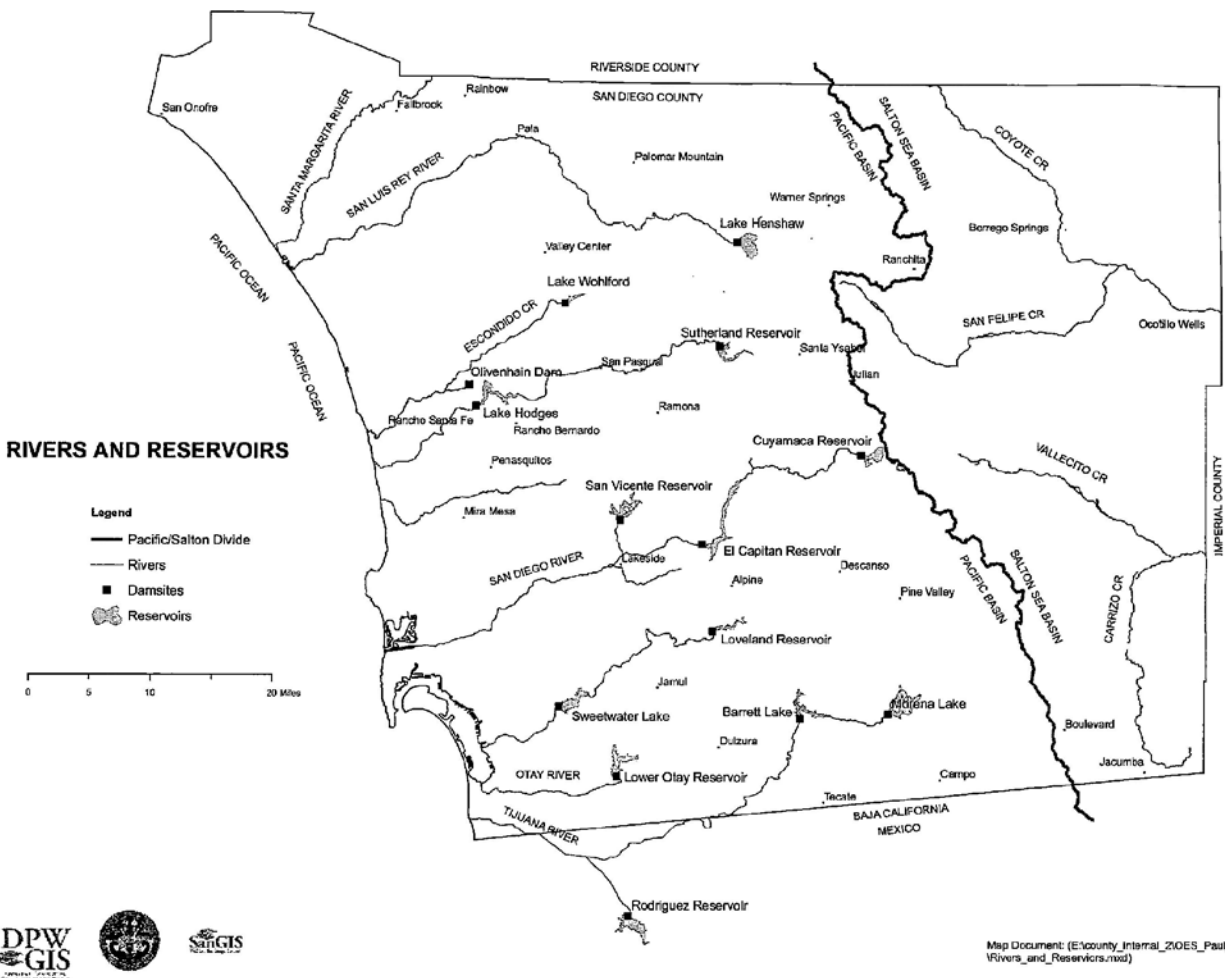
Flood Damage: Roads, crops, utilities, lagoon area, and extensive commercial
and residential development in Mexico

Emergency Response

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

In the event 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 streamflow 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 3



IV. 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.

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 simply washes the soil particles away, leaving conduits that enlarge themselves and gradually 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. Seventy-four percent of all dam failures have involved 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

About 10% of the dams in the United States are this type. 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.

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 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 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 men 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.

Large Dams

Approximately 40 dams have been built in the San Diego Operational Area 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 Operational Area. 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 San Diego Operational Area is very dependent upon imported water and the ability of local reservoirs to store it. Figure 3 shows the general locations of the San Diego Operational Area'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 San Diego Operational Area's dams reveals the following: 45% Hydraulic, 30% Earth-rockfill, and 25% Gravity. Table 1 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 path. 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 dead persons would pose difficult problems and public health would be a major concern. These and other emergency operations could be seriously hampered by the possible loss of communications, damage to transportation routes, and the disruption of public utilities and other essential services.

The Office of Emergency Services maintains the Dam Evacuation Plans for the entire Operational Area. 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 1
LARGE DAMS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

<u>RESERVOIR</u>	<u>DAM TYPE</u>	<u>YEAR COMPLETED</u>	<u>MAXIMUM CAPACITY</u> (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

San Diego County's topography, consisting of a semi-arid coastal plain and rolling highlands, when fueled by shrub overgrowth, occasional Santa Ana winds and high temperatures, creates an ever present threat of wildland fire. Extreme weather conditions such as high temperature, low humidity, and/or winds of extraordinary force may cause an ordinary fire to expand into one of massive proportions. The nature of the construction and ever increasing proximity of structures to watershed cover is conducive to fast-moving fires. Major earthquakes can cause uncontrolled fires, break water mains, sever major communications, and damage utilities. Private, commercial, and military air traffic is constantly increasing, presenting the problem of falling aircraft or emergency landings, which often result in major fires.

The 2007 San Diego County Firestorms were the largest in county history, far surpassing the 2003 Firestorms in terms of intensity and duration. At the height of the firestorms, there were seven separate fires burning in San Diego County, including the Witch Creek, Rice Canyon and Poomacha Fires. The seven fires resulted in 10 civilian deaths, 23 civilian injuries and 89 firefighter injuries – more than 62,000 fire personnel fought to control the wildland fires. The fires consumed approximately 369,000 acres or about 13% of the county's total land mass. Additionally, the fires destroyed an estimated 1,600 homes; 800 outbuildings; 253 structures; 239 vehicles; and 2 commercial properties.

San Diego County's ability to response effectively and minimize life and property damage was a direct result of the extensive planning, equipment procurement, training and exercises in the years since 2003.

Landslide

Landslides are characterized by the downslope movement of rock, soil, or other debris. Frequently they accompany other natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. 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 which already have been prepared for rapid downslope movement by other processes.

Increased housing development on marginal lands and in coastal areas, which are desirable but generally unstable, has increased the threat from landslides throughout the San Diego Operational Area.

Slope Oversteepening

The most common cause of an increase in the downslope gravitational stress applied to slope materials is slope oversteepening, which may be produced either by natural processes or by man's activities. Undercutting of a valley wall by stream erosion, or of a sea cliff by wave erosion are ways in which slopes may be naturally oversteeped.

Slope Wash

Another type of soil failure is slope wash, 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 also 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. They occur when water accumulates under the ground, usually following long and heavy rainfalls. If there is no brush, tree, or ground cover to hold the soil, mud will form and flow down the slope.

VII. 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 in some sudden rapid movement of the earth's crust. (Most commonly this would consist of seismic or volcanic disturbances of the ocean floor to include 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 earthquake in Chile during 1960 resulted from a major marine underwater fault. That faulting generated a tsunami which caused loss of property and life across the Pacific. Los Angeles and San Diego harbors experienced \$1 million in damage to piers and small boats.

The February 27, 2010, 8.8 magnitude earthquake that occurred off the coast of Chile was the strongest earthquake affecting Chile since the magnitude 9.5, 1960 earthquake (the most energetic earthquake ever measured in the world), and it is 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. As far as the tsunami effects in southern California, there were very strong currents, (up to 15 knots in several southern California harbors) with the strongest of these being 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's high population density and large local economy make it especially susceptible to coastal storms. Individual storm events not only can cost millions to billions of dollars, they can also result in environmental damage and loss of human life. 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. 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.

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 will inflict on the region by developing new weather observation tools, flood and pollutant transportation models, and a host of other models and services.

VIII. 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 million people.

The Water Authority has an aggressive public information campaign, which emphasizes the necessity of meeting the conservation goals. Water Authority conservation and public information programs targeted all categories of water user, from individual households to large business and agricultural irrigators.

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 **Appendix W: Water Operations** which may be found in Annex J.

IX. 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 is 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.

It is assumed that whenever a nuclear generating station is, or has been generating power, a nuclear incident 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.

Topography

The topography of the local area is typical of the region. A rather narrow, gently sloping coastal plain, extending seaward from the uplands, is terminated abruptly at the shoreline by high seacliffs straightened over long distances by marine erosion. Seacliffs in the immediate vicinity of the plant site reach a height of 60 to 80 feet above sea level and are separated from the ocean by a narrow band of beach sand. In some places, ephemeral (intermittent) streams are actively eroding gullies into the uncemented materials underlying the seaward portions of the coastal plain. Several deeply-incised barrancas have been formed.

There is no apparent ground water storage in the vicinity of the plant site, except at the lower reach of San Onofre Creek, about 1.5 miles to the northwest. Several water wells which were used for domestic purposes are located within a few miles of the site. However, the water wells in the San Onofre Basin have been abandoned by the Marine Corps because of potential seawater encroachment caused by overpumping.

The major part of the shoreline in the vicinity of the plant site is used for military purposes. San Onofre State Beach is the nearest recreation beach.

Demography and Land Use

About half of the sites within a 50-mile radius of the plant site fall on land, the balance being in the Pacific Ocean. The land area includes the northwestern corner of San Diego County.

The nearest sizeable community is San Clemente, with an estimated (2009) population of 61,610. The next nearest population center is the coastal city of Oceanside, located about 17 miles to the southeast. The City of San Diego is located about 51 miles southeast of the SONGS site.

In addition to the resident population, there is a seasonal influx of vacation and weekend visitors, especially during the summer months. Most of the coastline between Long Beach and San Diego is beach with public access. The population density at the coast is thus significantly higher on weekends compared to the weekly resident population and accessible beach recreation produces daytime peaks in population.

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.

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

X. 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 had an adverse effect on 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 then 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 emergency situations 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.

Information on the County Operational Area response can be found in Annex H, **“RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION, RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY ONBOARD A NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION PROGRAM FACILITY OR VESSEL IN SAN DIEGO”**.

XI. 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 San Diego Operational Area could become a target for future terrorist attacks. There are three primary concerns that are also 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 obviously 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

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 is not as easy to accomplish as might be thought, at least in terms of the air or water supply. 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. It is quite probable that anything that could be used effectively would be difficult to control and would probably do a great deal of damage to the people using it.

Chemical

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 B

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Introduction

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, so far as possible, government services must be maintained. This can best be done by civil government. To this end, it is particularly essential that the local units of government continue 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

Government at all levels is 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:

- A. 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.
- B. Authorize political subdivisions to provide for the succession of officers (department heads) having duties related to law and order and/or health and safety.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

- E. 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:

- A. Board of Supervisors shall designate alternative temporary county seats which may be outside the county boundaries.
- B. They cannot purchase real property for this purpose.
- C. Their resolution is to be filed with the Secretary of State.
- D. 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

- A. 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:
 - 1. Filling the membership of either house should at least one-fifth be killed, missing or disabled.
 - 2. Filling the Office of the Governor should the Governor be killed, missing or disabled.
 - 3. Selecting a temporary seat of state or county government.
- B. Succession to the Office of Governor
Article V, Section 10 of the State Constitution stipulates that:

1. The Lt. Governor shall become Governor under specified conditions.
2. The Legislature shall provide an order of precedence after the Lt. Governor.

Section 12058 of the Government Code provides that:

1. 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.
2. 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:

1. 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.
2. Consideration be given to appointments from various parts of the state so there will be the greatest probability of survival.
3. The persons appointed be confirmed by the Senate.
4. The appointed person take the oath of office and is thereupon designated as a Disaster Acting Governor.
5. 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.

C. 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.

D. Temporary Seat of State Government

Section 450 of the Government Code provides that:

1. 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.
2. A different location may subsequently be designated as circumstances require.

3. The Director of the Department of General Services shall arrange for the use of the designated facilities.

E. Sessions of the Legislature

Section 9035 of the Government Code provides that:

1. The Legislature will convene in a war or enemy-caused disaster at Sacramento or in the designated temporary seat of state government.
2. 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:

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

Three types of records considered essential are those required to:

1. Protect the rights and interests of individuals. These include vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers, and articles of incorporation.
2. 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.
3. 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 C

MUTUAL AID

Introduction

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) mutual aid system which is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support is provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s). The basis for the system is Senate Bill 1841 (Petrus, 1993) and 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 within 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.

To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six California Emergency Management Agency Mutual Aid Regions (see map - Figure 1 of Attachment D). Through this mutual aid system, Cal EMA 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 a situation 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

A. Local Jurisdictions

Local jurisdictions are responsible for:

- Developing and maintaining current Emergency Plans which are compatible with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and are designed to apply local resources in meeting the emergency requirements of the immediate community or its neighbors, and coordinate such plans with those of neighboring jurisdictions to ensure mutual compatibility.
- Maintaining liaison with the appropriate Cal EMA 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 EMA Mutual Aid Region as the emergency situation develops and as changes in the emergency situation 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 and state, federal, and private agencies.
- Carrying out emergency regulations issued by the Governor.

B. Operational Area

Coordinators at the Operational Area level are responsible for:

- Coordinating intra-county mutual aid.
- Maintaining liaison with the appropriate Cal EMA 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 EMA Mutual Aid Region Coordinator.
- Dispatching reports to the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator as the emergency situation develops and as changes in the emergency situation dictate.

- Receiving and employing resources provided by other counties, and state, federal, and private agencies.
- Carrying out emergency regulations issued by the Governor.

C. Cal EMA Mutual Aid Region

Coordinators at the Cal EMA Mutual Aid Region level are 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.

D. State

California Emergency Management Agency

- 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

Provides mutual aid assistance to local jurisdictions commensurate with capabilities and available resources.

Policies and Procedures

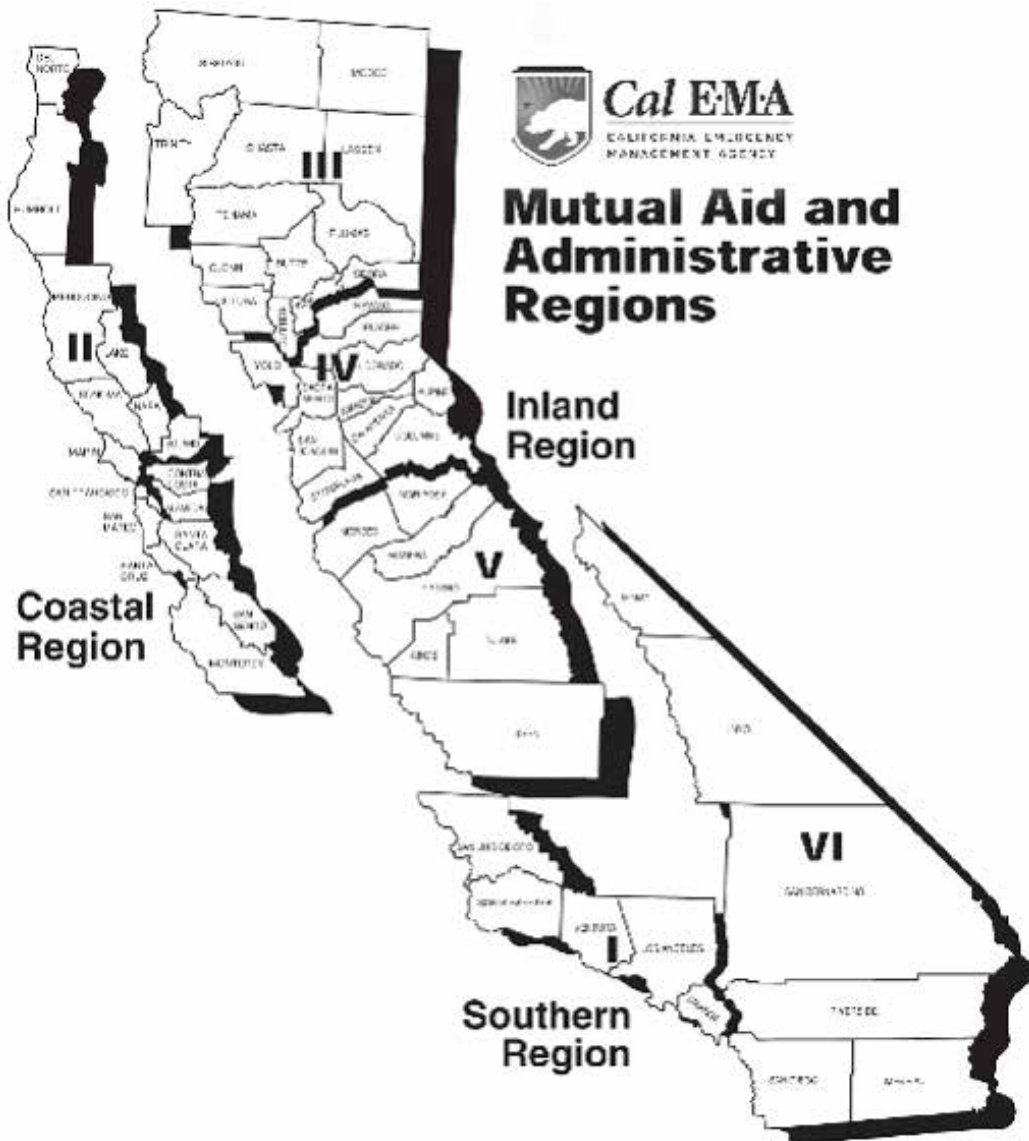
- Mutual aid resources will be provided and utilized in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and supporting separate agreements.
- During a proclaimed emergency, interjurisdictional mutual aid will be coordinated at the appropriate Operational Area or Mutual Aid Regional level whenever 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 incompatibility of radio communications equipment between most agencies, local agencies should, where possible, provide incoming mutual aid forces with portable radios using local frequencies.
- 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.)

Figure 1



Attachment E

STATE AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSE ROLES

L=Lead S=Support	Aging	Air Resources Board	State Architect	Conservation/ Mines and Geology	C.A. Conservation Corps	Corrections	Education	EMSA	Employment Development	Energy Commission	Finance	Fish & Game	Food & Agriculture	Forestry & Fire Protection
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	S								S
Facilities					S	S								S
Personnel									S					
Purchasing														S
Resources														S
Transportation														
FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION														
Finance/Administration										S				

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

Attachment E Continued

STATE AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSE ROLES

	General Services	Health Services	Highway Patrol	Housing/Comm. Develop	Industrial Relations	Integ. Waste Manage Bd.	Justice	Mental Health	Military Dept. (CNG)	Motor Vehicles	Off. Crim. Just. Planning	OES	OEHLA	State Health Plan. & Dev.	Parks and Recreation
L=Lead S=Support															
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/Administration	S											L			

Attachment E Continued

STATE AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSE ROLES

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 Bd.	Youth Authority
MANAGEMENT													
Emergency Management													
Liaison													
Safety													
Public Information													
PLANNING/INTELLIGENCE													
Mobilization/Demobilization													
Plans													
Reports													
Situation Status						S		S					
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/Administration													

Attachment F Federal Roles

Agency	Emergency Support Functions														
	#1 - Transportation	#2 - Communications	#3 - Public Works and Engineering	#4 - Firefighting	#5 - Emergency Management	#6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	#7 - Resource Support	#8 - Public Health and Medical Services	#9 - Urban Search and Rescue	#10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	#11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources	#12 - Energy	#13 - Public Safety and Security	#14 - Long-term Community Recovery and 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/P	S	S	S
HHS			S		S	S		C/P	S	S	S		S	P/S	S
DHS	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C/P/S	S	C
DHS/EPR/EMA		S	P	S	C/P	C/P			C/P	S				C/P	P
DHS/IAP/NCS		C/P										S			
DHS/USCG	S		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

Note: Unless a specific component of a department or agency is the ESF coordinator or a primary agency, it is not listed in this chart. Refer to the ESF Annexes for detailed support by each of these departments and agencies.

Attachment F Continued

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

C = ESF coordinator
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Unified San Diego
County Emergency
Services Organization
And
County Of San Diego

Operational Area
Emergency Plan

ANNEX A

Emergency Management
(Including EOC Operations)

October 2010

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Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization

ANNEX A

Emergency Management (Including EOC Operations)

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ANNEX A

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

I. General

Purpose

1. To describe how emergencies will be managed within the San Diego County Operational Area.
2. To describe the organization and operation of Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).

Objectives

1. To provide a basis for centralized control, coordination, and direction of emergency operations.
2. To describe the Emergency Operations Center functional responsibilities under the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Plan Activation and Termination

This Annex is automatically activated when two or more jurisdictional Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) within San Diego County are activated or when one jurisdictional EOC requests that the OA EOC be activated. This Annex is terminated when the EOC is deactivated.

II. Emergency Operations

Overview

Emergency Management within the San Diego Operational Area consists of the synchronization of a myriad of governmental, non-profit, and business organizations into a single focused response, with the ultimate goal of saving lives, property, protecting the environment and minimizing social loss from the disaster or emergency.

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 EOC's, mass notification systems and communication systems.
3. The civil preparedness of the region's citizens, businesses and community organizations.

The San Diego Operational Area is constantly focused on improving the region's resiliency by focusing on enhancing all three of these components

When an emergency occurs within the Operational Area, the response is led by the incident commanders in the field, and supported and coordinated by the region's EOCs. In major disasters, the response is conducted in two phases. First, the region assembles and allocates all needed local resources to respond to the incident. Over time, the focus transitions to effectively and efficiently integrating state and federal support resources into the response.

Coordination

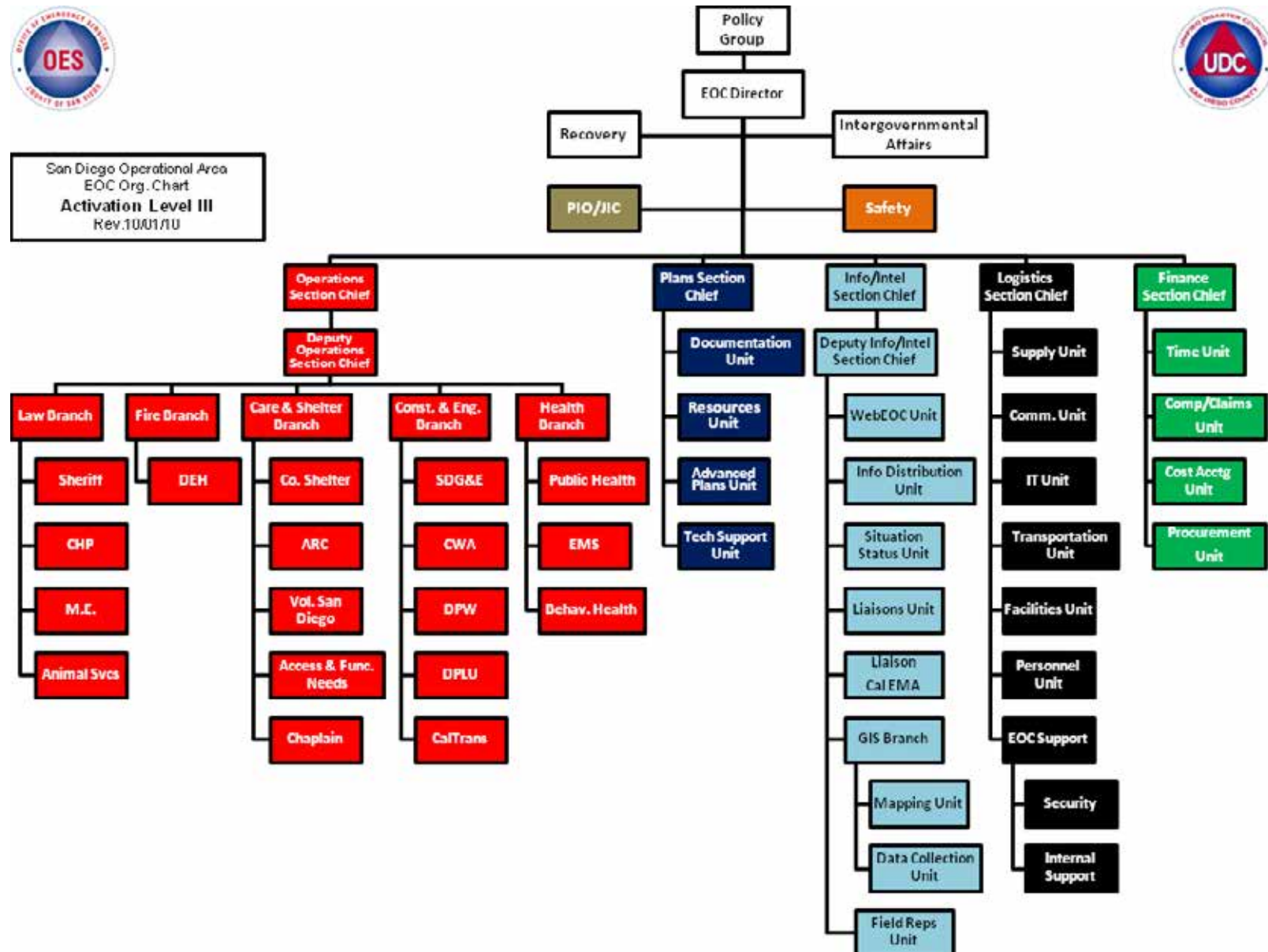
Coordination within the Management Section in the EOC is one of the keys to successful response operations. When decision makers are together in one location, staff and resources can be utilized in the most effective manner. This section includes directors or representatives of County Departments, selected and led by the Director/Coordinator of Emergency Services (Chief Administrative Officer) or his/her designee, and Directors of Special Districts affected by the disaster.

When a disaster occurs, communication and coordination with Operational Area/ County/City Departments, Special Districts, other cities, news media, state and federal agencies, and all others "outside" of the EOC, must be accurate and consistent with the Policy guidelines and directives.

The San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Plan has been designed to follow the SEMS and NIMS.

FIGURE 1

EOC FUNCTIONAL CHART



Priorities

The following are priorities when conducting and coordinating disaster operations:

1. Meeting the immediate needs of people (rescue, evacuation, medical care, public information, food, shelter, clothing).
2. Restoration of facilities, whether public or privately owned, that are essential to the health, safety and welfare of citizens (sanitation, water, electricity, road, street, and highway repair).
3. Meeting the rehabilitation needs of people (temporary housing, food stamps, employment, etc.).
4. As much as possible, providing for the recovery of the community to its pre-disaster state.

Emergency Operations Center

The EOC is one of the most important elements in the coordination of successful response and recovery operations. With centralized decision making, personnel and other resources can be utilized more effectively. Coordination of activities ensures that all tasks are accomplished with little or no duplication of effort, and with the highest probability of success.

Day-to-day operations are conducted from departments and agencies that are widely dispersed throughout the Operational Area. When a major emergency or disaster occurs, centralized management is needed to facilitate a coordinated response by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) as Coordinator of Emergency Services for the Operational Area (if elected to that position by the Unified Disaster Council), and as Director of Emergency Services for the County, emergency services personnel, and representatives from special districts and private sector organizations with assigned emergency responsibilities. The EOC provides a central location of authority and information, and allows for face-to-face coordination among the personnel who direct local services in response to a disaster.

The EOC is located in Kearny Mesa at the County Operations Center. Alternate EOCs are located in Kearny Mesa and the City of Escondido. The Office of Emergency Services maintains Standard Operating Procedures for activating the EOC.

The following activities are performed in the EOC:

1. Receipt and dissemination of emergency alert and warning.
2. Collection and analysis of situational information.
3. Management and coordination in support of emergency operations.
4. Collection, analysis, and reporting of damage data.
5. Provision of emergency information and instructions to the public.
6. Maintenance of liaison with support agencies, other jurisdictions, and other levels of government.

Proclamations of Emergency

Local Emergency Proclamation

- A. In the event of a disaster or condition of extreme peril to persons and property within a jurisdiction, which is beyond the capability of local responders to manage, the Board of Supervisors fills the role of initiating a Proclamation of Local Emergency for the entire Operational Area. The County Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) may also proclaim a Local Emergency. Attachment B of County Ordinance 9970 designates the CAO as the Director of Emergency Services of the unincorporated area and is responsible for the operational response to an emergency. In the event that the CAO is unavailable to serve as Director, the persons designated as the CAO's successors are the Assistant Chief Administrative Officer (ACAO) and the Deputy Chief Administrative Officer (DCAO) of the Public Safety Group.
- B. If made by the CAO the Proclamation must be ratified by the Board within seven days. In either case, the Proclamation must be made within ten days of the occurrence to qualify the County for State assistance.
- C. The Director of the County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is authorized to proclaim a local emergency when the Board is not in session and the CAO and the other officers designated in the line of succession are unavailable to proclaim an emergency, provided that the Board ratifies the proclamation within seven days.
- D. The Proclamation accomplishes the following:
 1. Provides public employees and the Board of Supervisors with legal immunities for emergency actions taken.
 2. Enables the Board of Supervisors to act as a Board of Equalization, to reassess damaged property and provide property tax relief.
 3. Allows the CAO (or his successors) to:
 - Establish Curfews
 - Take any preventive measures necessary to protect and preserve the public health and safety.
 - Exercise other authorities as established by Ordinance 8183 (i.e. to issue new rules and regulations, expend funds, or to obtain vital supplies and equipment).
 - The Board shall review at its regular meetings the need for continuing the local emergency proclamation at least every 30 days, however, reviews shall not take place more than 21 days after the previous review. The Board should proclaim the termination of the local emergency at the earliest possible date.

State of Emergency

- A. After or as part of the Proclamation of a Local Emergency, the Board, or City Council may request (by resolution) that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency. A copy of the request for a Governor's Proclamation, with the following supporting data, must be forwarded to the Secretary, California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) through the Operational Area:
 - 1. Copy of the Local Emergency Proclamation,
 - 2. Damage Assessment Summary information.
- B. The Governor's State of Emergency allows for the following:
 - 1. Mandatory mutual aid may be exercised.
 - 2. The Governor has the authority to commit State resources, for example, National Guard, California Conservation Corps (CCC crews).
 - 3. The Governor may request the President to declare an Emergency or Major Disaster.

Presidential Declaration

After or as part of a Proclamation of a State of Emergency, the Governor may request that the President declare an Emergency or Major Disaster. The Presidential Declaration allows for Federal disaster assistance and resources.

Emergency Managers Mutual Aid (EMMA)

Pursuant to the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, the California Emergency Council approved the Emergency Managers Mutual Aid (EMMA) Plan on November 21, 1997. The EMMA Plan outlines the policies for the program. The purpose of EMMA is to support disaster operations in affected jurisdictions by providing professional emergency management personnel.

The EMMA system is composed of emergency management personnel from local and state government. The process for the allocation of resources is as follows:

- 1. The county, cities, and special districts will forward their requests for mutual aid through the Operational Area.
- 2. The Operational Area will act as the coordinator point between the county, cities, and special districts and the Cal EMA Southern region.
- 3. The OES regional offices will act as the coordination point and facilitate mutual aid among Operational Areas.
- 4. The Cal EMA headquarters will facilitate the provision of mutual aid among Cal EMA regions.

III. EOC Organization (See Figure 1)

During emergency operations, the Operational Area EOC, in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System, is organized into six major functional areas. They are: (a) Management, (b) Operations, (c) Planning, (d) Logistics, (e) Finance/Administration, and (f) Information/Intelligence.

There are a number of procedural responsibilities common to all of the sections. They are: gathering information and verification; making decisions; coordinating; briefing; advising; following procedures; providing, notifying and scheduling staff; and keeping comprehensive records.

For detailed EOC responsibilities see the San Diego Operational Area EOC Position Checklists.

Management

The Management Section consists of those responsible for the overall management of the emergency. In the OA EOC, this group is referred to as the “Policy Group” and includes the Director of Emergency Services (CAO) and the Directors or representatives from the County departments and/or Special Districts affected by the emergency. The responsibilities of this Management Section are:

1. Manage EOC functions and coordinate the overall response/recovery effort, including prioritizing, decision-making, coordination, tasking, and conflict resolution within the EOC.
2. Report to the Board of Supervisors.
3. Report to Cal EMA through the Operational Area.
4. Inter-jurisdictional coordination.
5. Activation, including notification and recall, and deactivation of the EOC.

Management Section Support

In the OA EOC, the Policy Group supporting positions include the County Communications Office, County Communications Director, Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, County Counsel, Assistant CAO, DCAO for Community Services, Chief Financial Officer, Human Resources Director and other advisors as appropriate. Policy Support is intended to provide information, expertise and advice to the EOC Director and the Policy group. In addition, Policy Support is responsible for the dissemination of information to the public. Some key responsibilities are: emergency public information, rumor control, public inquiry and legal advice.

The advisors participate in the EOC at the request of the CAO.

Planning

The Planning Section is responsible for gathering, analyzing, evaluating, and disseminating

technical information and making recommendations to the EOC Director. While the Operations Section is concerned with immediate strategic response to the disaster, Planning is looking and planning ahead. Planning's function is to maintain information on the overall response effort and to develop the EOC Action Plan for the next operational period. The major responsibilities of this Section are documentation, coordination of resources and advance planning.

Operations

The Operations Section includes all activities which are directed toward the reduction of the immediate hazard, establishing control, and restoration of County/Special District operations. This Section consists of those departments or agencies that are responsible for public safety and carrying out response activities. The individual agencies receive and evaluate requests for assistance and resources, establish priorities, and relay operational status and information to the Management Section. In larger emergencies some may also have coordinating roles such as the Area Fire Coordinator or Area Law Enforcement Coordinator (Sheriff). The County Public Health Officer also has an area-wide coordinating role in some types of emergencies.

Among those functions usually represented in the Section are Fire and Rescue, Law Enforcement, Public Health, Emergency Medical Services, Environmental Health, Care and Shelter, Animal Services and the Medical Examiner.

The overall responsibility of this Section is to coordinate with field operations.

Logistics

The Logistics Section consists of those departments with responsibilities for the procurement and payment of personnel and equipment necessary for the management of and recovery from the emergency. The Logistics Section coordinates the procurement and provision of emergency resources and support for the response and recovery operations being conducted in the field as well as those in the EOC. The Operational Area EOC Logistics Section coordinates the procurement and provision of emergency resources and support for the entire Operational Area.

In the Operational Area EOC this Section includes such County departments as Purchasing & Contracting, and Human Resources; as well as specialists such as water or utility company representatives.

Finance/Administration

The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for all finance, emergency funding and cost accountability functions for EOC operations and for supervising branch functions providing financial and contracting services for EOC operations within its jurisdiction. Some of these functions may include:

1. Financial expenditure and funding briefings.
2. Interagency financial coordination.
3. Finance and contract fact-finding.

4. Fiscal and emergency finance estimating.
5. Operating procedure development and financial planning.
6. Labor expense and accounting.
7. Cost analysis, cost accounting and financial auditing.
8. Disbursement and receivables management.
9. Necessary funding transfers.
10. Special drafts, exchanges and lending controls.
11. Payroll administration.
12. Emergency currency, script and rationing control.

Information/Intelligence

The Information/Intelligence Section is responsible for tracking the emergency and providing information to the OA EOC Director and Policy Group on the overall effectiveness of the policies established. The Information/Intelligence Section Chief manages the activities of: situation status, including information gathering and verification via WebEOC, information distribution, liaisons, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), field representatives and maintaining maps and displays.

IV. Functional Responsibilities

The following lists the functional responsibilities within the Operational Area Emergency Plan.

Management Section

Purpose

To provide leadership in the EOC, determine policies and priorities, and manage the overall response within the jurisdiction's boundaries.

Personnel

County government and Special District department heads serve in the Management Section at the discretion of the jurisdiction's Emergency Services Director and /or EOC Director. The following list provides a probable OA EOC Policy Group staffing for a major event:

- A. Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) (Emergency Services Coordinator)
- B. Deputy CAO – Public Safety Group
- C. Deputy CAO – Land Use and Environment Group
- D. Public Health Officer
- E. EOC Director (Director of OES)
- F. Area Law Enforcement Coordinator

- G. Area Fire Coordinator
- H. Medical Examiner representative (if required)
- I. Director, Department of Public Works (if required)
- J. Director, Health and Human Services Agency
- K. Director, Department of General Services (if required)

Responsibilities

- A. Ensure long-range, logistical, and recovery planning.
- B. Maintain active liaison with other jurisdictions and the Operational Area.
- C. Ensure emergency proclamations are made.
- D. Keep the Board of Supervisors informed.

Fire and Rescue Operations

(see Annex B, Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations)

Purpose

To coordinate fire and rescue response within the jurisdiction. To establish liaison between the Emergency Operations Center and field operations, as well as to facilitate prioritization of fire resource needs during emergency operations. To coordinate the search efforts for trapped and injured persons and extricate them safely and quickly.

Personnel

- A. Designated liaison from the appropriate fire agency.
- B. Fire Chief, or designee, in OA EOC Policy Group.
- C. Fire representative, as Rescue Coordinator, in Operations.
- D. Law Enforcement personnel.
- E. Other agency representatives as needed, from both the public and private sectors.

Responsibilities

The Fire Chief of the appropriate fire agency will assign a liaison to the Emergency Operations Center and provide support for EOC and field operations.

- A. Establish communications between the Fire Dispatch Center and the EOC.
- B. Keep the Operations Section informed of critical activities and pending needs of the fire agency (ies) responding to the emergency.
- C. Coordinate with other functional groups, such as Law Enforcement, Medical, Care and Shelter, etc., as required.
- D. Support for EOC and field operations

Law Enforcement

(see Annex C, Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations)

Purpose

To coordinate the law enforcement response during a disaster. To coordinate the evacuation, dispersal or relocation of persons from threatened or hazardous areas to less threatened or safe areas.

Personnel

- A. The Sheriff or a designated representative in Policy.
- B. A Sheriff representative in law enforcement operations in the Operations Section.
- C. Other personnel, as needed.

Responsibilities

- A. Support law enforcement response within the jurisdiction.
- B. Support and liaison with appropriate agencies for traffic control and route recovery.
- C. Support movement of persons from hazardous areas, including evacuation and traffic control.
- D. Ensure access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated, or partially vacated, areas.

Medical

(see Annex D, Mass-Casualty Operations)

Purpose

To coordinate disaster medical operations within the Operational Area through the procurement and allocation of public and private medical resources; the activation and operations of Field Treatment Sites (FTSs); the transportation of casualties and medical resources; and the relocation of patients from damaged or untenable health facilities. This function will be coordinated at the Operational Area EOC. All personnel and functions detailed below will be present at the Operational Area EOC.

Personnel

- A. Policy Group - Medical Director, Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- B. Operations
 - 1. Director, EMS
 - 2. Medical and Health Operational Area Coordinator
 - 3. EMS Staff as needed

Responsibilities

- A. Coordinate the procurement and allocation of the medical resources required to

support disaster medical operations.

- B. Coordinate the transporting of casualties and medical resources to health care facilities, including FTSS, within the area and to other areas, as requested.
- C. Organize a system for staffing and operating FTSS and Disaster Support Areas.
- D. Request and respond to requests from the Regional Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator (RDMHC) for disaster assistance.
- E. Maintain status of medical resources, transportation, and communication services within the Operational Area.
- F. Maintain liaison with the Red Cross, volunteer service agencies, and other representatives within the Operational Area.
- G. Maintain liaison with the coordinators of other emergency functions such as communications, fire and rescue, health, law enforcement and traffic control, transportation, and care and shelter.
- H. Coordinate and provide support to medical activities at the scene.

Public Health

(see Annex E, Public Health Operations)

Purpose

To coordinate public health operations within the Operational Area, by providing preventive health measures and communicable disease control. This function will be coordinated at the Health and Human Services Agency-Department Operations Center (DOC). All personnel and functions detailed below will be present at the HHSA DOC.

Personnel

- A. Policy Group - Director, Health and Human Services Agency or designee
- B. DOC Operations
 - 1. HHSA DOC
 - 2. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) DOC

Responsibilities

- A. Coordinate the procurement and allocation of public health resources required to support disaster public health operations.
- B. Request and respond to requests from the Regional Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator for disaster assistance.
- C. Maintain status of public health resources within the Operational Area.
- D. Coordinate all public health related activities among other local public and private response agencies or groups, as well as state and federal agencies.
- E. Provide preventive health services.

Medical Examiner

(see Annex F, Department of the Chief Medical Examiner Operations)

Purpose

To manage medical examiner operations during a disaster.

Personnel

- A. The Medical Examiner or designated representative in the Policy Group.
- B. Disaster Control Staff Coordinator, in the Operations Section.

Responsibilities are to establish and manage all medical examiner operations, including the following:

- A. Medical Examiner Emergency Teams
- B. Body Staging Areas
- C. Establish a family assistance center
- D. Temporary morgues and transportation
- E. Identification and listing of victims
- F. Notification of next of kin
- G. Emergency procurement and allocation of supplies and resources
- H. Request mutual aid, if required

Care and Shelter Operations

(see Annex G, Care and Shelter Operations)

Purpose

To assure the provision of food, shelter, clothing and basic welfare needs to the victims of disaster; to establish contact and coordination with the American Red Cross (ARC) and provide assistance, as required.

Personnel

- A. Designated Care and Shelter Coordinator.
- B. Liaison personnel from the Red Cross (as assigned).

Responsibilities

- A. Care and Shelter Coordinator
 - 1. Coordinate local government support to the Red Cross.
 - 2. Coordinate resource and mutual aid requests between the Red Cross and other government departments or agencies.
 - 3. Provide care and shelter to disaster victims until the Red Cross or other private disaster relief organizations are able to fulfill that responsibility.

B. Red Cross Liaison

1. Maintain contact with Red Cross Headquarters and keep the Care and Shelter Coordinator informed of Red Cross operations during the disaster.
2. Make requests to the Care and Shelter Coordinator for assistance in providing care and shelter to disaster victims.

Environmental Health

(see Annex H, Environmental Health Operations)

Purpose

To coordinate environmental health operations within the San Diego Operational Area by providing environmental health protection associated with disasters.

Personnel

- A. Policy Group - Director, Department of Environmental Health or designee
- B. Operations - Chief, Hazardous Materials Division, or designee

Responsibilities

- A. Coordinate procurement, allocation and distribution of environmental health resources required to support disaster environmental health operations.
- B. Supervise food delivery system and assist in water supply, waste disposal, and housing.
- C. Establish methods and procedures for vector and rodent control activities.
- D. Advise on all occupational hazards as they occur.
- E. Identify hazardous materials released, evaluate risks to the general public, and advise on mitigation measures to modify or reduce environmental health impact.

Communications and Warning Systems

(see Annex I, Communications and Warning Systems)

Purpose

To describe the various communication systems available throughout the Operational Area. This includes systems used by Operational Area agencies and certain mutual aid frequencies common to almost all law enforcement and fire agencies.

Personnel

Various agencies and organizations.

Responsibilities

Provide and maintain communications in the San Diego Operational Area for day-to-day and disaster operations.

Construction and Engineering

(see Annex J, Construction and Engineering Operations)

Purpose

To coordinate the allocation of engineering resources (construction equipment, materials, etc.) required for emergency debris clearance, route recovery, shelter construction, and other engineering operations.

Personnel

- A. The Director of the Department of Public Works or designated representative in Policy.
- B. Assigned representative in the Operations Section.

Responsibilities

- A. Develop and maintain current records of road conditions throughout the Operational Area during emergencies.
- B. Restore, maintain and operate essential services within the jurisdiction such as roads, sewers and drainage facilities.
- C. Construct emergency facilities, such as bridges.
- D. Assist in search and heavy rescue.
- E. Assist in providing for repair, modification and/or construction of emergency facilities and housing.
- F. Maintain an inventory of sources and provide for procurement and allocation of heavy construction equipment.
- G. Manage and coordinate jurisdictional transportation facilities.
- H. Maintain an inventory of sources and provide for procurement and allocation of transportation resources.

Logistics

(see Annex K, Logistics)

Purpose

To coordinate the procurement and provision of emergency resources and support and advise the EOC Director on resource allocations, distribution, priorities, expenditures, and related matters.

Personnel

- A. Director, Purchasing and Contracting, or designee
- B. General Services Representative
- C. Department of Human Resources Representative
- D. Utility representative
- E. Sheriff's Data Services

Responsibilities

- A. Implement emergency resources functions through pre-designated assignments from the Policy group.
- B. Procure and allocate essential resources (personnel, services and material) to support emergency operations.
- C. Oversee the distribution and inventory of food stocks and other essential supplies for emergency subsistence.
- D. Procure and allocate required transportation, fuel and similar equipment resources.
- E. Provide for maintenance and repair of telecommunications, potable water systems, government-owned electrical, sanitation, and other utility systems and services.
- F. Acquire, inspect and provide supplies for care and shelter facilities, multipurpose staging areas and fixed or mobile clinical and medical facilities.
- G. Establish control of resources in a manner compatible with the Operational Area Emergency Plan.
- H. Provide accountability of resources requested and expended.

Public Information

(see Annex L, Emergency Public Information)

Purpose

To provide the public with accurate and timely information and instructions through the news media.

Personnel

- A. Director County Communications Officer or designee in Policy Group
- B. Media Team/PIO staff
- C. Departmental liaisons as required

Responsibilities

- A. Secure briefings from EOC staff
- B. Give regular briefings to news media representatives
- C. Act as jurisdictional spokespersons
- D. Prepare and disseminate news releases
- E. Prepare and disseminate Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages for release by the Operational Area EOC. Requests from other jurisdictions for EAS messages will be disseminated upon request.
- F. Coordinate media interviews with jurisdictional officials.
- G. Monitor news reports and correct inaccurate information.

- H. Maintain liaison with Public Information Officers (PIOs) from other agencies and jurisdictions.
- I. Notify the news media of any changes in EOC status.
- J. Establish Joint Information Center (JIC)

Behavioral Health

(see Annex M, Behavioral Health Operations)

Purpose

To coordinate behavioral health disaster response operations within the Operational Area by providing outreach, intervention and emergency psychological services.

Personnel

- A. Behavioral Health Director(s)
- B. Behavioral Health Disaster Coordinator
- C. Assistant Disaster Coordinator

Responsibilities

- A. Coordinate behavioral health intervention services for disaster victims and emergency response personnel, as well as the general public.
- B. Maintain status of behavioral health resources, including facilities and personnel within the Operational Area.
- C. Coordinate all behavioral health related activities among other local public and private response agencies or groups, as well as state and federal agencies
- D. Provide behavioral health debriefing sessions for EOC staffs.
- E. Coordinate field operations/field survey teams.

Animal Services

(see Annex O, Animal Services)

Purpose

To provide immediate care and control of animals in the event of a major emergency or disaster and protect the health and safety of the community.

Personnel

- A. Director, Department of Animal Services for the Policy Group
- B. Assigned representative in Operations Section

Responsibilities

- A. Coordinate emergency Animal Services operations.
- B. Develop and organize a system to identify and track animals received during a

disaster.

- C. Develop criteria establishing holding time and euthanasia standards for disaster situations.

Terrorism Protocol (see Annex P)

Annex P is an Executive Summary of the Terrorism Protocol for the San Diego County Operational Area.

ATTACHMENT A-1

UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES OPERATIONAL AREA

PROCLAMATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY

(By Board of Supervisors/City Council)

(Page 1 of 2)

WHEREAS, Ordinance No. _____ of the County/City of _____ empowers the Board of Supervisors/City Council to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a Local Emergency when said jurisdiction is affected, or is likely to be affected, by a public calamity; and

WHEREAS, said Board of Supervisors/City Council has been requested by the Director of Emergency Services of said county/city to proclaim the existence of a Local Emergency therein; and

WHEREAS, said Board of Supervisors/City Council does hereby find that conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within said county/city, caused by _____, (fire, flood, storm, epidemic, earthquake, drought, etc.) commencing on or about _____ m. on the _____ day of _____; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors/City Council does find that the aforesaid conditions of extreme peril does warrant and necessitate the Proclamation of the existence of a Local Emergency;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED by the Board of Supervisors/City Council of the County/City of _____, that a Local Emergency exists throughout said county/city and that said Local Emergency shall be deemed to continue to exist until its termination is proclaimed by the Board of Supervisors/City Council.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of said Local Emergency the powers, functions, and duties of the Director of Emergency Services and the emergency organization of this county/city shall be those prescribed by state law, charter, ordinances, and resolutions of this jurisdiction approved by the Board of Supervisors/City Council.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND REQUESTED that the Governor of the State of California find and proclaim San Diego County to be in a State of Emergency and that he/she request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency for San Diego County.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that the Director of Emergency Services and the _____ are hereby designated as the authorized representatives of the County/City of _____ for the purpose of receipt, processing, and coordination of all inquires and requirements necessary to obtain available state and federal assistance.

ATTACHMENT A-1 (Continued)

UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES OPERATIONAL AREA

PROCLAMATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY

(By Board of Supervisors/City Council)

(Page 2 of 2)

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this Proclamation of Local Emergency be forwarded to the State Director of the Cal EMA with a request that;

1. The State Director find the Proclamation of Local Emergency acceptable in accordance with provisions of the Natural Disaster Assistance Act; and that
2. The State Director forward this Proclamation and request for a State Proclamation and Presidential Declaration of Emergency to the Governor of California for consideration and action.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors/City Council of the County/City of _____, San Diego County, State of California, this ____ day of _____, by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Absent:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the Original entered in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors/City Council.

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors/City Clerk

Date: _____

By: _____

ATTACHMENT A-2

UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES OPERATIONAL AREA

PROCLAMATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY

(by Director of Emergency Services)

(Page 1 of 2)

WHEREAS, Ordinance No. _____ of the County/City of _____ empowers the Director of Emergency Services to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a Local Emergency when said county/city is affected, or likely to be affected, by a public calamity and the Board of Supervisors/City Council is not in session; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Emergency Services of the County/City of _____ does hereby find that conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within said county/city, caused by _____ (fire, storm, epidemic, _____ riot, earthquake, or other cause) commencing on or about _____.m. on the _____ day of _____, _____; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors/City Council of the County/City of _____ is not in session and cannot immediately be called into session; and

WHEREAS, this Proclamation of Local Emergency will be ratified by the Board of Supervisors/City Council within seven days of being issued.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED by the Director of Emergency Services for the County/City of _____, that a Local Emergency exists throughout said county/city and that said Local Emergency shall be deemed to continue to exist until its termination is proclaimed by the Board of Supervisors/City Council.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of said Local Emergency the powers, functions, and duties of the Director of Emergency Services and the emergency organization of this county/city shall be those prescribed by state law, charter, ordinances, and resolutions of this jurisdiction and by the Operational Area Emergency Plan as approved by the Board of Supervisors/City Council.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND REQUESTED that the Governor of the State of California find and proclaim San Diego County to be in a State of Emergency and that he/she request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency for San Diego County.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that the Director of Emergency Services and the _____ are hereby designated as the authorized representatives of the County/City of _____ for the purpose of receipt, processing, and coordination of all inquiries and requirements necessary to obtain available state and federal assistance.

ATTACHMENT A-2 (Continued)

UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES OPERATIONAL AREA

PROCLAMATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY

(by Director of Emergency Services)

(Page 2 of 2)

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this Proclamation of Local Emergency be forwarded to the State Director of the Cal EMA with a request that;

1. The State Director find the Proclamation of Local Emergency acceptable in accordance with provisions of the Natural Disaster Assistance Act; and that
2. The State Director forward this Proclamation, and request for a State Proclamation and Presidential Declaration of Emergency, to the Governor of California for consideration and action.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Director of Emergency Services for the County/City of _____, State of California, this _____ day of _____, _____.

Director of Emergency Services

ATTACHMENT A-3

UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES OPERATIONAL AREA

**PROCLAMATION
RATIFYING LOCAL EMERGENCY
PROCLAIMED BY THE
DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
(Page 1 of 2)**

WHEREAS, Ordinance No. _____ of the County/City of _____ empowers the Director of Emergency Services to proclaim the existence, or threatened existence, of a Local Emergency when said County/City is affected, or likely to be affected, by a public calamity and the Board of Supervisors/City Council is not in session subject to ratification by the Board of Supervisors/City Council within seven days; and

WHEREAS, such Proclamation entitles the Director of Emergency Services, and the emergency organization of this County/City, to all the powers, functions, and duties prescribed by state law, charter, ordinances, and resolutions of this jurisdiction and by the Operational Area Emergency Plan during the existence of said Local Emergency; and

WHEREAS, conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property did arise within this County/City caused by _____ (fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, earthquake, or other cause), commencing on the _____ day of _____, at which time the Board of Supervisors/City Council was not in session and could not be called into session; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Emergency Services of the County/City of _____ did issue a Proclamation of Local Emergency within said County/City on the _____ day of _____, _____; and

WHEREAS, said Proclamation requested the Governor of the State of California to find and proclaim San Diego County to be in a State of Emergency and that he/she request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency for San Diego County; and

WHEREAS, said Proclamation designated _____ as the authorized representatives of the County/City of _____ for the purpose of receipt, processing, and coordination of all inquires and requirements necessary to obtain available state and federal assistance; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors/City Council does hereby find that the aforesaid conditions of extreme peril did warrant and necessitate the Proclamation of Local Emergency and request for State Proclamation and Presidential Declaration of Emergency.

ATTACHMENT A-3 (Continued)

UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES OPERATIONAL AREA

**PROCLAMATION
RATIFYING LOCAL EMERGENCY
PROCLAIMED BY THE
DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
(Page 2 of 2)**

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND PROCLAIMED that the Proclamation of Local Emergency and request for a State Proclamation and Presidential Declaration of Emergency for San Diego County issued by the Director of Emergency Services on _____, _____, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors/City Council of the County/City of _____, San Diego County, State of California, this _____ day of _____, _____, by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Absent:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the Original entered in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors/City Council.

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors/City Clerk

Date: _____

By: _____

ATTACHMENT A-4

UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES OPERATIONAL AREA

**RESOLUTION FOR
CONTINUANCE OF LOCAL EMERGENCY**

WHEREAS, Ordinance No. _____ of the County/City of _____ empowers the Board of Supervisors/City Council to proclaim the existence, or threatened existence of a Local Emergency when said jurisdiction is affected, or is likely to be affected, by a public calamity; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors/City Council did find that conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property, caused by _____ (fire, flood, storm, epidemic, earthquake, drought, etc.), did arise within said County/City, commencing on the ____ day of ____, _____; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors/City Council did proclaim/ratify the existence of a Local Emergency within said jurisdiction on the ____ day of _____, _____ and requested the Governor of California proclaim San Diego County to be in a state of emergency; and further requested that the Governor request a Presidential Declaration; and

WHEREAS, Government Code, Section 8630, requires that Proclamations of Local Emergency must be reaffirmed by the governing body of the effected jurisdiction every 14 days during the time the Local Emergency remains in effect; and

WHEREAS, conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by said emergency continue to exist, and continue to be beyond the control of local resources, services, personnel, and equipment;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors/City Council of the County/City of _____ proclaim that the Local Emergency which first began on the ____ day of _____, _____ continues to exist.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors/City Council of _____ the County/City of _____ hereby issues this _____ Resolution of Continuance of Local Emergency reaffirming the continuation of the local emergency.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said Local Emergency shall continue to exist for an additional 14 days unless terminated earlier by this Board of Supervisors/City Council.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this Proclamation of Continuance be forwarded to the State Director of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors/City Council of the County/City of _____, San Diego County, State of California, this ____ day of _____, _____, by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Absent:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the Original entered in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors/City Council.

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors/City Clerk

Date: _____

By: _____

ATTACHMENT A-5

UNIFIED SAN DIEGO COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES OPERATIONAL AREA

**PROCLAMATION
TERMINATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY**

(Page 1 of 1)

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors/City Council of the County/City of _____ found that conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within said County/City caused by _____ (fire, flood, storm, epidemic, earthquake, drought, etc.) commencing on _____, _____; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors/City Council issued/ratified a Proclamation of Local Emergency on _____, _____, and

WHEREAS, the conditions of extreme peril caused by the emergency are now deemed to be within the control of the normal protective services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of said County/City.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED by the Board of Supervisors/City Council of the County/City of _____, State of California, that said Proclamation of Local Emergency issued/ratified on _____, _____, is hereby terminated.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that the emergency powers, functions, and duties of the Director of Emergency Services and the emergency organization of this County/City authorized by said Proclamation of Local Emergency and as prescribed by state law, charter, ordinances, and resolutions of this jurisdiction, are terminated.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this Proclamation of Termination of Local Emergency be forwarded to the State Director of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors/City Council of the County/City of _____, San Diego County, State of California, this _____ day of _____, _____, by the following vote:

Ayes:
Noes:
Absent:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the Original entered in the minutes of the Board of Supervisors/City Council.

By: _____
Clerk of the of Board of Supervisors/City Clerk

ATTACHMENT B

WARNING SYSTEM

I. General

The warning system is the means to relay to the public notices from the local, State or Federal government of impending or actual disaster or attack. Appropriate responses and the most effective use of warning information may be limited by the amount of time available.

Actions

Warning actions are characterized by requiring high priority for a short period of time, the use of mass media systems for passing warning to the public, the small number of workers necessary to operate the system, the demand for fast activation of the system on short notice, and the need to maintain readiness to repeat all actions in the event of successive alerts or attacks.

The National Warning System (NAWAS) sends out warning information, which is received at the Sheriff's Communication Center and relayed to the Office of Emergency Services (OES). The public is then warned by means of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and any other means, including mobile loudspeakers, when appropriate. The EAS is a national system which is activated by the President. It can also be activated by Operational Area authorities for local use. EAS is discussed further on the next page.

Alternate means of warning are via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), public safety radio systems, and the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) network.

Notice of warning is also broadcast from the various county and city communications centers to special facilities (schools, hospitals, fire stations, utility stations, etc.). Key workers of emergency organizations may be alerted by telephone or radio. The EAS and AlertSanDiego Systems provide coverage for a large part of the population.

The Office of Emergency Services maintains pre-scripted, hazard-specific warning messages for high impact events which require time sensitive warnings.

Warning Information

Authorized EAS stations will broadcast warning information as requested under the EAS Operational Area Agreement.

Warning - Peacetime Emergencies

Warning of an extraordinary peacetime emergency may be received by local government over the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), public safety radio systems, NAWAS, the AlertSanDiego System, and/or other means.

II. Alert/Notification Systems

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

1. General

The State of California has been divided into "EAS Operational Areas" for the purpose of disseminating emergency information.

The San Diego EAS operational area encompasses the entire County. Two stations, KOGO (AM 600) and KLSD (AM 1360) act as the Local Primary (LP) 1 and 2. Other authorized stations continue to operate as conditions permit. There are several radio stations in the San Diego County Operational Area that broadcast in foreign languages to reach the non-English speaking public.

All authorized stations in each EAS operational area broadcast a common program. A "program entry point" has been established for each EAS area. Emergency services authorities for each jurisdiction will prepare emergency information and action instructions pertinent to the people of their respective jurisdictions, which will be routed to the designated program entry point for broadcast.

2. Operational Considerations

Authorized stations continue to broadcast on regular assigned frequencies during any type of emergency. They broadcast their call letter identification and the area identification. Listeners are advised to monitor those stations, which serve the area in which they are located, since EAS announcements may vary according to the area served.

3. Facilities

The program entry point for the San Diego EAS operational area is the Operational Area EOC. Emergency information will be routed to the program entry point. The primary EAS station serving the San Diego EAS Operational Area is KOGO 600 AM and the alternate EAS station is KLSD 1360 AM. The majority of local radio and television stations that are operational after a disaster will be broadcasting emergency information.

AlertSanDiego

In 2006, the County of San Diego implemented the AlertSanDiego (ASD) communications system. ASD is currently available throughout the San Diego Region. ASD enables emergency dispatchers to call residents, via a reverse 911 callout system, and alert them to emergency actions which may need to be taken. ASD combines GIS mapping technologies with 9-1-1 calling data in an easy-to-use interface. The system, which is hosted by Twenty First Century Communications Inc., has the capability of making thousands of calls per hour by using automated calling technology. the Office of Emergency Services, Incorporated Cities, or Sheriff's Communications Center are responsible for the activation of ASD.

ASD has limitations which include:

1. Phone lines and power must be working for the system to operate.
2. Mobile devices, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), or private branch exchange (PBX- many businesses have their phones hooked up to a PBX) numbers are not in the AT&T database unless they manually registered these numbers at www.alertsandiego.org .
3. If residents are on a dial-up internet connection or subscribe to call blocking services, they will not receive the call.

ATTACHMENT C

DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Depending on the type of disaster, certain types of Federal disaster assistance may be made available after there has been a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Disaster assistance is also possible without a Presidential Declaration. In this case, only State and local assistance would be available.

Some of the Agencies that may be able to provide assistance include:

Federal

- A. Small Business Administration (SBA)
Provides information about and takes applications for low-interest home and business loans.
- B. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Along with local and State resources, provides temporary housing, assistance, and guidance relating to existing Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loans and other low-interest loans, limited home repair, and rental and mortgage payment assistance.
- C. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Provides assistance and guidance relating to existing Farmers Home Administration and Rural Electrification Act loans and other low-interest loans.
- D. Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Sometimes is represented and provides income tax assistance.
- E. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Sometimes provides grants to individuals for repairs, rental payments and replacement of lost or damaged possessions and to meet other serious disaster related needs.

Sometimes provides partial funds to government for debris removal, and emergency measures taken to save lives and property.

Sometimes provides partial funds for the repair or replacement of damaged Public facilities, and hazard mitigation.
- F. Other Federal agencies that may provide assistance are the Veterans Administration,

Social Security Administration, Health and Human Services, and the Food and Drug Administration.

State

- A. California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA)
Serves as the lead agency for the State
- B. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
Provides Individual and Family Grants
- C. Employment Development Department
Provides State unemployment compensation for eligible disaster victims and, if implemented, disaster unemployment compensation.
It also furnishes information related to employment and vocational retraining.
- D. Department of Housing and Community Development
Provides temporary housing and building inspection to qualified applicants.
- E. Department of Veterans Affairs
Provides assistance to victims whose homes or farms are financed under the Cal Vet program.
- F. Other possible representation from the State includes the State Contractors Licensing Board, for contractor assistance, and the State Franchise Tax Board, for Income Tax assistance.

In general, local government's role is supportive.

- A. San Diego County Office of Emergency Services (OES)
Serves as the lead agency for the Operational Area.
In cooperation with Federal State and other local agencies, may assist in the opening of Disaster Recovery Centers. These are sites where recovery specialists from FEMA, SBA, the County and other local jurisdictions will answer questions and provide recovery information.
- B. Health and Human Services Agency (HHS)A
In cooperation with the Red Cross, receives and distributes food and clothing from government and private sources and provides for other personal needs. Provides eligibility workers to do the intake and exit interviews.
- C. Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU), Codes Division
Provides staff to make available information about building permits, zoning and other regulatory requirements.
- D. Department of Planning and Land Use, Building Division
Provides building inspectors to inspect homes for safety and needed repairs.
- E. Departments of Public Works (DPW)
If requested, provides staff to make available flooding information, including protective measures that can be taken. Also, if requested to do so, may provide staff to read and interpret inundation maps.

F. County Assessor

After some disasters, provides staff to accept applications for reappraisal.

G. Department of Environmental Health (DEH)

If requested, provides staff for: information regarding public health matters such as safety of water and food supplies, adequacy of sewage disposal, and methods of rodent control.

H. Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA)

Provides behavioral health counselors to assist disaster victims.

American Red Cross (ARC)

In coordination with State and County welfare agencies, conducts registration and referral services and provides for individual and family needs; for example, food, clothing, shelter, and supplemental medical assistance.

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

Operational Area
Emergency Plan

ANNEX B

Fire And Rescue Mutual Aid Operations

October 2010

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Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization

ANNEX B

Fire And Rescue Mutual Aid Operations

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Fire Mutual Aid Operational Plan Task Force

Office of the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator
Deputy Fire Chief Kelly Zombro, CAL FIRE San Diego Unit
Administrative Officer Don Heiser, San Diego County Fire Authority

Operational Area Plan Review Committee

Deputy Chief Dismas Abelman, Solana Beach Fire Department
Donna Faller, Program Manager, City of San Diego Office of Homeland Security
Scott Hansen, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, San Marcos Fire Department
Joe Urban, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, Oceanside Fire Department
Chief Dave Hanneman, Chula Vista Fire Department
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Marisa Balmer, Emergency Services Coordinator, Office of Emergency Services

Edited and Printed

San Diego County Office of Emergency Services

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ANNEX B

FIRE AND RESCUE MUTUAL AID OPERATIONS

I. General

Introduction

This Operations Plan is created and intended to be an integral part of the San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Plan and the current State of California Fire and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan. In addition, it identifies the implementation procedures for mutual aid and other support.

In keeping with the “All-Risk” capabilities expected of fire service agencies, an effective Operations Plan must include provisions for, but not be limited to, fire and rescue operations, earthquake, floods, civil disturbance, riots, acts of terrorism, industrial accidents, hazardous material incidents, mass casualty incidents, air and water pollution.

Intent

No single community or agency has the ability or resources sufficient to cope with any and all emergencies for which the potential exists. This plan 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.

Purpose

1. To provide for the systematic mobilization, organization and operation of fire and rescue resources within each sub-regional response zone of the San Diego County Operational Area and to mitigate the effects of any disaster whether natural or man-caused.
2. To provide a comprehensive and compatible plan for expediting the mobilization and response of available fire and rescue resources on a local, area, region or statewide basis.
3. To provide for an annually updated fire and rescue inventory of all personnel, apparatus and equipment in the Operational Area.
4. To provide a plan for the interchange and dissemination of fire and rescue-related data, directives, and information between fire and rescue officials of local, area, region, state and federal agencies.
5. To identify the resources necessary for locating and removing endangered, trapped, injured, or isolated persons and providing adequate care.
6. To minimize loss of life, subsequent disability, and human suffering by ensuring timely and coordinated firefighting and search and rescue efforts.
7. To provide a system for locating, gaining access to and extricating people in need of assistance.

8. To promote annual training and/or exercises between plan participants.

Planning Basis

1. No community has resources sufficient to cope with any and all emergencies for which potential exists.
2. Fire and rescue managers must preplan emergency operations to ensure efficient utilization of available resources.
3. Basic to California's emergency planning is a statewide system of mutual aid, in which each local jurisdiction relies first upon its own resources.
4. The California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement between the State of California, each of its counties and those incorporated cities and fire protection districts signatory thereto:
 - A. Creates a formal structure for provision of mutual aid.
 - B. Provides that no party shall be required to unreasonably deplete its own resources in furnishing mutual aid.
 - C. Provides that the responsible local official in whose jurisdiction(s) an incident occurs requiring mutual aid, shall remain in charge at such incident, including the direction of such personnel and equipment provided through mutual aid plans pursuant to the agreement.
 - D. Provides that the intra-and inter-area and intra-regional mutual aid operational plans shall be developed by the parties thereof and are operative as between the parties thereof in accordance with the provisions of such operational plans.
 - E. Provides that reimbursement for mutual aid extended under the California Fire Service and Rescue System Mutual Aid Plan and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto, shall only be pursuant to the state law and policies in accordance with the State Office of Emergency Services policies and procedures.
5. Certain specialized types of fire and rescue resources may be considered outside of the mutual aid agreement by the responding agency and therefore may be subject to a pre-established agreement, which may be available only on a reimbursement basis.
6. Note: The United States Forest Service (USFS) is not a participant of the San Diego County Mutual Aid System. Therefore, all of their resources may fall into the category of "Assistance by Hire" including all applicable administrative charges and use fees. Consequently, all local resources who may respond to a request by the USFS may also fall into the category of "Assistance by Hire".
7. The state is divided into six mutual aid regions to facilitate the coordination of mutual aid. San Diego County is located in Mutual Aid Region VI. Through this system, the Governor's Office is informed of conditions in each geographic and organizational area of the state, and the occurrence of an imminent threat of disaster.

8. In addition to fire and rescue resources, this plan includes both public and private agencies with support capability and/or emergency responsibilities.
9. This plan, as part of the San Diego County Operational Area plan, should be distributed to and discussed with management, command, operational, and support level personnel within each jurisdiction.
10. Emergency operations plans must be continuously reviewed, revised when necessary, and tested to encompass change and refinement consistent with experience gained through disaster operations and training, and changes in resource availability.

Policy Statements

In that Operational and Regional Plans are required to be consistent with the statewide Master Mutual Aid Agreement and the California Fire Assistance Agreement, the following policy statements are applicable to this operational plan.

1. The basic tenets of emergency planning are self-help and mutual aid.
2. Emergency planning and preparation is a task, which must be shared by all political subdivisions and industries as well as every individual citizen.
3. The California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan provides a practical and flexible pattern for the orderly development and operation of mutual aid on a voluntary basis between cities, cities and counties, fire districts, special districts, county fire department, and applicable state agencies. Normal fire department operating procedures are utilized, including day-to-day mutual aid agreements and plans, which have been developed by Fire and Rescue officials.
4. Reimbursement for mutual aid may be provided pursuant to a Governor's disaster proclamation or when conditions warrant invoking the Fire Assistance Agreement. There is no other existing provision for mutual aid reimbursement.
 - A. Cal EMA shall be required to provide direction, ongoing guidance and monitoring throughout the process until reimbursement is received by local agencies.
 - B. Memorandums of understanding between federal, state and local agencies will not include a commitment of local resources without the expressed, written consent of the local jurisdictions(s).
5. In developing emergency plans, provisions should be made for integrating fire and rescue resources into mutual aid organizations for both fire and non-fire related disaster; i.e., earthquake, flood, radiological defense, hazardous materials incidents, war/terrorism related sheltering and or relocation of significant portions of the population. In planning for war/terrorism related emergencies, provisions for pre and post attack activities should be included; i.e., shelter improvement, radiological monitoring and decontamination.
6. In developing local mutual aid and emergency preparedness plans, provisions must be made for liability and property damage insurance coverage on apparatus and

equipment used beyond the territorial limits of the political subdivision. Consideration must be given to the rights, privileges, and immunities of paid, volunteer, and auxiliary personnel in order that they may be fully protected while performing their duties under a mutual aid agreement or an emergency preparedness plan. Provision is made in state law to deal with these matters, and the procedure outlined therein should be followed to ensure maximum protection.

II. Organization And Responsibilities

Responsibilities of Local Agency

1. Reasonably exhaust local resources before calling for outside assistance.
2. Render the maximum practicable assistance to all emergency stricken communities, under provisions of the San Diego County Fire Mutual Aid Agreement.
3. Upon request, will provide a current annual inventory of all fire department qualified personnel, apparatus and equipment to the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator through the California Fire Inventory Records System.
4. Provide for receiving and disseminating information, data and directives.
5. Coordinate and conduct necessary training to adequately perform functions and responsibilities during emergencies.
6. Provide resources consistent with standards identified in the Field Operations Guide (ICS 420-1) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Responsibilities of the Fire and Rescue Administrator

The Fire Chief, or senior fire and rescue official by other designated title of each local entity providing public fire protection, will serve as fire and rescue representative to their respective Zone Fire and Rescue Coordinator.

The Fire Chief in whose jurisdiction the incident occurs shall request their dispatch center to contact the Zone Coordinator to respond with mutual aid assistance. Whenever the incident is, or potentially will be, beyond the capabilities of that local agency, the requesting agency should specify the exact resources needed. This resource is generally provided by a request for designated resources by type with a specific capability. When there is a need for specialized equipment, the procedural request should still be made through the Zone Coordinator.

1. Directs all action toward stabilizing and mitigating the emergency including controlling fires, saving lives, safeguarding property and assisting other emergency services in restoring normal conditions.
2. Develops an effective emergency plan for use of the resources under its control and ensures that such a plan is integrated into the emergency plan of the operational area of which the fire and rescue administrator is a part. This plan should include provisions for, but not be limited to, fire and rescue operations, earthquake, floods,

- civil disturbance, riots, acts of terrorism, industrial accidents, hazardous material incidents, mass casualty incidents, air and water pollution.
3. Makes maximum use of existing facilities and services within each community prior to requesting assistance from neighboring jurisdictions.
 4. Conducts mutual aid activities in accordance with established operational procedures.
 5. During emergency operations, keeps the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator informed on all matters.
 6. If receiving mutual aid, maintains responsibility for all logistical support of mutual aid personnel and equipment consistent with the State Mutual Aid Plan and any other local agreements.
 7. Prepares personnel and equipment inventories and forward copies to the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinators annually.
 8. Maintains an up-to-date schedule for alerting fire and rescue personnel in emergencies and a checklist of timely actions to be taken to put emergency operations plans into effect.
 9. Establishes emergency communication capabilities with the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator.
 10. Anticipates emergency needs for such items as emergency fire equipment, commonly used spare parts and expendable supplies and accessories, and ensures functional availability of these items in locations convenient for ready use.
 11. Develops a radiological monitoring capability and comprehensive training program within the department.
 12. When requesting aid will be in charge of all staffing and apparatus received. Requests for mutual aid will be directed to the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator via the Zone Coordinator.
 13. Provides mutual aid resources when requested by the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator to the extent of their availability without unreasonably depleting local resources.
 14. Maintains appropriate records, data, and other pertinent information of mutual aid resources committed.
 15. Provides approximate time commitment and justification of mutual aid needs in request for resources to the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator. Periodically evaluates the need for mutual aid committed and notifies the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator.

Responsibilities of the Zone Coordinator/Process for changing Zones

The Zone Coordinator is elected for a three-year term by the fire rescue chiefs within a designated zone. Zones are established by the Fire Advisory Committee. (Reference: San Diego County Fire Mutual Aid Agreement). The criteria for changing zones can be found in **Appendix I**. Criteria to form a Zone:

Geographic

- No splitting of agency boundaries
- No isolating of agencies
- Take advantage of highway network
- Balancing of Resources (relative to risk)

Operational Efficiency

- Most efficient access to M/A resources
- Distribution of resources
- Surge Capacity
- Zone Risk (Wildland, High Rise, Urbanization, etc.)

Local agencies requesting assistance from outside their jurisdiction request their dispatch centers to contact their Zone Coordinator. The Zone Coordinator will then contact the Area Fire Coordinator (Echo I). The Zone Coordinator should keep the Op Area Coordinator apprised of any significant changes in resource status

When notified by the local jurisdiction that their resources are inadequate to cope with the emergency at hand, the following steps should be taken:

1. Activate local mutual aid plan.
2. Notify the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator.
3. Request needed resources.
4. Prepare to receive and utilize mutual aid requested/provided.
5. For further details **See Appendix I**

Responsibilities of the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator

The Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator is elected by the San Diego County Fire Chiefs for a three-year term. The Coordinator shall appoint two or more alternate fire and rescue coordinators.

The Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator is notified whenever required resources exceed the capability of a particular zone, when more than one jurisdiction is involved in mutual aid, and when the incident is within the area but beyond the resources of the jurisdiction in which it occurs.

Zone Coordinators requesting assistance outside their zones request their dispatch centers to contact the Area Coordinator, who will then process the request and provide the closest available resources to respond. Resources will be dispatched using the criteria found in the categories listed in the Field Operations Guide, ICS 420-1.

1. Organizes and acts as chairperson of an Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinating Committee composed of the Alternate Area Fire and Rescue Coordinators and/or fire chiefs within the operational area. The committee may include others as deemed necessary by the chairperson. This committee shall meet at least once each year and may hold additional meetings as deemed necessary by the chairperson.
2. In cooperation with the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinating Committee, will:
 - A. Organize, staff and equip area fire and rescue dispatch centers in accordance with the principles enumerated in the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan.
 - B. Aid and encourage the development of uniform fire and rescue operational plans within the area.
 - C. Aid and encourage the development of countywide fire and rescue communication nets operating on the approved fire frequencies for the county.
 - D. Maintain an up-to date inventory system on fire and rescue apparatus and personnel within the area for use in dispatching. Compile and forward this information to the respective Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator annually.
 - E. Develop a dispatching procedure for all state-owned OES fire apparatus, rescue truck, communication vehicles and other specialized resources assigned within the area.
 - F. Provide fire and rescue coordination to the County OES Operational Area Disaster Preparedness Official.
 - G. Responsible to aid and assist local, region and state officials in planning, requesting, and utilizing mobilization centers as needed for staging strike teams and personnel where appropriate.
3. During a "State of War Emergency", shall report to the Area Emergency Operations Center to serve on the staff of the Operational Area Disaster Preparedness Director. If necessary, an authorized representative may serve on this staff in place of the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator.
4. During a "State of Emergency" declared by the Governor, or as may be necessary, shall report to the Area Emergency Operations Center or such other location as directed by the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator. If necessary, an authorized representative may assume this duty.

5. Will be responsible for coordination of all fire and rescue resources within the operational area on major mutual aid operations.
 - A. If the emergency is within the jurisdiction of the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator and the emergency overloads the communication facilities, the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator may assign dispatching of mutual aid equipment to an alternate fire and rescue dispatch center.
 - B. Shall keep the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator informed of all operations.
 - C. Evaluates requests for assistance from local agency and determines the resources from that operational area which can provide the most timely assistance and initiates appropriate response thereof. Determines if the timeliest assistance is from one adjacent operational area and if so, requests assistance from that Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator not to exceed five engine companies or individual resources, and notifies the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator of this action. When resources are needed from more than one adjacent area, either for timely responses or when the need is beyond the operational area capability, the request must be made to the region.
 - D. Determines approximate time commitment and justification of resources issued to local agency, and length of time it will utilize these resources. Periodically evaluates the justification and commitment to the local agency of these resources and notifies the region.
 - E. The Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator will advise the requesting jurisdiction of the origin of resources responding to the request for assistance.
 - F. Shall notify and advise the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator, in a timely manner, of the need to establish mobilization centers and/or staging areas.
6. The Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator is not responsible for any direct fire or other emergency operations accept those which occur with the jurisdiction of its own department, agency, etc. The local official in whose jurisdiction the emergency exists shall remain in full charge of all fire and rescue resources, staffing, and equipment furnished for mutual aid operations.
7. The Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator along with the Office of Emergency Services, is responsible for the update of this annex every four years.
8. Keeps the Zone Coordinators informed of resource status within the Operational Area.

Responsibilities of the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator

1. Organizes and acts as chairperson of the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinating Committee, composed of Alternate Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinators and the

Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinators within the region. This committee may include others as deemed necessary by the chairperson. This committee shall meet at least once a year and may hold additional meetings as deemed necessary by the chairperson.

2. On receipt of information of an emergency within the region, this may require regional mutual aid, or upon request of the State Fire and Rescue Coordinator, shall assume responsibility for coordination and dispatch of regional mutual aid resources.
3. In cooperation with the Fire and Rescue Coordinating Committee shall:
 - A. Organize, staff, and equip a Regional Fire and Rescue dispatch center in accordance with the principles enumerated in the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan.
 - B. Select and submit to the State Fire and Rescue Coordinator, the names of individuals to serve as its alternates at the Regional Fire and Rescue dispatch centers.
 - C. Aid and encourage the development of uniform fire and rescue emergency plans within the region, through the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinators.
 - D. Aid and encourage the development of countywide fire and rescue communication nets, tying CAL FIRE departments to an Operational Area Fire and Rescue dispatch center.
 - E. Maintain an up-to-date inventory system of fire and rescue apparatus and personnel within the region for use in dispatching. Compile and forward this information to the State Fire and Rescue Coordinator annually.
4. During a "State of War Emergency", the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator or the authorized representatives shall report to the Regional Emergency Control Center, acting as Fire and Rescue liaison to the OES Regional Manager.
5. During a "State of Emergency" proclaimed by the Governor, or as may be necessary, the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator or the alternate will report to the Regional Emergency Control Center or other locations as directed by the State Fire and Rescue Coordinator.
6. Is responsible for dispatching all Cal EMA and/or CAL FIRE and rescue resources within the region on major mutual aid operations.
 - A. If the emergency exists within the jurisdiction of the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator and overloads the communication facilities, the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator may assign dispatching of mutual aid equipment to an Alternate Regional Fire and Rescue dispatch center.
 - B. Keeps the State Fire and Rescue Coordinator informed of all operations within the region.
 - C. Evaluates requests for assistance from area and determines the region resources from that region which can provide the most timely assistance, and initiates appropriate response thereof. Determines if the timeliest assistance is from an adjacent region and if so, requests assistance from

- that Region Fire and Rescue Coordinator (not to exceed five engines or individual resources), and must notify the State Fire and Rescue Coordinator of this action. When resources are needed from more than one adjacent region, either for timely response or when the need is beyond region capability, the request must be made to the State.
- D. Needs to request approximate time commitment and justification of resources issued to operational area, and length of time it will utilize these resources. Shall periodically evaluate the justification and commitment to the Operational Area of these resources, and notify the State.
 - E. The Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator will advise the requesting Area of the source of all assistance responding to the Area.
 - F. Shall notify and advise the State Fire and Rescue Coordinator, in a timely manner, of the need to establish mobilization centers and/or staging areas.
- 7. Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator will monitor and coordinate backup coverage within an area or region when there is a shortage of resources.
 - 8. Calls and conducts elections within the respective Operational Areas for Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator. These elections will be held every three years and when a vacancy occurs or at the request of the State Fire and Rescue Coordinator. Communications and dispatch requirements will be considered in electing coordinators.
 - 9. The Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator is not responsible for any direct fire or other emergency operations except those, which occur within the jurisdiction of its own department, agency, etc. The local official in whose jurisdiction the emergency exists shall remain in full charge of all fire and rescue resources furnished for mutual aid operations.
 - 10. Responsible to aid and assist in planning, utilizing, and requesting mobilization centers as needed for staging strike teams during mutual aid operations.

Responsibilities of the Chief, State Fire and Rescue Coordinator

- 1. The Office of Emergency Services, Fire and Rescue Division:
 - A. Prepares, maintains, and distributes the basic California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan for coordinating statewide emergency fire and rescue resources which include, but are not limited to, all regularly established fire and rescue services within the state.
 - B. Develops and maintains a "Fire and Rescue Emergency Operations Plan" and "Standard Operating Procedure" for the use and dispatch of OES Fire and Rescue personnel, apparatus and other fire and rescue resources as necessary. Such plans shall be made available to appropriate levels of command; i.e., Operational Area and Region Fire and Rescue Coordinators, dispatch centers, and CAL FIRE and rescue officials.

- C. Organizes, staffs, and equips the State Fire and Rescue dispatch center and alternate facilities necessary to ensure effective statewide coordination and control of mutual aid fire and rescue operations.
- D. Monitors ongoing emergency situations, anticipates needs, and prepares for use of inter-regional fire and rescue mutual aid resources, establishing priorities and authorizing dispatch.
- E. State Fire and Rescue Coordinator will monitor and coordinate backup coverage between regions when there is a shortage of resources.
- F. Consults with and keeps the Director of the Office of Emergency Services informed on all matters pertaining to the fire and rescue services, and through the State Fire and Rescue Coordinator, keeps the California Emergency Council informed of current policy matters and proposed revisions in the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan.
- G. Consults with and assists federal and other state agency representatives on all matters of mutual interest to the fire and rescue service.
- H. Coordinates fire and rescue emergency mutual aid operations throughout the state, both on and off scene.
- I. Assists state and CAL FIRE and rescue agencies in utilizing federal assistance programs available to them and keeps them informed of new legislation affecting these programs.
- J. Assists in the coordination of the application and use of other state agency resources during a "State of Emergency" or "State of War Emergency."
- K. Develops and provides training programs and materials for effective application and utilization of the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan.
- L. Encourages the development of training programs for specialized emergencies involving fire and rescue services; i.e., radiological monitoring, civil disturbances, staff and command training.
- M. Calls for and conducts elections for Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator. These elections will be held every three years or any time a vacancy occurs.
- N. Develops procedures for reimbursement of state and local agency expenses associated with assistance rendered during a major incident.
- O. Standardizes forms and procedures for the records required for response of OES and/or CAL FIRE and rescue resources responding to incidents or operational area coverage which qualify for reimbursement.

III. Concept Of Operations

System Overview

The fire and rescue mutual aid defined in this local operational plan is rendered pursuant to the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and is based upon an incremental and progressive system of mobilization. Mobilization plans have been based upon the concept of providing a fire-rescue entity sufficient resources, without extraordinarily depleting fire and rescue defenses outside of the area of disaster. Under normal conditions, fire rescue mutual aid plans are activated in ascending order starting with local, operational area, region, and Inter-Region. In certain circumstances mobilization of significant fire and rescue forces from within the area or region of the disaster may be impractical and imprudent. Inter-regional mutual aid is, therefore, not contingent upon mobilization of uncommitted resources within the region of the disaster.

1. Rescue resources include resources available through automatic and/or day-to-day mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions. Local mobilization plans are activated by requests to participating agencies and must provide for notification of the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator upon activation. The Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator shall be notified of those committed resources in order to determine resource availability for subsequent response.
2. Operational Area fire and rescue resources are resources made available to a participating agency through the approved and adopted San Diego County Mutual Aid Agreement. Mobilization of Operational Area resources are activated by the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator or designated representative, in response to a request for assistance from an authorized fire official of the participating agency in need. The Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator must notify the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator of all area resources committed. Following are the general terms of the San Diego County Mutual Aid Agreement
 - A. All mutual aid provided under this agreement will be without expectation of reimbursement for the duration of the incident so long as no out of county resources which are being reimbursed are assigned to the incident
 - B. Once an out of county resource eligible for reimbursement is assigned to the incident, any mutual aid resources provided by Operational Area agencies will be eligible for reimbursement from the time of their original assignment to the incident.
3. Regional fire and rescue defense resources include all resources available to a participating agency through the approved and adopted Regional Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan. Operational Area plans are significant elements of the regional plans.
4. In response to a request for assistance from an Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator, the mobilization of regional fire and rescue resources are directed by the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator. Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinators must notify the Chief, OES Fire and Rescue Division, of resources committed.

5. Fire and Rescue Dispatch Centers must be adequately equipped for emergency operations. They should be located in a facility which conducts 24-hour a day operations, and must be equipped to permit direct communications with all fire and rescue service agencies within their area of operations. They must be staffed with competent personnel and equipped with such maps, charts, records and operational data as are necessary to perform emergency operations. Alternate Fire and Rescue Dispatch Centers should have the same capability as primary centers, thus ensuring continued operations in the event of failure of the primary centers.

IV. Communications

System Overview

Communications at emergency incidents are managed through the use of a common communications plan and an incident-based communication center established solely for the use of command, tactical and support resources assigned to the incident. This includes incident-established radio networks, on-site telephone, public address, and off-site incident telephone/microwave/radio systems.

The control point for integrated communications in the field is Echo III, or alternate mobile communications vehicles such as the Sheriff's Mutual Aid Communications Van, regional inter-operable communications vehicles and RACES 1. Echo III is a mobile command center, which is dispatched to the incident to assign and coordinate radio frequency use, as set forth in the Incident Command System (Ref. Field Operations Guide ICS 420-1).

The communications system used by all fire agencies within the San Diego County Operational Area is described in **Annex I**.

System Capability

The current radio systems in place throughout the Operational Area are designed to provide each fire agency with a Local Communications Net, Command and Tactical Frequencies and a County Mutual Aid Command Net.

The communication units are responsible for developing plans to make the most effective use of incident-assigned communications equipment and facilities; the installation and testing of all communications equipment; supervision and operation of the Incident Communications Center; distribution and recovery of equipment assigned to incident personnel; and the maintenance and on-site repair of communications equipment.

The Field Communications Unit (Echo III) has a major responsibility for effective communications planning, due to the potential multi-agency use of ICS. This is especially important in determining required radio nets, establishing interagency frequency assignments and ensuring that maximum use is made of all assigned communications capability.

To enhance the communications system, the following fixed facilities and mobile units exist within this County:

Echo I:

This Communication Center is located at the California Department of Forestry/CAL FIRE Headquarters at Monte Vista. This is the Primary Command and Control Center for the fire mutual aid radio system within the Operational Area.

Echo III:

This is a Mobile Command Unit which is dispatched to incidents in the field to provide communications links between on scene personnel and between the scene and the dispatch center. Upon its arrival, it will be utilized as the Communications Unit for the incident. There are other communication units available throughout the county, please refer to Annex I for additional information.

V. Incident Command System

It is the intent of this plan that the Incident Command System as developed by FIRESCOPE and as adopted within the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) be utilized for the management of all emergency incidents. Qualifications required for each position within the Incident Command System structure shall be approved as follows:

- 200 level certification and lower: Authority having Jurisdiction chief/administrator
- 300 level certifications: California Incident Command System Committee (CICCS),
- San Diego County Operational Area
- 400 level certifications: Region

Agencies are reminded that personnel must be properly certified and qualified to perform in the various ICS positions.

VI. Regional Urban Search And Rescue

Urban Search and Rescue involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped. 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 Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces are FEMA assets and are ordered through the Mutual Aid Process. Go to the FEMA website for specific information on US&R resources.

VII. Swiftwater Rescue Teams

Swiftwater Rescue Teams involve the location; rescue (extrication) and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in swift moving and floodwater conditions. The teams are staffed, trained, and equipped following NIMS and FIREScope standards.

The teams in San Diego County can be mobilized for operations anywhere in the County. Each Zone coordinator will maintain a current list of Swiftwater/Flood Rescue resources and will make the list available to the Operational Area Fire Coordinator.

If a team is needed and the requesting agency does not have their own team, the request is made to the Zone Coordinator through the zone dispatch center who will supply teams if the Zone's teams are available. If the team is not available within the zone, the request goes to the Area Fire Coordinator who will attempt to fill the request within the Operational Area. If nothing is available within the area, the request will be forwarded to the State Office of Emergency Services through the normal statewide mutual-aid system. OES/Cal EMA has availability of additional Swift Water Flood Rescue teams and other regional resources throughout the state. For specific details regarding available resources, alert status, and current contact information for teams and technical specialists, **see Appendix II.**

VIII. Metropolitan Medical Strike Team

The Metropolitan Medical Strike Team (MMST) responds to acts of Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) terrorism. The team consists of medical, fire service, law enforcement and public health personnel in addition to environmental and hazardous materials specialists. They are trained and outfitted to perform field level response efforts for the consequences of the terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction. This team forms the technical nucleus of a comprehensive response capability to NBC terrorism. It includes specialized personnel to direct and coordinate immediate response, mitigation and recovery operations at the incident scene. The MMST can be activated by the Incident Commander through the Sheriff's Communications Center. **Refer to Annex D for details.**

IX. San Diego County Firefighting Air Resources Programs

Within San Diego County aerial firefighting resources are provided by CAL FIRE fixed wing and tactical aircraft, the San Diego County Sheriffs Department Type II and III helicopters, the City of San Diego Type II helicopters, the USFS Type II helicopter, and, through MOU's with CAL FIRE, the Navy and USMC have Type I helicopters. Periodically, additional air resources become available for use by OP Area agencies (e.g.; SDG&E Type 1). For numbers of resources, types and aircraft descriptions, **see Appendix III.**

X. San Diego County Rescue Helicopter Resources

Within San Diego County, aerial rescue helicopters are provided by: San Diego Sheriff in cooperation with CAL FIRE operates Type II with hoist (BLS), San Diego City has Type II with hoist (ALS), and USCG has Type I with hoist (BLS). For number of resources, types and description of ability, [see Appendix IV.](#)

XI. Community Emergency Response Teams (Cert)

Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) in San Diego County are trained to be able to augment fire personnel in the time of a disaster within their communities. Each program is community based and sponsored by a local Public Safety Agency within their jurisdiction. Each CERT program will respond within the scope of their training at the direction of their sponsoring agency. CERT members are identified by green vests and are registered members of the Disaster Service Worker Program. For additional information please [see Appendix V.](#)

XII. Technical Rescue Resources

The technical rescue resources consist of, Mass Casualty Units, Confined Space Units, Trench Rescue Units, Heavy Rescue Units and Rope Rescue. These units are staffed by firefighters and stationed throughout the county. Resources should be requested through the local dispatch center. For resource type, location, and unit designator, [see Appendix VI.](#)

XIII. Hazardous Material Response Resources

The San Diego County Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan (Area Plan) describes the system currently in place in San Diego County for managing hazardous materials emergencies. The San Diego County Department of Environmental Health (DEH), Hazardous Materials Division (HMD) is the administering agency for the Area Plan.

The activities carried out by the HMD, Hazardous Materials Incident Response Team (HIRT), and the San Diego County Office of Emergency Services (OES) to effectively manage hazardous materials emergencies are coordinated, in part, through the Area Plan. The Area Plan is designed to integrate the operational activities of San Diego County's Emergency Services Organization, Hazardous Incident Response Team (HIRT) into the on-scene operational procedures for the local, State or Federal agency who have primary responsibility for a hazardous chemical emergency in the jurisdiction. For Area Plan, [see Appendix VII.](#)

XIV. Other Resources

It is recognized that fire agencies have support resources that are unique and although they do not belong in the other categories, identifying them will allow fire rescue agencies to be aware of

assets within the region that can support their incidents. A couple of examples of resources to be found in this section include Rehabilitation Units and support equipment. For a list of resources, please **see Appendix VIII.**

APPENDIX I

Fire Mutual Aid Zones And Dispatch For County-Wide Fire Radio Network System

*800 MHz | #VHF

NORTH ZONE

North County Dispatch JPA
Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District
Deluz Volunteer Fire Department
Camp Pendleton Fire Department
City of Carlsbad Fire Department
City of Del Mar Fire Department
City of Encinitas Fire Department
City of Escondido/Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water District
City of Oceanside Fire Department
City of San Marcos Fire Dept. /San Marcos Fire Protection District
City of Solana Beach Fire Department
City of Vista Fire Department/Vista Fire Protection District
Deer Springs Fire Protection District (CAL FIRE)
Elfin Forest Volunteer Fire Department (County Service Area 107)
North County Fire Protection District
San Onofre Fire Department (Private)
Palomar Mountain Volunteer Fire Dept (County Service Area 110)
Valley Center Fire Protection District (CAL FIRE)
San Pasqual Reservation Fire Department
Rincon Reservation Fire Department
Pala Indian Reservation Fire Department
North County Reservation Fire District

Dispatched By

Self *
North County JPA *
CAL FIRE *
Self
North County JPA *
North County JPA *
North County JPA *
Self *
North County JPA *
North County JPA *
North County JPA *
North County JPA *
CAL FIRE *
North County JPA *
North County JPA *
Self *
CAL FIRE *
CAL FIRE *
CAL FIRE *
CAL FIRE *
CAL FIRE *
CAL FIRE *

METROPOLITAN ZONE

City of San Diego Fire-Rescue Department
City of Poway Fire Department
Miramar Fire Department
Federal Fire Department
City of Coronado Fire Department
City of Imperial Beach Fire Department
Lower Sweetwater Fire Protection District (NCFD)
City of National City Fire Department
City of Chula Vista Fire Department
San Pasqual Volunteer Fire Dept. (County Service Area 113)

Dispatched By

Self *
San Diego Fire Rescue *
Self
Self
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
San Diego Fire-Rescue *
San Diego Fire-Rescue *

CENTRAL ZONE

Heartland Fire Communications (JPA)
Alpine Fire Protection District
Barona Fire Protection District
Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Protection District
East County Fire Protection District
City of El Cajon Fire Department
Lakeside Fire Protection District
City of La Mesa Fire Department
City of Lemon Grove Fire Department
San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District
City of Santee Fire Department
Viejas Fire Department
Sycuan Reservation Fire Department

Dispatched By

Self
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
Heartland Fire JPA *
CAL FIRE *

NO ZONE AFFILIATION

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
United States Forest Service (USFS)

Dispatched By

CAL FIRE #
USFS #

EAST ZONE

Rural Fire Protection District (CAL FIRE)
Borrego Springs Fire Protection District
Boulevard Volunteer Fire Department (County Service Area 111)
Campo Volunteer Fire Department (County Service Area 112)
Intermountain Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department
Julian-Cuyamaca Fire Protection District
Mt. Laguna Volunteer Fire Department (County Service Area 109)
Ocotillo Wells Volunteer Fire Department
Pine Valley Fire Protection District
Ranchita Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department
Shelter Valley Volunteer Fire Department
Sunshine Summit Volunteer Fire Department
Warner Springs Volunteer Fire Department
Ramona Municipal Water District (CAL FIRE)
Campo Indian Reservation Fire Department
Mesa Grande Indian Reservation Fire Department

Dispatched By

CAL FIRE *
CAL FIRE *
CAL FIRE *
CAL FIRE *
CAL FIRE *
CAL FIRE *
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NOTE: Federal installations may be included in any of the above zone

County of San Diego Mutual Aid Zones

Policy for Changing Zones

1. There are four (4) Fire Mutual Aid Zones in San Diego County

- North Zone
- Metro Zone
- Central Zone
- East Zone

2. Procedure for Managing Zone Changes:

- A. The Operational Area Zone Coordination Group will be the formal committee that will review and make final decisions on changes within the respective zones.

The committee will consist of the following members:

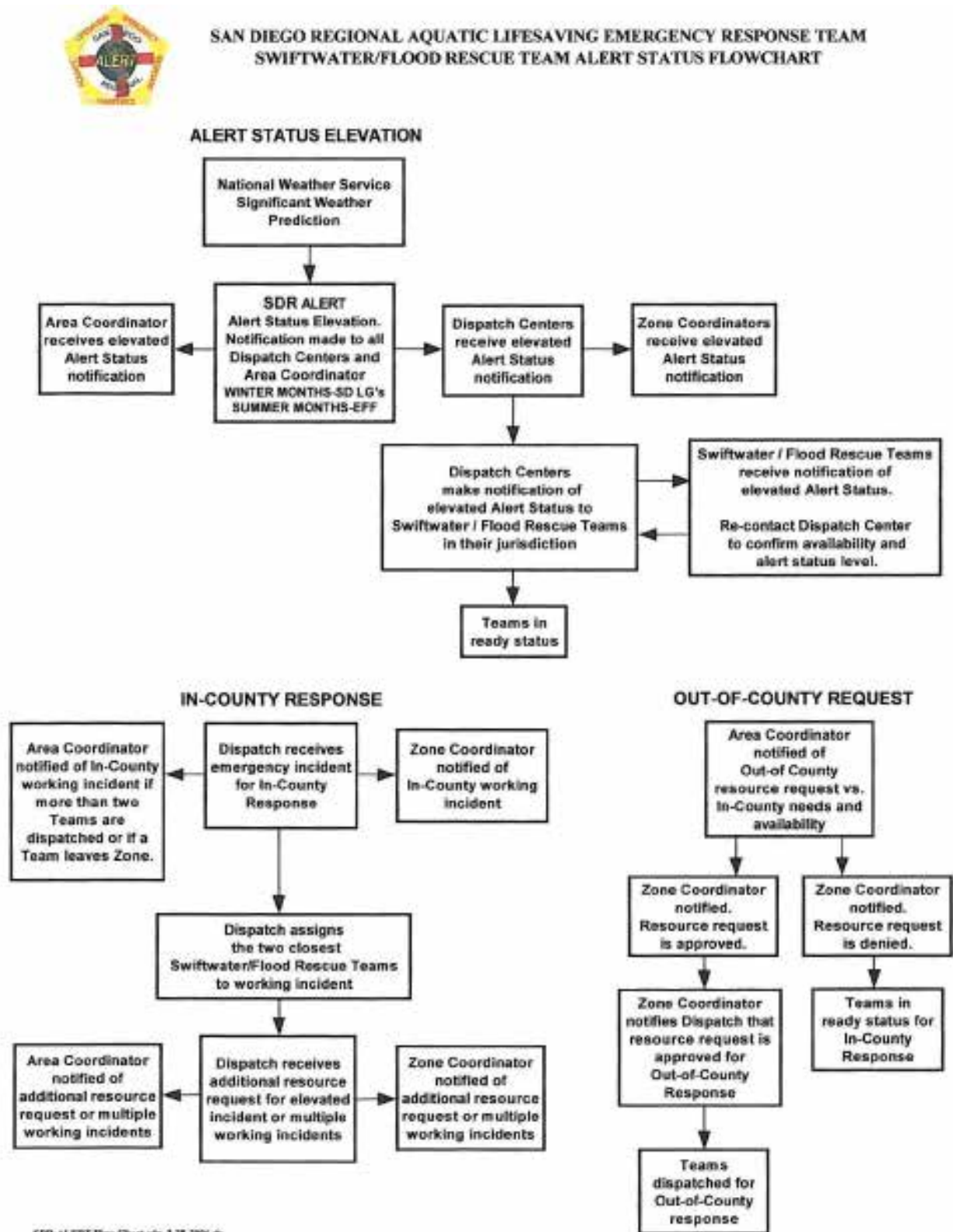
- Operational Area Coordinator (Spokesperson)
- Alternate Area Coordinator(s)
- North Zone Coordinator
- Metro Zone Coordinator
- Central Zone Coordinator
- East Zone Coordinator

B. Group Responsibilities:

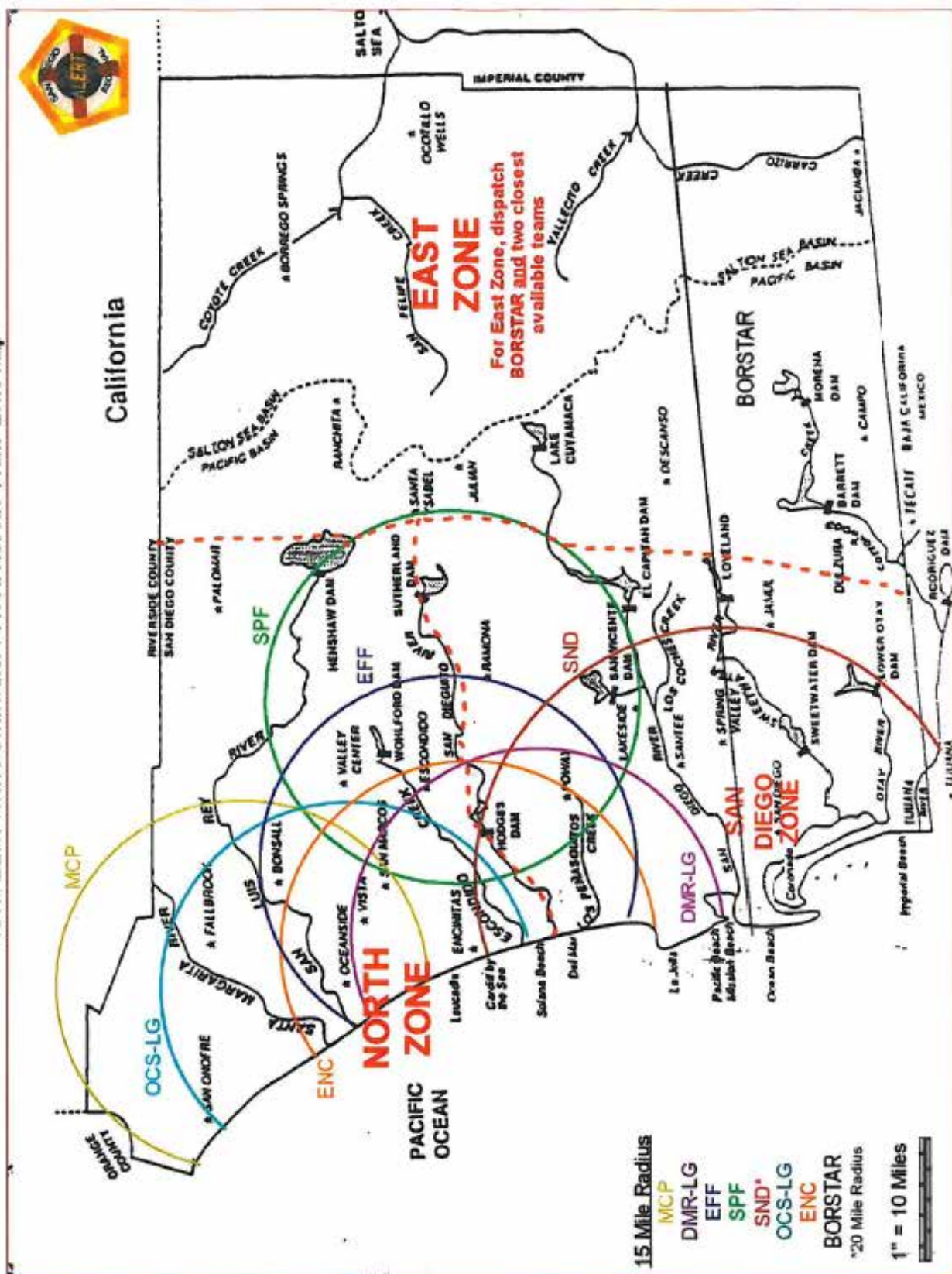
- Receive requests and resolve issues that may arise within the respective zones (zone changes, resource changes, etc.)
- The Coordination Group will review and weigh the operational merits of the request(s)
- The Coordination Group will vote to approve or disapprove the request
- The Coordination Group's decision is final
- Once a decision is made by the Group, the Operational Area Coordinator (or Alternate Coordinator if in the O/C position) will respond in writing to the requesting agency(s) and copy all Operational Area Coordination Group Agencies

APPENDIX II

Swiftwater Rescue Resources



SDR ALERT Active Swiftwater / Flood Rescue Team Zone Map



The following procedures were developed to enhance the area-wide readiness and use of existing Swiftwater/Flood Rescue Teams. While individual agency operations may vary slightly in reaction to each Alert level, the criteria at each level remains the same throughout the Operational Area.

Criteria:	Rainfall predictions:	<u>COAST</u>	<u>FOOTHILL</u>	<u>MOUNTAIN</u>
		$\frac{1}{8}'' - 1''$	$1'' - 1\frac{1}{2}''$	$1\frac{1}{2}'' +$

Response: Designated vehicles are equipped for Swiftwater Rescue (SR) conditions. Trained personnel are available 24 hours a day, and additional team members may be on call. *Once availability is determined, contact YOUR fire dispatch agency with info.*

Criteria:	Rainfall predictions:	<u>COAST</u>	<u>FOOTHILL</u>	<u>MOUNTAIN</u>
		1" - 2"	2" - 3"	3" +

Response: Designated vehicles are equipped for SR conditions and available for emergency response. Trained personnel are assigned to shifts, additional team members are available for immediate recall. *Once availability is determined, contact YOUR fire dispatch agency with info.*

Criteria:	Rainfall predictions:	<u>COAST</u>	<u>FOOTHILL</u>	<u>MOUNTAIN</u>
		2" - 3"	3" - 4"	4" +

Response: All available SR trained members are assigned to equipment. All equipment is available for immediate response. In some cases, equipment and teams are strategically deployed in advance of an incident. *Once availability is determined, contact YOUR fire dispatch agency with info.*

Existing conditions such as saturated ground or rivers near flood stage from previous rainfall will also be taken into consideration when determining Alert levels.

APPENDIX III

Firefighting Helicopter Resources Aviation Assets San Diego County

Firefighting helicopters

San Diego Sheriff's Department/CAL FIRE Helicopter Program

The San Diego County Sheriff's Department Fire/Rescue Helicopter Program is capable of responding two Type II firefighting and multi-mission-capable helicopters. These helicopters are known as County Copters 10 and 12 (Super 205 A++). These helicopters are dedicated, local controlled regional resources and are available to all public safety agencies in San Diego County. At least one of these aircraft are staffed with a CAL FIRE Helitack Captain and Sheriff pilot year round, the second ship is also covered with a CAL FIRE Helitack Captain and Sheriffs Pilot during periods of increased fire danger, typically June through November as dictated by weather conditions.

During peak fire season one aircraft will be staffed with an eight person Helitack crew. Their goal is to rapidly contain hot spots ahead of the main ground attack while being supported by helicopter drops. The crew usually consists of a Helitack Captain acting as the crew leader with five to six Firefighters.

When requested, the helicopters will provide an immediate initial attack response for wildland fires, air-supported emergency services, search and rescue missions, technical rescue operations and transportation and deployment of emergency service personnel and associated equipment within San Diego County currently during daylight hours only

Aircraft Fleet



Specifications:

Cruise Speed: 125 mph

Gallon
Capacity: 360 plus
324/bucket

Manufacture

Bell Helicopters, Fort Worth, Texas

Crew

Pilot, Co-pilot, and nine Firefighters

Mission

The Bell 205 is the civilian version of the UH-1H that CAL FIRE uses for its helicopter fleet. Their missions are identical. In San Diego County, CAL FIRE jointly staffs a Bell 205-A1++ with the sheriff's department. The 205-A1++ has an improved rotor system and more powerful engine than the original 205. With seating for up to 9 passengers, this aircraft can be used for initial-attack fire missions as well as crew transport. A tank can be equipped on the belly of the aircraft that can hold 375 gallons.



Specifications:

Cruise Speed: 152 mph

Gallon
Capacity: 180

Manufacturer

Bell Helicopter

Crew

Pilot

Bell 407

The Bell 407 is one the newest additions to the Jet Ranger family. The 407 is based on the older Bell 206L-3. The aircraft has some major modifications from older models including a four bladed main rotor system, increased engine performance and slightly expanded inside cabin area. Passenger seating is the same as the Bell Long Ranger, providing seating for a total of six passengers excluding the pilot. As with most light helicopters, they have the ability to take-off and land in relatively small areas.

The Bell 407 can be used for a variety of activities including aerial reconnaissance and aerial ignition. For wildland fire use, it is becoming the light helicopter of choice at many bases. The helicopter's increased speed, lifting capability and improved density altitude performance makes this helicopter ideal for wildland fire initial attack.

**Specifications:**

Cruise Speed: 144 mph

Gallon
Capacity: 120

Manufacturer

Hughes Helicopters /
McDonnell Douglas

Crew

Pilot

MD 500D

The 500D was originally manufactured by Hughes Helicopters, which is now owned by McDonnell Douglas Corporation. The civilian Model 500 is a direct descendent of the U.S. Army's OH-6A, originally designed as an observation helicopter during the Vietnam conflict. The egg shape design provided excellent crash survival characteristics. The 500 model is very maneuverable. They are used for a variety of activities such as aerial reconnaissance, aerial ignition, and wildland fire suppression.

There are several unique features of this aircraft. The engine exhaust pipe is directly under the tailboom. Seating in the 500D is extremely cramped. There are three seats in the back, but they can actually accommodate only two. Front seat passenger sits on the right side instead of the left.

San Diego Fire-Rescue

The San Diego City Fire-Rescue Department Air Operations Division is capable of responding two Type II firefighting and multi-mission-capable helicopters from July through December and one Type II from January through June. These helicopters are known as City Copter 1 (Bell 212) and City Copter 2 (Bell 412). They are available for both day and night operations. These helicopters are a dedicated, locally controlled regional resource and are available to all public safety agencies in San Diego County.

When requested, the helicopter will provide an immediate initial attack response for wildland fires, air-supported emergency services, search and rescue missions, technical rescue operations and transportation and deployment of emergency service personnel and associated equipment within San Diego County. Both aircraft are FAA approved for night-vision-goggle (NVG) operations.

Aircraft Fleet

Specifications:

Cruise Speed: 140 mph

Gallon
Capacity: 360

Manufacturer

Bell Helicopter

Crew

Pilot and Co-pilot



Bell 412

The Bell 412 was developed in the late 1970s and is essentially a Bell 212 with a four bladed rotor system. It can perform slightly better than the 212 at higher altitudes. This aircraft can also carry passengers, cargo, and do long line work. Many local fire departments use the Bell 412 for fire suppression. The Bell 412 can have a large tank mounted on the bottom or can carry a bucket.

Bell 212

The Bell 212 was introduced by Bell Helicopter in 1968. The 212 aircraft is used for passenger transport and cargo movement, both internal and external. This aircraft has twin engines and two rotor blades. The 212 is one of the most popular Type 2 helicopter on the national call-when-needed helicopter contract. The Bell 212 is the civilian version of the UH-1N "Twin Huey". Many local fire departments use the Bell 212.

United States Forest Service

The Cleveland National Forest is capable of responding one Type II Helicopter out of the Ramona Air Attack Base. This aircraft is known as Copter 538 and is under contract from June 1st until November 30th. When requested, the helicopters will provide an immediate initial attack response for wildland fires during daylight hours only. This aircraft is available on a National response basis and controlled by the United States Forest Service.

This aircraft will be staffed with an eight person Helitack crew. Their goal is to rapidly contain hot spots ahead of the main ground attack while being supported by helicopter drops. The crew usually consists of a Helitack Captain acting as the crew leader with five to six Firefighters.

Aircraft Fleet



Specifications:

Cruise Speed: 115 mph

Gallon
Capacity: 360

Manufacturer

Bell Helicopter

Crew

Pilot and Co-pilot

Bell 212

The Bell 212 was introduced by Bell Helicopter in 1968. The 212 aircraft is used for passenger transport and cargo movement, both internal and external. This aircraft has twin engines and two rotor blades. The 212 is one of the most popular Type 2 helicopter on the national call-when-needed helicopter contract. The Bell 212 is the civilian version of the UH-1N "Twin Huey". Many local fire departments use the Bell 212.

CAL FIRE

The CAL FIRE San Diego Unit Aviation Program has the ability to respond two Type III Grumman S-2T Air tankers and one North American OV-10A Air Tactical aircraft. These aircraft are permanently stationed at the Ramona Interagency Air Attack Base. An equal number of aircraft are stationed in Hemet, California approximately 12 air miles North of the San Diego County line. The S2T is capable of dropping 1200 Gallons of Long Term fire retardant. The OV-10A is utilized as a command and control aircraft, coordinating the air space over an emergency incident.

Aircraft Fleet

OV-10A "Bronco" Air Tactical Aircraft



Specifications:

Cruise Speed: 258 mph

Gallon
Capacity: not applicable

Manufacturer

North American-Rockwell,
Columbus, Ohio.

Crew

Pilot and Air Tactical Group
Supervisor

Original Owner

U.S. Navy/Marines, 1968-1993. The OV-10A was used as a counter-insurgency (military intelligence) aircraft and close air-support to military ground forces.

Acquired by CAL FIRE

In 1993, CAL FIRE acquired 16 OV-10As from the Department of Defense. Fourteen of those have been converted and are available for use as air attack planes. The OV-10s replaced the original cessna O-2As that CAL FIRE had been using for air attack. The OV-10s are newer, larger, and faster, provide a larger field of vision for the crew and are more maneuverable than the older O-2As.

Mission

CAL FIRE uses OV-10As as aerial command and control of aircraft on wildland fires. The crew provides tactical coordination with the incident commander on the ground, providing information on the movement and spread of the fire. The OV-10A crew then directs CAL FIRE's airtanker and helicopter pilots where to make their retardant and water drops.

Grumman S-2T Type III Airtanker



Specifications:

Cruise Speed: 305 mph

Gallon
Capacity: 1,200

Manufacturer

Grumman Aerospace, Bethpage,
New York

Crew

Pilot

Original Owner

U.S. Navy, 1954-1972. The S-2E/G was used as a carrier-based anti-submarine warfare airplane.

Acquired by CAL FIRE

In 1996, CAL FIRE acquired 26 S-2E/G planes from the Department of Defense. CAL FIRE had the aircraft converted for fire-fighting configuration and fitting them with modern, powerful turboprop engines. The completely reconditioned S-2Ts are faster, safer, and more maneuverable. They can carry a larger retardant payload than the older S-2A air tanker CAL FIRE utilized since the 1970's. The S-2T air tanker is part of CAL FIRE's air program modernization efforts that will result in the safest and most efficient mix of aircraft to carry out the fire fighting mission. CAL FIRE currently has 23 S-2Ts that are utilized state-wide.

Mission

CAL FIRE utilizes the S-2T air tankers for fast initial attack delivery of fire retardant on wildland fires.

United States Navy

CAL FIRE and the United States Navy share an operational agreement that allows CAL FIRE San Diego Unit to access Navy resources during a time of local disaster. This agreement is part of the Federal Defense Support to Civilian Authorities or DSCA process. Both United States Navy and United State Marine Corp have signed operational agreements with CAL FIRE. CAL FIRE San Diego Operational Unit. The CAL FIRE San Diego Unit Chief in coordination with the County Fire/Rescue Coordinator has the ability to request assistance from the United States Navy Region Southwest.

Aircraft Fleet

Navy UH-60 Seahawk



Specifications:

Cruise Speed: 183 mph

Gallon
Capacity: 780/bucket

Manufacturer

Sikorsky Aircraft Corp

Crew

Pilot, Co-pilot and a Military Helicopter Manager

The UH-60 was originally designed for the U.S. Army in the 1970s as a light transport helicopter, air assault and a military medevac helicopter. The aircraft is a four bladed, twin engine helicopter. The popular UH-60 has a civilian version called a S-70 "Firehawk". Today CAL FIRE and other fire agencies train with members of the California and Nevada National Guard to use their aircraft as surge capacity during major wildfire events.

United States Marine Corp

CAL FIRE and the United States Marine Corp share an operational agreement that allows CAL FIRE San Diego Unit to access USMC resources during a time of local disaster. This agreement is part of the Federal Defense Support to Civilian Authorities or DSCA process. Both United States Navy and United States Marine Corp have signed operational agreements with CAL FIRE. CAL FIRE San Diego Operational Unit. The CAL FIRE San Diego Unit Chief in coordination with the County Fire/Rescue Coordinator has the ability to request assistance from the United States Marine Corp Installations West or MCI West.

Aircraft Fleet

Boeing CH-46 "Sea Knight" Military Helicopter



Specifications:

Cruise Speed: 140 mph
Gallon
Capacity: 224/bucket

Manufacturer

Boeing Company /
Vertol Aircraft Company

Crew

Pilot , Co-pilot and
a Military Helicopter Manager

Boeing CH-46 "Sea Knight"

The Boeing CH-46, known as the "Sea Knight", is the military version of the Boeing-Vertol 107. The CH-46 was designed in the late 50s for the U.S. Marine Corps to be a medium-lift helicopter, and is primarily used to transport cargo. The aircraft is able to provide all-weather, day-or-night assault transport of combat troops, supplies and equipment. Assault Support is its primary function, and the movement of supplies and equipment is secondary. Additional tasks include combat support, search and rescue, support for forward refueling and rearming points. The CH-46 and the CH-47 are most recognizable by their tandem rotors.

CH-53E "Super Stallion"

United States Marine Firefighting Aircraft



Specifications:

Cruise Speed: 173 mph

**Gallon
Capacity:** 2,000/bucket

Manufacturer

Sikorsky Aircraft Corp.

Crew

Pilot, Co-pilot and
a Military Helicopter Manager

Sikorsky CH-53E "Super Stallion" (Sikorsky S-80E)

The Sikorsky CH-53E, known as the Super Stallion, is the largest and heaviest helicopter used by the U.S. Marine Corps and Navy. It is one of the few helicopters in the world that uses three turbine engines and can be refueled in flight. The aircraft is used to transport personnel and equipment, and lift heavy loads. The CH53E is capable of lifting 16 tons, transporting the load 50 miles and then returning. The aircraft is a shipboard helicopter configured especially for caring cargo back and forth from military ships. The CH-53E is designated the model S-80 by Sikorsky. During major firestorms, the CH-53E can be used to augment CALFIRE's own air fleet for fire suppression.

APPENDIX IV

Rescue Helicopter Resources

Aerial Rescue Resources

Three agencies that have an Aerial Rescue capability in the San Diego Region:

- A. San Diego Sheriff's Department/CAL FIRE - When requested, the helicopters will provide an immediate air-supported emergency services, search and rescue missions, technical rescue operations and transportation and deployment of emergency service personnel and associated equipment within San Diego County during daylight hours only.
- B. San Diego Fire-Rescue Department - When requested, the helicopter provides an immediate initial attack response for wildland fires, air-supported emergency services, search and rescue missions, technical rescue operations and transportation and deployment of emergency service personnel and associated equipment within San Diego County. Both aircraft are FAA approved for night-vision-goggle (NVG) operations. Both aircraft have Advanced Life Support capabilities.
- C. United States Coast Guard - Has three MH-60T helicopters. They have surface search/weather radar. Aircraft have Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) and a high powered searchlight. Aircraft are available for alert launch however their area of expertise is over water operations. If assistance is needed, especially at night over land. A thorough risk assessment will be done before accepting the mission. Mission acceptance is dependant upon current SAR missions being performed by available aircraft.

San Diego Fire-Rescue

2 Type II Helicopter Hoist Capable (ALS) Day or Night



San Diego Sheriff/CAL FIRE

1 Type II Helicopter Hoist Rescue Capable (BLS) Daytime Only



United States Coast Guard

Three Type I Helicopters. Hoist Rescue Capable (BLS) Day or Night. Land or over water rescue capable.



APPENDIX V

Community Emergency Response Teams

Each CERT Team is uniquely trained by their host fire agency. To order these resources or obtain specific capability information, contact the sponsoring fire agency.

CERT PROGRAM	SPONSORING FIRE AGENCY
1. Alpine	Alpine FPD
2. Borrego Springs	Borrego Springs FPD
3. Carlsbad	Carlsbad FD
4. Chula Vista	Chula Vista FD
5. City of San Diego	San Diego Fire-Rescue
6. Coronado	Coronado FD
7. De Luz	De Luz Heights VFD
8. Deer Springs	Cal Fire
9. Del Mar	Del Mar FD
10. East County (Cities of El Cajon, Lemon Grove, Santee, La Mesa)	El Cajon FD – LEAD AGENCY Lemon Grove FD, Santee FD, La Mesa FD
11. Elfin Forest/ Harmony Grove	Elfin Forest/Harmony Grove VFD
12. Encinitas	Encinitas FD
13. Escondido	Escondido FD
14. Imperial Beach	Imperial Beach FD
15. Julian/ Cuyamaca	Julian-Cuyamaca FPD
16. Lakeside	Lakeside FPD
17. Mountain Empire	Campo Fire-Rescue
<i>National City</i>	<i>NO CURRENT PROGRAM</i>
18. North County	North County FPD
19. Oceanside	Oceanside FD
20. Palomar Mountain	Palomar Mountain VFD
21. Pine Valley	Cal Fire
22. Poway	Poway FD
23. Ramona	Cal Fire
24. Rancho Santa Fe	Rancho Santa Fe FPD
25. Rural	Cal Fire
26. San Marcos	San Marcos FPD
27. San Miguel	San Miguel FPD
28. Solana Beach	Solana Beach FD
29. Valley Center	Cal Fire
30. Vista	Vista FD

APPENDIX VI

Technical Rescue Resources

**The Technical Resources for Appendix VI
will be added once collected.**

Appendix VII

Hazardous Material / Decon Resources

SAN DIEGO COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AREA PLAN

Introduction

The San Diego County Operational Area Hazardous Materials Area Plan (Area Plan) describes the system currently in place in San Diego County for managing hazardous materials emergencies. The Area Plan has been prepared pursuant to Division 20 Chapter 6.95 (Section 25503) of the California Health and Safety Code and in accordance with Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations. All procedures described in this plan have been implemented to include Sections 2722-2728 CCR Title 19 and are noted on the Optional Model Reporting Form. The San Diego County Department of Environmental Health (DEH), Hazardous Materials Division (HMD) is the administering agency for the Area Plan and was assisted in its preparation by the San Diego County Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the City of San Diego Fire-Rescue Department (SDFD).

The activities carried out by the HMD, Hazardous Materials Incident Response Team (HIRT), and the San Diego County Office of Emergency Services (OES) to effectively manage hazardous materials emergencies are coordinated, in part, through the Area Plan. This document also references information covering hazardous substance inventories and emergency response spill planning received from regulated businesses, community groups and the U.S. Coast Guard which also are integrated into this Area Plan and the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Operational Area Emergency Plan.

The Area Plan is designed to integrate the operational activities of San Diego County's Emergency Services Organization, Hazardous Incident Response Team (HIRT) into the on-scene operational procedures for the local, State or Federal agency who have primary responsibility for a hazardous chemical emergency in the jurisdiction.

The Hazardous Materials Division

The San Diego County Hazardous Materials Division (HMD) is the administering agency for the California Health and Safety Code (HSC) Chapter 6.95, hazardous materials release response plans and inventory, and the California Code of Regulations, Title 19. As the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), the HMD has overall responsibility for the Business Plan Program, the Risk Management Plan Program, the Area Plan, and Community-Right-to-Know and Chemical Emergency Response Services. As the sole CUPA (effective July 1, 1996) in San Diego county, the HMD is also the lead regulatory agency in the county for conducting inspection activities related to hazardous waste generators (HSC Chapters 6.5), hazardous and acutely hazardous materials users, (HSC Chapter 6.95, Articles 1 & 2), underground storage of hazardous materials (HSC Chapter 6.7), and medical waste generators (HSC Chapter 6.1). The HMD was created in 1981 to provide a regional program to regulate the use and disposal of hazardous materials and waste. The HMD has grown from a single-person unit in 1981 to a

program which now has approximately 50 professional staff. In the fiscal year 2005-06, the HMD inspected approximately 13,000 facilities required to San Diego County Operational Area 1 March 2007 Hazardous Materials Area Plan comply with one or more of six CUPA program elements.

Industry Compliance Program

The HMD Industry Compliance Program enforces the California Health and Safety Code (HSC) Chapters 6.1 (Medical Waste Management), 6.5 (Hazardous Waste Generators),

6.7 (Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances), and 6.95 (Business Plans).

In 1989, the San Diego County Board of Supervisors adopted an ordinance establishing a medical waste management program-the first program of its kind in California. Currently the HMD conducts inspections of medical waste generators and requires the generators to prepare a Medical Waste Management Plan.

The HMD also provides hazardous materials emergency response services in a coordinated effort with the SDFD. These activities are conducted countywide under a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA), of which the cities in San Diego County are a part.

The HMD enforcement of HSC Chapter 6.95 (CCR Title 19) requires a permit for the following activities:

- Storage of hazardous materials in quantities greater than or equal to 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet.
- Construction or modification of a facility which will store the above quantities of hazardous materials.
- Storage of specified quantities of Acutely Hazardous Materials above Threshold Planning Quantities.

The HMD Industry Compliance Program also incorporates the requirements of California Health and Safety Code, Section 25503(e)(1). As part of the Program, staff will regularly inspect permitted businesses and gather information regarding inventory, emergency response and employee training.

Data Management System

The HMD has developed a computer system to manage data submitted by businesses and collected during on-site waste generator and/or community right-to-know inspections of permitted businesses. This data management system is used to store business-specific information, such as hazardous materials inventory, waste generation information, underground hazard materials storage and site maps. The system also stores emergency contact information, generates inspection records, notices of violation, billing and fees, and compiles information for various reports.

Reports include the First Responder Hazardous Materials Business Plan (FRHMBP), which are specialized summaries of hazardous materials inventories of all businesses that contain hazardous materials. The FRHMBP is designed to easily keep responding

San Diego County Operational Area 2 March 2007 Hazardous Materials Area Plan personnel aware of the chemical hazards within businesses in their jurisdiction. It also serves as an aid in conducting informed hazard and risk analysis during chemical emergencies.

FRHMBP reports and electronic information in the form of a comprehensive secure database on a CD are provided to all fire agencies in the region, and updated each month. Hardcopies and Electronic versions are kept at HMD headquarters and on each HIRT vehicle. Emergency response personnel on the HIRT vehicles are able to access additional information using onboard computers and cellular modems.

The HMD's Data Management System also generates monthly reports for fire agencies throughout San Diego County. These reports include business and inventory data on CDROM and in hard copy format. Reports are also available to fire departments upon request. Limited, non-confidential data concerning businesses are also available on the DEH website.

In addition to the existing DEH-HMD data management system, the department is developing a Local Area Network (LAN) based software package supported by a Graphic Information System (GIS) for accessing and managing all CUPA required data collection and reporting information. When implemented up-to-date hazardous materials storage, handling and emergency response information will be accessible to stakeholders and fire agencies from a desktop computer or available on line 24 hours per day. DEH hopes to have the system operational sometime in 2008.

One component of the GIS data set will include the Consequences Assessment Tool Set (CATS) provided by Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC). CATS software assesses the consequences of technological and natural disasters to population, resources, and infrastructure. It is a user-friendly software package for the PC which combines state-of-the-art hazard and consequence prediction, digital, and GIS information within an easy-to-use Graphical Interface, and is available on HIRT vehicles for use during chemical emergencies.

In addition to the current hazardous materials storage and handling inventory information maintained by DEH-HMD for first responders, a duplicate of that data is routinely provided to the San Diego County Regional Poison Center on CD-ROM. This information is available upon request 24 hours per day for use by emergency response and medical personnel.

Additionally, DEH and the Poison Control Center use the Micromedex's Database (Chemknowledge®). The Chemknowledge® database provides the response agencies with critical information covering the physical, chemical and biological hazards and risk characteristics of hazardous materials used by businesses in the county. Chemknowledge® is also available on all HIRT emergency response vehicles.

The business-specific inventory information collected by the HMD Industry Compliance Program is also used to identify those facilities that handle hazardous substances which may require a risk management plan (RMP). A stationary source (non-transportation) with more than a threshold quantity of a "regulated substance" in a process is required to Prepare and submit a risk management plan to the CUPA.

San Diego County Operational Area 3 March 2007 Hazardous Materials Area Plan The RMP requires a facility to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of all the administrative and operational procedures associated with a process using "regulated substances" within a facility. The risk management plan consists of a hazard assessment process which requires owners to identify the regulated substance and quantities on-site, document a five-year accident history, develop worst-case and most likely release models which affect the community, and develop an accidental release prevention program and emergency response plan. After a suitable review, HMD and the USEPA will receive and approve all RMPs.

Currently, approximately 120 businesses in the county are preparing RMPs following State and Federal requirements.

The facility screening method and other specific CalARP information is contained in the "Hazardous Materials Division California Accidental Release Prevention Program Guidelines" (February 25, 1999) (Appendix E).

San Diego County Operational Area 4 March 2007 Hazardous Materials Area Plan

The Unified San Diego County Hazardous Materials Incident Response Team

The Department of Environmental Health, Hazardous Materials Division has been the State designated enforcement authority for hazardous waste management in San Diego County since 1981. Emergencies resulting from releases of hazardous materials occur throughout the county. These emergencies include illegal abandonment or disposal of hazardous wastes, industrial manufacturing and transportation accidents, clandestine drug lab activities, chemical explosions and hoaxes involving hazardous materials and biological agents.

Recognizing the need to protect the public health from chemical release emergencies, the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors directed staff to amend the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Agreement to establish and implement the Hazardous Incident Response Program (February 11, 1986). Unanimously approved by all incorporated cities and the county, the Unified Disaster Council (UDC) became the governing body of the program whose daily operation is administered by the Office of Emergency Services (OES). The HIRT Program is funded through a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) of the UDC with contributions from each incorporated City and the County. The funding formula is based on property-assessed values, populations and the number of incident responses occurring in each jurisdiction. The total program budget for FY 05/06 and FY 06/07 is \$1,490,494. Program costs are reduced by revenue from responsible party cost recovery, interest on the HIRT Trust Fund, and contributions from the United States Marine Corps on MCAS Miramar, Campo and Pala Indian Reservations.

The single-source contract with the JPA calls for hazardous materials emergency response to be provided countywide through the joint efforts of the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department (SDFD) HAZMAT Team and the San Diego County Hazardous Materials Division (HMD) HAZMAT Team. Each of these agencies have highly trained teams with many years experience in responding to hazardous materials emergencies.

The SDFD HIRT is responsible for mitigating, containing and/or controlling the release, effecting rescues and other related tasks. The DEH HIRT is responsible for assessing the risk to public health and safety and the environment, taking the necessary steps to mitigate these hazards, ensuring adequate cleanup of the area and conducting necessary enforcement activities. HIRT provides advice and technical support to the first responder but does not assume scene management responsibilities. The first responder or appropriate agency maintains full control and authority over the incident and retains responsibility for release of public information concerning the incident. Complete descriptions of background information, the purpose and objectives of HIRT, the legal authority and the mutual aid agreements that allow its continued operation are discussed in the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization HIRT Program description (Section D).

Historically, in the 20 plus years of operation, the HIRT has responded to approximately 8000 chemical emergencies. Generally, 50% of the chemical emergencies occur in the City of San Diego, with 20% in the unincorporated areas of the county and the remaining 30% in the other cities. In the unincorporated county areas there remains a heavy dependency on HIRT services to support the limited response resources that often are

San Diego County Operational Area 5 March 2007 Hazardous Materials Area Plan

Appendix VIII

Other Resources

**Other Resources for Appendix VI
will be added once collected.**

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

Operational Area
Emergency Plan

ANNEX C

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations

October 2010

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Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization

ANNEX C

LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID OPERATIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Thomas J Cooke, Undersheriff

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations

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Captain Edward Musgrove, Sheriff's Department
Lieutenant Todd Richardson, Sheriff's Department
Lieutenant Jenene Milakovich, Sheriff's Department

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ANNEX C

LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID OPERATIONS

I. General

This Annex establishes organizational responsibilities and general procedures for the local law enforcement jurisdictions, and supporting agencies during natural and manmade disasters.

II. Objectives

The primary objectives of law enforcement are the preservation of life and property and the maintenance of law and order. Functional objectives for law enforcement operations are:

- A. Coordinate the mobilization of personnel and equipment from supporting agencies (e.g., Sheriff's Department, Jurisdictional Law Enforcement Agencies, District Attorney Investigators, Probation Department, Tribal Governments, Parks and Recreation).
- B. Receive and disseminate warning information to the general public.
- C. Deploy personnel and equipment to locations needed to accomplish primary objectives.
- D. Coordinate evacuation of hazardous areas, and provide perimeter security and access control.
- E. Provide security for essential facilities, services, and resources.
- F. Maintain the safety and security of persons in custody.
- G. Implement aerial surveys of the area to provide accurate information on hazards, victims, conditions, damage assessment, and other vital information.
- H. Coordinate the establishment of emergency traffic routing and ingress/egress procedures with the California Highway Patrol or jurisdictional agency.
- I. Assist in the establishment of Multi-agency Staging Areas.
- J. Coordinate with cities/jurisdictions in the Operational Area, Tribal Governments, Region and State agencies in accordance with local mutual aid agreements, the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the National Response Framework (NRF).

III. Concept Of Operations And Activation Of Mutual Aid

The Sheriff is the Operational Area Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator. During emergencies, individual law enforcement agencies will operate under their own departmental emergency plans with their existing resources. When a Chief of Police or his/her designee

determines that an emergency situation in his/her jurisdiction may extend, or is already, beyond the control of his/her department's resources, it is the Chief's responsibility to request mutual aid from the Operational Area Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator).

IV. General Requirements For Mutual Aid

General requirements for requesting Mutual Aid include:

1. An emergency must exist or be imminent; and
2. A significant number (50% or more) of local resources must be committed prior to the request for Mutual Aid.
3. A specific mission has to be stated.

Point of Contact

Requests for Mutual Aid should be directed to:

1. The Sheriff's Watch Commander via the Sheriff's Communications Center
2. The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator in the Sheriff's Departmental Operations Center (DOC), when activated.

Unanticipated Situations

Departments experiencing an unanticipated situation that is developing (but has not yet occurred) and it appears that the department's resources may soon be insufficient, should contact the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator (the Sheriff, or his/her designee via the Sheriff's Communications Center Watch Commander) and advise that the department may be requesting mutual aid. This will help reduce response times.

Planned Events

If an agency has a planned event (i.e., concert, parade, etc.), a formal request for mutual aid cannot be made until an unanticipated emergency, or incident occurs, that may become or is already beyond the control of the agency's available resources. Departments may, however, utilize other departments' personnel, equipment, and/or supplies by mutual agreement (MOU, Joint Powers Agreements, etc). Under these special agreements, the immunities, benefits, and funding available under formal mutual aid may not be available.

Proclamation of Emergency

A situation requiring mutual aid resources beyond the Operational Area level would usually result in a proclamation of a local emergency. While a proclamation of local emergency is not required for requests within the Operational Area or requests to the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, local government jurisdictions should consider making such a proclamation should an incident reach the mutual aid level due to the special powers and immunities that accompany such a proclamation.

Such proclamations are normally made by:

1. City Council or Board of Supervisors
2. City Manager or Chief Administrative Officer if Council or Board of Supervisors is not in session.

V. Organization And Responsibilities

The Sheriff serves as the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator. When Mutual Aid is requested by a local law enforcement agency, the Sheriff or his/her representative will:

1. Confirm an emergency or anticipated emergency exists.
2. Establish that the involved local agency's resources are inadequate to meet the demands of the incident (and meet the criteria for a mutual aid request).
3. Obtain the mission(s) for responding personnel.
4. Through coordination with the Incident Commander, determine the quantity and type of resources needed to accomplish the mission(s).
5. Determine where to stage the incoming mutual aid resources.
6. Identify the Liaison Officer of the requesting agency who will serve as the point of contact.
7. Ensure both the requesting agency and the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator establish appropriate documentation procedures.
8. Ensure responding resources are demobilized as soon as they are no longer needed.

If the Operational Area Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator determines there are insufficient resources within the Operational Area, he/she will contact the Regional Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator (Region VI). The Regional Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator will then contact all necessary law enforcement agencies within Region VI to obtain the needed resources. If the Regional Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator determines resources are insufficient within the region, he/she will then contact the Cal EMA Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator who will contact all necessary Regions within the state. Figure 1 outlines the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Regions and progression of requests.

VI. Use Of Military Forces For Mutual Aid

State Military Forces

The Governor will normally commit the California National Guard (CNG) resources in support of civil authority only upon determination that:

1. An emergency condition exists or is imminent; and
2. All civil resources have been or will be reasonably committed; and
3. Civil authority can not or will not be able to control the situation; and
4. Military assistance is required and has been requested by the chief executive of a city or the sheriff of a county.

Federal Military

Commanders may commit federal troops:

1. Upon direction of the President of the United States; or

2. When the local commander feels that there is:
 - A. An immediate and imminent threat to life; and
 - B. Local resources are unavailable; and
 - C. A delay in established mutual aid would result in unnecessary deaths, injuries or extensive property damage.

VII. Related Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Issues

Command

The local requesting agency remains in charge of the incident unless command is relinquished. Generally, responding resources from a jurisdiction will remain together. However, if used to supplement patrol, they could be paired with a local officer who is familiar with the area.

Fiscal Issues

Unless otherwise agreed to:

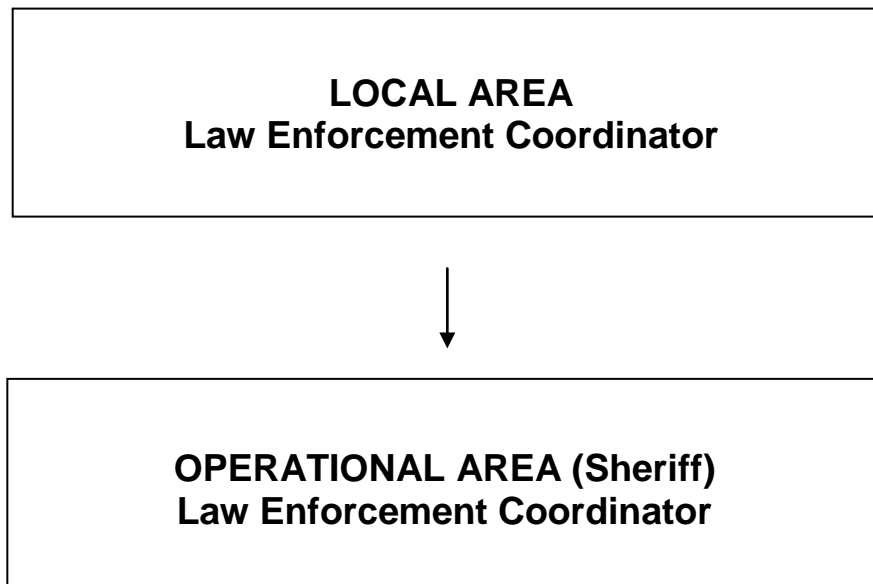
1. The requesting agency is responsible for feeding, billeting, fuel, and other on-scene support.
2. The requesting agency is not responsible to provide salary or employment benefits.
3. Emergency medical costs for a responder are paid by the responder's agency.
4. Damaged equipment (i.e. vehicles) is not reimbursable by the requesting agency. If a State Proclamation or Federal Declaration has been made, the responding agency should submit a claim through the requesting agency.
5. Materials used are normally replenished by the requesting agency.

VIII. Additional Duties Of The Operational Area Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator

- A. Coordinate with involved law enforcement agencies to establish a central point of incident information related to law enforcement responsibilities, such as the DOC.
- B. Coordinate with affected law enforcement agencies to determine objectives and priorities affecting the allocation of mutual aid resources.
- C. Coordinate with affected law enforcement agencies in developing Operational Area inter-jurisdictional law enforcement activities and plans (evacuation, area control, traffic control, etc.) during widespread emergencies or disasters.
- D. Provide for representation in the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management and Operations Sections.
- E. Assist the Office of the Medical Examiner in security and mutual aid requirements.

Figure 1

ACTIVATION CHANNELS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID



ATTACHMENT A

SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS

1. Jurisdictional Law Enforcement Agencies from the Operational Area
2. Port of San Diego Harbor Police
3. County Sheriff
4. County Probation Department
5. County Department of Animal Services
6. School District Police
7. California Highway Patrol (CHP)
8. County District Attorney Investigators
9. County Department of Parks and Recreation
10. California National Guard
11. California Department of Justice
12. California Department of Corrections
13. California Fire Marshal
14. Military Forces of the United States

ATTACHMENT B

TYPES OF SUPPORT

Law Enforcement Support May Be In One Or More Of The Following Missions:

1. Law Enforcement
2. Aerial Support
3. Special Teams (SWAT, hostage negotiators, etc.)
4. Mobile Field Force (Platoon)
5. Traffic Control
6. Evacuation
7. Search and Rescue
8. Field Bookings
9. Prisoner Management
10. Building and Facility Security
11. Mass Care/Collection Center Security
12. Explosive Ordnance Disposal
13. Investigation of Arson and Bombings
14. Waterborne Enforcement/Dive Rescue and Support
15. Metropolitan Medical Strike Team (MMST)
16. Security

ATTACHMENT C

ACCESS CONTROL

Introduction

In the event of an existing natural disaster, manmade incident or a nuclear defense emergency, it may be necessary to restrict access to and from a hazard area. There are four aspects to consider:

- A. Perimeter control and area security
- B. Access control (to and from the perimeter)
- C. Command Post coordination
- D. Temporary Evacuation Points (TEPs)

Objectives

The overall objectives of access control operations will be to:

- A. Provide a controlled area and prevent entry by unauthorized persons.
- B. Protect lives by controlling entry into extreme hazard areas, thus reducing public exposure to the current or pending hazard agent.
- C. Maintain law and order in the hazard area as well as the normal areas of responsibility.
- D. To control the entry of authorized persons into the closed area.

Situation

A hazard or a potentially hazardous situation could justify the need to control or limit access for a short period of a few hours to several days, weeks, or months, depending on the hazard and its severity. In order to limit access to the closed area, various personnel and devices will be required in the following functions:

- A. Establish a control point (may be the Command Post).
- B. Staff access point(s).
- C. Establish a system of ingress and egress from secured areas for authorized persons and media.
- D. Route traffic from highway and surface roads away from closed areas.
- E. Utilize signs and/or markers to provide motorists with advance notice of secured areas.

- F. Provide security in closed areas with patrols or airborne monitoring.
- G. Establish and coordinate with the American Red Cross, TEPs and/or Evacuation Centers for evacuated, displaced or relocated persons.

Operational Considerations

There are seven levels of operation that effect access control. They are listed in priority:

- A. Lifesaving operations.
- B. Evacuation operations.
- C. Medical Examiner operations and continued rescue.
- D. Safety Inspection Teams.
- E. Owners and managers of critical facilities.
- F. Authorized managers and employees of businesses.

Responsibilities

Local

Law Enforcement

- A. Handle law enforcement duties both inside and outside of the secured areas.
- B. Direct the placement of barricades and traffic control devices.
- C. Establish a command post and control point for the perimeter.
- D. Initiate TEPs and/or Evacuation Centers, with the Red Cross, if needed.
- E. Initiate an entry pass system.

Departments of Planning and Land Use, Building Inspection Division

- A. Determine structural safety of buildings to be used for care and shelter of evacuees.

Environmental Health Department/HIRT

- A. Determine environmental safety.

Operational Area

Sheriff's Department

- A. Handle law enforcement for all unincorporated and contracted areas.
- B. Support access control effort; coordinate with the local law enforcement agency or California Highway Patrol in the unincorporated area.

Environmental Health Department

- A. Determine environmental safety.

State

California Highway Patrol

- A. Manage and direct access control on the state and federal highway systems and, in cooperation with the Sheriff's Department, the unincorporated public roads.

ATTACHMENT D

EVACUATION OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Law enforcement agencies and supporting organizations have the responsibility of evacuation, dispersal, and relocation of persons from threatened or hazardous areas to less threatened areas during natural disasters and manmade incidents. This attachment describes the organization and responsibilities for conducting evacuation operations, with the ultimate goal of protection of lives. “Annex Q – Evacuation” provides more detailed information on this issue.

Objectives

The overall objectives of emergency evacuation notifications and operations are to:

- A. Expedite the movement of persons from hazardous areas.
- B. Control evacuation traffic.
- C. Coordinate transportation for disabled persons, the elderly, and persons without vehicles.
- D. Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated, or partially vacated areas.
- E. Provide for the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation resources and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other agreements.
- F. Coordinate evacuation to appropriate mass care facilities.

Situation

Evacuations involving only a small number of people can generally be handled without elaborate measures by on-scene public safety personnel. Large scale evacuation should be supported by the Emergency Operations Center and the Departmental Operations Centers of the involved agencies.

Legal Considerations

In 2005, the Chief Legal Counsel for the Sheriff maintained an opinion based on case law that Penal Code section 409.5 does NOT authorize forcible evacuations: “In conclusion, without a specific legislative amendment to Penal Code section 409.5, it would be improper to infer statutory authority to forcibly evacuate people who do not wish to be evacuated, unless their presence in the closed area, resulted from an entry made after the area was closed pursuant to 409.5(a) or 409.5(b)”. All procedures in this plan, therefore, will pertain to voluntarily evacuated persons.

Organization And Responsibilities

County

The designated County Evacuation Coordinator is the Sheriff. The Evacuation Coordinator will be assisted by other county police resources and support agencies.

Evacuation operations will be conducted by law enforcement agencies, highway/road/street departments, and public and private transportation providers. Procurement, regulation, and allocation of resources will be accomplished by those designated.

Operational Area

In large scale evacuation operations, the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator is responsible for coordinating transportation resources and operations on a countywide basis. This coordination will be accomplished in the Operational Area EOC with the involved city EOCs and the Sheriff's Department's DOC.

Mutual Aid Region

A designated member of the California Highway Patrol (CHP) will function as the California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) Mutual Aid Region Movement Coordinator and will coordinate traffic control operations on a regionwide basis. The Movement Coordinator will be assisted by a representative of the State of California's Department of Transportation (CALTRANS), who will function as the Mutual Aid Region Transportation Coordinator.

These coordinators will work between the Operational Area and Statewide resources.

State

The coordination and support of evacuation operations on a Statewide basis will be accomplished according to the State Emergency Plan.

State agencies which may be involved in a major evacuation are the CHP, National Guard, CALTRANS, and Public Utilities Commission.

Federal

The U. S. Department of Transportation supports and assists federal, state, and local agencies with disaster relief transportation requirements. The Federal Aviation Administration can assist with communications and search and rescue coordination. The Interstate Commerce Commission coordinates the location and scheduling of common carriers authorized and equipped to provide emergency transportation into and within disaster areas.

Procedures

Identifying the Area and Population to be Evacuated

Site-specific information which identifies areas at risk for the known hazards that could threaten the Operational Area is referenced in the Basic Plan, Attachment A. This information provides guidance in making decisions about the area to be evacuated. For areas not covered by specific plans, data gathered at the time of the threat will determine the hazard area. Throughout the emergency period, it will be necessary to continuously reevaluate the size and location of the danger area and, if necessary, expand the areas of evacuation.

Coordinating with the American Red Cross

The Red Cross is able to establish evacuation facilities and perform many logistical functions for those facilities. The Evacuation Coordinator should establish liaison with the Red Cross early in the evacuation process. The Law Enforcement Coordinator will coordinate security at the mass care shelters.

Identifying Temporary Evacuation Points (TEPs)

An event may occur that requires an immediate evacuation out of the danger area. For such an event, it may be necessary to evacuate to TEPs. These points can be used as staging areas with the intent to relocate, or as short-term holding areas. The selection of the location will require consideration for the type of incident, location, safety from incident, number of persons involved, and weather conditions. The goal is to safely evacuate to an appropriate, safe location. TEPs ideally should have access to restrooms and adequate space for the numbers involved. Potential sites include middle schools, high schools, parks, elementary schools and parking lots not downwind or in the potential path of the hazard.

Identifying Evacuation Routes

The Evacuation Coordinator will coordinate with the Incident Command Post to select the best routes from the endangered area to mass care facilities or TEPs, considering the size, physical impairments, medical or special needs of the population to be moved, road capacity, and the roads which could become impassable. For areas not covered by site-specific plans, the best evacuation routes are selected at the time of the event. As the emergency situation develops, the Evacuation Coordinator requests regular updates from field personnel on the condition of the road network and adjusts the selection of evacuation routes accordingly.

Changes in evacuation routes are communicated to traffic control personnel, transportation resource coordinators, access control personnel, Reception and Care Center Directors, and Public Information Officers.

Warning the Public and Providing Evacuation Instructions

When the decision to evacuate is made, and facilities and routes are designated, the public is alerted and given evacuation instructions by various means. Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcast technology is installed at the Operational Area EOC as well as in the Office of Emergency Services. R911 and Alert San Diego augment EAS for the dissemination of emergency public information. See Annex L for additional information.

Evacuation information provided to the public will include the following:

1. When and why they must evacuate.
2. Routes to take, including conditions of roads, bridges, and freeway overpasses.
3. Where to go for mass care.
4. Anticipated duration of the emergency and evacuation.
5. Public Information Officers and field units using public address systems may also be necessary.

Evacuating Special Facilities

Facilities which require special plans and resources to carry out evacuations include hospitals, prisons, institutions for the handicapped or disabled, and nursing homes. These facilities should have their own evacuation plans, personnel trained, and logistics arranged, but this may not always be the case. Law Enforcement will provide evacuation assistance to these facilities as resources are available. Facilities like these will be warned of the emergency situation.

Providing Transportation Assistance

Some people may not have access to a motor vehicle, including households without motor vehicles and persons left at home without a vehicle. Some people with disabilities or illnesses may require special transportation assistance. The number of persons requiring transportation assistance varies substantially from area to area, and by time of day, and day of the week. Buses, vans, ambulances, and other transport vehicles will be requested from transportation providers. The public will be told where to go to obtain transportation and a telephone number will be provided for persons who require special assistance.

Controlling Traffic

Traffic controls are established at key intersections and at access points on evacuation routes, to expedite the flow of traffic. It may be necessary to control traffic on routes outside the hazard area to minimize conflicts with evacuation traffic.

Security of Evacuated Areas

Once an area has been evacuated, Law Enforcement will provide security for the evacuated areas including key facilities, resources and supplies as required.

APPENDIX C-1

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO A MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Dispatch units to survey damage, particularly pre-designated key facilities, and initiates roll call of units.	Jurisdictions/ Communication Centers
Provide alternate communications, if telephone or radio communications are not operational	Communications/Watch Commanders
Call in regular personnel and reserves; assign responsibilities according to plan.	Watch Commanders/ Station Commanders/ agency DOCs
Assist or join in establishment of multi-agency staging areas.	Incident Commander/ Sheriff's DOC
Contact American Red Cross for potential and confirmed evacuation and shelter needs of displaced population.	Law Enforcement/ Communication/ OES
Coordinate relocation of evacuees to safe areas.	Law Enforcement
Coordinate the evacuation of hazardous areas with other agencies.	Law Enforcement
Assist with the removal and disposition of the dead, if requested by the County Medical Examiner.	As Assigned
Provide law enforcement and crowd control at mass care facilities.	Law Enforcement
Continue surveys for further damage or hazards.	ASTREA/ Field Units
Impose curfew, if appropriate.	Sheriff/ Law Enforcement
Assist with the evacuation of institutionalized persons, as necessary.	Incident Commanders
Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Enforcement Coordinator, as appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the regional coordinator as appropriate.	Sheriff

Law Enforcement Earthquake Response

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Assist in heavy rescue operations.	Incident Commander SAR/USAR
Provide security to protect people remaining in area.	Incident Commander
Provide traffic control.	Incident Commander/ CHP
Assist emergency vehicles and equipment in entering or leaving the area.	Incident Commander/ CHP
Establish perimeter access control, as required.	Incident Commander/ CHP
Coordinate with the Construction and Engineering Coordinator for streets/roads barricades.	Incident Commander
Establish security for vital facilities and essential supplies.	Law Enforcement
Control access to these facilities giving priority to utility repair and industrial recovery teams.	Incident Commander
Coordinate with CHP to determine capacity and safety of evacuation routes.	Incident Commander
Coordinate with Public Works and Fire Department for debris clearance and heavy rescue operations.	Incident Commander
Evacuation advisory if dam failure is possible.	Law Enforcement/ Fire
Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Enforcement Coordinator, as appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the regional coordinator as appropriate	Sheriff
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol.	EOC Director

APPENDIX C-2

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Carry out assigned duties in accordance with the San Diego County Hazardous Materials Area Plan.	Field Units/ Jurisdiction Communication Center
Determine if evacuation of population is necessary and notify all Law Enforcement agencies in the Operational Area.	Incident Commander/ Communication Center
If area is compromised by Chemical, Biological or Radiological agents, responding personnel will be advised to don appropriate PPE.	Incident Commander/ Communication Center
Notify American Red Cross of any potential evacuation.	Law Enforcement Communication Centers/ OES
Determine location of mass care facilities, as necessary.	American Red Cross
Dispatch units to survey the situation, and to estimate the extent of the affected area.	Incident Commander Jurisdiction
Notify appropriate local, state, and federal hazard response agencies.	Communication Centers/OES
Assist or join in establishment of multi-agency staging areas.	Incident Commander/ Sheriff's/OES
Contact National Weather Service for wind direction and other weather information.	Communication Centers/OES
Notify personnel to remain upwind or upstream of the incident site. This may require repositioning of personnel and equipment as conditions change.	Incident Commander
Establish traffic and perimeter control for affected area.	Incident Commander/ CHP
Assist in the coordination of medical assistance.	Communication Centers/EMS
Direct designated hazardous incident responders to the incident site.	Communication Center/ Incident Commander

Law Enforcement Hazardous Materials Incident

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Assist in efforts to identify spilled substance. This would include locating shipping papers, placards and making contact as required.	Hazardous Incident Response Team (HIRT)/ Law Enforcement
Assist in the warning dissemination and search and rescue operations.	Law Enforcement
Establish command post with other emergency responders.	Law Enforcement
Provide law enforcement and crowd control services at mass care facilities.	Law Enforcement
Determine if the use of aircraft will make hazardous conditions worse. If so, convey information to appropriate parties.	HIRT/ Incident Commander
Assist with the removal and disposition of the dead, if requested by the County Medical Examiner.	Law Enforcement
Establish traffic and other controls to permit re-entry when safe.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, as appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the regional coordinator as appropriate	Sheriff
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol.	EOC Director

APPENDIX C-3

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO IMMINENT/ACTUAL FLOODING

Flooding Expected

Action

Responsibility

Issue evacuation advisory, as necessary.

Incident Commander

Warn population in threatened areas, if evacuation is warranted.

Law Enforcement Field Units/ Fire Units/ Aerial Law Enforcement/ OES

Notify American Red Cross.

Law Enforcement/ Communication Centers/OES

Determine location of mass care facilities, as necessary.

American Red Cross

Prepare to relocate personnel and equipment from stations that are subject to flooding.

Station Commanders

Review evacuation routes and warning procedures, including special facilities, such as hospitals, convalescent homes, residential care facilities and others requiring special assistance.

Incident Commander/ OES/ Department of Operations (DOC)

Place reserves and auxiliaries on standby.

Law Enforcement/ DOCS

Prepare to move personnel from detention facilities subject to flooding.

Law Enforcement/ Facility Commander/ Warden

Provide security for vacated areas.

Law Enforcement

Establish access controls to vacated areas.

Law Enforcement

Flooding Occurs: Law Enforcement Flood Response

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Activate warning procedures.	Fire/Law Enforcement/OES
Notify American Red Cross	Law Enforcement/ Communication Center/OES
Determine location of mass care facilities.	American Red Cross
Implement Evacuation advisory plans	Law Enforcement/ OES
Coordinate with fire agencies, lifeguards and other public service agencies for the rescue of persons trapped in flooded areas.	Law Enforcement/ Fire
Assist or join with other agencies in establishing multi-agency staging areas.	Incident Commander Sheriff's DOC
Provide law enforcement and crowd control at mass care facilities.	Law Enforcement
Conduct aerial survey of impacted area.	ASTREA/ABLE
Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, as appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the regional coordinator as appropriate.	Sheriff
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol.	EOC Director

APPENDIX C-4

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO IMMINENT/ACTUAL DAM FAILURE

Dam Failure Imminent

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Issue evacuation advisory, as necessary.	Incident Commander
Attempt to warn population in dam inundation area using all available means.	Law Enforcement/Fire /OES
Notify American Red Cross.	Law Enforcement/ Communication Center/OES
Determine location of mass care facilities for displaced population.	American Red Cross
Provide traffic control for evacuation.	Law Enforcement
Provide security for vacated areas.	Law Enforcement
Establish access controls to vacated areas.	Law Enforcement

Dam Failure Occurs: Law Enforcement Dam Failure Response

Dispatch aerial and ground units to survey extent and severity of damage including aerial survey.	Incident Commander
Provide security for damaged area.	Law Enforcement
Coordinate search and rescue operations.	Incident Commander
Assist fire units and heavy equipment operators in entering or leaving vacated area.	Field Unit/CHP
Coordinate with Public Works and Fire Department for debris clearance and heavy rescue operations.	Incident Commander
Provide law enforcement and crowd control services at mass care facilities	Law Enforcement
Provide alternate mobile communications if necessary.	Incident Commander/ Sheriff's Data Services/ Wireless Services Unit

Assist with the removal and disposition of the dead, if requested by the County Medical Examiner.	Law Enforcement
Impose curfew, if appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, as appropriate.	Law Enforcement
Request mutual aid assistance from the regional coordinator as appropriate.	Sheriff
Assist or join with other agencies in establishing multi-agency staging areas.	Incident Commander/ Sheriff's DOC
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol.	EOC Director

APPENDIX C-5
LAW ENFORCEMENT EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST
RESPONSE TO A MAJOR FIRE

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Notify Law Enforcement of any potential evacuation.	Incident Commander
Notify American Red Cross.	Law Enforcement/ Fire/OES
Provide security and protection.	Law Enforcement
Evacuation advisory to unsafe areas and designate Temporary Evacuation Points (TEPs), as necessary.	Law Enforcement
Warn population in threatened areas.	Law Enforcement/ Fire/OES
Determine location of mass care facilities.	American Red Cross
Coordinate transportation Law Enforcement of people in special facilities.	Law Enforcement
Provide crowd/perimeter control.	Law Enforcement
Invoke and assist with re-entry protocol.	EOC Director

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

Operational Area
Emergency Plan

ANNEX D
Mass-Casualty Operations

October 2010

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Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization

ANNEX D

Mass-Casualty Operations

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Mass-Casualty Operations

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ANNEX D

MASS-CASUALTY OPERATIONS

I. General

The Mass-Casualty Operations Annex to the Operational Area Emergency Plan describes the basic concepts, policies and procedures for providing a coordinated medical care response to any mass-casualty incident. 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 Operational Area, provides for a county wide medical emergency services program.

Purpose

The purpose of this Annex is to establish a disaster medical system and prescribe responsibilities and actions required for the effective operation of the medical response to disasters.

Goals and Objectives

The overall goals of disaster medical operations are to:

- A. Minimize loss of life, subsequent disability, and human suffering by ensuring, through an all-hazards approach, timely and coordinated medical assistance, to include evacuation of severely ill and injured patients.
- B. Coordinate the utilization of medical facilities and the procurement, allocation, and distribution of medical personnel, supplies, communications, and other resources.
- C. Provide a system for receipt and dissemination of information required for effective response to, and recovery from, the effects of a major disaster.

The objectives of this Annex are to:

- A. Describe the concept of operations, organization, and medical response system to implement this Annex.
- B. Establish procedures for activating and deactivating this Annex.
- C. Provide a system for prompt medical treatment of disaster victims.
- D. Provide for the management of medical services, facilities, activities, and resources.
- E. Provide a basis with which County departments and local agencies establish support plans and standard operating procedures.

Concept of Operations

For the purposes of this Annex, a medical mass-casualty incident applies primarily to a major medical emergency situation, or potential situation, creating sufficient casualties to exceed the capabilities of the local medical system.

Plan Utilization

Utilization (Alert, Activation, and Termination) of this Annex shall be at the direction of (1) the County's Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) in that capacity, or as Area Coordinator of the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization; (2) a designated Deputy CAO; (3) the Director, Office of Emergency Services or designated representative; (4) Public Health Officer or designated representative (5) Chief, Emergency Medical Services or designee; (6) the Incident Commander; (7) the Facilitating Base Hospital or (8) County of San Diego Sheriff's Communication Center (SCC).

The on-scene Incident Commander or his/her designee (e.g. the Medical Coordinating Unit), shall notify their dispatch center to alert/activate Annex D. The Medical Coordinating Unit's dispatch center then contacts the Sheriff's Communications Center (SCC) and requests the alert/activation of Annex D. The Facilitating Base Hospital may also exercise this option. The Sheriff's Communication Center shall notify affected agencies of these announcements as follows:

ALERT

ALERT FOR ANNEX D shall be announced upon report of an event or potential event that is suspected (but unconfirmed) to constitute a mass-casualty incident which exceeds the capabilities of (1) the immediately available emergency response contingent, or (2) the patient care capabilities of proximate medical facilities.

ACTIVATION

ACTIVATION OF ANNEX D shall be declared under the following conditions:

1. A confirmed event has occurred that is a mass-casualty incident which exceeds the capabilities of the immediately available responding emergency contingent, or the patient care capabilities of proximate medical facilities.
2. An event is imminent, or has occurred, of such magnitude in a populated area that extensive casualties are inevitable, (e.g. structure collapse, major transportation emergency, hazardous materials release, infectious/communicable diseases outbreak or public health emergency).
3. Notification from cognizant authority that a disaster, local or general, is imminent or has occurred, which requires mobilization of the emergency organization and indicates the expectation that extensive casualties will result.
4. Notification from cognizant authority that a significant number of casualties

from outside the Operational Area are expected to be brought into the Operational Area via the State Mutual Aid System or the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) (e.g., casualties from domestic or international war).

TERMINATION

TERMINATION OF ANNEX D shall be announced at such time that the situation has stabilized, and operations under the mass-casualty annex are no longer required. In general, patients have been transported or are en route to definitive care, and the event is de-escalating.

II. Organization

The operations described in this Annex address levels of disaster management from the scene to medical receiving facilities, Field Treatment Sites (FTS's), First Aid Stations (FAS), and the EOC. The plan enables agencies involved in the medical response and their respective roles to provide for an effective disaster medical system.

At the Scene

1. The authority for the management of the scene of an emergency shall rest in the appropriate public safety agency having primary investigative authority.
2. When primary investigative responsibility is with a law enforcement agency, that agency assumes the scene manager role. This role entails overall function and management of the scene but does not imply internal direction or manipulation of other responding agencies. This role includes management of scene safety.
3. The local fire department assumes the role of Incident Commander or partners with other disciplines (Law, Medical) as a Unified Command under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) criteria and manages medical operations within the statewide fire management system known as the Incident Command System (ICS). The Mass-Casualty Branch operates as part of the ICS under the Incident Commander. As mass-casualty incidents overwhelm the initial responding resources, the Incident Commander delineates and expands operational procedures. This system assures that emergency pre-hospital care is provided to victims and aims to prevent further injury to victims, the public and public safety personnel. The expansion and contraction of this operation is done in accordance with California Firescope, Field Operations Guide (ICS 420-1).
4. The medical organizational structure is designed to utilize all aspects of emergency medical service response resources, including on-scene physician medical direction.

Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)

City EOCs

Each city has a central facility designated as an EOC from which disaster operations are coordinated. City plans may call for a medical liaison representative to be present when their EOC is activated. In each city, the City Manager is designated as Director of Emergency Services, by ordinance, and manages emergency operations from the EOC.

County/Operational Area EOC

- A. The County/Operational Area EOC serves the same function for the county as the city EOCs for their cities with the County of San Diego Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) serving as Coordinator of Emergency Services. The OA EOC is also used as the central point for resource acquisition and allocation as well as coordination.
- B. The medical section of the EOC (Figure 1) is normally activated when the EOC is activated based on the operational need. It is staffed by pre-designated emergency medical personnel. The section coordinates the emergency medical response for the Operational Area. The EOC medical staff serves as medical advisor to the CAO, as well as makes decisions about resource allocation, priorities, and other medical matters.
- C. Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) - directs, or coordinates, the emergency services organization and the emergency management program. In a disaster located entirely within the County unincorporated area, the CAO directs emergency operations. In a disaster involving more than one jurisdiction, the CAO serves as coordinator of emergency operations.
- D. Director, HHSA - reports to the CAO and is responsible for policy decisions involving operational and logistics disaster health services.
- E. Public Health Officer – Reports to the CAO and is responsible for public health related decisions to protect the health and safety of the community.
- F. EMS Chief - reports to the Public Health Officer, and in consultation with the EMS Medical Director, is primarily responsible for directing the medical response and EMS system operations for the Operational Area. The EMS Chief assesses the EMS system problems, identifies and anticipates the resources needed, and allocates the resources accordingly. If medical mutual aid is needed, the EMS Chief makes requests to the Regional Disaster Medical/Health Specialist/Coordinator (RDHMS/C) via the Medical and Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC) in accordance with the state guidelines, and advises the EMS Medical Director of medical mutual aid status. In public health events, the EMS Chief is responsible for implementing the directives of the Public Health Officer. Other duties include coordinating and providing support to medical activities at the disaster scene(s), Field Treatment Sites, and First Aid Stations. These activities include the coordination of requests for Triage/Treatment Teams, transportation coordination and liaison with Red Cross, Hospital Association, Ambulance Association, rescue teams, and the San Diego Blood Bank.
- G. EMS Medical Director – The EMS Medical Director is an alternate position,

necessary during a disaster that has a medical component. This position is a liaison between EMS and the County Operational Area Ops section/division, and may act as the incident medical director. Prehospital personnel work under that physician's license.

- H. Medical & Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC) - Reports to the EMS Chief and EMS Medical Director, and is responsible for the disaster medical operational functions within the Operational Area (OPAREA), including:
1. Providing authorization and direction for activation of the medical/health branch of the operational area EOC and ensuring management systems are in place for managing the Medical/Health Branch of the Operational Area EOC.
 2. Coordinating the procurement and allocation of public and private medical, health and other resources required to support disaster medical and health operations in affected areas.
 3. Communicating requests for out-of-county assistance to and responding to requests from the Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator (RDMHC) or Regional Disaster Medical Health Specialist (RDMHS).
 4. Developing a capability for identifying medical and health resources, medical transportation, and communication resources within the Operational Area.
 5. Maintaining liaison with the Operational Area Coordinators of other relevant emergency functions, e.g., communications, fire and rescue, law, transportation, care and shelter, etc.
 6. Ensuring that the existing Operational Area medical and health system for day-to-day emergencies is augmented in the event of a disaster requiring utilization of out-of-area medical and health resources.

III. Roles And Responsibilities (Figure 2)

Affected Agencies

Prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) and functional checklists for response to a mass-casualty incident, including a system for automatic reporting of pre-designated personnel to assigned disaster posts. Participating agencies must comply with State and Federal training requirements for the effective use of SEMS and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Train personnel and alternates.

Maintain an active liaison with the San Diego Healthcare Disaster Council, the Unified Disaster Council (UDC), San Diego County Fire Chiefs Association (SDCFCA) – EMS Section and other Operational Area planning committees.

Maintain an active liaison with HHSA Emergency Medical Services.

San Diego Healthcare Disaster Council (SDHDC)

The San Diego Healthcare Disaster Council shall address issues that affect emergency preparedness by:

1. Encouraging the development and application of effective practices, including, but not limited to planning, education, and evaluation as they relate to disaster preparedness.
2. Promoting quality in the delivery of disaster patient/victim care services.
3. Supporting the needs of healthcare organizations/agencies while ensuring that the needs of the community are met.
4. Reviewing and recommending changes in County policies and procedures, including, but not limited to, Annex D.
5. Promoting professional interaction and collaboration with organizations and interchange of ideas among members, i.e. American Red Cross, law enforcement, fire, ambulances and the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS).
6. Liaison with state and local agencies.

County of San Diego Sheriff's Communication Center (SCC)

Provides notification of Annex D Alerts, Activations and Termination to response and incident management agencies.

Facilitates assignment of mutual aid radio frequencies and trunked radio talkgroups on the 800 MHz Regional Communications System as needed.

Can assist with radio communications planning and coordination for agencies involved.

RACES/ARES

RACES/ARES will provide back-up/redundant communications support at the scene, the hospitals, the EMS Departmental Operations Center/Medical Operations Center (DOC/MOC) and the EOC, as well as throughout the Operational Area as needed. RACES' primary communication responsibilities include Public Safety communication, whereas ARES' primary communication responsibilities include the health and welfare system.

Fire Department

1. Acts as Incident Commander or as part of a Unified Command.
2. Facilitates notification through County of San Diego Sheriff's Communications Center of the Annex D activation.
3. Establishes the ICS positions needed to mitigate the incident.

4. Provides fire fighting.
5. Provides extrication.
6. Provides rescue.
7. Triage, treatment, and transportation.
8. Provide gross decontamination operations as necessary.
9. Provides for triage and treatment of patients.
10. Maintains communications with appropriate DOC's/EOC's.
11. Coordinates air operations at the scene.
12. Coordinates patient transportation.
13. Ensures Medical Communications is established with Base Hospital.
14. Determines need for treatment teams on scene.
15. Determines the need for additional resources and orders as necessary.

Law Enforcement Agency

1. If a Unified Command structure is appropriate for management of the incident, law enforcement may have a role in the Command component.
2. Responsible for crowd and traffic control.
3. Assists with aeromedical or aerial support, if capable.
4. Establishes and coordinates ingress and egress routes for emergency vehicles.
5. Responsible for perimeter control.
6. Responsible for security at the scene.
7. Assists with and coordinates evacuation notifications and evacuations as directed by the IC/UC.
8. Assists with emergency transportation of blood, blood products, and other needed medical supplies, as resources are available.
9. Conducts crime scene investigations.
10. Responsible for obtaining alternative transportation resources.
11. California Highway Patrol (CHP) has the primary responsibility for the ground transport of medical teams and emergency medical supplies when resources permit.
12. The law enforcement agency with jurisdiction has responsibility for incidents occurring within their jurisdiction. If additional resources are needed, they will request and coordinate those through the Local Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinator (Sheriff's Department).

Facilitating Base Hospital (Figure 4)

1. Upon activation from the Field Medical Coordinating Unit/Med Communication Leader, the base coordinates area hospital disaster response, including utilization of the regional trauma system.
2. Coordinates medical communications with Medical Communication Leaders and hospitals, and provides hospital resource information and status to the Med Comm. Leader.
3. Provides medical direction of care. During an Annex D activation, personnel deliver care under standing orders (SO). Base Hospital Orders and Base Hospital Physician Orders may become Standing Orders.
4. Activates and dispatches area Treatment/Triage Teams, as outlined in this document, when requested from the scene by the Incident Commander.
5. Facilitates use of the Regional Communication System (RCS) pre-hospital/hospital 800 MHz radio communication network.
6. In conjunction with the EMS Chief or designee, assists in coordinating community medical resources for evacuation of medical facilities.

Hospital

1. Provides care for victims from the incident.
2. Advises Facilitating Base Hospital of bed capacity and other status information.
3. Provides Field Treatment Sites (FTS)/CCP with medical staff when/if staffing permits.
4. Provides Treatment/Triage Teams when/if staffing permits, if the Incident Commander (IC) requests.
5. Provide care for victims from the incident as appropriate in a primary care setting.
6. Advises the Council of Community Clinics (CCC) and EMS on triage capability, non-urgent care as well as current victim numbers.
7. Provides volunteer physicians, nurses and other staff when/if staffing permits.
8. Hospitals shall maintain up to date evacuation plans (as required by the Joint Commission).

Hospital Association of San Diego and Imperial Counties

1. Assists with coordination of hospitals (in EMS Departmental Operations Center/Medical Operations Center [DOC/MOC]).
2. Provides current hospital resource directory.
3. Provides staff to EMS DOC (MOC) upon request.

Council of Community Clinics (CCC)

1. Serves as a communication liaison between the County of San Diego and community health centers.
2. Provides current emergency contact information for key leadership.
3. Provides staff to EMS DOC (MOC) upon request.

Ambulance Agencies/First Responders

1. Upon request, will provide appropriate personnel to staff role or position under ICS structure.
2. Coordinates medical communications at the scene.
3. Triage, treatment, and transportation.

Ambulance Association (Private Ambulances)

1. Coordinates private industry ambulance resources (County Ambulance Coordinator).
2. Provides staff to EMS DOC (MOC) upon request.

Aeromedical

Provides aeromedical assistance, which may be in the form of treatment, Triage Teams, or transportation, as requested.

County of San Diego, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Local Emergency Medical Services Agency

1. Writes and updates the Mass-Casualty Operations Annex and any other medical emergency plans and procedures.
2. Provides staff to the SDHDC, San Diego County Fire Chiefs Association (SDCFCA) – EMS Section and other planning and response committees for assistance in coordinating area exercises.
3. Coordinates disaster medical operations within the Operational Area.

4. Coordinates the procurement and allocation of the medical resources required to support disaster medical operations.
5. Coordinates the transporting of casualties and medical resources to health care facilities, including FTS's, within the area and to other areas, as requested.
6. Develops and organizes a system for staffing and operation of FTS's and Disaster Support Areas which can include Clinical Disaster Service Workers (CDSW).
7. Requests and responds to requests from the Regional Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator (RDMHC) or Regional Disaster Medical/Health Specialist (RDMHS) for disaster assistance.
8. Develops and maintains a capability for identifying medical resources, transportation, and communication services within the Operational Area.
9. Maintains liaison with the Red Cross, volunteer service agencies, Clinical Disaster Services Workers (CDSW), and other representatives within the Operational Area.
10. Maintains liaison with the coordinators of other emergency functions such as communications, fire and rescue, health, law enforcement, military and traffic control, transportation, care and shelter, etc.
11. Coordinates and provides support to medical activities at the scene.
12. Assists with contacting and coordinating critical incident stress management providers through County Behavioral Health Services.
13. Participates in the development and planning of operational area exercises/drills.
14. EMS and the Healthcare Disaster Council maintain an Hospital/Healthcare EOC contact list that is updated monthly or as needed.
15. Activates and manages the EMS DOC (MOC).
16. Provides staff to OA EOC .

Public Health

1. The overall goal of Public Health disaster operations is to minimize 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 public health disaster related activities.
2. The overall objectives of Public Health disaster operations are to:
 - A. Provide preventive health services.
 - B. Coordinate health-related activities among other local public and private response agencies or groups.
 - C. Advise in the rapid assessment or evaluation of disease or exposure

potentially related to Bioterrorism or public health threats of uncommon origin.

- D. Has primary responsibility for the activation, organization, and staffing of mass medical care in shelters.
- E. Provides staff to the Operational Area EOC.

**County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health (DEH) –
Hazardous Materials Division**

1. Provides specialists to perform inspections, agent identification, and assess conditions at designated treatment/triage, first aid stations, or FTS's.
2. Provides hazardous materials assistance from the Hazardous Materials Division (Haz-Mat).
3. Provide technical assistance (decontamination) in conjunction with the City of San Diego's Hazardous Materials Response team to Emergency Department staff for incidents involving self-referral victims or victims transported from an incident that may be contaminated with hazardous materials.

Public School Districts

Coordinate with EMS in the designation of schools as FTS's/CCP and First Aid Stations.

American Red Cross San Diego/Imperial Counties Chapter

1. Upon request and if available, American Red Cross disaster operations San Diego/Imperial Counties Chapter will open First Aid Stations and staff them with HHSA personnel and trained ARC volunteers.
2. HHSA may provide personnel to American Red Cross (ARC) Mass Care Centers and/or First Aid Stations.
3. Upon request, from DHHS or designee blood and blood products are made available for disaster victims through the nearest Red Cross regional blood center under separate agreement with the American Red Cross Blood Services Division.
4. Serves as the central point of contact for victim information in a mass casualty incident (MCI).
5. Clinical Disaster Service Workers i.e. Medical Reserve Corps may provide care in ARC First Aid Stations in conjunction with HHSA personnel and trained ARC volunteers.

San Diego Blood Bank

1. Mobilizes resources to cope with disaster needs, according to its disaster plan.
2. Provides blood in coordination with American Association of Blood Banks (AABB), America's Blood Centers (ABC) and California Blood Bank Society (CBBS) to designated disaster treatment facilities/locations.
3. Performs the duties of the Southern California - CBBS Area Emergency Operations Center (AEOC) as outlined in the CBBS Disaster Response Plan.

County of San Diego, Office of Emergency Services (OES)

1. Assists with medical mass-casualty planning and training.
2. Coordinates efforts to obtain resources, both within and outside of the Operational Area, including supplies and logistical support.
3. Requests/obtains military assistance in accordance with military plans and procedures.
4. Activates and manages the Operational Area EOC.
5. Serves as Operational Area Coordinator for mutual aid other than fire, law enforcement, medical and medical examiner.
6. Assists with recovery efforts, particularly in obtaining State and Federal reimbursement funds.

San Diego County Behavioral Health Services (SDCBHS)

1. Provides on-scene defusing and post-incident debriefings. Request SDCBHS support via Sheriff's Communications Center (SCC), the County EMS Duty Officer or HHSA DOC.
2. Develops emergency/disaster specific response and recovery activities based on the nature and impact of the event.
3. Develops a network of behavioral health disaster responders that include County staff and staff from behavioral health contract providers. Maintains and regularly updates the roster of these personnel.
4. Responds to requests for critical incident support by arranging for and conducting debriefing of the impacted emergency workers by a team composed of behavioral health professional(s) and peer members.
5. Responds to requests for on-scene support by activating a behavioral health team to respond to the Emergency Command Post and/or Rehab site for rapid defusing service. Most public safety responder agencies have their own disaster mental health staff either through internal means or external contracted agreements. Behavioral Health Services will provide first line or augmented services as requested.

6. (See Annex M for more details.)

Clinical Disaster Workers / Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)

Clinical Disaster Service Workers (CDSW): It is the policy of the County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA), that upon the orders of the Public Health Officer (PHO), the Medical/Health Branch Manager at the EOC, or the EMS Duty Officer through the EMS DOC (MOC), will activate Clinical Disaster Service Workers (CDSW) volunteers during an event in which local established clinical resources are exceeded.

San Diego County Medical Society

1. Assist in notification of Physicians in San Diego.
2. Assist in obtaining Physician volunteers.

State

1. Responds to requests for resources from the San Diego County Operational Area (OES).
2. Coordinates medical mutual aid within the State.
3. Coordinates the evacuation of injured persons to medical facilities throughout the State.
4. Assists the San Diego County Operational Area in recovery efforts.
5. Coordinates and maintains directory of medical personnel statewide through the Disaster Health Volunteers Program.

National Guard

1. Provides support for field treatment of casualties.
2. Provides evacuation of casualties to medical facilities.
3. Provides communication and logistics support for the medical response.
4. Provides chemical and biological response capabilities.

Federal Government

1. As shortfalls occur in State resources, Federal agencies make their resources available, coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
2. In a major disaster, the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) may be activated, and patients from this Operational Area may be sent to other counties and states for treatment.

3. Federal Military

- A. Provides support such as supplies, equipment, ground vehicles (trucks), personnel, helicopters, and sites for disaster support areas.
- B. Provides air-sea lift.

4. Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT)

- A. DMAT San Diego CA-4 is one of 90 Disaster Medical Assistance Team's throughout the U.S. that is a component with the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS).
- B. DMAT CA-4 is part of a national response system to augment the local EMS and healthcare system when local and state agencies require outside Federal assistance.
- C. A DMAT may be activated through NDMS and Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 via request to the State of California EMSA, or to the Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 at the EOC.
- D. A DMAT can perform the following:
 - E. Field Treatment Site(s) (FTS).
 - F. Regional Evacuation Points (REP).
 - G. Patient Reception Points (PRP), when the hospital bed component of NDMS is activated.
 - H. Hospital staff relief or augmentation.
 - I. Shelter care.
 - J. Mass prophylaxis.
- K. DMAT San Diego CA-4 will provide a team member if requested to advise the EMS DOC (MOC) on possible NDMS resources and the capabilities of other DMAT's and specialty teams.
- L. Other response teams available from the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) are:
 - 1. DMORT – Disaster Mortuary Operations Response Team.
 - 2. Mental Health Specialty Teams - for large scale Critical Incident Stress Debriefing.
 - 3. Burn Specialty Teams.
 - 4. Mine Rescue Specialty Team.
 - 5. FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System
 - 6. The FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System development is based upon providing a coordinated response to disasters in the urban environment. Special emphasis is placed on the capability to locate and extricate victims trapped in collapsed buildings, primarily of reinforced concrete construction. The task

force functional organization and associated terminology are predicated on, and will operate within, the National Interagency Management System (NIMS). San Diego's US&R Task Force - 8 is coordinated by the San Diego Fire-Rescue Department (SDFD).

Additional information can be found in Annex B and Annex P.

Metropolitan Medical Strike Team (MMST)

The San Diego Operational Area Metropolitan Medical Strike Team (MMST) is available to respond to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidents that involve Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosive (CBRNE) agents. The team consists of medical, fire service, law enforcement and public health personnel in addition to environmental and hazardous materials specialists. They are trained and outfitted to perform field level response efforts for the consequences of the terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction. This team forms the technical nucleus of a comprehensive response capability to NBC terrorism. It includes specialized personnel to direct and coordinate immediate response, mitigation and recovery operations at the incident scene. Additional information can be found in Annex B and Annex P.

IV. Functions

Notification

There is a two-tiered system of medical disaster notification in the Operational Area. This system, "Alert" and "Activate", allows hospitals, transporting agencies, and other components of the emergency medical system to prepare for mass-casualty incidents. This system can be initiated at either of the tiers, depending on the circumstances, by the field Incident Commander, the Medical Coordinating Unit, or the Facilitating Base Hospital.

Alert

When a mass-casualty incident is suspected, but not confirmed, the affected agencies/health care providers are notified of an ALERT. At this point, designated hospitals and agencies only consider notifying their personnel and making other necessary preparations.

Activate

The Incident Commander or his/her designee shall notify their dispatch center to Alert/Activate Annex D. This dispatch center then contacts the County of San Diego Sheriff's Communications Center (SCC) and requests the Alert/Activation of Annex D. SCC then makes the necessary notifications. Medical personnel at scene will contact the Facilitating Base Hospital at earliest opportunity and advise of the incident and that an Annex D Alert/Activation has been declared. The following agencies will be notified by the Sheriff Communication Center (SCC) of an

activation/alert, and will be given pertinent information (such as the nature of the emergency, the location and the number of dead or injured). (Figure 3)

1. County Ambulance Coordinator
2. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) – Duty Officer
3. Office of Emergency Services (OES) – Duty Officer
4. ARES: Amateur Radio Emergency Service

Upon notification, agencies should follow their Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for activation, and respond if requested. Once the initial notification of the lead agencies is made through SCC, further notification activities take place:

1. Designated hospitals notify their Treatment Teams and stand-by staff if requested by IC.
2. County Ambulance Coordinator notifies other ambulance companies as needed and coordinates resources.
3. EMS notifies the EMS Medical Director, the local Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MOHAC), Regional Disaster Medical/Health Specialist/Coordinator (RDMHS/C), if needed, and other medical/health staff as necessary.
4. The EMS Chief or designee, to include the EMS Duty Officer, establishes contact with SCC and confirms notification of the American Red Cross (ARC) and San Diego Blood Bank, if necessary.
5. OES notifies the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), California Emergency Management Agency (CAL-EMA), and EOC staff, if needed.

Communications

1. Hospitals in the San Diego County Operational Area are on the Regional Communications System (RCS). Please refer to the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Operational Area Emergency Plan, Annex I, for more information regarding the Regional Communications System (RCS).
2. Prehospital personnel responding to the mass-casualty incident will be assigned to a common talk group. This talk group is to be used by the medical transportation coordinator to direct incident assigned resources. This talk group is assigned by the local communication center directing operations. This identified talk group should be available to responders county-wide.
3. Upon notification of an Annex D Alert or Activation, the County of San Diego Sheriff's Communications Center (SCC) will assign a county-wide talk group to the County Ambulance Coordinator for the purpose of coordinating the provision of medical transportation resources to the incident.

Multiple Site Incidents

In the event of a multiple site mass-casualty incident, communications can be handled by the base hospital, EOC level activation or EMS DOC (MOC) Area Command. Hospitals participating in the event and the Medical Communications Coordinator at the scene can be on the same talk group as the Facilitating Base Hospital. In the event of an Operational Area wide disaster, the EOC may be activated and acts as a clearinghouse for incoming information and coordinates resource allocation at disaster sites. The EMS DOC (MOC) may operate as the Area Command for Medical Communication. Non-affected facilities will be directed to assist in staffing at the EMS DOC (MOC).

Back-up Communications

- A. See the San Diego County Mutual Aid Radio Plan.
- B. Amateur radio operators may be called upon to act as back-up communicators at the scene, hospitals, first aid stations, blood banks, mass care centers, American Red Cross Service Centers, San Diego OA EOC , and the EMS DOC (MOC).

Incident Command

The Incident Command System (ICS) is used to provide a management structure and system for conducting on-scene Mass-disciplinary operations (in this case, a mass-casualty incident that involves concurrent tactical field interactions between fire, law enforcement, and medical personnel). The ICS, because of its standardized organizational structure and common organizational and operational terminology, provides a useful and flexible management system that is particularly adaptable to incidents involving Mass-jurisdictional response such as mass-casualty incidents. ICS provides the flexibility to rapidly activate and establish an organizational structure around the functions that need to be performed. For emergencies, the Field Operations Guide (ICS 420-1) and any future revisions shall be utilized.

The ICS organizational structure develops in a modular fashion based upon the nature and size of an incident. The organization's structure is built under the authority of the Incident Commander or Unified Command structure, consisting of the most qualified/appropriate fire, law and/or medical officers on scene. The specific organization structure established for any mass-casualty incident is based upon the management of the incident and personnel available to fill functional positions.

- 1. Unified Command/Incident Commander - coordinates all incident activities including the development and implementation of strategic decisions and approves the ordering and releasing of resources.
- 2. Operations Chief - activates and supervises the organization elements and is responsible for the management of all operations at the scene.

Mass-Casualty Branch Positions

First arriving medical personnel - makes the preliminary medical assessment of the overall incident.

Mass-Casualty Branch Director - establishes command and controls the activities within the Mass-Casualty Branch in direct liaison with the Incident Commander under the Operations Section Chief.

Medical Group Supervisor - controls triage management, treatment, and coordination of all casualties.

Medical Supply Coordinator - identifies, collects, and distributes supplies available at the scene and is responsible for obtaining additional supplies (from hospitals or other sources).

Triage Unit Leader - ensures triage on-scene and designates casualties accordingly.

Treatment Unit Leader - ensures assessment of patients and treatment of casualties. Directs movement of patients to loading locations.

Patient Transportation Unit Supervisor - communicates with the Mass-Casualty Branch Director and closely coordinates with the Medical Group Supervisor; may be responsible for communicating with helicopters, ambulances from a variety of different agencies, and the staging area. As personnel become available, the Patient Transportation Group Supervisor fills and supervises the following positions: Medical Communications Coordinator and the Ambulance Staging Managers.

Medical Communications Coordinator - maintains communications and coordinates information with Facilitating Base Hospital(s) to ensure patient transportation and destinations.

Ambulance Staging Managers - manage air and ground ambulance/emergency vehicle staging areas.

Mass-Casualty Branch Implementation

Once command is established, the implementation of the Medical Group is determined by the medical size-up. This assessment is conducted by on-scene medical personnel designated by the Incident Commander. The medical size-up includes the following:

Determine the nature of the incident and special hazards.

Estimate number of victims and severity of injuries.

Estimate additional medical resources needed.

Identify access routes for incoming EMS units.

Identify locations for triage, treatment, ambulance/bus loading, and staging areas.

Notify the County of San Diego Sheriff's Communications Center (SCC) if this has not been done or if the first medical coordinating unit is alone on scene.

Determine the need to activate this Annex.

All of these actions are coordinated with the Incident Commander (IC). Once the medical size-up is completed, the first medical unit assumes its role in the ICS Mass-Casualty Branch.

On Scene Operations

The location of a mass-casualty incident will determine, to a large extent, how the scene is set up.

The Incident Commander establishes a staging area for all incoming emergency vehicles. Personnel and apparatus are then called from the staging area to the scene in a controlled and organized manner.

Mass-Casualty Branch personnel need to be visibly and clearly identified, by positions, so that they can easily be identified in a crowd of rescuers.

Patients are collected into a single area to provide maximum care with limited resources. They are placed in the treatment area according to the severity of their injuries: immediate patients (I) on one side; delayed patients (II) on another. Minor patients can be directed to a separate location.

The Incident Commander and the Mass-Casualty Branch Director determine whether agencies such as the Red Cross are needed at the scene and/or at First Aid Stations for initial care of the "Minor" (walking wounded).

Triage / Treatment

Triage

Triage and medical care will be initiated under Protocol S-140.

With the initiation of the mass-casualty plan one immediate and one minor patient may be immediately transported to area hospitals.

For purposes of patient tracking during radio reports individuals will be identified by the last four (4) digits of their triage tags.

Triage is the process of sorting the injured on the basis of urgency and type of injury presented, so they can be transported to medical facilities equipped for their care. The Medical Group Supervisor has the overall responsibility for coordinating triage management and treatment of casualties.

Primary triage is the first sorting of victims at the scene without moving them. This phase of triage determines the order of evacuation from the field. Primary triage utilizes the Simple Triage

and Rapid Treatment (START) criteria. Ideally, primary triage is done by Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) personnel.

During initial triage, victims with special resource needs shall be identified, i.e. burns, trauma, and pediatric patients. These patients should be directed to the most appropriate facility given event circumstances. Special resource identification for patients can be communicated with the facilitating base hospital during patient radio reports.

Secondary triage is the second phase of sorting victims and is done in the triage/treatment area. At this time a victim's primary triage category may be changed, based on further assessment. Stabilizing treatment may be initiated while awaiting transportation; however, transport should not be delayed for treatment.

Tagging of victims is accomplished using the following categories and corresponding colors:

1. Immediate (Red tag) - most in need of care and should receive first priority for evacuation.
2. Delayed (Yellow tag) - will need hospital care, but can wait until the more critically injured have been stabilized and transported.
3. Minor (Green tag) - these patients have been referred to as "walking wounded". They may need first aid, but may or may not need transportation.
4. Dead/Non-Salvageable (Black tag) - once tagged, dead patients will be placed in a morgue or separate area with a medical or security staff present to oversee the area. Non-Salvageable (expectant patients) will be moved to a separate area, monitored and provided comfort care as soon as possible by medical staff.
5. Contaminated (side tag) on these patients are to be considered as potentially exposed to chemical, radiological or biological agents or toxins. These patients, per procedure, are decontaminated at the scene. The tag indicates initial exposure.

Treatment

The treatment rendered in the field is dependent upon personnel and supplies. Treatment at the scene is generally limited to stabilization, treatment of shock, and a continual reassessment of conditions, while awaiting transport. Transport should not be delayed for purposes of treatment.

The Medical Group Supervisor has the overall responsibility for field treatment.

Treatment Teams

Primary - Advanced Treatment Teams, consisting of a licensed physician, nurse, and a recorder can be assigned from hospitals and local community clinics. CDSW's, Public Health Nurses and members of the San Diego Medical Reserve Corp (MRC) could also be requested to assist these teams at the direction of the San Diego County EMS/PHS. When requested, the teams are transported by ground or through the use of air resources, which may include the California

Highway Patrol (CHP), military ground/air assets or other aerial assets from local or regional law enforcement and/or fire agencies. Upon arrival at the scene, the Team reports to the Incident Commander (IC) for assignment within the Mass-Casualty Branch or Group.

Secondary - Treatment Teams consist of a physician and two nurses, who report either to the scene or a Field Treatment Site, as requested.

1. At the scene, the team reports to the Mass-Casualty Branch Director.
2. At the Field Treatment Site (FTS), the team physician assumes medical control. The team coordinates with other support personnel and practices austere medical treatment, to facilitate casualty evacuation.

Transportation

The coordination of ambulance transportation from the scene to local medical facilities (Transportation Unit Supervisor), and from damaged to operational medical facilities, is the responsibility of both the jurisdiction's providing agency, for medical units, and the County Ambulance Coordinator. The Transportation Unit Supervisor can increase to a Group position if needed

The County Ambulance Coordinator, in coordination with the EMS DOC (MOC), Fire Department Officials and other Public Safety Agencies, assumes direction of prehospital transportation resources for the purposes of evacuation of medical facilities.

Ambulance transportation includes the equipment and personnel to provide Basic Life Support (BLS) and Advanced Life Support (ALS) services.

Basic Life Support is a set of non-invasive medical skills including cardiopulmonary resuscitation, hemorrhage control, splinting, bandaging, immobilization, and extrication.

Advanced Life Support includes basic life support skills plus intravenous therapy, parenteral drug administration, cardiac monitoring, cardiac defibrillation and cardioversion, endotracheal intubation, and any additional skills that are locally defined.

Once the Mass Casualty Plan has been activated, patients who have received ALS care in the field, (e.g. IV, advanced airway or medication) may be transported without being accompanied by ALS personnel. BLS personnel may accompany these patients to the hospital.

As casualty transportation resources will be in great demand, casualties are transported on the basis of medical triage priorities. Patients requiring immediate transportation will have priority for ground or air transportation, with other transportation (e.g. buses, trucks, and automobiles) used for the minimally injured.

At the Scene

Based on hospital capability inventories, transportation resources and severity of injuries, the Patient Transportation Group Supervisor has the overall responsibility for the coordination of

patient transportation at the scene.

Transportation Resources

There currently exist two systems of ambulance transportation in the Operational Area; (1) local jurisdiction's medical response system and, (2) in a mass-casualty situation, supplemental private ambulance resources which may be requested through the County Ambulance Coordinator, by the Incident Commander.

Jurisdictions

Each jurisdiction has a varied amount and type of medical units. In most jurisdictions, the direction and administration of medical units is under the Fire Department. However, in some areas of the Operational Area, County Service Areas (CSA) and San Diego County, EMS-contracted transporting agencies have response capability.

Private Ambulance Resources

Private industry ambulance response is directed by the County Ambulance Coordinator. Upon notification from SCC, the County Ambulance Coordinator:

1. Establishes contact with IC dispatch center
2. Coordinates pre-arrival activation and demobilization of Ambulance Strike Teams at the request of the EMS DOC (MOC).
3. Notifies participating ambulance companies
4. Polls agencies' available resources to include:
 - Number and type of units available.
 - Units already responding to the incident.
 - Number and type of units that could be activated.
 - Number of available staff that could be used to activate backup units from around the Operational Area Number and type of units for back-fill of depleted areas as requested from Operational Area assets.

Transporting Responders Responsibilities

Upon notification, transport units ascertain the exact location of incident staging areas and access routes. Special hazards or road closures may necessitate specific routing instructions.

Upon arrival at the scene, units report to the ambulance staging area unless otherwise directed by the Staging Area Manager.

Ambulances are systematically sent into the patient loading area by the Staging Area Manager to avoid congestion of the scene. Ambulances are assigned patients and destination as directed by the Patient Transportation Group Supervisor as determined by the Medical Communications Coordinator.

As minimal stabilization is administered at the scene to affect transportation in a timely fashion, it is essential that continued medical care be provided in route.

Hospital communication is not required from transporting units, as the Medical Communications Coordinator at the scene is responsible for this function. When patient turnover to the hospital is completed, and the unit has been requested (by the Patient Transportation Group Supervisor) to return to the scene, requested personnel or supplies may be transported back to the scene by that unit.

Field Treatment Sites/First Aid Stations

Field Treatment Sites (FTS)

FTS are designated sites for the congregation, triage, prophylaxis/ immunization, austere medical treatment, and stabilization for evacuation of casualties during a major disaster or large-scale public health emergency. They are an extension of the disaster medical response operations when the evacuation of casualties is substantially delayed by depletion of resources, road closures, damage to hospitals, or when sites are needed to provide community based mass prophylaxis/immunization operations, etc.

Medical FTS are utilized to provide only the most austere medical treatment, directed primarily to the moderately/severely injured or ill, who will require later definitive care and who have a substantial probability of surviving until they are evacuated to other medical facilities. FTS should not be viewed as first aid stations for the minimally injured, although provisions may be made to refer them to a nearby site for first aid. Nor should FTS be viewed as only short-term staging areas because evacuation of casualties from the FTS may be delayed due to limited availability of transportation. Given the uncertainty of the flow of casualties, the availability of supplies and personnel, and the timeliness and rate of casualty evacuation, managers of FTS must be cautious in the allocation of resources (especially during the first 24 hours of operation).

Designation of FTS

The designation, establishment, organization, and operation of FTS are the responsibility of County government. Regional and state resources will become available to resupply and augment FTS operations, but are generally unavailable to activate a FTS during the initial response phase.

In selecting FTS locations, consideration is given to: proximity to areas which are most likely to have large numbers of casualties; distribution of locations in potential high-risk areas throughout the affected area; ease of access for staff, supplies and casualties; ease of evacuation by air or land; and the ability to secure the area. In collaboration with EOC, FTS sites will be designated at the time of activation by the County of San Diego Emergency Medical Services (EMS) based on the availability of appropriate structures, facilities, and supplies.

FTS Functions

FTS should be designed to perform the following tasks; not necessarily in the order indicated below.

1. Congregation and registration of casualties for efficient treatment and evacuation.
2. Triage of casualties to ensure scarce treatment and transportation resources are given to those for whom they will do the most good. Triage operations will

include use of prehospital triage tags for tracking purposes.

3. Austere medical care to ensure that the maximum number of casualties who require life saving medical care receive it.
4. Mass Immunization/Prophylaxis.
5. Casualty holding to maintain the stability of casualties awaiting evacuation.
6. Evacuation of casualties to the Disaster Support Areas (DSA) or other facilities for further medical care.
7. Support functions needed for FTS to meet medical care requirements include:
 - Communications.
 - Security and crowd control.
 - Sanitary facilities for casualties and staff.
 - Food and water for casualties and staff.
 - Logistics (equipment, supplies, inventory maintenance).
 - Administration and record keeping.
8. The ability of a particular FTS to implement these functions depends on:
 - The number and type of staff available.
 - Availability of equipment and supplies.
 - The number and severity of casualties.
 - The rapidity with which casualties arrive.
 - The speed with which casualties are evacuated.

Medical resources at FTS should be directed toward stabilization for transport and relief of pain and suffering. Supplies, personnel, and conditions will not usually allow definitive care of even minor or moderate injuries. Care is ordinarily limited to:

1. Controlling/managing airway, breathing and circulation (ABCs).
2. Splinting of fractures.
3. Maintenance or improvement of hemodynamic conditions by intravenous solutions.
4. Pain relief.

FTS Operations

The flow of casualties into a FTS is unpredictable depending on its distance from casualties, the success of public information efforts, its accessibility, and the pace of search and rescue operations.

- If delay is lengthy, reconsideration of triage of the seriously injured and a higher level of pre-hospital care at FTS may be needed.
- Supplies from outside the disaster area to the FTS may be delayed.
- Water, power, and other resources may be scarce, limiting the type of medical treatment feasible at a FTS.
- Inclement weather and other atmospheric conditions can hinder helicopter delivery of personnel and supplies and evacuation of casualties.
- Mass prophylaxis/immunization operations follow the Mass Prophylaxis Plan under the direction and discretion of Public Health Officer (PHO).

The public, fire, and police agencies are notified by Operational Area officials of the location of functioning FTS. Spontaneous volunteers will not be accepted at these locations but will be directed via the Operational Area Spontaneous Volunteer Plan.

Status reports are made by each FTS to the Disaster Medical Coordinator, describing: numbers and triage category of casualties; medical supply needs; personnel status and needs; and accessibility by helicopter and ground transportation.

Patient tracking begins at FTS, using a Patient Tracking Tag which is attached to the patient during triage operations and then this information is entered into the Quality Assurance Collection Network System (QCS). This tag remains with the patient until the final medical treatment facility is reached.

First Aid Stations

The County of San Diego Public Health Services (PHS) has the primary responsibility for the activation, organization and staffing of First Aid Stations. These stations are primarily set up for casualties requiring minimum to no medical care. If requested, and if available, the American Red Cross (ARC) will support these First Aid Stations. Both stationary and mobile American Red Cross First Aid Stations may be established in coordination with the Medical and Health

Operating Area Coordinator (MHOAC), the County Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) and the American Red Cross.

First Aid Station(s) will be supervised by a Registered Nurse under the direction of a physician, and staffed by emergency first aid response teams, known as Health Services Teams (HST).

When activated, HST report to the scene and coordinate the dispatch of wounded to the American Red Cross First Aid Stations.

Additionally, and if available the American Red Cross may provide family services, psychological counseling, and spiritual support.

County Behavioral Health Services may also provide/coordinate counseling.

Hospital System

Facilitating Base Hospitals (Figure 4)

The Facilitating Base Hospital shall have the secondary responsibility of notifying the Sheriff Communication Center (SCC) of an Alert or Activation of the Mass Casualty Plan, if the Facilitating Base Hospital feels that the incident the medical coordinating unit is reporting meets the criteria for an Alert or Activation or the receiving hospitals within the Operational Area are or may soon be overwhelmed with incoming patients.

Plan Activation

Once notified by the field to "activate" this plan, facilitating base hospitals are responsible for notifying the satellite receiving hospitals in their area and trauma system hospitals to obtain the following information: (Table 1)

1. Hospital status, including essential services such as utilities, laboratory, x-ray, surgery, and bed counts.
2. Treatment Team availability for hospitals with predesignated teams if requested by Mass-Casualty Branch Director or Incident Commander. (Table 2)
3. Number of Emergency Department beds available and, if requested:
 - Number of total beds available.
 - Number of beds that could be made available through early discharges.
 - Blood inventory.
 - Number of functional Operating Rooms.
 - Number of available ventilators.
 - Availability of decontamination operations.
 - Critical resource needs both personnel and supplies.

Once the responding Treatment Teams are determined, requests for transport to the scene are made via EMS DOC (MOC) or Operational Area EOC. Transportation arrangements may be

coordinated with California Highway Patrol, Sheriff ASTREA, or other air/ground assets.

Additional areas of consideration in coordinating the area response include:

1. Adequate ambulance support en route.
2. Assistance from other EMS planning areas for response.
3. Alternate means of transportation.
4. Additional supplies and equipment.

Additional resource information is available from the resource list included in this document.

After the initial response is made and if the EMS DOC (MOC) is operating, the Facilitating Base Hospitals are also responsible for providing area updates to the Disaster Medical Coordinator at the EMS DOC (MOC).

State Medical Mutual Aid

Mutual Aid Region

The State of California is divided into six mutual aid regions. The San Diego County Operational Area is in Region VI which also includes the Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Riverside and Imperial Operational Areas. In the event local medical resources are unable to meet the medical needs of disaster victims, the Operational Area may request assistance from neighboring jurisdictions through the Regional Disaster Medical Health Specialist/Coordinator (RDMHS/C) or the California Emergency Management Agency (CAL-EMA) regional office. The Regional Coordinator coordinates the provision of medical resources to the Operational Area and the distribution of casualties to unaffected areas as conditions permit. In addition, a Medical Mutual Aid Plan exists in Region VI and all counties in Region VI have signed this Plan and the Medical Mutual Aid Agreement. If a state response is indicated, the Regional Coordinator functions are subsumed under the overall State medical response.

Mutual Aid Implementation

The following information is required for disaster medical mutual aid requests:

1. The number, by triage category, and location of casualties.
2. The location and helicopter accessibility of FTS.
3. Land route information to determine which FTS may be evacuated by ground transportation.
4. The resource needs of affected areas.
5. Location, capabilities, and patient evacuation needs of operational medical facilities in and around the affected area.

Information is consolidated at the Operational Area EOC and provided to the Regional Coordinator who transmits it to the Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) Staff at the

Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) or State Operations Center (SOC). (Attachment A).

The Regional Coordinator will:

1. Coordinate the acquisition and allocation of critical public and private medical and other resources required to support disaster medical care operations.
2. Coordinate medical resources in unaffected counties in the Region for acceptance of casualties.
3. Request assistance from the Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) and/or California Department of Public Health (CDPH), as needed.

Federal Medical Mutual Aid

Federal aid is normally available only upon declaration of a national disaster requested by the governor when local, regional and state assets are inadequate to cope with a situation. Upon such a declaration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) would set up a Disaster Field Office (DFO) with a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) in charge. The DFO staff would have access to resources in all 15 Emergency Support Functional areas including medical. Through California state officials, local requests for federal assistance would be submitted to the DFO.

Part of the Medical Support Functional (ESF #8) is the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). NDMS could provide Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT) of 35 medical and support personnel with organic equipment to set up field treatment stations or to augment medical infrastructure as needed. If a DMAT team were activated to assist, it would most probably be one from another area of the country as opposed to the San Diego team. Casualty evacuation for definitive medical care (hospitals) in other areas of the country is another NDMS function. Should NDMS assistance be required, it would be requested through the DFO, normally via state officials.

Naval Medical Center San Diego (NMCS D) is the Federal Coordinating Center (FCC) for the San Diego county area. The FCC coordinates incoming regulated patients, and continues to track them within accepting facilities until discharge or repatriation.

As a hospital, in local mass-casualty disasters, NMCS D would be a full participant as specified in other areas of this plan. Should NDMS be activated to evacuate victims from San Diego, NMCS D would assist in every way possible. It would not be in charge of patient departure operations. The only defined role for Federal Coordinating Center is to liaison with Global Patient Movement Requirements Center (GPMRC) primarily through TRAC2ES web-based patient regulating system. GPMRC is the US Air Force command which would arrange/schedule transportation (primarily USAF aircraft) for evacuees.

In the event that a disaster occurs in this area, stabilized patients would be taken from the FTS to the Disaster Support Area (DSA) for transport to other counties or states. Should the Operational Area become a receiving site, this Annex could be activated to move patients to

local hospitals. As NDMS Federal Coordinating Center, NMCSO would be in charge of patient reception operations.

Medical Evacuation/Disaster Support Area (DSA)

Medical Evacuation - Medical evacuation of casualties is necessary when one or more of the following conditions exist:

Hospitals are damaged.

- Hospitals are threatened by an imminent disaster.
- The total Operational Area hospital bed capacity is overwhelmed.
-

Damaged or threatened hospitals evacuate patients to other medical facilities identified in their areas, as coordinated by the EMS DOC (MOC). FTS or First Aid Stations can be activated as the numbers and extent of injuries warrant.

In the event a major disaster severely affects the ability of the Operational Area to provide medical care, large numbers of casualties may be evacuated to medical facilities in the Region. The coordination of the medical care, triage, and distribution of these evacuated casualties is a function of the Regional FCC Coordinator and the EMS Chief or designee.

Disaster Support Area (DSA)

The designated Disaster Support Area (DSA) for San Diego Operational Area is the Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, Thomas Brother's page 1229, C-3. The alternate DSA is Brown Field, Thomas Brother's page 1351, E-1.

The DSA is a pre-designated facility established on the periphery of a disaster area where disaster relief resources (personnel and material) are received, stockpiled, allocated and dispatched into the disaster area. A segregated portion of the facility serves as a medical staging area where casualties requiring hospitalization are transported to medical facilities in the region. A "leap frog" concept is used in evacuating casualties and providing mutual aid resources. Under this concept, casualties are evacuated from Field Treatment Sites (FTS) to the DSA and then to a distant medical facility. Mutual aid resources both personnel and supplies, are then transported to the DSA on the return trip.

Medical function responsibilities at the DSA include:

- Planning the organization and layout of the medical section of the DSA.
- Establishing procedures for patient flow.
- Directing the establishment of the medical site and implementation of patient care procedures.
- Providing orientation for personnel staffing the DSA medical function.

The DSA also serves as the site for the receipt, storage, and disbursement of medical

resources. Satellite medical operations (medical DSA) may be created by the EMSA near large pockets of casualties depending on the amount of resources available.

Organization and Support of Personnel

Physicians and other licensed medical personnel arriving at the DSA sign a log sheet listing their names, specialties, and license numbers. Medical personnel need to carry some proof of licensure with them. This information is used by the Disaster Medical Coordinator to organize medical assistance teams with appropriate skills. Each team triages and provides austere treatment to an average of 200 casualties per eight-hour shift at FTS (if needed) or at the DSA. Each team consists of:

- Two physicians with specialties in emergency medicine, surgery, orthopedics, family practice, or internal medicine.
- Four registered nurses (RNs).
- Two physician assistants or nurse practitioners. (May substitute RNs or paramedical personnel, if necessary.)
- One medical assistance personnel (dentist, veterinarian, etc.).
- Four Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVN) or nurse aides
- Two clerks.

As soon as medical personnel arrive at the DSA, they are provided with orientation material (e.g., disaster tags, triage and austere medical care guidelines, and DSA/FTS organization and operations material.

Resources

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) develops and maintains a capability for identifying medical resources, transportation and communication services within the Operational Area. Additionally, EMS coordinates the procurement, allocation and delivery of these resources, as required to support disaster medical operations.

Medical Resources

Sources of Personnel:

1. Local emergency medical services personnel.
2. Clinical Disaster Service Workers (CDSW)/Medical Reserve Corp (MRC)
3. State employed physicians and nurses.
4. Local volunteer physicians, nurses, dentists, pharmacists, veterinarians, etc.
5. Law enforcement and fire EMT personnel, if available.
6. Medical school residents and teaching staff from throughout the state.
7. Volunteers through professional societies (California Medical Association (CMA), California Nurses Association (CNA), California Ambulance

- Association (CAA), etc.).
8. Nursing School students
 9. Other volunteer medical personnel from throughout the state.
 10. California National Guard (CNG).
 11. U.S. Armed Forces.
 12. Veterans Administration (VA) personnel.
 13. Volunteer medical personnel from other states.

Supplies and Equipment

Medical supplies and equipment are needed for:

- Initial supply and resupply of FTS.
- Initial supply and resupply of DSA.
- Resupply of functioning hospitals in the affected areas.
- Resupply of hospitals outside the disaster area receiving casualties.

Sources of medical supplies and equipment:

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and Veterans Administration (VA) (through the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA]) and California Emergency Management Agency (CAL-EMA).

Blood and blood derivatives:

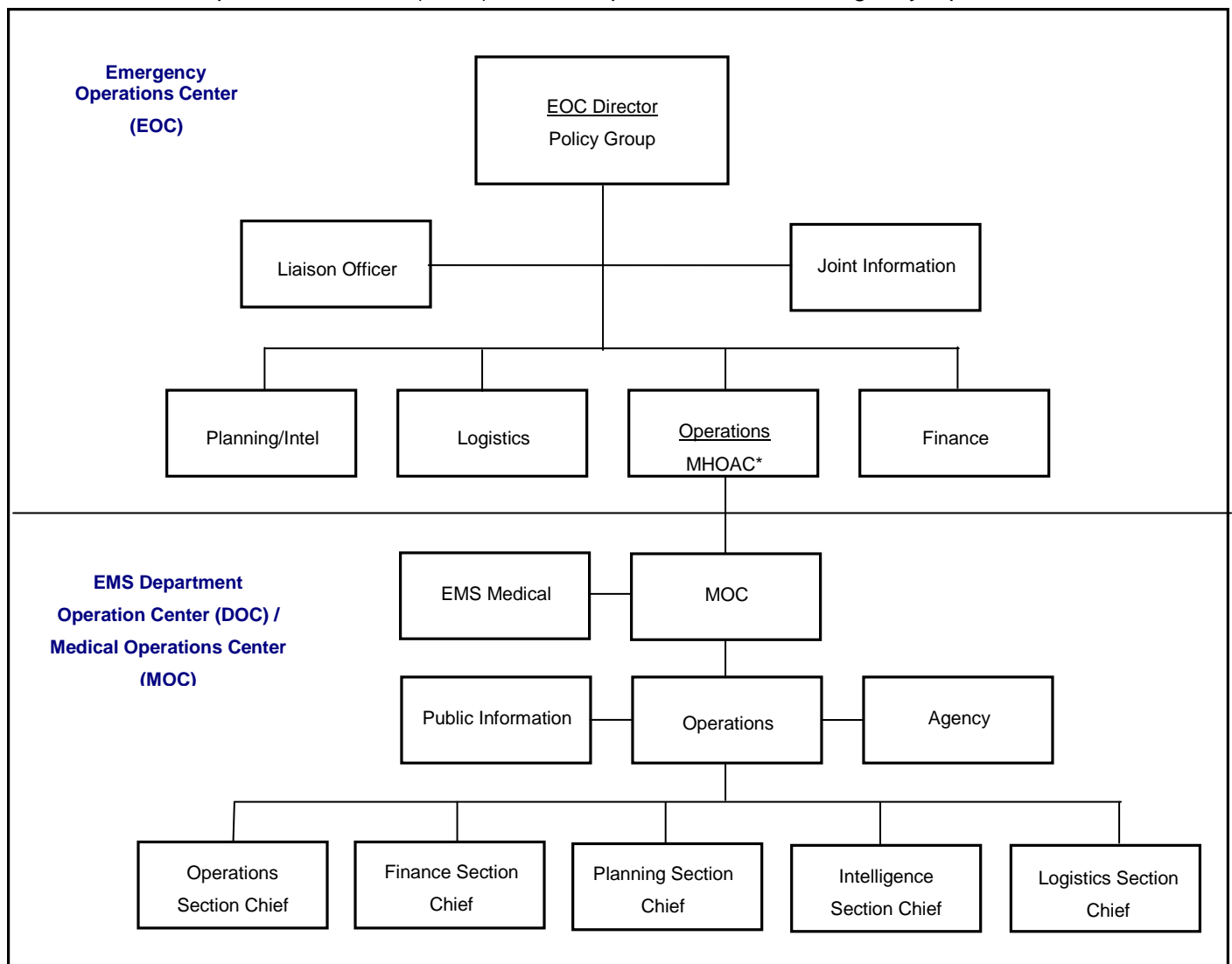
Red blood cell products, platelets, plasma and other blood products are supplied to the DSA coordinated by the San Diego Blood Bank as the regional Area Emergency Operation Center as designated by the California Blood Bank Society disaster plan.

Supplies are transported to the DSA by suitable available transportation. The State Disaster Medical Coordinator may request the provision of refrigeration trucks to act as storage facilities for the blood and blood products.

1. Personnel are requested from the California Blood Bank Society to operate a blood bank at the DSA in coordination with the National Guard Medical Brigade.
2. Since the DSA will not have resources for the storage of large quantities of blood, only a 24-hour supply is stored there.
3. Blood and blood products are used primarily at the DSA and at hospitals in the affected and reception areas. Blood should be sent to FTS only under extraordinary circumstances.

Overview: Medical Health Incident Command Framework

Figure-1: Medical Health Operations at the San Diego County EMS Departmental Center (DOC) / Medical Operations Center (MOC) and the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center.



*Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC):

Is the link for resources requests of Medical & Health assets/personnel within their Operational Area (OA) and coordinates with the Mutual Aid Region VI Region Disaster Medical and Health Coordinator/Specialist (RDMHC/S) and the Southern Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) Medical and Health Desk for resources from other OAs, regions and the State of California.

*Agency Representatives:

- Base Hospital Nurse Coordinator (BHNC)
- Hospital Association of San Diego & Imperial Counties (HASDIC)
- Council of Communities Clinics (CCC)
- American Red Cross (ARC)
- County Ambulance Coordinator
- San Diego County Medical Society (SDCMS)
- Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF)

Figure 2

**MASS-CASUALTY OPERATIONS
RESPONSIBILITY CHART**

AGENCIES	Planning, training & exercising	Notifications	Communications	Incident Command/ Scene Management	Triage & Treatment	Transportation	Field Treatment Site	First Aid Stations	Medical Evacuation	Special Resources	OA EOC	Medical Mutual Aid
All Affected Agencies	X											
San Diego Healthcare Disaster Council (SDHDC)	X											
County of San Diego Sheriff's		X	X			X						
RACES/ARES		X	X									
Local Fire Departments	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Local Law Enforcement		X	X	X		X			X	X	X	
California Highway Patrol (CHP)				X		X			X			
Local Base Hospitals	X	X	X		X		X		X			
Local Hospitals	X	X	X		X		X		X			
Healthcare Association of San Diego & Imperial County			X								X	
Local Ambulance Association			X			X			X			
Aeromedical	X		X		X	X						
County of San Diego EMS	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X

County of San Diego Public Health Services / Emergency Preparedness	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	
Public School Districts							X	X				
American Red Cross – San Diego/Imperial Counties Chapters	X							X	X	X	X	
San Diego Blood Bank			X							X		
County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services (OES)		X	X	X						X	X	X
California Emergency management Agency (CAL EMA)		X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X
California Department of Public Health (CDPH)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Local Military / National Guard		X	X							X		X
Federal Agencies		X	X	X						X		X
Community Health Centers					X							
Local Council of Community Clinics		X	X									

San Diego County Medical Society		X	X									
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Figure 3

Annex D Notification Organization Chart

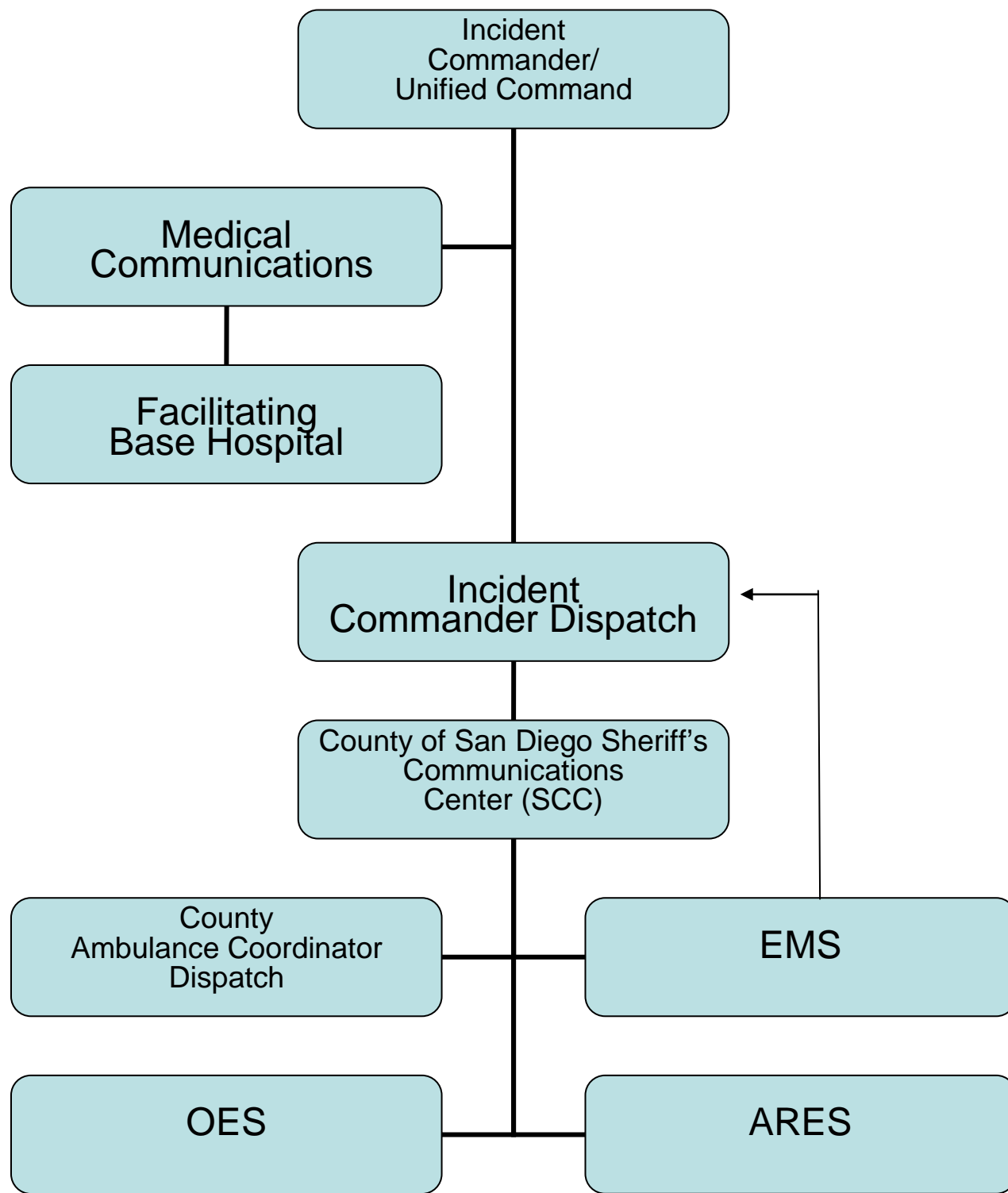


Figure 4

Base Hospitals By EMS Planning Area



EMS Planning Area	Base Hospital	Thomas Bros
I	Tri City Medical Center 4002 Vista Way Oceanside, CA 92054	1107-B2
II	Palomar Medical Center 555 East Valley Parkway Escondido, CA 92025	1130-A2
III	Scripps Memorial Hospital La Jolla 9888 Genesee Ave. La Jolla, CA 92037	1167-D1
III	Sharp Memorial Hospital 7901 Frost St. San Diego, CA 92123	1249-B5
IV & V	UCSD Medical Center-Hillcrest 200 West Arbor Dr. San Diego, CA 92103	1269-A4
IV & V	Scripps Mercy Hospital San Diego 4077 Fifth Ave. San Diego, CA 92103	1269-A5
VI	Sharp Grossmont Hospital 5555 Grossmont Center Dr. La Mesa, CA 91941	1251-A7

Table 1

San Diego County Hospitals

Hospital Name (Full)	Address	Thomas Bros	Designation*
Alvarado Hospital	6655 Alvarado Rd., San Diego, 92120	1270-D1	ED
Rady Children's Hospital San Diego	3020 Children's Way, San Diego, 92123	1249-B5	ED T
Fallbrook Hospital	624 East Elder St., Fallbrook, 92028	1027-G2	ED
San Diego Medical Center/Kaiser Foundation Hospital	4647 Zion Ave., San Diego, 92120	1249-J6	ED
Naval Hospital-Camp Pendleton	Camp Pendleton, 92055	409-A7	ED
Naval Medical Center-San Diego	34800 Bob Wilson Dr., San Diego, 92134	1289-C1	ED
Palomar Medical Center	555 East Valley Parkway, Escondido, 92025	1130-A2	ED B T
Paradise Valley Hospital	2400 E. 4th St., National City, 91950	1290-B7	ED
Pomerado Hospital	15615 Pomerado Rd., Poway, 92064	1170-C5	ED
Promise Hospital of San Diego	5550 University Ave., San Diego, 92105	1270-B5	
Scripps Green Hospital	10666 North Torrey Pines Rd., San Diego, 92037	1207-J6	
Scripps Memorial Hospital-Encinitas	354 Santa Fe Dr., Encinitas, 92024	1330-J2	ED
Scripps Memorial Hospital La Jolla	9888 Genessee Ave., San Diego, 92037	1167-D1	ED B T
Scripps Mercy Hospital-Chula Vista	435 H St., Chula Vista, 91910	1228-B1	ED
Scripps Mercy Hospital San Diego	4077 Fifth Ave. San Diego, 92103	1269-A5	ED B T
Sharp Chula Vista Medical Center	751 Med. Center Ct., Chula Vista, 91911	1330-J2	ED
Sharp Coronado Hospital and Health Care Center	250 Prospect Pl., Coronado, 92118	1289-A6	ED
Sharp Grossmont Hospital	5555 Grossmont Center Dr. La Mesa, 91942	1251-A7	ED B
Sharp Mary-Birch Hospital	3003 Health Center Dr., San Diego, 92123	1249-B5	
Sharp Memorial Hospital	7901 Frost St., San Diego, 92123	1249-B5	ED B T
Tri-City Medical Center	4002 Vista Way, Vista, 92056	1107-B2	ED B
UCSD Medical Center-Hillcrest	200 West Arbor Dr., San Diego, 92103	1269-A4	ED B T Burn
Thornton Hospital	9300 Campus Point Dr., La Jolla, 92037	1228-B1	ED
Veteran's Affairs San Diego Medical Center	3350 La Jolla Village Dr., San Diego 92161	1228-A2	

*(B) Designated Base Hospital (T) Designated Trauma Hospital (ED) Emergency Department (Burn) Designated Burn Center

Table 2

**HOSPITALS WITH TREATMENT TEAMS
PRIMARY TREATMENT TEAMS**

EMS AREA	UNIT
I	Tri-City Medical Center
II	Palomar Medical Center Naval Hospital-Camp Pendleton
III	Sharp Memorial Hospital Scripps Memorial Hospital -La Jolla
IV	UCSD Medical Center-Hillcrest Naval Medical Center-San Diego Scripps Mercy Hospital-San Diego
V	Scripps Memorial Hospital Chula Vista Paradise Valley Hospital Sharp Chula Vista Medical Center
VI	Sharp-Grossmont Hospital

SECONDARY TREATMENT TEAMS

I	Scripps Memorial Hospital-Encinitas (2)
II	Pomerado Hospital (2) Fallbrook Hospital
III	Veterans Affairs San Diego Medical Center (2) Rady Children's Hospital (Pediatric Incidents)
IV	San Diego Medical Center/Kaiser Foundation Hospital (2) Thornton Hospital
V	Sharp Chula Vista Medical Center Sharp Coronado Hospital and Health Care Center
VI	Alvarado Hospital Sharp-Grossmont Hospital

ATTACHMENT A

State And Federal Medical Support Functions And Agencies

State

The following state agencies are responsible for providing the disaster medical care services:

Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)

The EMSA Director (State Disaster Medical Coordinator) is, in coordination with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and California Emergency Management Agency (CAL-EMA) responsible for:

- Coordinating state emergency medical response.
- Allocating medical resources, both public and private, from outside the affected area.
- Authorizing emergency travel and related expenditures and allied personnel, both public and private.
- Responding to requests for emergency medical assistance from Regional Coordinator and/or County Health Officers.
- Coordinating the evacuation of injured persons to medical facilities statewide using available ground and air transportation resources.
- Assisting local government to develop effective disaster response plans.
- Assisting local government to restore essential emergency medical services.

California Department of Public Health (CDPH)

- Provides staff support to the EMSA in disasters resulting in mass casualties.
- Provides staff support to the Joint Medical/Health EOC (JEOC) in Sacramento including: medical personnel unit; patient deployment unit; facilities liaison unit; and medical supplies unit.
- Staffs various administrative functions including: record keeping; finance; transportation liaison; communications; and medical personnel.
- Technical support for emergent infectious disease outbreaks

Military Department

Provides, as directed by the Governor at the request of OES:

- Medical support for the emergency field treatment of casualties.
- Evacuation of casualties to appropriate disaster medical facilities as required.

- Emergency medical care and treatment.
- Communication and logistics support for medical response.

Other State Agencies

- Department of Finance
- CAL FIRE – California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
- Department of General Services
- Department of Youth Authority
- California Conservation Corps (CCC)
- Department of Social Services

Federal

Federal agencies operating under their own statutory authority may render direct assistance; however, following a Presidential Declaration, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), will coordinate the federal response system supporting emergency medical needs resulting from disasters. FEMA is supported by the Sixth U.S. Army Headquarters, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and the Department of Defense (DoD).

As State shortfalls occur, federal agencies will make their resources available to support state/local medical response efforts.

APPENDIX D-1

MEDICAL EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO A MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Determine condition and capacity of hospitals; request	EMS
Determine availability and condition of medical supplies; take appropriate action to maintain inventories or resupply.	All Agencies
Determine availability and condition of blood supplies; take appropriate action to maintain inventories or resupply.	San Diego Blood Bank

IF THERE ARE ONLY A FEW OR NO CASUALTIES, PREPARE TO SUPPORT MORE HEAVILY DAMAGED JURISDICTIONS.

IF THERE IS EXTENSIVE DAMAGE AND A LARGE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES, TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS AS APPROPRIATE:

Take action to expand hospital care capacity.	Hospitals
Augment personnel.	All Agencies
Obtain emergency supplies.	EMS
Provide emergency power to undamaged facilities.	SDG&E
Periodically poll health facilities to determine patient load and support requirements.	EMS
Activate plans to obtain supplementary services such as public information, records, reports, etc.	OES
Inform the Public Information Officer (PIO) of current information for dissemination to the public.	EMS
Activate Field Treatment Sites (FTS's).	EMS
Provide field medical care, including triage, near or in affected areas.	Responding Agencies
Determine number and location of casualties that require hospitalization.	EMS
Determine transportation needs and capabilities.	EMS

Have units dispatched to pick up injured.	Ambulance Providers
Allocate casualties to hospitals to make best use of facilities. Facilitating Base Hospital	Incident Commander
Determine availability and location of medical personnel.	EMS
Allocate personnel to medical facilities as required.	EMS
Request assistance from the Regional Disaster Medical Health Specialist/Coordinator (RDMHS/C) as required.	EMS

APPENDIX D-2

MEDICAL EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Determine if specialized equipment is needed for medical personnel operating in the affected area. This may include activation of the San Diego Metropolitan Medical Strike Team (MMST).	HAZMAT Incident Response Team (HIRT)/IC
Determine number and location of casualties that require hospitalization.	Incident Commander
Activate hazard identification procedures.	DEH, Hazardous Materials Division (Haz-Mat)/HIRT
If a large number of casualties have occurred, request establishment of Field Treatment Site (FTS) and provide field medical care, including triage, near or in affected areas.	Incident Commander
Determine capabilities and capacity of hospitals.	Facilitating Base Hospital
Request hospitals to activate disaster plans if there are a large number of casualties.	EMS
Dispatch units to transport injured.	Ambulance Providers
Allocate casualties to hospitals to make best use of facilities.	Facilitating Base Hospital
Coordinate distribution of specialized medical supplies.	EMS
Periodically poll medical facilities to determine caseload and support requirements.	Hospital Association
Activate plans for supplementary services such as public information, records, and reports.	OES
Inform the Public Information Officer (PIO) of current information for public dissemination.	DEH, Hazardous Materials Division (Haz-Mat)/HIRT
Request assistance from the Regional Disaster Medical Health Specialist/Coordinator (RDMHS/C) as required.	EMS

Coordinate with the Transporting Coordinator, the movement of patients from any medical facility threatened by a hazardous material release. EMS

APPENDIX D-3

MEDICAL EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO IMMINENT/ACTUAL FLOODING

Flooding Expected

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Identify facilities subject to flooding and prepare to relocate people from facilities.	OES
Communication/Coordination about hazardous materials products & environmental health issues.	DEH, Hazardous Materials Division (Haz-Mat)/HIRT
Arrange to have standby emergency power at medical facilities.	Each Facility
Accelerate patient releases from facilities in flood-prone areas.	Each Facility
Designate an acute care facility to handle the medical needs of flood victims.	Facilitating Base Hospital
Store water for medical facilities.	Each Facility
Place medical personnel on standby status.	Each Facility
Assign medical liaison to the Emergency Operating Center (EOC), if activated.	EMS
Plan for alternate communications	EMS/ San Diego Sheriff's Communications Center (SCC)
Begin evacuation of medical facilities if flood conditions worsen.	Incident Commander
Assist with patient evacuation with Transportation Coordinator, if available/able	Local Law Enforcement
Assist with coordinating evacuation to non-institutionalized persons who require medical/nursing support, if available/able.	Local Law Enforcement
Relocate ambulance services from flood-prone areas.	Ambulance Providers
Evacuate flood-prone medical facilities, or move patients	Each Facility

and personnel to floors above flood waters.

Flooding Occurs

Action

Responsibility

Initiate alternate communications, if needed.

EMS/ San Diego Sheriff's
Communications Center (SCC)

Determine number and location of casualties that require hospitalization.

Facilitating Base Hospital

If required activate Field Treatment Sites (FTS) and coordinate resources for field medical care.

EMS

Request assistance from the Regional Disaster Medical Health Specialist/Coordinator (RDMHS/C), as required.

EMS

APPENDIX D-4

MEDICAL EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO IMMINENT/ACTUAL DAM FAILURE

Dam Failure Imminent

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Put medical care personnel on standby.	All Agencies
Identify medical care facilities subject to inundation.	OES
Communication/Coordination about hazardous materials products & environmental health issues.	DEH, Hazardous Materials Division (Haz-Mat)/HIRT
Assist with the notifications and evacuation of patients from facilities, available/able.	Local Law Enforcement
Arrange to have standby emergency power on hand at medical facilities.	All Facilities
Move pharmaceuticals out of inundation areas.	All Facilities
Plan for alternate communications.	EMS/SCC
Coordinate the evacuation of patients with the Transportation Coordinator.	EMS
Assist with the coordination of evacuations of non-ambulatory patients in private residences, if available/able.	Local Law Enforcement

Dam Failure Occurs

Mobilize medical care personnel.	All Agencies
Reconfigure shifts as necessary.	All Agencies
Relocate ambulance services from inundation area.	Ambulance Providers
Assist with the notifications and evacuation of patients from facilities, if available/able.	Local Law Enforcement
Move patients and personnel to floors above floodwaters.	All Facilities

Initiate alternate communications, if needed.	EMS/ San Diego Sheriff's Communications Center (SCC)
Activate Field Treatment Sites (FTS) on high ground and coordinate resources for field medical care if required.	EMS
Determine number and location of casualties that require hospitalization.	Facilitating Base Hospital
Request assistance from the California Emergency Management Agency (CAL-EMA) Mutual Aid Region Disaster Medical/Health Specialist/Coordinator (RDMHS/C) as required.	EMS/CAL-EMA

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

Operational Area
Emergency Plan

ANNEX E
Public Health Operations

October 2010

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Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization

ANNEX E

Public Health Operations

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ANNEX E

PUBLIC HEALTH OPERATIONS

I. General

The Public Health Operations Annex (Annex E) to the San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Plan describes the basic concepts, policies and procedures for providing public health services in the event of any emergency or disaster. Organizationally, public health services are provided under the coordination of the Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA), Public Health Services (PHS). This Annex serves as the unifying public health document for the San Diego County Operational Area, as authorized by the Emergency Services Agreement.

Purpose

To establish emergency public health operations (including planning, response and operations), assign responsibilities, and provide actions and responses to public health problems associated with emergencies or disasters.

Goals and Objective

The overall goal of emergency/disaster public health operations is to:

Minimize 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.

The overall objectives of emergency/disaster public health operations are to:

- Provide preventive health services and control disease outbreaks.
- Conduct rapid disease surveillance activities.
- Issue public health advisories.
- Respond to public health events.
- Coordinate health-related activities among other local public and private response agencies or groups.
- Establish procedures for activation and termination of this Annex.

Concept of Operations

For the purposes of the Operational Area Emergency Plan and this Annex, public health emergency/disaster events are those incidents that may pose a threat of disease or loss of optimum health to the citizens of San Diego County. Public Health serves as the unifying public health entity for the San Diego County Operational Area.

Plan Activation and Termination

Activation and termination of this Annex shall be by the direction of (1) the County's Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) in that capacity, or as Area Coordinator of the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization; or (2) a designated Deputy CAO; or (3) the Director, Office of Emergency Services or designated representative; or (4) the Public Health Officer or designated representative; or (5) the Chief, Emergency Medical Services or designated representative.

Upon activation, the Public Health Officer determines the extent of public health services needed for the emergency or disaster and notifies the appropriate divisions and agencies.

ACTIVATION OF ANNEX E shall be declared under the following conditions:

1. Annex E is activated whenever a Level III full activation of the Operational Area EOC is called. Dependent on the public health impact of the emergency/disaster Annex E may be activated at emergency Levels I and II, as described below:
2. An event is imminent, or has occurred, in a populated area such that extensive casualties are inevitable, (e.g. structure collapse, major transportation emergency, hazardous materials release, or another public health emergency such as an infectious/communicable diseases outbreak.
3. Notification from cognizant authority that a significant number of casualties from outside the Operational Area are expected to be brought into the Operational Area via the State Mutual Aid System or the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) (e.g., casualties from domestic or international war).

TERMINATION OF ANNEX E occurs when the Public Health Officer, in consultation with the County's Chief Administrative Officer (CAO); designated Deputy CAO; Director, Office of Emergency Services; and the Chief, Emergency Medical Services determine that the situation has stabilized, and emergency/disaster public health operations are no longer required.

II. Organization

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the Health & Human Services Agency Departmental Operations Center (HHSA DOC), and the Emergency Medical Services Departmental Operations Center (EMS DOC [MOC]) under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) criteria, are key to successful emergency/disaster response and recovery operations. With centralized decision making, personnel and other resources can be more effectively utilized. Coordination of activities insures that all tasks are accomplished with little or no duplication of effort, and with the highest probability of success.

City Emergency Operations Center

Each city has a central facility designated as an EOC. From the City EOC, emergency/disaster operations are directed or coordinated. It is activated when an emergency/disaster occurs and is

staffed by city employees from departments with emergency responsibilities, as well as liaison representatives from other agencies and jurisdictions.

In the event that a City EOC is activated for a localized emergency/disaster that may threaten or endanger the public health they may request a Public Health consultation. This request would be made via San Diego Sheriff Communications Center (Station M).

Operational Area Emergency Operations Center

The Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (OA EOC) serves the entire San Diego County Operational Area, including the 18 cities, military bases and special districts, with the Chief Administrative Officer serving as Director of Emergency Services for the unincorporated area of the Operational Area and Coordinator of Emergency Services for the incorporated areas.

The Health Branch of the EOC (Figure 1) is activated based on operational need. It is staffed by pre-designated public health personnel and coordinates the emergency medical response for the Operational Area. The EOC Health Branch staff serves as advisors to the CAO, as well as makes decisions about resource allocation, priorities, and other public health matters. Additional members of the Health Branch may be physically located at an alternate site, the EMS DOC (MOC), maintaining constant communication with the EOC Health Branch liaison.

The following personnel may staff the OA EOC:

Policy Group:

Director, Health and Human Services Agency (or designee) reports to the CAO and is responsible for the long-range logistics planning and policy decisions of all emergency/disaster health services to include Emergency Medical Services, Public Health, and Behavioral Health.

Public Health Officer (or designee) reports to the CAO, and is responsible for the overall management of Public Health Services within the Operational Area. The Public Health Officer in consultation with the Director of HHSA makes policy decisions related to emergency/disaster health services.

Operations Section

Health Branch Positions:

Health Branch Coordinator position within the OA EOC is filled by the Chief, Emergency Medical Services (or designee). This position reports to the Operations Section Chief and is responsible for overall coordination of health and medical care operations and providing health and medical services expertise required in the OA. The Health Branch Coordinator oversees the activities of the following units: Public Health, Emergency Medical Services, and Behavioral Health.

Public Health Unit Leader is assigned to the EOC by HHSA and PHS. The Public Health Unit Leader is responsible for coordinating disaster public health operations throughout the OA. This position reports to the Health Branch Coordinator.

Emergency Medical Services Unit Leader is assigned to the EOC by HHSA and PHS. The EMS

Unit Leader is responsible for the management and needs assessment of all County EMS units and hospitals located in the OA. This position reports to the Health Branch Coordinator.

Behavioral Health Unit Leader is assigned to the EOC by HHSA and Behavioral Health Services. The Behavioral Health Unit Leader is responsible for the safety and well being of Behavioral Health clients and the provision of critical incident stress de-briefing and crisis intervention services to emergency workers, OA EOC staff and the general public during and after an emergency. This position reports to the Health Branch Coordinator

Other Operations Positions:

Operations Section Positions may be assigned by HHSA and PHS. These pre-designated staff will report to the EOC and fill a variety of positions to support activities in the Operations Section. These positions will report to the Operations Section Chief.

EMS Departmental Operations Center (Medical Operations Center)

The EMS DOC (MOC) serves as a support and procurement entity to the County OA EOC. While generally open and staffed whenever the OA EOC is activated, the EMS DOC (MOC) may also be activated independently for emergency/disasters that are localized, low level emergencies or are primarily health-related. The following are staff positions in the EMS DOC (MOC):

EMS Medical Director (or designee) serves as a liaison between EMS DOC (MOC) and the County Operational Area Ops section/division, and may act as the incident medical director. Pre-hospital personnel work under that physician's license.

Chief, Public Health Nursing (or designee) coordinates the activities and deployment of Public Health Services nursing staff.

Medical Director, Epidemiology and Immunization Services (or designee) coordinates surveillance and case investigation activities.

Public Information Officer coordinates information from the EMS DOC (MOC) to the Joint Information Center (JIC) at the OA EOC.

Public Health Services Staff fill positions to support the health-related needs and activities of the OA EOC and EMS DOC (MOC). Staff may be assigned to fulfill a variety of SEMS and NIMS required roles related to Operations, Finance, Planning, Intelligence and Logistics.

HHSA Departmental Operations Center

The HHSA Departmental Operations Center (HHSA DOC) serves as a support and procurement entity to the OA EOC. While generally open and staffed whenever the OA EOC is activated, the HHSA DOC may also be activated independently for emergency/disasters that are localized emergencies or primarily HHSA-related events. The HHSA DOC is typically activated for Continuity of Operations Plan activation and during recovery activities. The following are staff positions in the HHSA DOC:

HHSA Chief, Operations Officer position is generally filled by an Executive Staff member. This position coordinates the activities of the HHSA DOC.

HHSA Chief, Financial Officer (or designee) coordinates all aspects of HHSA financial documentation related to the event.

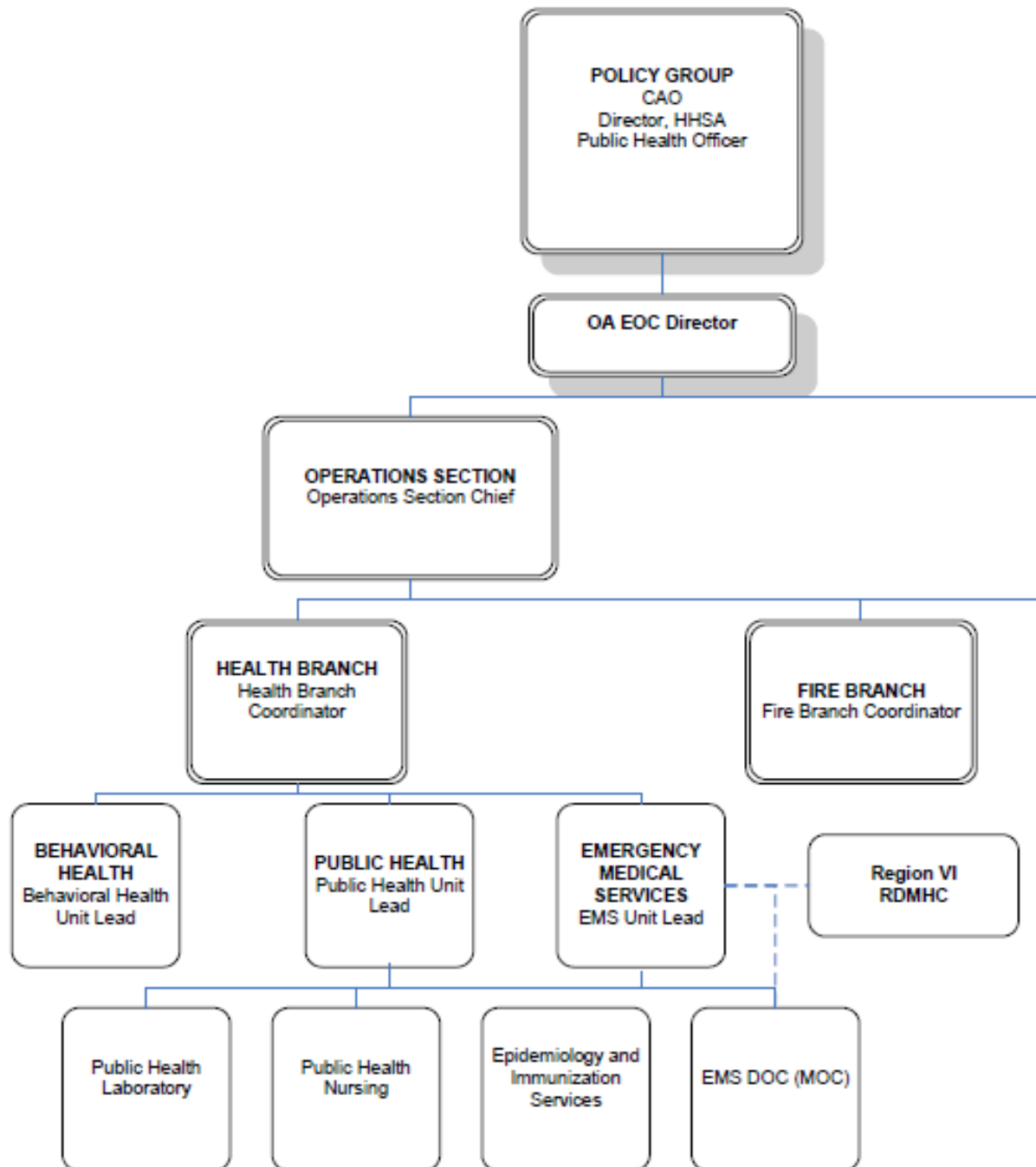
HHSA Human Resources Representative coordinates with the EOC and EMS DOC (MOC) to manage disaster service worker deployment.

Public Information Office Representative provides support to the EOC PIO for public information activities; drafts communications messages for HHSA managers and staff.

Other HHSA Representatives may be assigned to the HHSA DOC from the following programs: Aging & Independent Services, Public Health Services, Behavioral Health, and Regional Management Teams.

Figure 1

**PUBLIC HEALTH OPERATIONS POSITIONS
OA EOC**



III. Roles And Responsibilities

Public Health Services (PHS)

PHS Administration and Emergency Medical Services

1. Writes and updates this Public Health Annex and any other emergency public health plans and procedures.
2. Coordinates emergency/disaster/emergency public health operations within the Operational Area.
3. Coordinates the procurement, allocation and distribution of public health resources required to support emergency/disaster public health operations.
4. Requests and responds to requests from the State Mutual Aid Regional Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator for emergency/disaster assistance.
5. Develops and maintains a capability for identifying public health resources within the Operational Area.
6. Coordinates all public health-related activities among other local public and private response agencies or groups, as well as state and federal agencies.
7. Provides policy group representation to the EOC.
8. Provides Health Branch and other Operations staff to EOC and HHSA DOC.
9. Activates and fully staffs the EMS DOC (MOC).
10. Coordinates the deployment of Disaster Service Workers (Medical Reserve Corp) to response.

Epidemiology and Immunization Services Branch

1. Conducts epidemiologic surveillance for identification, monitoring, prevention, and administration of control measures.
2. Investigates communicable disease occurrence.
3. Conducts disease case investigations including tracing of possible contacts to an infected case.
4. Conducts real-time identification of indicators of increased health care services utilization
5. Monitors indirect indicators of disease activity, such as school absenteeism and prescriptions filled.
6. Collects and utilizes multiple, cross-referenced sources of data, such as Starlims, Electronic Laboratory Reporting, Virtual Confidential Morbidity Reporting, etc.
7. Investigates rumored disease outbreaks.
8. Manages vaccine supply.
9. Provides immunization as required.
10. Provides Public Information Officers (PIO) with communicable disease information to

be disseminated to the public and coordinates with other agencies when applicable.

11. Determines when special control measures (i.e. quarantine or prophylactic treatment) should be instituted based on epidemiological findings.
12. Works toward restoration of normal water supply and environmental control measures.
13. Increases level of surveillance activity as necessary.
14. Disseminates information vital to the prompt recognition and control of the disease, including CA Health Alert Network (CAHAN) releases to health care professionals.
15. Initiates public messaging as to risk-reducing behaviors to the media and public via the Department of Media and Public Relations.

Public Health Laboratory

1. Supports Public Health Services clinics and Regional Public Health Center clinics.
2. Conducts environmental testing, especially food, drinking water and possible sewage spills.
3. Provides Public health surveillance and assessment support.
4. Performs microbiological testing of human specimens as needed for disease control and support of Departmental clinics and hospitals.
5. Performs microbiological testing of food supplies as needed for disease control.
6. Assists in microbiological testing of the environment as needed.
7. Performs appropriate testing to identify animal to human disease exposure.

Public Health Nursing

1. Chief Public Health Nurse (or designee) coordinates activation of public health nurses from the regions and PHS branches during a Public Health emergency/disaster response and during the recovery period.
2. Provides outreach, teaching, and/or provide mass immunization/prophylaxis to the community at large (when directed by the Public Health Officer).
3. Assists with environmental and disease control measures when requested.
4. Assists with assessment of community health status.
5. Conduct communicable disease investigations.
6. Provides assistance to vulnerable risk groups as designated by the Health Officer.
7. Provides limited Behavioral health assistance related to emotional trauma and makes referral to Behavioral Health staff as needed (see ANNEX M, Behavioral Health Operations).
8. Provides staffing at Mass Care Shelters (see ANNEX G, Care and Shelter Operations)
9. Triage injured or ill individuals arriving at Shelters to appropriate level of care

10. May provide staffing at Field Treatment Sites and First Aid Stations, as requested (see **ANNEX D, Mass-Casualty Annex**). For planning purposes, their role at the sites should normally be limited to public and preventive health activities.
11. Chief Public Health Nurse, with the Regional General Manager, will communicate the needs of the region through the HHSA DOC and then coordinate implementation and delivery of these services.

Public Health Centers

Throughout the County Operational Area, there are six (6) Public Health Centers: Central Region, East Region, North Inland, North Central, North Coastal, and South Region. These sites may be opened during an emergency/disaster, depending on the location and nature of the emergency and the availability of personnel and resources. Each Public Health Center is the primary assembly point for Public Health Center personnel during emergency/disaster activation. If an office or a Public Health Center is destroyed or inaccessible, staff will move to an alternate Public Health Center as designated in the Continuity of Operations assuming it is safe to do so. Emergency public health activities will be coordinated and priorities set under the direction of the Public Health Officer, the Chief Public Health Nurse, or designees.

Media and Public Affairs

As part of OA EOC activation the Joint Information Center (JIC) is staffed by representatives of the Department of Media and Public Affairs. Subject matter expert staff from various Public Health Services branches will work with the County Media Team. These subject matter experts work with the Public Information Officer (PIO) to prepare Public Health Advisories for broadcast during an emergency/disaster. Public Health Advisories inform the public of any immediate or long-term public health issues. Public Health Advisories may include, but are not limited to, emergency information regarding recommendations in the following types of activities:

Water	Sanitation
Food Preparation	Communicable Disease Control
Vectors	Radiological Protection
Hazardous Materials	Laboratory Testing

County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services (OES)

1. Assists with public health emergency/disaster planning and training.
2. Coordinates efforts to obtain resources both in the Operational Area and out of the Operational Area, including supplies and logistical support.
3. Requests, obtains, and allocates military assistance in accordance with military plans and procedures.
4. Activates, manages, and staffs the EOC.
5. Assists with recovery efforts, particularly in obtaining state and federal reimbursement funds.

6. Serves as the OA Coordinator for mutual aid

State (See Attachment A)

1. Responds to requests for resources from the Operational Area (OES or Health Officer).
2. The Director, California Department of Public Health, is the State Public Health Officer and has the overall responsibility of coordinating statewide emergency/disaster public health operations and support requirements.

Federal (See Attachment B)

1. Department of Health and Human Services, FEMA and CDC
 - Assists state and local communities in taking protective and remedial measures for ensuring sanitary food and potable water supplies; adequate sanitary systems; rodent, insect, and pest control; care of sick and injured; and control of communicable disease.
 - Assigns professional and technical personnel to augment state and local forces.
2. Food and Drug Administration
 - Works with state and local governments in establishing public health controls through the regulation of food and drugs.

State Mutual Aid

The State of California is divided into six mutual aid regions. The San Diego County Operational Area is in Region VI, which also includes the Counties of Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial. In the event local public health resources are unable to meet the needs of the Operational Area, assistance from the neighboring jurisdictions is requested through the Regional Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator or the Office of Emergency Services (regional office). The Regional Coordinator coordinates the provision of medical and public health resources through the Operational Area. If a state response is indicated, the Regional Coordinator functions are subsumed under the overall State medical and health response.

Emergency/disaster public health requests are consolidated at the Operational Area and provided to the Regional Coordinator who transmits it to the State Operations Center (SOC). The Regional Coordinator will:

- Coordinate the acquisition and allocation of critical public and private medical and public health resources required to support emergency/disaster medical operations.
- Coordinate medical resources in unaffected counties in the Region for acceptance of casualties.

- Request assistance from the Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) and the State Department of Health Services (DHS), as needed.

Communications

The Regional Communication System (RCS) is the primary Operational Area radio system for coordinating the emergency response to an emergency/disaster. The local Government Communications System is located at the Sheriff's Communications Center (Station M) and operates on 800 MHz.

There are currently six county public health clinics in the Operational Area that are part of the enhanced RCS:

- Central Region, San Diego
- East Region, El Cajon
- North Inland Region, Escondido
- North Central Region, San Diego
- North Coastal Region, Oceanside
- South Region, Chula Vista

The RCS allows for direct communications between all of the public health clinics OA EOC , and other EOCs and DOCs in the Operational Area.

1. Talk-groups

All County agencies have been assigned their own talk groups. Mutual aid talk groups provide the ability for various agencies to talk to each other. (see ANNEX I – Communications)

2. Back-Up Communications

- A. Telephones, faxes, and wireless systems will be utilized when available.
- B. Amateur radio operators may be called upon for back-up communications at the scene(s), hospitals, clinics, first aid stations, the blood bank, field treatment sites, Red Cross Service Centers, the EOC, EMS DOC (MOC) and HHSA DOC if necessary. For more information on amateur radio operations capabilities see the San Diego County Mutual Aid Radio Plan.

ATTACHMENT A

STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

The Public Health Officer of the State Department of Public Health has the overall responsibility for coordinating statewide emergency/disaster public health operations and support.

The following state agencies have varied capabilities and responsibilities for providing support to public health emergency/disaster operations:

California Department of Public Health Services

Primarily responsible, the Public Health Officer or designee, for the administration and coordination of a statewide emergency/disaster public health program which includes coordinating, supervising, and assisting those essential services required to:

1. Assure availability of safe drinking water.
2. Prevent and control communicable disease.
3. Provide technical assistance in the safe operation of sewage collection, treatment, and disposal systems.
4. Assure prevention and control of vectors, including flies, mosquitoes, and rodents.
5. Assure observance of health aspects in management of solid waste disposal, including proper disposal of dead animals and human remains.
6. Assure safe management of hazardous wastes, including handling, transportation, and disposal.
7. Ensure safety of emergency supplies of food, drugs, medical devices, and other products.
8. Ensure rapid restoration or replacement of facilities for processing, storing, and distributing food, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, and other products.
9. Rapidly establish measures to mitigate damage to public health from radiological accidents, including safety criteria for recovery, re-occupancy, and rehabilitation of contaminated areas.
10. Provide support to the California Air Resources Board in carrying out the public health aspects of the California Air Pollution Emergency Plan.

Department of Food and Agriculture

1. Administers programs for the control and eradication of diseases, pests or chemicals affecting animals, poultry or crops.
2. Provides information on the protection of human and animal food from contamination by harmful residues or chemicals.
3. Provides entomological and veterinary assistance in support of emergency operations.

Air Resources Board

1. Develops plans to prevent substantial endangerment to the health of persons by anticipating and preventing or abating air pollution emergencies.
2. Coordinates execution of air pollution emergency plans with Operational Areas and Regional Air Pollution Control Districts, Cal EMA, and other public agencies.
3. Coordinates the monitoring of air quality and issues bulletins consistent with public safety as required by the Department of Health Services.

State Water Resources Control Board

Assures safe operation of sewage collection, treatment, and disposal systems; and provides water quality advice and support in emergency operations.

Solid Waste Management Board

Responsible for the proper disposal of solid wastes.

ATTACHMENT B

FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Federal agencies operating under their own statutory authority may render direct assistance; however, following a Presidential Declaration, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), will coordinate the federal response system supporting emergency medical needs resulting from disasters. FEMA is supported by the Sixth U.S. Army Headquarters, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and the Department of Defense (DoD).

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Under, Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 – Public Health and Medical Services, provides the mechanism for coordinated Federal assistance to supplement State, tribal, and local resources in response to a public health and medical disaster, potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, and/or during a developing potential health and medical emergency. Public Health and Medical Services include responding to medical needs associated with mental health, behavioral health, and substance abuse considerations of incident victims and response workers. Services also cover the medical needs of members of the “at risk” or “special needs” population described in the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act and in the National Response Framework (NRF) Glossary, respectively. It includes a population whose members may have medical and other functional needs before, during, and after an incident.

ESF #8 provides supplemental assistance to State, tribal, and local governments in the following core functional areas:

- Assessment of public health/medical needs
- Health surveillance
- Medical care personnel
- Health/medical/veterinary equipment and supplies
- Patient evacuation
- Patient care
- Safety and security of drugs, biologics, and medical devices
- Blood and blood products
- Food safety and security
- Agriculture safety and security
- All-hazard public health and medical consultation, technical assistance, and support
- Behavioral health care
- Public health and medical information
- Vector control

Potable water/wastewater and solid waste disposal

Mass fatality management, victim identification, and decontaminating remains

Veterinary medical support

Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)

DHHS, which includes the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and in collaboration with FEMA, has the primary federal responsibility for activities associated with health hazards resulting from emergencies. Is responsible to:

- Assist state and local communities in taking protective and remedial measures for ensuring sanitary food and potable water supplies; adequate sanitary systems; rodent, insect, and pest control; care of sick and injured; and control of communicable disease.
- Assign professional and technical personnel to augment state and local forces.

Food and Drug Administration

Guides state and local governments in establishing public health controls including decontamination or condemnation of contaminated food and drugs.

Policies and Procedures

1. If a local situation requires the regulation of a local health department in accordance with Section 207 of the Health and Safety Code, the State Department of Public Health will notify the appropriate health officer and assume control of local public health functions.
2. If local resources (both public and private) are inadequate to cope with the situation(s), required support will be requested through the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Regional Office. If the requirement cannot be met through resources available within the counties in the Region, the Region staff or Director will request assistance from the Sacramento headquarters, OES, who will then forward the request to the State Department of Health Services for assistance.
3. The provision of Federal resources prior to a Presidential Declaration of an Emergency is justified where prompt action is essential for the protection of life and property. After a Presidential Declaration is made, and upon instructions from the Region Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal agencies will make their resources available to support local and state emergency public health and sanitation efforts.

APPENDIX E-1

PUBLIC HEALTH OPERATIONS EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Report to the EOC at Kearny Mesa, other designated staff report to EMS DOC (MOC) and HHSA DOC	Public Health Officer and Designated PHS Staff
Issue appropriate public health orders, including orders of quarantine, and protective guidelines, as needed.	Public Health Officer
Request proclamation of Local Emergency (if emergency is of a public health nature only).	Public Health Officer
Coordinate health-related activities among local public and private response agencies or groups.	Public Health Services
Communicate with local hospitals/clinics to determine surge needs	Public Health Services
Coordinate with the County Medical Examiner, on any Health related problems associated with the disposal of the dead.	Public Health Services
Request assistance from the State Mutual Aid Regional Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator, as required.	Public Health Services
Determine potential health hazards and establish standards for control.	Public Health Services
Coordinate a systematic inspection of health hazards in affected areas as needed.	Public Health Services
Assist in environmental protection activities.	Public Health Services
Implement preventive health measures, including the control of communicable diseases and other public health threats.	Public Health Services
Provide laboratory testing as needed to prevent environmental or human-to-human disease transmission.	Public Health Laboratory
Conduct appropriate laboratory testing to monitor situation throughout event response.	Public Health Laboratory

Assist in disease control activities.	Public Health Nursing
Assist in community health assessment.	Public Health Nursing
Assist in Field Treatment Sites, First Aid Stations, and Mass Care Shelters when requested.	Public Health Nursing
Provide supportive health care at operating Public Health Centers.	Public Health Nursing
Conduct preventive health services as needed.	Public Health Nursing

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

Operational Area
Emergency Plan

ANNEX F

Department Of The
Chief Medical Examiner Operations

October 2010

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Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization

ANNEX F

Department Of The Chief Medical Examiner Operations

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ANNEX F

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER OPERATIONS

I. General

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

Objectives

The overall objectives of the Medical Examiner operations will be to:

1. Recover, identify and provide adequate disposition of human remains.
2. Coordinate evidence identification and collection with the appropriate law enforcement agency.
3. Determine the cause and manner of death.
4. Inventory and protect the personal effects of the deceased.
5. Prepare and coordinate the list of deceased, both identified and unidentified.
6. Notify next of kin.
7. Process and maintain necessary records.
8. Coordinate information and notification with local law enforcement jurisdictions, public health, and other related agencies.

Concept of Operations and Activation of Plan

During peacetime and day-to-day operations the Medical Examiner will prepare and update these emergency plans, Standard Operating Procedures, pre-arranged agreements, resource listings and checklists. Partial or full activation of this annex shall be by the direction of the Chief Medical Examiner or his designated representative.

II. Organization And Responsibilities

Local Conditions

The Chief Medical Examiner shall direct and coordinate all Medical Examiner-related objectives and services within the San Diego County Operational Area. The Medical Examiner will operate under normal procedures unless one or more of the following conditions exists:

1. Five or more deaths from a single incident or when the number of fatalities overwhelms Medical Examiner local resources.
2. Conditions in the recovery of bodies present a hazard to personnel, i.e., Hazardous Materials, radiation, etc.
3. Access to Medical Examiner's facility is blocked or impeded.
4. Medical Examiner's facility is severely damaged.
5. A local pandemic exists limiting the availability of Medical Examiner staff.

Responsibilities

In the event of an incident involving one or more of the above conditions the Medical Examiner's responsibilities are:

1. Designate a Disaster Control Staff Coordinator.
2. Establish a Medical Examiner Incident Commander and integrate the position into the Incident Command structure.
3. Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center.
4. Establish Field Medical Examiner Emergency Teams.
5. Establish Field or Site Body Collection Locations.
6. Establish a family assistance center.
7. Organize and establish Field Collection Staff.
8. Implement a record keeping system for numbers and identity of fatalities.
9. Establish body storage and examination facilities and transportation.
10. Coordinate with search and rescue teams for body recovery.
11. Coordinate with Law Enforcement and the Public Administrator's Office for recording, storing and protection of the personal effects of the deceased.
12. Notification of next of kin.

13. Coordinate the services of:

Funeral Directors	Dentists
American Red Cross	Salvation Army
X-Ray Technicians	Volunteer San Diego

14. Ambulance or other transportation agencies

15. Establish requests for mutual aid, if required, in accordance with the Medical Examiner's Mutual Aid System.

16. Determine disposition of human remains. In the event of mass fatalities beyond the local burial capacity, establish mass grave locations and a burial and preservation system, including marking graves for potential future recovery.

17. Respond to public inquiry.

III. Policies And Procedures

The level and extent of the activation of this plan is contingent on the actual event and the severity of the conditions.

Emergency Response

LEVEL I

The Chief Medical Examiner will direct and coordinate operations from the Medical Examiner & Forensic Center. On-duty personnel will immediately be assigned to the emergency. Normal operations will continue as called-back employees arrive to work.

LEVEL II

The Chief Medical Examiner will direct and coordinate operations either from the Medical Examiner & Forensic Center, a secondary headquarters, or the County/Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC). On-duty and called-back employees will be assigned to the emergency as needed. Normal operations will possibly be suspended for the duration of the emergency.

LEVEL III

The Chief Medical Examiner will direct and coordinate operations from the County/Operational Area EOC. All employees will be assigned to the emergency. There is a complete activation of this emergency plan.

Notification and Call-Back

Upon notification of an event of emergency or disaster, all Medical Examiner staff will contact their supervisor, or appropriate person in the chain of command, as soon as possible for assignment. If communications cannot be established with the supervisor, or appropriate person within the chain of command, personnel are to report to the closest Sheriff's substation or police station for reporting their location via police radio.

Medical Examiner Field Emergency Teams

The Chief Medical Examiner will determine the need for utilizing Medical Examiner Field Emergency Teams, depending on the nature and the condition of the emergency. A Medical Examiner Field Emergency Team will consist of some or all of the following staff persons:

1. Deputy Medical Examiner
2. Medical Examiner Investigator
3. Law enforcement officer (field investigation, security)
4. Contract removal personnel
5. Forensic Autopsy Assistants
6. Clerical staff (record keeping, reports)

Communications

Various agencies of County Government utilize voice radio communications in the furtherance of their duties. These agencies operate on the RCS and have been assigned their own talk groups. Countywide and mutual aid talk groups provide the ability for these agencies to talk to each other and with other RCS using agencies. When required, these agencies coordinate via the Sheriff's Communications Center (Station M). The Medical Examiner is included in this category.

Body Collection Site

Under normal operations, the Medical Examiner team responds to the location of the body for recovery. In the event of multiple casualties or inaccessible recovery areas a Body Collection Site will be established in the field. In multiple casualty incidents, temporary morgue facilities, such as airport hangars, vacant warehouses, or other facilities may be utilized to house recovered bodies. Additionally, depending upon the circumstances of the event, the Medical Examiner will employ its mobile morgue vehicle and/or mobile morgue trailers to hold recovered bodies at the Body Collection Site. The Body Collection Site will be a designated point for the collection of all recovered bodies.

The Medical Examiner Field Emergency Team(s) will work at the Body Collection Site performing the following functions:

1. Tag and log recovered bodies as they are received.
2. Preliminary identification of remains.
3. Tag and log all property and personal effects.
4. Prepare remains for transportation to the Medical Examiner.

IV. Mass Fatality/Temporary Morgue Facility

Functions

When the fatality numbers exceed the capacity of the Medical Examiner or the Medical Examiner facility is unusable, the Medical Examiner will establish a Temporary Field Morgue. Assistance with this task is available from the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) in the form of a Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT). During an emergency response, DMORTs work under the guidance of local authorities by providing technical assistance and personnel to recover, identify, and process deceased victims. The functions of a Temporary Field Morgue will be:

1. Receive, log, tag and place bodies in proper temporary storage.
2. Identify cause and manner of death.
3. Tag, log, and secure property and personal effects.
4. Identification process.
5. Disposition and transportation of remains, including determining when utilization of a mass grave is warranted.
6. Storage and disposition of property.
7. Counseling of staff.
8. Maintain necessary reports and records.

Facility

The Temporary Morgue Facility should be:

1. A large storage facility with a warehouse-type receiving area away from the front entrance.
2. Equipped with showers, water, electricity, parking areas, and telephone communications.
3. Fenced or locked for security.
4. Equipped with a front office reception area.

Staff

The Temporary Field Morgue staff needs are:

1. Medical Examiner Field Emergency Teams
2. Law enforcement for security
3. Outside x-ray technologist (non Medical Examiner staff) and portable field x-ray units, if available

4. Dentists
5. Anthropologists
6. Forensic Autopsy Assistants/Embalmers
7. Toxicology laboratory personnel
8. Clerical staff
9. Transportation coordinators

Equipment

The Temporary Field Morgue Equipment needs are:

1. Cold storage capability (can be mobile refrigerator vans, trucks or trailers)
2. Dental x-ray equipment
3. Telephones/radio communication to field agents
4. Office and record keeping supplies
5. Portable x-ray, if available
6. Portable autopsy tables
7. Source of running water
8. Electricity, source for saws
9. Lighting, source
10. Laptop(s)
11. Body pouches
12. Bar-coding equipment, if available
13. Generator(s)

V. Family Assistance Center (FAC)

Purpose

1. Guide families through the administrative process of reclaiming their loved ones.
2. Facilitate the administrative process providing timely and accurate information.
3. Provide appropriate emotional support for grieving families by coordinating a mental health/spiritual professional to work with them

Victim Identification Data Collection

The FAC is the primary location for collecting antemortem data for victims of a mass fatality incident for identification purposes. In the event of a natural disaster, such as flood or earthquake, the FAC will be a data collection point to gather information to reunify separated family members.

Family Interview Process

The Medical Examiner's Office requires antemortem data for identification. This information will be gathered from family members via an interview with an investigator or mortuary officer. During the interview process, family members will be asked to provide very detailed information regarding their loved one's body, medical history, etc. Interviewers will collect this information in a caring and compassionate manner. Information collected will be compared to postmortem data for identification purposes.

FAC Location

The facility should be in a location not associated with the disaster site or morgue. Access to the FAC should be easy and contain ample parking. The location must be large enough to accommodate the following rooms/spaces:

1. Family Room – Medical Examiner/National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) briefings will take place in the Family Room and as a result there should be enough room to comfortably accommodate 150-300 people or more. However, the actual size of the room will be incident specific.
2. Reception Area – Required to evaluate needs of family members or any visitors to facility.
3. Family Interview /Death Notification Rooms – Private rooms that will accommodate a minimum of 10 people.
4. Family Refreshment Room
5. Childcare Room
6. Chapel
7. Information Resources Center – Houses database administration, network/technical support.
8. Administrative Office Space – Work area for Medical Examiner and other governmental agencies such as the NTSB, chaplaincy, security, mental health professionals, etc.

VI. Mass Burial

Necessary Conditions

Mass burial may become necessary when the number of victims becomes a public health hazard and the dead cannot be:

1. Adequately refrigerated or embalmed to prevent decomposition.
2. Processed and identified.
3. Released to the next of kin.
4. Transported to and/or cared for by cemeteries, mausoleums, crematoriums, etc.

Joint Decision

The decision to begin mass burial must be made jointly by the Chief Medical Examiner and County Public Health Officer, the County's Director of Emergency Services, the County's Office of Emergency Services, the California Emergency Management Agency, and applicable city/special district officials and leaders within the community.

Location

The site of mass burial must also be agreed upon by the above agencies, taking into consideration the number and location of dead to be buried. Ideally, an existing cemetery would be the most logical location for mass burial. However, should this type of site not be available, the following are suggested locations:

1. County landfill areas.
2. Parks and recreational areas.
3. Flood control basins (weather permitting).
4. Sides of freeways and river beds.
5. Areas beneath power lines.
6. Rail yards and areas along rail lines.

Record Keeping and Final Disposition

The burial, preservation and record keeping system (grids and numbers) would be supervised by the Medical Examiner. Efforts will be made to mark graves for potential future recovery. Further disposition of buried bodies would be handled by the the Medical Examiner in conjunction with the next of kin, local authorities, and cooperating funeral homes.

ATTACHMENT A

SUPPORTING AGENCIES AND GROUPS

1. Public Administrator's Office, County of San Diego: Property of deceased
2. General Services, County of San Diego: Provide equipment and supplies
3. Purchasing and Contracting, County of San Diego: Purchasing emergency supplies
4. Environmental Health, County of San Diego: Public health hazard of un-disposed remains; environmental safety for Medical Examiner Field Teams
5. American Red Cross and Salvation Army: Assist with the Family Assistance Center; Public Inquiry Report record keeping assistance
6. County Communications Office, County of San Diego: Assist with media and public requests
7. HHSA Behavioral Health, County of San Diego: Critical incident stress management
8. Emergency Medical Services, County of San Diego: Temporary morgue
9. Fire departments/districts: Temporary morgue
10. Law enforcement agencies: Medical Examiner Field Teams; field security; property security; Family Assistance Center security
11. Dentists, x-ray technicians and anthropologists: Identification process
12. Funeral Directors: Transportation and final disposition of remains
13. Ambulance and Transportation Companies: Transportation and recovery of remains
14. Volunteer San Diego: Coordination of volunteers

APPENDIX F-1

MEDICAL EXAMINER EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO A MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Staff OA EOC.	Medical Examiner
Coordinate Medical Examiner Field Teams.	Medical Examiner/Law Enforcement
Establish Body Collection Sites.	Medical Examiner
Determine and procure additional supplies.	Medical Examiner/OES/General Services/Purchasing and Contracting
Set up reporting/record keeping system.	Medical Examiner
Determine transportation needs and route status.	Medical Examiner
Establish field morgue, if needed.	Medical Examiner
Assign support personnel for identification and field processing.	Medical Examiner
Coordinate with law enforcement for security.	Medical Examiner/Law Enforcement
Notification of next of kin.	Medical Examiner
Response to public inquiry.	Medical Examiner/OES/County Communications Office/American Red Cross/ Salvation Army
Provide and release information to the public.	Medical Examiner/OES/County Communications Office
Request Mutual Aid, as needed.	Medical Examiner

APPENDIX F-2

MEDICAL EXAMINER EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Staff OA EOC.	Medical Examiner
Coordinate Medical Examiner Field Teams.	Medical Examiner/Law Enforcement
Coordinate with Field Command Post.	Medical Examiner Field Teams
Determine hazard to responding personnel.	Environmental Health (Hazardous Materials Division)
Determine requirement of special procedures in body recovery.	Medical Examiner/Environmental Health (Hazardous Materials Division)
Establish Body Collection Site,	Medical Examiner
Set up reporting/record keeping system,	Medical Examiner
Determine and procure additional supplies.	Medical Examiner/OES/General Services/ Purchasing and Contracting
Provide for transportation of bodies.	Medical Examiner
Identify and provide for the disposition of bodies.	Medical Examiner
Notification of next of kin.	Medical Examiner
Response to public inquiry.	Medical Examiner/OES/County Communications Office/American Red Cross/ Salvation Army
Secure personal property of deceased.	Public Administrator/Medical Examiner
Provide and release information to the public.	Medical Examiner/OES/County Communications Office
Request Mutual Aid, as needed.	Medical Examiner

APPENDIX F-3

MEDICAL EXAMINER EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO IMMINENT/ACTUAL FLOODING

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Staff OA EOC.	Medical Examiner
Coordinate Medical Examiner Field Teams.	Medical Examiner/Law Enforcement
Coordinate with Field Command Post.	Medical Examiner Field Teams
Establish Body Collection Sites.	Medical Examiner
Determine and procure additional supplies	Medical Examiner/Environmental Health (Hazardous Materials Division)
Set up reporting/record keeping system,	Medical Examiner
Determine transportation needs and route status.	Medical Examiner
Identification and determination of disposition of bodies.	Medical Examiner
Secure personal property of deceased.	Public Administrator/Medical Examiner
Provide and release information to the public.	Medical Examiner/OES/County Communications Office
Request Mutual Aid, as needed.	Medical Examiner
Coordinate the reburial of any cemetery coffins that may be unearthed at inundated cemeteries.	Medical Examiner/Funeral directors
Coordinate with continued search efforts for body recovery.	Medical Examiner/Law Enforcement

APPENDIX F-4

MEDICAL EXAMINER EMERGENCY ACTION LIST RESPONSE TO IMMINENT/ACTUAL DAM FAILURE

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Staff OA EOC.	Medical Examiner
Coordinate Medical Examiner Field Teams.	Medical Examiner/Law Enforcement
Coordinate with Field Command Post.	Medical Examiner Field Teams
Establish Body Collection Sites.	Medical Examiner
Determine and procure additional supplies.	Medical Examiner/OES/General Services/Purchasing and Contracting
Determine transportation needs and route status.	Medical Examiner
Identification and determination of disposition of bodies.	Medical Examiner
Secure personal property of deceased.	Public Administrator/Medical Examiner
Coordinate the reburial of coffins that may be unearthed at inundated cemeteries.	Medical Examiner/Funeral directors
Continued coordination with downstream search and rescue operations for body recovery	Medical Examiner/Law Enforcement
Provide and release information to the public.	Medical Examiner/OES/County Communications Office
Request Mutual Aid, as needed.	Medical Examiner

APPENDIX F-5

MEDICAL EXAMINER EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Staff OA EOC.	Medical Examiner
Coordinate Medical Examiner Field Teams.	Medical Examiner/Law Enforcement
Coordinate with Field Command Post.	Medical Examiner Field Teams
Establish Body Collection Site.	Medical Examiner
Set up reporting/record keeping system.	Medical Examiner
Determine and procure additional supplies.	Medical Examiner/OES/General Services/Purchasing and Contracting
Establish Field Morgue, if needed.	Medical Examiner
Assign personnel for identification and field processing of bodies	Medical Examiner
Disposition of property of deceased.	Public Administrator/Medical Examiner
Provide for transportation of bodies.	Medical Examiner
Notification of next of kin.	Medical Examiner
Response to public inquiry.	Medical Examiner/OES/County Communications Office/American Red Cross/ Salvation Army
Provide and release information to the public.	Medical Examiner/OES/County Communications Office
Request Mutual Aid, as needed.	Medical Examiner

APPENDIX F-6

MEDICAL EXAMINER EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO PANDEMIC INFLUENZA INCIDENT

<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
Staff OA EOC.	Medical Examiner
Coordinate Medical Examiner Field Teams.	Medical Examiner/Law Enforcement
Coordinate with Field Command Post.	Medical Examiner Field Teams
Establish Body Collection Sites.	Medical Examiner
Set up reporting/record keeping system.	Medical Examiner
Determine and procure additional supplies.	Medical Examiner/OES/General Services/Purchasing and Contracting
Establish Field Morgue, if needed.	Medical Examiner
Assign personnel for identification and field processing of bodies	Medical Examiner
Disposition of property of deceased.	Public Administrator/Medical Examiner
Provide for transportation of bodies.	Medical Examiner
Notification of next of kin.	Medical Examiner
Response to public inquiry.	Medical Examiner/OES/County Communications Office/American Red Cross/ Salvation Army
Provide and release information to the public.	Medical Examiner/OES/County Communications Office
Request Mutual Aid, as needed.	Medical Examiner

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ANNEX G

Care And Shelter Operations

October 2010

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Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization

ANNEX G

Care And Shelter Operations

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ANNEX G

CARE AND SHELTER OPERATIONS

I. General

Introduction

Mass care and shelter is an organized way of providing safe havens for large numbers of people temporarily displaced from their dwellings by natural, technological or man-made emergencies or disasters. This plan is specifically designed to address the need for temporary shelter during large-scale emergencies and/or major disasters. This plan does not apply to day-to-day emergencies. Typically, the American Red Cross Chapter is capable of responding to day-to-day emergencies that require sheltering, using their own resources.

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to:

1. Define the collective and individual responsibilities of County and/or City governments and non-governmental agencies responding to or acting in support of mass care and shelter operations.
2. Establish lines of authority and communications in support of the activation and operation of this plan.
3. Describe Care and Shelter operations within the County of San Diego

Situation and Assumptions

Situation

Based upon the County's hazard analysis, there are several emergencies for which shelters may be required including floods, hazardous material accidents, fires, earthquakes, wildfires or acts of terrorism. The County of San Diego is responsible for shelter operations.

There are many identified locations that may be used as shelters. These locations will be used depending on area of impact and type of situation.

Sheltering for San Diego County evacuees will be coordinated through the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (OA EOC) a.

Assumptions

A high percentage of evacuees will seek shelter with friends, relatives or find their own means of shelter rather than go to a public shelter. Typically only 10% - 20% of the affected population will seek public shelter.

Evacuees will be provided with information in the shelter concerning the current situation of the disaster.

Objectives

The overall objectives of care and shelter operations are to:

1. Coordinate and provide food, shelter, medications, medical assistive equipment, crisis counseling and other basic disaster caused needs.
2. Coordinate and provide inquiry service to reunite separated families or respond to inquiries from relatives and friends outside of the affected areas.

II. Organization

Shelter Management/Operations

The County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) will be the lead agency responsible for providing mass care. The American Red Cross (ARC) will provide mass care services until the ARC determines that it has reached its maximum capability to provide mass care services.

Below is a list of potential ways that shelter operations could be organized:

American Red Cross (ARC) Shelters

The traditional ARC shelter model is one in which the ARC occupies a facility, plans, organizes, directs and controls every aspect of the services provided at the shelter.

County Operated Shelters

The County of San Diego assumes all responsibility for the services provided in the shelter, including liability and fiscal accountability. The primary workers will be the members of the County's Shelter Team Program.

City Operated Shelter

Shelters operated by a City government assume all responsibility for the services provided in the shelter, including liability and fiscal accountability.

ARC managed shelters with City/County support

Also referred to as Partner Shelters, the majority of the shelter staffing will come from the partner agencies (City/County). The shelter will be under the administrative control of the American Red Cross. The American Red Cross will plan, organize, direct and control the services provided at the shelter. Direct delivery related expenses will be provided by the American Red Cross. However, liability will be shared by the American Red Cross, the facility owner, and the partner based upon their respective responsibilities. All agencies participating in such a shelter must adhere to the American Red Cross' Code of Conduct.

City/County managed shelters with ARC support

The managing agency maintains administrative control and assumes responsibility for planning, organizing, directing, and controlling every aspect of the shelter and the relief services provided.

The American Red Cross may support the shelter with pre-negotiated levels of financial, logistical, material or technical support. All agencies participating in such a shelter must adhere to the American Red Cross' Code of Conduct.

Independent Shelters

These are shelters that spontaneously appear due to community-based organizations or faith-based organizations trying to meet a perceived need. Independent shelters are outside of the established response mechanism. In the event that a group of citizens or a community organization opens a shelter without American Red Cross, OA EOC or local jurisdiction approval, that entity will assume financial and legal responsibility for the shelter.

Types of Shelters

Three levels of sheltering have been developed for shelter operations in San Diego County. The tiered levels were created to ensure appropriate care is provided, and adequate shelter staff is available at each shelter depending upon the needs of the population residing in the shelter.

Level I – Congregate Care Shelter

Description

Those who are independent and capable of self-care requiring only minimal support for minor illnesses and injuries.

Those with conditions requiring observation or minor supportive assistance in activities of daily living. Independent with some family/caretaker support.

Those with conditions requiring some level of privacy or separations but do not require skilled or continuous health care support from facility staff. *If adequate staff and privacy are not present, this population will need to be referred to Level II Facility.*

Examples

Well, able-bodied; sprains, strains, cuts, colds; those taking medication for stable acute or chronic conditions such as arthritis.

Those that require the use of wheelchair or assistive device but can transfer; stable diabetics (insulin or diet controlled); those who are currently stable but on medications for cardiac or respiratory conditions; and those with controlled hypertension, or renal problems.

Those requiring assistance from family member/caretaker in activities of daily living and have that person with them; those with portable Oxygen in use and with knowledge of how to administer; those with non-infectious TB case receiving daily treatment; and those with moderate Alzheimer's or dementia.