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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Edited and Printed

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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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 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.

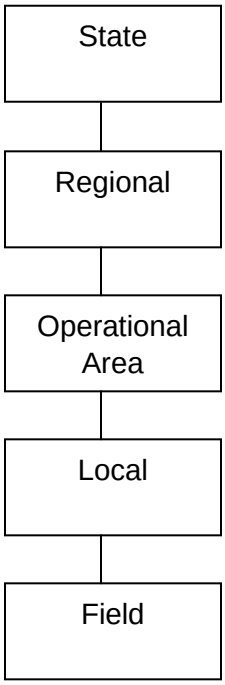
The Operational Area Emergency Plan is based on SEMS and NIMS and the concept that the emergency function of an agency will generally parallel its normal function. Those day-to-day activities, which do not contribute directly to the emergency operation, may need to be suspended for the duration of the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



State – Statewide resource coordination integrated with federal agencies.

Regional – Manages and coordinates information and resources among operational areas.

Operational Area – Manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among all local governments within the boundary of a country.

Local – County, city of special districts.

Field – On-scene responders.

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.

	Alternate
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:

	Alternate
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								S	
Policy Group			P		S		S		S		P	P		P				P					S			P			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													S									
Alert/Warning									S		P	P																			S									
Law Enforcement												P	S		S	S																S								
Evacuation												P															S				S	S				S				
Traffic Control												P													S							S								
Fire & Rescue											S												S							P									
Hazardous Materials																						P																	
Radiological Protection											P											S																	
Health																	P	P																						
Medical Multi-Casualty												S		S			S	S		P											S	S								
Public Health																	S	P		S																				
Behavioral Health																			P																					
Care and Shelter																	P	P					S	S									P							
Animal Rescue																S		S								S		P								S				
Field Liaison											P				S	S																								
Utilities																													P							S		S	
Construction and Engineering																									S	P														

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/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.																																								
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	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		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 Inspect 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 sued 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 Panning 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
SOCALEDISON	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 Stated 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

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.

ASSISTNG 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, techno-logical 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 Command 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 doffing 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

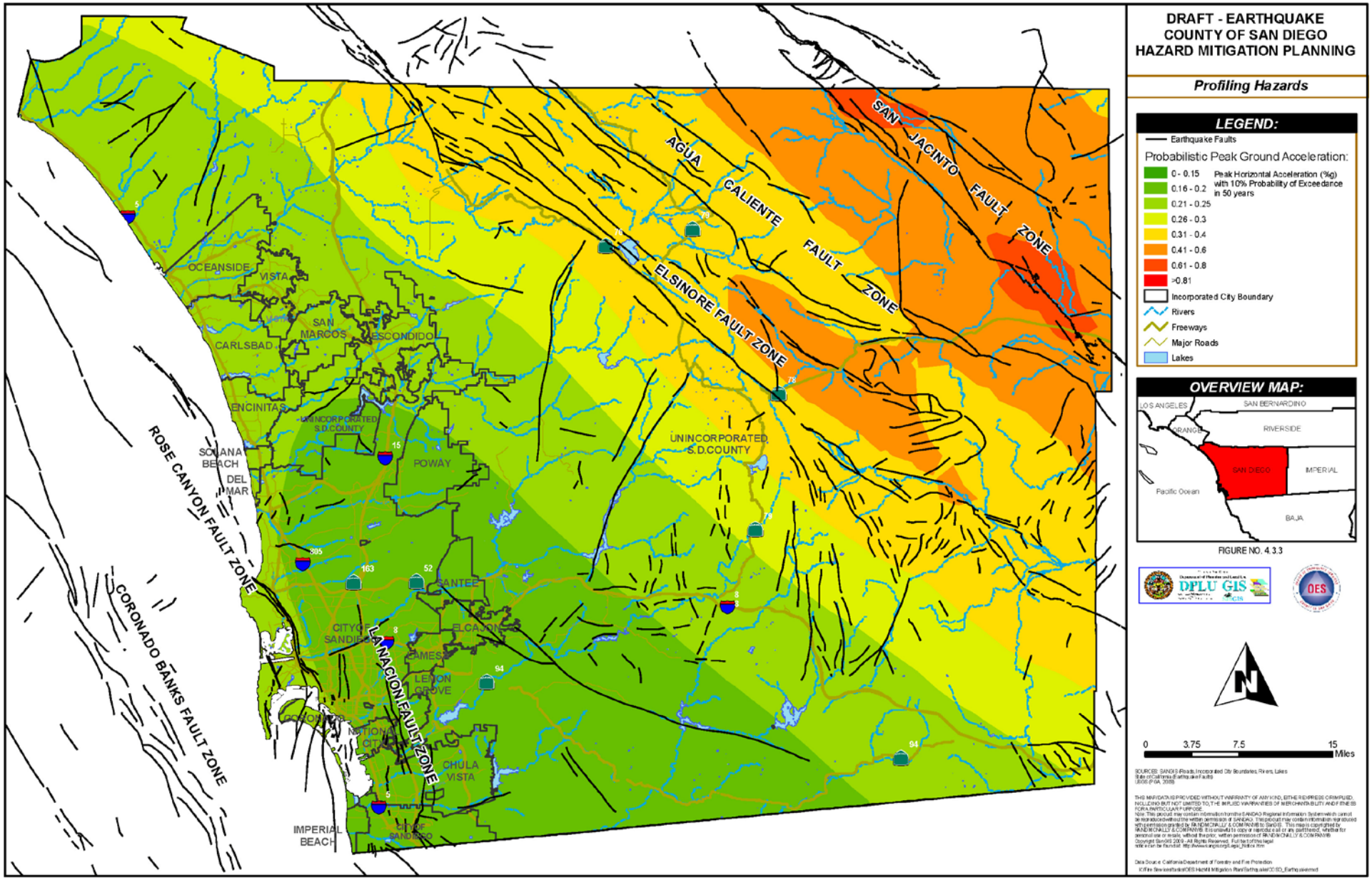
A major earthquake occurring in the San Diego County Operational Area could cause many casualties, extensive property damage, fires, flooding, and other ensuing hazards. The effects could be aggravated by aftershocks and by the secondary effects of fire, landslides, and dam failure. The time of day and 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).


DRAFT - EARTHQUAKE
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING
Profiling Hazards
LEGEND:
Earthquake Faults
Probabilistic Peak Ground Acceleration:
0 - 0.15
0.16 - 0.2
0.21 - 0.25
0.26 - 0.3
0.31 - 0.4
0.41 - 0.6
0.61 - 0.8
>0.81
Peak Horizontal Acceleration (%g) with 10% Probability of Exceedance in 50 years
Incorporated City Boundary
Rivers
Freeways
Major Roads
Lakes
OVERVIEW MAP:
LOS ANGELES
SAN BERNARDINO
ORANGE
RIVERSIDE
SAN DIEGO
IMPERIAL
Pacific Ocean
BAJA
FIGURE NO. 4.3.3
DPLU GIS
OES
N
0 3.75 7.5 15
Miles
SAN JACINTO FAULT ZONE
AGUA CALIENTE FAULT ZONE
ELSINORE FAULT ZONE
ROSE CANYON FAULT ZONE
CORONADO BANKS FAULT ZONE
LA NACION FAULT ZONE
OCEANSIDE
VISTA
SAN MARCOS
ESCONDIDO
CARLSBAD
ENCINITAS
SOLANA BEACH
DEL MAR
POWAY
UNINCORPORATED S.D.COUNTY
SANTEE
EL CAJON
LA MESA
LEMON GROVE
NATIONAL CITY
CHULA VISTA
IMPERIAL BEACH
CITY OF SAN DIEGO

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 businessess

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

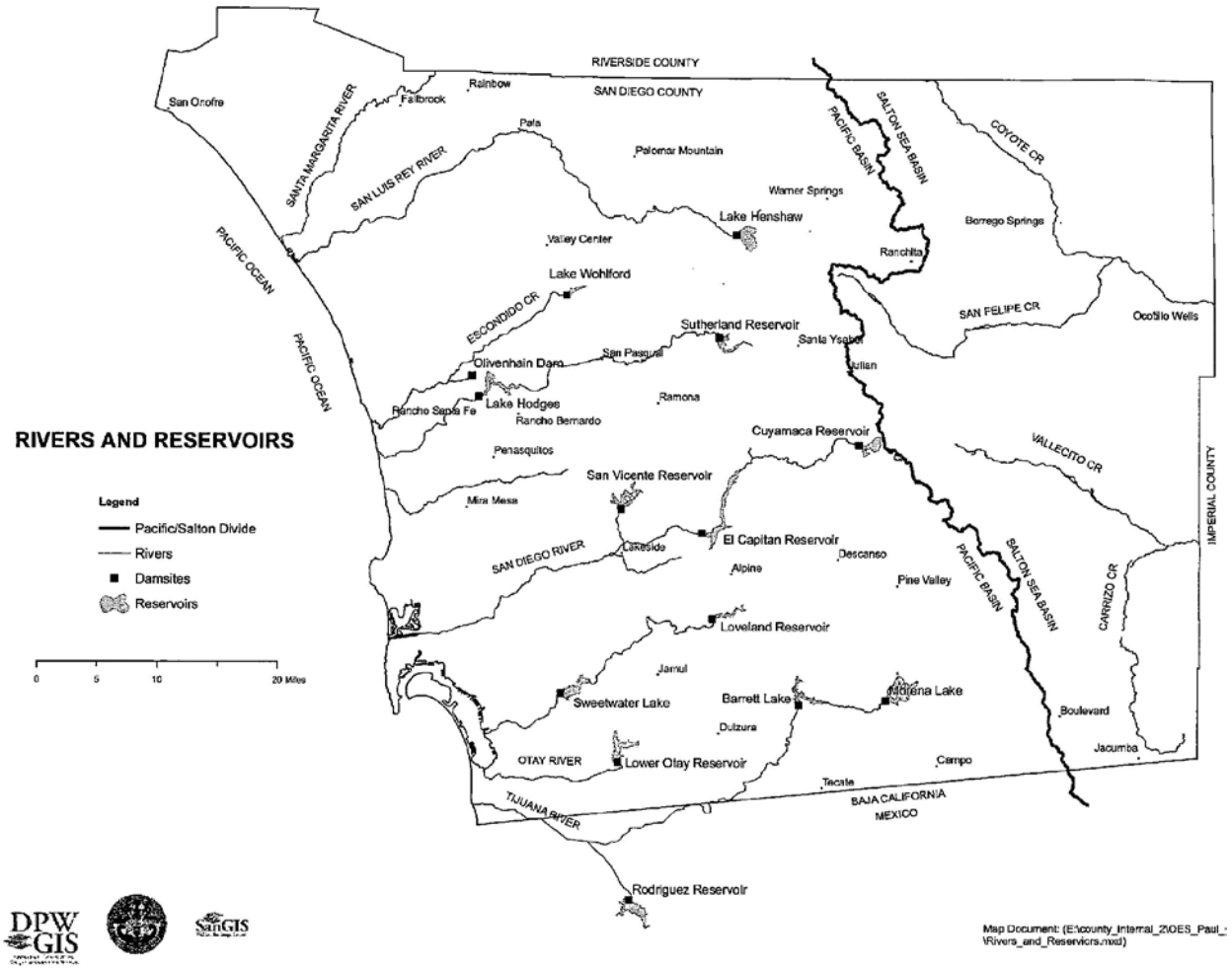
Flood Damage: Roads, crops, utilities, lagoon area, and extensive commercial and residential development in Mexico

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

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

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

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

Fire

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 outbuidings; 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 (UO_2) as fuel. A full fuel load is approximately 72 tons of UO_2 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 (Petris, 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


Cal EMA
CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
Mutual Aid and Administrative Regions
Inland Region
Coastal Region
Southern Region
I
II
III
IV
V
VI

Attachment E

STATE AGENCY EMERGENCY RESPONSE ROLES

L=Lead S=Support	Aging	Air Resources Board	State Architect	Conservation/ Mines and Geology	CA 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
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

L=Lead S=Support	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	OEHHA	State Health Plan. & Dev.	Parks and Recreation
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	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			P/S	S
DHS	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C/P/S	S	C
DHS/EPR/FEMA		S	P	S	C/P	C/P			C/P	S		S		C/P	P
DHS/IAIP/NCS		C/P													
DHS/USCG	S		S	S				S	S	P			S		
HUD					S	S								P	S
DOI	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S
DOJ	S		S	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
DOT	C/P		S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S
TREAS					S	S			S					P	S
VA			S		S	S	S	S					S		S
EPA			S	S	S			S		C/P	S	S	S	S	S
FCC		S			S										S
GSA	S	S	S		S	S	C/P	S		S	S				S
NASA			S		S		S		S				S		S
NRC			S		S			S		S		S			S
OPM					S		S								S
SBA					S	S		S						P	S
SSA						S							S		S
TVA			S		S							S		S	S
USAID								S	S						S
USPS	S				S	S		S			S	S	S		S
ARC			S		S	P		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.

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