State of California
Emergency Plan

October 1, 2017

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Mark S. Ghilarducci
Director
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Cal OES
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

October 1, 2017

To: Heads of All State Departments, Offices, and Agencies
Heads of City and County Governments
People of the State of California

This updated emergency plan represents the collective effort of emergency services professionals to protect our people, our infrastructure, and our environment against all threats, natural or human caused.

This plan considers the effects of climate change on emergency management and homeland security. As seen recently, climate change has greatly exacerbated floods, wildfires, drought, and other extreme weather events. The ever-lasting threats of destructive earthquakes and acts of terrorism further complicate our mission and underscore the need for comprehensive readiness and resilience.

With deliberate preparation, rapid response and recovery, and government and private industry working together, I am confident that California can withstand the effects of emergencies and disasters now and into the future.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.

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EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

MARK S. GHILARDUCCI
DIRECTOR

October 1, 2017

To: Heads of All State Departments, Offices, and Agencies
Heads of City and County Governments
People of the State of California

Protecting the people of California, its resources, and critical infrastructure is a core responsibility of government. Effective emergency response requires a united effort which is reflected in this updated State of California Emergency Plan.

As the Director of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, I am charged with executing this Plan under emergency conditions and continuing its development as experience or changing conditions require.

This Plan includes revisions and enhancements to clearly communicate how state government mobilizes and responds to emergencies and disasters in coordination with partners in all levels of government, the private sector, non-profit, and community-based organizations. It also works in conjunction with the California Emergency Services Act and outlines a robust program of emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation for all hazards, whether natural or human caused.

I request that all political subdivisions of California take the necessary steps to carry out the provisions of this Plan in their jurisdictions to protect our great State and its people.

Sincerely,

MARK S. GHILARDUCCI
Director

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1. Foreword

California is a leader in preparing for emergencies and disasters, both natural and human-caused. The State's role in emergency management dates back to the early 20th century when catastrophic events such as the 1906 San Francisco earthquake highlighted California's significant disaster risk. Today, terrorist threats and actions around the world compound the need for readiness beyond natural disasters. Here's a brief look at California's history of emergency management.

1917 **State Council of Defense** created by the State Legislature to address public security, public health, economic resource development, and military training.

1929 **State Emergency Council** was formed to plan for potential future emergencies.

1933 **Field Act** of 1933 following the Long Beach earthquake marked a significant step in the advancement of earthquake-resistant building design.

1943 **State War Powers Act** was created by the Legislature and divided the civilian war effort into two segments: protective services and war services. The Act also established the California State War Council that assigned certain activities to State agencies.

1945 **California Disaster Act** enacted by the State Legislature. This combined responsibility for planning and preparing for emergencies, whether natural, technological, or human-caused, into a single State agency. During the period from 1945 to 1970 the agency was known variously as the Office of Civil Defense (1950) and California Disaster Office (1956), and functioned under the authority of the California Disaster Act.

1950 **California Civil Defense and Disaster Relief Plan and California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement.** The relief plan was the first comprehensive emergency plan developed by the State. While its main focus was civil defense, it contained annexes relating to natural disasters. The California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement under Governor Earl Warren was adopted that same year. It remains to this day a cornerstone of California's emergency management system.

1970 **California Emergency Services Act (ESA)** was enacted to supersede the California Disaster Act. The new Act established the Governor's Office of Emergency Services with a Director reporting to the Governor. The office was given responsibility of coordinating statewide emergency preparedness, post emergency recovery and mitigation efforts, and the development, review, approval, and integration of emergency plans.

1974 **Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA)** authorized the Director of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services to administer a disaster assistance program that provides financial assistance from the State for costs incurred by local governments as a result of a natural disaster event. The program also provides for the reimbursement of local government costs associated with certain emergency activities. In 2002, the Act was

amended to allow funding for terrorist acts and epidemics, and renamed the Disaster Assistance Act (DAA). The Act was again amended in 2005 to change certain definitions of qualifying projects and renamed the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA).

1990 **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)** prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in all areas of public life, including jobs, schools, transportation, and all public and private places that are open to the general public. The ADA guarantees that people with disabilities have the same opportunities as everyone else to participate in the mainstream of American life.

1996 **Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)** resulted in a major revision of the California Emergency Services Act. With the Incident Command System at its foundation, SEMS emphasizes a standard organizational structure and terminology at all emergency management levels. The system was designed to enhance coordination among response organizations, and facilitate the flow of emergency information and resources within and between the organizational levels.

2006 **Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA)** amended the Federal Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make extensive revisions to emergency response provisions and provided the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with substantial new authority. The Act established a Disability Coordinator within FEMA and developed guidelines to accommodate individuals with disabilities. It also established the national Emergency Family Registry and Locator System.

2006 **California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES)** resulted in a revision to the California Emergency Services Act. CARES provides operational guidance to assist with all aspects of animal care and control in the event of a disaster or emergency. In addition, CARES provides resources for the public, animal businesses, shelters, and emergency planners. CARES is structured in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS).

2013 **Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA)** amended the Stafford Act to include advances to states of up to 25 percent of the amount of estimated cost of post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds, together with other streamlining measures, and to direct FEMA to create a comprehensive national strategy for reducing the cost of future disasters.

2016 **Access and Functional Needs in Emergencies** (Chapter 520, Statutes of 2016) amended the California Government Code to require each county, including city and county, to integrate access and functional needs into its emergency plan upon the next update.

Recent Trends in California's Emergency Management

Since 2008, a variety of emerging trends have influenced emergency management, including the increased diversity of California's population, greater vulnerability to floods and wildland fires as development expands, and the need for more emphasis on disaster recovery and hazard

mitigation efforts to reduce disaster impact. At the national level, significant events such as Hurricane Sandy and the Rim Fire, and internationally, the Tōhoku and Nepal Earthquakes and the November 2015 Paris terrorist attacks, captured the world's attention and widely influenced emergency management today.

California's Terrorism Preparedness

Perhaps most notable is the evolution of terrorism preparedness. While a focus in prior years, terrorism prevention and preparedness changed fundamentally following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania. Congress enacted the Homeland Security Act of 2002 establishing the federal Department of Homeland Security to prevent, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism in the United States.

2003 **California's Office of Homeland Security** was established by Executive Order under the Office of the Governor to coordinate security activities throughout California, as well as activities of all State agencies pertaining to terrorism. Homeland Security is a national effort, and California's office extended this collaborative approach through key areas such as information sharing and analysis, infrastructure protection, grants management, training and exercises, and planning and research.

Subsequently in 2004, California implemented the California State Threat Assessment System (STAS) and an associated concept of operations (CONOPS) to guide how the State would effectively share critical homeland security information. The STAS CONOPS also defined California's Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) program, which serves as the conduit between members of the public safety community, the public/private sector, California's citizens, and the federal government in the fight against terrorism.

Since 2013, the STAS has refined its response procedures into a Joint Operation Plan that details specific responses to emergencies. The TLO program has also been critical in laying the foundation statewide for the STAS suspicious activity reporting (SAR) program, which is a standardized process for identifying and reporting suspicious activity in jurisdictions statewide.

2008 **Office of Access and Functional Needs (OAFN)** was established in the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The purpose of OAFN is to identify the needs of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs before, during, and after a disaster and to integrate disability needs and resources into emergency management systems.

2009 **California Emergency Management Agency** The legislature revised the California Emergency Services Act to merge the Office of Emergency Services and the Office of Homeland Security into the newly-formed California Emergency Management Agency. This new agency consolidates emergency management and anti-terrorism programs to more effectively and efficiently serve the people and political subdivisions of California. This integrated approach to emergency management and terrorism preparedness is

designed to further strengthen the State's ability to address disasters, emergencies, and terrorist events in an all-hazards approach.

2013 **State Government was reorganized** under Governor Brown's Reorganization Plan resulting in an overhaul of Cal EMA. The agency was merged with the Public Safety Communications Office and renamed the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). The new streamlined Cal OES became a cabinet-level department and began the next chapter in its emergency and public safety services to California.

The Future of Emergency Management and Homeland Security in California

California faces unprecedented threat to life, property, and the environment due to the effects of our changing climate. The State has risen to that challenge and once again stands as a national and global leader in its approach to climate adaptation. California's climate adaptation strategy *"Safeguarding California: Reducing Climate Risk,"* along with the implementation of Executive Order B-30-15 and legislative directives, forge an actionable path toward resilience and readiness for climate change.

The State of California continues actions to build on the ongoing response to record dry conditions and assist recovery efforts from devastating wildfires. To date, the State has committed hundreds of millions of dollars to emergency drought relief, disaster assistance, water conservation, and infrastructure projects. Efforts are also underway to establish a framework for sustainable, local groundwater management for the first time in California's history as required by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014.

Cal OES and its emergency management partners will continue to enhance prevention and detection capabilities to protect California from all hazards and threats; and strengthen the ability to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and provide resources to mitigate the impacts of disasters, emergencies, crimes, and terrorist events.

The 2017 State of California Emergency Plan recognizes California's rich and complex history in emergency management and the dedicated personnel that make California a safer place.

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3. Introduction

State agencies, local governments, tribal governments, and others must be prepared to respond to emergencies that might occur within their areas of responsibility and must be able to assess whether their capabilities are sufficient to respond effectively.

The State of California Emergency Plan, hereinafter referred to as the State Emergency Plan (SEP), addresses California's response to emergency situations associated with natural disasters or human-caused emergencies. In accordance with the California Emergency Services Act (ESA)[1], this plan describes the methods for conducting emergency operations, the process for rendering mutual aid, the emergency services of governmental agencies, how resources are mobilized, how the public will be informed, and the process to ensure continuity of government during an emergency or disaster.

The concepts presented in this plan include mitigation programs to reduce the vulnerabilities to disasters and preparedness activities to ensure the capabilities and resources are available for an effective response. To assist communities and governments to recover from a disaster, the plan outlines programs that promote a return to normalcy.

This plan is a management document intended to be read and understood before an emergency occurs. It outlines the activities of all California jurisdictions within a statewide emergency management system and it embraces the capabilities and resources in the broader emergency management community that includes individuals, businesses, non-governmental organizations, tribal governments, other states, federal government, and international assistance.

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4. Basic Plan

There are three parts to the State of California Emergency Plan: The Basic Plan, Functional Annexes, and Appendices.

Basic Plan: The basic plan describes the fundamental systems, strategies, policies, assumptions, responsibilities, and operational priorities California will use to guide and support emergency management efforts. Essential elements of the basic plan include:

- A description of the emergency services provided by governmental agencies and how resources are mobilized;
- An outline of the methods for carrying out emergency operations and the process for rendering mutual aid;
- An overview of the system for providing public information; and,
- Emphasis on the need for continuity planning to ensure uninterrupted government operations.

These elements culminate with a comprehensive emergency management concept of operations that outlines the relationships and responsibilities of State government, its political subdivisions, and other participating organizations.

Functional Annexes: This plan implements Emergency Support Function working groups, which develop functional annexes to describe discipline-specific goals, objectives, operational concepts, capabilities, organizational structures, and related policies and procedures. The functional annexes were developed separately from the basic plan and reference existing agency and department plans and procedures. Supporting plans and documents are listed in an attachment to each functional annex.

Annexes and Appendices: Subsequent plans and procedures developed in support of the State Emergency Plan, such as mutual-aid plans, hazard-specific plans, catastrophic plans, and related procedures, will be incorporated by reference and maintained separately from the basic plan. These supporting plans may be appended to the end of the basic plan.

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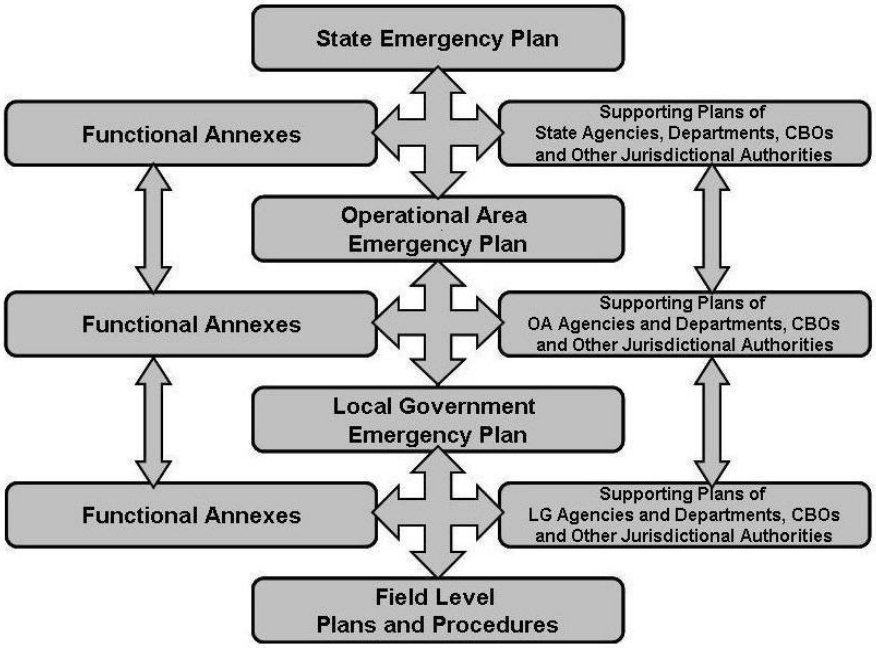
5. Purpose and Scope

The State Emergency Plan provides a consistent, statewide framework to enable state, local, tribal governments, federal government, and the private sector to work together to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of emergencies regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. In accordance with the California Emergency Services Act (ESA)[2], this plan is in effect at all times and applies to all levels of State government and its political subdivisions.

The plan incorporates and complies with the principles and requirements found in federal and state laws, regulations, and guidelines. It is intended to conform to the requirements of California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and be consistent with federal emergency planning concepts such as the National Response Framework (NRF) and catastrophic concept of operations (CONOPS) documents developed jointly by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region IX and the State. CONOPS are developed in support of the State Emergency Plan.

This plan is part of a larger planning framework that supports emergency management within the state. ***Exhibit 5-1 – Emergency Plan Interface*** illustrates the relationship of the State Emergency Plan to other state plans and its political subdivisions. Through an integrated framework of emergency plans and procedures involving all stakeholders in the emergency management community, California promotes effective planning and coordination prior to an emergency, thereby ensuring a more effective response and recovery.

Exhibit 5-1 – Emergency Plan Interface



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6. Situation and Assumptions

6.1. POPULATION

California is the most populous state in the nation with an estimated population of 38.7 million in 2015.[3] Between 1950 and 2008, the State's population tripled. California's population is expected to reach 41 million by 2020 and almost 50 million by 2050.[4] In addition to the permanent population, California was the destination of 234.8 million domestic leisure and business travelers in 2014, along with 16.5 million international travelers.[5,6]

The state is divided into 58 counties and subdivided into over 482 incorporated cities.[7] Eight of the top 50 U.S. cities in terms of population are in California and include Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, San Francisco, Long Beach, Fresno, Sacramento, and Oakland.[8]

With a gross state domestic product of $2.46 trillion in 2015, California's economy is sixth in the world.[9] California's economic strength and vitality is attributed to a variety of industries including, but not limited to, tourism, entertainment, agriculture, technology, and wine production.

According to the U.S. Census of 2014, approximately 3.8 million (10%) Californians over the age of five years have a disability. The state's population of older adults is also growing and, according to the California Department of Aging, in California there will be approximately 8.5 million people over the age of 60 by 2020 (21%), and almost 12.5 million people over the age of 60 by 2040 (25%).[10]

Most disaster response systems and plans are designed for people who can walk, run, see, drive, read, hear, speak, and quickly respond to alerts and instructions. This presents challenges for adults and children with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. This population may suffer severe and less forgiving consequences without essential support. The margin of resiliency in emergencies is smaller and the impact is higher.

Individuals with access and functional needs include, but are not limited to those who have/are:

- Physical, intellectual, developmental and mental health-related disabilities
- Blind/visually impaired
- Deaf/hearing impaired
- Mobility impairments
- Injuries
- Chronic conditions
- Older adults
- Infants and children
- Living in institutionalized settings
- Poor or homeless

- Limited English proficiency or are non-English speakers
- Transportation disadvantaged

6.2. GEOGRAPHY

California is the third largest state in the nation with an area of 155,959 square miles within a land mass that is 770 miles long and 250 miles wide. The state has 1,370 miles of coastline along the Pacific Ocean to the west, shares 990 miles of border with three other states (Oregon to the north, and Nevada and Arizona to the east) and has approximately 140 miles of international border with Mexico to the south.

Over 40 percent of California's land area is covered by forest and about 25 percent of the total land area is covered in deserts. There are 47 million acres of federal lands in California that are managed by 14 agencies. Federal lands include national parks and forests, and military bases. An additional 2.4 million acres are owned by the State of California with 1.3 million acres of that designated as state parks.

California's geologic and geographic extremes are demonstrated by the fact the state has both the highest (Mt. Whitney) and the lowest (Death Valley) elevation points within the contiguous United States. Given this diversity, the climatic conditions vary significantly depending on latitude, elevation, and proximity to the coast. Most of California has cool, rainy winters and dry summers. Areas near the ocean typically experience cooler summers and warmer winters, while inland areas experience hotter summers and colder winters. Northern California generally receives more rainfall than the southern part of the state. High desert climates are found east of the Sierra Nevada, and the Transverse and Peninsular ranges of southern California. The high deserts, which include the Mojave Desert, the Owens Valley, and the Modoc Plateau, are part of the Great Basin region and experience hot summers and cold winters. The low deserts east of the southern California mountains, including the Imperial Valley, Coachella Valley, and the lower Colorado River basin, are part of the Sonora Desert with hot summers and mild winters.

Two river systems, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, form the principal freshwater system in California. The Sacramento River flows south for 377 miles from Cascade Range near Mount Shasta, while the San Joaquin River flows northwest for 350 miles from the Sierra Nevada mountain range near Yosemite. Both rivers feed into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, which serves as a critical water supply hub for California, and contains a rich and productive habitat. Water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta provides drinking water for nearly 23 million people, almost two-thirds of California's population, and provides irrigation water to the Central Valley.[11]

6.3. HAZARDS AND VULNERABILITIES

A hazard represents an event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural losses, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss. Earthquakes, floods, and wildfire hazards represent the pervasive and primary events that result in disaster losses. Secondary hazards

include levee failure, landslides, and tsunamis. For a complete list of hazards considered by the State related to mitigation, please refer to the State of California Enhanced Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) at www.caloes.ca.gov.

Vulnerability indicates the level of exposure of human life and property to damage from natural and human-caused hazards. California and its people are vulnerable to a wide range of hazards that threaten communities, businesses, government, and the environment.

Substantially populated counties are found in southern California, the San Francisco Bay Area, Delta region, and Central Valley. Many of these regions are threatened by multiple hazards.

The severity of emergencies is determined not only by the occurrence of natural events (that may be increasing in magnitude and frequency due to climate change), but also on the level of exposure and socio-economic vulnerability to those events. Climate impacts, including extreme weather events, sea level rise, changing temperature, precipitation patterns, and severe and frequent wildfires, present new risks that impact all phases of emergency management. While the scope, severity, and pace of future climate change impacts are somewhat difficult to predict, it is clear the impacts from climate change will have bearing on emergency management capabilities and cause an increased need for services.

Given the current effects of climate change, and the anticipated increase in effects projected for the future, climate must be considered in all phases of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. California continues to move forward and work with stakeholders, all levels of government, and federal and international partners to build climate adaptation and community resiliency strategies into planning and preparedness efforts. The State of California Enhanced Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan incorporated climate in 2007, and the State continues to work to build community resiliency through mitigation actions, helping to lessen the impacts of, and recovery from emergency events.

Below are examples of the hazards and vulnerabilities faced in the state based on the SHMP:

6.3.1.EARTHQUAKE

California sits on the boundary between two major tectonic plates – the Pacific and North American – which move past each other at the rate of two inches per year. Much of the motion is accommodated periodically by a sudden slip along the boundary and on the faults around it, producing earthquakes. The San Andreas Fault zone is the juncture of these two tectonic plates, traversing the western part of the state from the Salton Sea in the southeast to Cape Mendocino to the north. Although the San Andreas Fault is the main location of the slip, hundreds, if not thousands, of other faults splay out from the plate boundary, spreading the threat of large earthquake ruptures through most of the state. The San Andreas ends near Cape Mendocino the fault boundary transitions to the Cascadia Subduction Zone. This subduction zone is a source of major earthquakes along California's northern coast where the Pacific, Juan de Fuca, and North American Plates form a "Triple Junction". According to the California Geological Survey, hundreds of fault zones have been identified in the state, of which about 200 are considered potentially hazardous based on their slip rates in recent geological time (the last 10,000 years).

More than 70 percent of California's population resides within 30 miles of a fault where strong ground shaking could occur in the next 30 years. Statewide, approximately 22 million people live in areas that could experience shaking intensities strong enough to damage many types of structures. Highly populated counties are potentially exposed to substantial earthquake shaking hazards in southern California, the San Francisco Bay Area, Delta Region, and Central Valley. In 17 counties, more than 90 percent of the population lives where shaking can be strong. Although infrequent, major earthquakes have accounted for and continue to have the greatest potential for loss of life, injury, and damage to property.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), nearly 70% of the national earthquake risk – an annualized loss of $3.1 billion dollars – is concentrated in the State of California.[12] Growing urbanization and increasing reliance on complex infrastructure for power, water, telecommunications, and transportation magnify that risk.

6.3.2.FLOOD

Flooding poses a serious risk to life, property, and public health and safety and could devastate the state's economy. Flooding can affect the state at different times and in different ways based on the complexities and diversity of the land, hydrology, and climate – from storm water flooding in urban areas to alluvial fan flooding at the base of hillsides; from fast-moving flash floods in Southern California to slow-rise deep floods in the Central Valley.

Examples of past flooding include an event in January 1993 when more than 10 inches of rain fell in western Riverside County causing flooding that damaged roads, bridges, homes, and businesses. Seven people lost their lives on flooded roads. More recently in 2005-06, severe storms overwhelmed the Sacramento River Region causing slow-rise flooding, mudslides, and landslides impacting 14 counties and resulting in over $128 million in damages.

Substantially populated counties with disproportionately high numbers of individuals with a disability or an access or functional need are in flood-prone areas of southern California, the San Francisco Bay Area, Delta region, and Central Valley. In addition, many urban and rural areas are not protected by levees and are subject to recurring, seasonal flooding by local rivers or streams.

- Over five million Californians, or approximately 15 percent of the total population, live in a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) designated floodplain. Most of this population resides in expanding urban centers located in floodplains where flooding could result in extensive loss of life and billions of dollars in damages.

- The potential direct flood damages in the Sacramento area alone could exceed $25 billion. Some areas of the Central Valley could experience flood depths of twenty feet or more if a levee fails.

6.3.3.FIRE

Depending upon terrain and vegetation, wildfire hazard risk exposure is generally pervasive, with high concentrations in southern California. Since 1954, 73 percent of presidentially declared disasters in California were the result of wildfires.[13]

- Over the past 57 years, wildfires have claimed 97 lives, resulted in 1,504 injuries, and $2.1 billion in California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) administered disaster costs.

- Approximately 37 million acres within California are at risk from wildfire, with 17 million acres at high risk. A total of 7.8 million acres of California are developed with housing unit densities considered to meet the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) criteria, and a total of 11.8 million homes are located in the WUI.

- California continues to face multiple years of statewide, severe drought conditions. One of the compounding impacts of drought is the state's fire threat – resulting in unprecedented fire behavior and activity changes. As a sobering example, the third and seventh most destructive fires in the state's recorded history, Valley and Butte, occurred in 2015.

The California Fire Service Task Force on Climate Impacts was established in July 2014. The Task Force is comprised of members from local, state, and federal jurisdictions, and continues to build upon the State's Blue Ribbon Fire Commission which was initially established following the 2003 wildfires. The objectives of the Task Force are to review the past Blue Ribbon Fire Commission recommendations and action plan, validate, and prioritize items that remain outstanding, and evaluate the most current climate threats, science, studies, and recommendations. The Task Force will also, as necessary, develop new or updated recommendations related to wildfire preparedness and mitigation needed to successfully adapt to California's changing climate, aligning actions and recommendations with the State's climate adaptation strategy and related efforts.

6.3.4.VOLCANIC ERUPTION

Volcanoes can be found throughout California from Shasta and Lassen in the north to the Long Valley Caldera and Salton Buttes in the south. There is a mixture of high and very-high threat volcanoes to moderate and low-threat volcanoes.[14] Hazards from volcanoes include mud and debris flows, lava, pyroclastic flows, volcanic gases, fragments of volcanic rock, and lava. Volcanic ash can also significantly impact air travel, transportation, communications, and utilities.

- In the northern part of the state, volcanoes considered to be high or very-high threat are Lassen Volcanic Center, Medicine Lake, Mount Shasta, and Clear Lake Volcanic Field. In the central and southern part of the state, volcanoes considered to be high or very-high threat are Long Valley Caldera, Mono-Inyo Chain, and Salton Buttes.

- California also has geothermal and steam fields, located adjacent to volcanic centers throughout the state, being harnessed to generate power. The heat driving the geothermal systems emanates from zones of partially molten rock (magma) deep below the surface.

- Occasionally volcanoes and the surrounding areas experience periods of heightened unrest detected by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) California Volcano Observatory monitoring systems. Current monitoring specifically tailored to each volcano may include seismicity, gases, and global positioning systems to detect inflation or deflation in volcanic areas.

- Lassen Volcanic Center is the site of the state's most recent eruption lasting from 1914 to 1917. Lassen Volcanic National Park draws over 350,000 visitors each year.

- Located in the Mammoth area of the Eastern Sierra, the Long Valley Caldera is a large volcanic depression that formed during an explosive eruption about 700,000 years ago. The town of Mammoth Lakes hosts an estimated 2.8 million visitors per year.

6.3.5.LANDSLIDE

Landslides commonly occur in connection with other major natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, and floods; however, landslides can also be caused by normal, seasonal rainfall or erosion.

- Expansion of residential and recreational developments into hillside areas leads to more people threatened by landslides each year.

6.3.6.DAM AND LEVEE FAILURE

California has over 1,400 dams and over 13,000 miles of mostly earthen levees that protect the state's residents, agricultural lands, and water supply.[15]

- Nine dam failures have occurred since 1950. Although rare, dam failures can cause sudden and catastrophic flooding in communities downstream and disrupt the state's water supply.

- Levees are subject to failure without warning, but are especially subject to failure during an earthquake or flood. There have been 140 levee failures in California in the past ten years.

6.3.7.SEVERE WEATHER

- Extremely hot or cold temperatures can result in death, especially among the medically fragile and elderly, and have significant impacts on agriculture. Approximately 20 people

die each year from heat-related emergencies, but a severe or extended heat wave can cause more casualties. For example, a 13-day heat wave in 2006 resulted in 136 deaths.

- Multi-year droughts may result in water shortages, which impact water available for human consumption and agriculture production in the more arid areas of the state.

With California facing one of the most severe droughts on record, in January 2014 Governor Brown proclaimed a State of Emergency due to current drought conditions. An interagency Drought Task Force was convened to monitor drought impacts and advise on actions to be taken if drought conditions worsen. The Drought Task Force also developed a plan for provision of emergency food supplies, financial assistance and unemployment services in communities that suffer high levels of unemployment due to drought conditions.

In September 2014, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order authorizing Cal OES to provide California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) funding for local government assistance to provide emergency water supplies to households without water for drinking and/or sanitation purposes.

6.3.8.TSUNAMI

A tsunami is a series of sea waves caused by displacement of a large volume of water typically as a result of an undersea earthquake or landslide. A seismic or other geological incident in the Pacific Ocean may cause tsunami activity along the California coast, including impacts to ports/harbors and the maritime community, and inundation of dry land. In the open ocean, tsunamis can travel over 500 miles per hour (mph), the speed of a jet airplane, and are barely perceptible to ships at sea. However, as tsunami waves reach shallow water, they slow in speed but grow in height. At the shoreline, tsunami waves may range in height from a few inches to over 30 feet.

Normal, wind-driven ocean waves move only the surface layer of the water. In contrast, tsunami waves are longer in length, and move the entire "column" of water from the ocean floor to the surface. As a result, tsunami waves have increased power to inundate or flood low-lying coastal areas, making them far more dangerous and destructive than normal ocean waves.

The first wave is almost never the largest. In addition, unlike normal ocean waves, the wave period or time between tsunami waves may vary from a few minutes to up to two hours. As a result, damaging tsunami waves may last for hours or days. Tsunamis can also cause powerful, dangerous currents in harbors, ports, and other shoreline areas that may last for several days after the initial tsunami wave.

- Depending on the location of an incident, a tsunami can reach the California coast in as little as ten minutes, for a local-source earthquake, or take from five to 14 hours, for a distant-source earthquake. The Great Alaskan earthquake of 1964 generated a tsunami that killed 12 people and destroyed 30 blocks in Crescent City, California.

- The coast north of Cape Mendocino is at risk of a tsunami generated locally by the Cascadia Subduction Zone Fault. All of California is at risk of a tsunami generated

distantly from a subduction zone in Alaska, Japan, Chile, or the South Pacific. Strike-slip earthquake faults (like the San Andreas) may generate landslide-induced tsunamis significantly affecting localized areas.

- The magnitude 9.0 Tōhoku, Japan earthquake of 2011 generated a tsunami that gravely impacted Japan and traveled across the Pacific Ocean where it impacted the California coastline. The wave surges and currents had sufficient energy to destroy the harbor in Crescent City, extensively damage the harbor in Santa Cruz, and cause damage to the harbors of San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Del Norte, Mendocino, and Humboldt Counties. The total damage for all affected counties was $75,920,959[16] and the State of California received a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

- California was placed into a tsunami alert, activating the state emergency response system, five times in the last six years based on distant tsunamis expected to impact the state's coast: Samoa in 2009[17], Chile in 2010[18], Japan in 2011[19], British Columbia, Canada in 2012[20], and Chile in 2015.[21]

6.3.9.HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY

California has approximately 160,000 businesses regulated for storing, transporting, or handling hazardous materials. There are also four nuclear power plant sites in the state, one of which is operational and three in the process of being decommissioned. General categories of hazardous materials include chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive, oil spills, and any incident that results in the release of agents into the environment including stationary sources, railway, ports, and highways.

- There are about 6,600 hazardous materials releases each year. Depending on the severity of release and type of material, a hazardous materials emergency may cause injury, death, property damage, environmental damage, or may result in orders to evacuate or shelter in place.

- In January 2014, the Governor's Office convened a Rail Safety Working Group to examine safety concerns and recommend actions the State of California and others should take in response to the emerging risk posed by increased shipments of crude oil or other hazardous materials by rail into California.

    - During 2015 there was a dramatic increase in oil coming into California by rail. Recent reports indicate that the Western United States may bring 500,000 barrels of "light" oil by rail a day. The increase in transporting this highly flammable "light" crude oil from Bakken Shale production area will result in a raised the threat to Californians and our environment by increased risk of derailments, explosions, fires, accidental releases, and the potential for crimes and terrorist acts.

6.3.10.ENERGY DISRUPTION

California obtains electric power from a variety of in-and out-of-state sources, including gas-fired power plants, nuclear power plants, hydropower, and renewable sources such as wind, geothermal, and solar power. California produces both natural gas and petroleum, but imports more than it produces; in 2007, California imported over 90 percent of its natural gas and nearly 63 percent of its crude oil, either from other states or from other countries.[22]

- California's energy production, storage, and distribution systems are vulnerable to physical hazards as well as shortages caused by market forces, weather, and operating conditions. For example, incidents like the Aliso Canyon leak, during which nearly 100,000 tons of methane gas escaped, may lead to blackouts or disruption in the production of energy.

- Energy disruption may have significant impacts on the state's economy, environment, and standard of living. During extreme weather, an energy disruption may result in a risk to public health and safety.

6.3.11.FOOD AND AGRICULTURE EMERGENCY

Agriculture includes animal and plant products produced and consumed within the state. Damage to agriculture, including loss of crops and death of animals, may be the secondary impact of natural or technological disasters, or may result from disease and pest infestation. The following are examples where support and coordination may be necessary:

- Disruption in production or distribution of agriculture products leading to food shortages. Currently hundreds of thousands of acres of farm land are fallow due to drought conditions.

- Agriculture products, whether those produced within California or those shipped into the state, at risk of contamination at various points in the production cycle.

- Food contamination resulting in both localized and widespread food-borne illness causing a public health emergency.

- Any foreign animal disease (FAD) outbreak such as Exotic Newcastle, Foot and Mouth Disease or High Path Avian Influenza, and response to FAD.

- Animal health and food safety services to protect public health, protect the health of California's livestock and poultry, and provide safety of food at animal origin.

- Testing for possible contamination of fuel supplies. Following a disaster, it may be necessary to ensure the accuracy of commercial weighing and measuring devices, verify

the quantity of both bulk and packaged commodities, and enforce labeling standards for petroleum products.

6.3.12. CIVIL UNREST

Civil unrest is usually triggered by dramatic political or social events. Every major metropolitan area in California has experienced and is at risk for civil unrest.

- The most recent and significant civil unrest incident in the state was the 1992 Los Angeles Civil Disturbance that resulted in 53 deaths, over 2,300 injuries, and over $800 million in damages. This event also precipitated simultaneous, but smaller, incidents throughout California and the country.

6.3.13. PANDEMIC AND EPIDEMIC

A disease outbreak can cause illness and result in significant casualties. Since 1900, there have been four influenza pandemics that killed approximately 775,000 people in the United States.[23]

- In 2007, approximately 380 cases of West Nile Virus resulted in 21 deaths.

- The H1N1 Influenza Pandemic (originally referred to as "swine flu") caused a world-wide pandemic in 2009 and had the first documented cases in California in April 2009. An estimated 7,500 to 44,100 deaths were reported in the United States and an estimated 575,400 deaths worldwide.

- In 2014, a rapidly evolving outbreak of Ebola was identified in Guinea, West Africa. As of December 2015, the World Health Organization counts 28,637 cases of Ebola virus and 11,315 deaths. The United States had four cases of Ebola treated in Texas and New York.

- In mid-2016, an outbreak of Zika virus rapidly spread across the western hemisphere. Zika causes fetal microcephaly (abnormally small head and brain) and other pregnancy complications. While not native to California, mosquitos that transmit the virus have been discovered in 12 counties since 2011. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), there have been 375 travel-associated cases of Zika virus diagnosed in California as of December 2016, but no locally acquired cases of the disease have been identified.

The 2014 Ebola virus and 2016 Zika outbreaks highlight how, in the absence of a functional health system to monitor the public health situation and quickly develop an integrated response, an epidemic can proliferate rapidly and pose significant problems to our communities.

State and local public health officials in California monitor the public health situation closely and take steps to keep Californians safe. Our advanced health care system has appropriate protocols

in place to prevent the spread of diseases. New and updated guidelines are regularly released by California Department of Public Health.

6.3.14.TERRORIST ATTACK

California's population, industrial infrastructure, economic importance, international reputation, media industry, and numerous iconic features combine to make the state a potential target for both domestic and international terrorist attacks. Terrorists typically exploit vulnerabilities caused by technological hazards and may include hazardous materials release; biological agents that result in epidemics; or attempts to damage the state's critical infrastructure including cyber-attacks, which pose potentially devastating disruptions to essential communications such as voice, email, and Internet connectivity.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) weapons are a threat to the people of California. Chemical weapons, biological agents, and explosive devices are used to cause fear and to injure or kill. Radiation Dispersal Devices (RDDs) are explosive devices that contain radioactive materials to spread contamination causing disruption of normal activities. An Improvised Nuclear device (IND) is a nuclear weapon bought or stolen from a nuclear state, or a weapon fabricated by a terrorist group from illegally obtained nuclear weapons material, that produces a nuclear explosion and causes widespread destruction from the blast as well as dangerous radioactive fallout over large areas.

Although traditional nuclear weapons, RDDs, or INDs have not been used by foreign governments or terrorists to date, these unlikely events would have extremely high consequences. A nuclear detonation would challenge the capacity of public health and first responder systems, and have widespread impacts to the public at large.

California's CBRNE response capabilities are the foundation of our response to terrorist threats. Planning from local governments to the state encompass the response to the possible use of these weapons. Leveraging existing CBRNE capabilities from local Hazardous Materials Teams to our National Guard CBRNE specific response teams provide capabilities to address any attack or accident.

- The Department of Homeland Security deployed BioWatch to California after the Amerithrax attacks in 2001, in order to protect citizens from future biological attacks. BioWatch is a capability that is designed to detect specific biological agents of concern in the environment prior to symptom onset in humans. The California BioWatch Advisory Committee finalized both statewide notification and risk communication protocols and is in the process of creating a concept of operations for emergency response for a BioWatch detected bioterrorism attack.

- Recent events in Paris, France and San Bernardino, California have heightened sensitivity to Active Shooter situations. Active Shooter incidents can materialize from a variety of situations to include domestic violence, internal employee issues such as terminations, persons suffering from mental illness, and terrorism. California began addressing Active

Shooter incidents in schools after the Columbine incident and renewed training efforts after the Paris and San Bernardino incidents.

- Cal OES has a dedicated Active Shooter Program: a two hour on-site training presentation designed to heighten employees' awareness of their surroundings and provide tips and tools for persons who find themselves in a facility where an active shooter incident is occurring. Cal OES has also developed an Access and Functional Needs (AFN) Active Shooter Guidance document and training curriculum. The guidance outlines what individuals with a disability or an AFN should do to preserve life and promote safety. It also informs law enforcement and first responders about the AFN considerations they need to integrate within their active shooter protocols.

6.3.15.CYBER ATTACK

Cyber threats to California's security are increasing in frequency, scale, sophistication, and severity. The ranges of cyber threat actors, methods of attack, targeted systems, and victims are also expanding. The U.S. government's cybersecurity 2015 assessment of the likelihood of a catastrophic cyber-attack that debilitates the entire U.S. infrastructure is remote; instead, low-to-moderate level cyber-attacks from a variety of sources, which will impose cumulative costs on economic competitiveness and security, are expected.

- Cybercrime is estimated to cause between $375-575 billion annually in global damages and losses. California has a wide variety of Internet-related businesses, both in the development cycle and the e-commerce sector, making the state an attractive target for cybercriminals. Cybercriminals also target personal information stored online for use in fraudulent activities. Healthcare, financial institutions and e-commerce are typical targets of criminal data breaches of personal information.

- California is home to a number of Academic Centers of Excellence, military technology firms, and research facilities—all attractive targets for nation-states or potential adversaries who may be seeking to target the United States with a cyber-attack.

Though a large scale cyber-attack has not been observed in the U.S., it remains a possibility because malicious cyber actors, terrorist groups and their supporters, and nation-states have demonstrated both an interest in and the ability to disrupt their adversaries' cyber infrastructure. California has a high number of Internet-facing industrial control systems which operate and regulate critical infrastructure including oil facilities, electricity, and Internet backbone lines. A cyber-attack on any of these or on the emergency services sector could cause severe disruption and loss of life.

6.4.ASSUMPTIONS

Below are assumptions reflecting the situations that must be considered in order to achieve effective emergency management in California:

- All incidents are local.
- Emergencies may occur at any time with little or no warning and may exceed capabilities of local, state, federal, tribal governments and the private sector in the affected areas.
- Emergencies may result in casualties, fatalities, and displace people from their homes.
- An emergency can result in property loss, interruption of essential public services, and damage to basic infrastructure, and significant harm to the environment.
- Individuals with access or functional needs may require resources or assets such as durable medical equipment or assistive technology that are limited in number and difficult to procure without planning.
- The greater the complexity, impact, and geographic scope of an emergency, the more multiagency coordination will be required.
- The political subdivisions of the state will mobilize to deliver emergency and essential services under all threats and emergencies.
- Mutual aid and other forms of emergency assistance will be provided when impacted jurisdictions exhaust or anticipate exhausting their resources.
- Individuals, community-based organizations, and businesses will offer services and support in time of disaster.
- State agencies and departments with regulatory oversight responsibilities will continue in their same roles during all phases of an emergency. During response and recovery, they will provide emergency assistance, including resources, through the emergency management system.
- Neighboring states will assist California through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and/or other mechanisms and agreements.
- The federal government will provide emergency assistance to California when requested and in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF).
- Federal and state response and recovery operations will be mutually coordinated to ensure effective mobilization of resources to and in support of the impacted jurisdictions in accordance with the California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations dated September 23, 2008.

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7. Emergency Management Organization

7.1. STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SEMS)

The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) is the cornerstone of California's emergency response system and the fundamental structure for the response phase of emergency management. SEMS is required by the California Emergency Services Act (ESA)[24] for managing multiagency and multijurisdictional responses to emergencies in California. The system unifies all elements of California's emergency management community into a single integrated system and standardizes key elements. SEMS incorporates the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA), the Operational Area (OA) concept and Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) process. State agencies are required to use SEMS, and local government entities must use SEMS in order to be eligible for any reimbursement of response-related costs under the State's disaster assistance programs.

SEMS is supported through the SEMS Maintenance System. The purpose of the maintenance system is to formalize and institutionalize a process for the continued maintenance of California's system for emergency management. The system organization consists of three levels: SEMS Advisory Board, SEMS Technical Group (supported by Specialist Committees and a Cal OES SEMS Support Unit), and SEMS Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committees (MARAC). Further information can be found in the SEMS Guidelines.

7.1.1. SEMS ORGANIZATION LEVELS

There are five SEMS organization levels, as illustrated in ***Exhibit 7-1 – SEMS Organization Levels.***

Exhibit 7-1 – SEMS Organization Levels

- **Field** – The Field Level is where emergency response personnel and resources, under the command of responsible officials, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.

- **Local Government** – The Local Government level includes cities, counties, and special districts. Local governments manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction. Local governments are required to use SEMS when their Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated or a local emergency is declared or proclaimed in order to be eligible for state reimbursement of response-related costs.

- **Operational Area (OA)** – An OA is the intermediate level of the State's emergency management organization which encompasses a county's boundaries and all political subdivisions located within that county, including special districts. The OA facilitates and/or

coordinates information, resources, and decisions regarding priorities among local governments within the OA. The OA serves as the coordination and communication link between the Local Government Level and Regional Level. State, federal, and tribal jurisdictions in the OA may have statutory authorities for response similar to that at the local level.

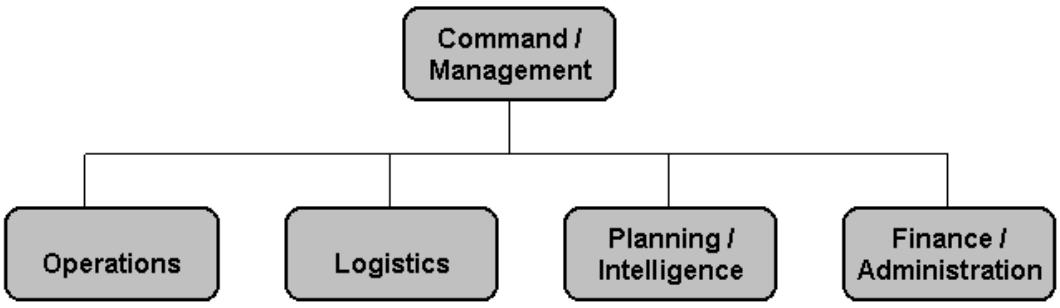
- **Region** – The Regional Level manages and coordinates information and resources among OAs within the mutual aid region and also between the OAs and the State Level. The Regional Level also coordinates overall State agency support for emergency response activities within the region. California is divided into three Cal OES Administrative Regions – Inland, Coastal, and Southern – which are further divided into six mutual aid regions (see Exhibit 10-1 – Mutual Aid Regions). The Regional Level operates out of a Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC).

- **State** – The State Level of SEMS prioritizes tasks and coordinates state resources in response to the requests from the Regional Level and coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the Regional Level and State Level. The State Level also serves as the coordination and communication link between the state and the federal emergency response system. The State Level requests assistance from other state governments through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and similar interstate compacts/agreements and coordinates with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) when federal assistance is requested. The State Level operates out of the State Operations Center (SOC).

7.1.2.SEMS FUNCTIONS

SEMS requires every emergency response involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies include the five functions identified below in ***Exhibit 7-2 – SEMS Functions***. These functions must be applied at each level of the SEMS organization.

Exhibit 7-2 – SEMS Functions



- **Command/Management:** Command is responsible for the directing, ordering, and/or controlling of resources at the field response level. Management is responsible for overall

emergency policy and coordination at the SEMS EOC levels. Command and Management are further discussed below:

- **Command:** A key concept in all emergency planning is to establish command and tactical control at the lowest level that can perform that role effectively in the organization. In the Incident Command System (ICS), the Incident Commander (IC), with appropriate policy direction and authority from the responding agency, sets the objectives to be accomplished and approves the strategy and tactics to be used to meet those objectives. The IC must respond to higher authority. Depending upon the incident's size and scope, the higher authority could be the next ranking level in the organization up to the agency or department executive. This relationship provides an operational link with policy executives who customarily reside in the Department Operations Center (DOC) or EOC, when activated.

- **Management:** The EOC serves as a central location from which multiple agencies or organizations coordinate information collection and evaluation, priority setting, and resource management. Within the EOC, the Management function:

  - Facilitates multiagency coordination and executive decision-making in support of the incident response.
  - Implements policies established by the governing bodies.
  - Facilitates the activities of the Multiagency (MAC) Group.

- **Operations:** Responsible for coordinating and supporting all jurisdictional operations in support of the response to the emergency through implementation of the organizational level's Action Plans (AP). At the Field Level, the Operations Section is responsible for the coordinated tactical response directly applicable to, or in support of the objectives in accordance with the Incident Action Plan (IAP). In the EOC, the Operations Section Coordinator manages functional coordinators who share information and decisions about discipline-specific operations.

- **Logistics:** Responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment and materials in support of the emergency. Unified ordering takes place through the Logistics Section Supply Unit to ensure controls and accountability over resource requests. As needed, Unit Leaders are appointed to address the needs for communications, food, medical, supplies, facilities, and ground support.

- **Planning/Intelligence:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident for the preparation and documentation of the IAP at the Field Level or the AP at an EOC. Planning/Intelligence also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the emergency or the EOC. As needed, Unit Leaders are appointed to collect and analyze data, prepare situation reports, develop action plans, set Geographic Information Systems (GIS) priorities, compile and maintain documentation, conduct advance planning, manage technical specialists, and coordinate demobilization.

- **Finance/Administration:** Responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the emergency and for any administrative aspects not handled by the other functions. As needed, Unit Leaders are appointed to record time for incident or EOC personnel and hired equipment, coordinate procurement activities, process claims, and track costs.

The field and EOC functions are further illustrated in ***Exhibit 7-3 – Comparison of Field and EOC SEMS Functions***. More on the *SEMS Regulations and SEMS Guidelines* can be found on the Cal OES Website.

Exhibit 7-3 – Comparison of Field and EOC SEMS Functions

PRIMARY SEMS FUNCTION	FIELD RESPONSE LEVEL	EOCS AT OTHER SEMS LEVELS
Command/ Management	Command is responsible for the directing, ordering, and/or controlling of resources.	Management is responsible for facilitation of overall policy, coordinating, and supporting the incident.
Operations	The coordinated tactical response of all field operations in accordance with the Incident Action Plan.	The coordination of all jurisdictional operations in support of the response to the emergency in accordance with the EOC Action Plan.
Planning/ Intelligence	The collection, evaluation, documentation, and use of intelligence related to the incident.	Collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information and maintaining documentation relative to all jurisdiction activities.
Logistics	Providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials in support of the incident.	Providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials in support of all jurisdiction response activities as required or requested.
Finance/ Administration	Financial and cost analysis and administrative aspects not handled by the other functions.	Responsible for coordinating and supporting administrative and fiscal consideration surrounding an emergency incident.

7.1.3. NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) INTEGRATION

In addition to the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the State and its political subdivisions are responsible for compliance with the requirements of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as defined in the Homeland Security Presidential Directives. The State promotes and encourages NIMS adoption by associations, utilities, non-governmental organizations (NGO), private sector emergency management, and incident

response organizations to enhance emergency management effectiveness. SEMS and NIMS are designed to be compatible and are based on similar organizational principles.

Cal OES is designated as the principal coordinator for NIMS implementation statewide. Annually, Cal OES administers the process to communicate, monitor, and implement NIMS requirements in cooperation with affected State agencies and departments, local governments, and other critical stakeholders. Cal OES utilizes the Unified Reporting Tool (URT) for measuring progress and facilitating reporting.[25]

7.1.4.EOC ACTIVATION CRITERIA, SEMS LEVELS, AND STAFFING

Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) shall be activated in accordance to the Standardized Emergency Management System and organized according to the five functions of the system, which are Management, Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, and Finance/Administration.

The activation guidelines are illustrated in ***Exhibit 7-4 – SEMS EOC Activation Requirements***.

Exhibit 7-4 - SEMS EOC Activation Requirements

Shaded areas = not applicable to SEMS levels	**SEMS LEVELS**				
Situations identified in SEMS Regulations:	Field Response	Local Government	Operational Area	Region	State
Emergency involving two or more emergency response agencies §2407(a)(1)	Use ICS				
Local emergency proclaimed* §2407(a)(2)	Use ICS	Use SEMS			
Local government EOC activated §2407(a)(1)	Use ICS	Use SEMS			
Local government activates EOC and requests Operational Area EOC activation §2407(a)(1)	Use ICS	Use SEMS	Activate OA EOC	Activate REOC	Activate SOC
Two or more cities within an Operational Area proclaim a local emergency §2409(f)(2)	Use ICS	Use SEMS	Activate OA EOC	Activate REOC	Activate SOC
County and one or more cities proclaim a local emergency §2409(f)(3)	Use ICS	Use SEMS	Activate OA EOC	Activate REOC	Activate SOC
City, city and county, or county requests governor's State of Emergency proclamation §2409(f)(4)	Use ICS	Use SEMS	Activate OA EOC	Activate REOC	Activate SOC
Governor proclaims a State of Emergency for county, or two or more cities §2409(f)(5)	Use ICS	Use SEMS	Activate OA EOC	Activate REOC	Activate SOC
Operational Area requests resources from outside its boundaries** §2409(f)(6)	Use ICS	Use SEMS	Activate OA EOC	Activate REOC	Activate SOC
Operational area receives resource requests from outside its boundaries** §2409(f)(7)	Use ICS	Use SEMS	Activate OA EOC	Activate REOC	Activate SOC
An Operational Area EOC is activated §2411(a)	Use ICS	Use SEMS	Activate OA EOC	Activate REOC	Activate SOC
A Regional EOC is activated §2413(a)(1)	Use ICS	Use SEMS	Activate OA EOC	Activate REOC	Activate SOC
Governor proclaims a State of Emergency §2413(a)(2)	Use ICS	Use SEMS	Activate OA EOC	Activate REOC	Activate SOC
Governor proclaims an earthquake or volcanic prediction §2413(a)(3)	Use ICS	Use SEMS	Activate OA EOC	Activate REOC	Activate SOC

This matrix highlights the flow of SEMS activation requirements. Activation of an Operational Area EOC triggers activation of the Regional EOC, which, in turn, triggers activation of the State level EOC.

* The EOC is usually activated, but in some circumstances, such as agricultural emergencies or drought, a local emergency may be proclaimed without the need for EOC activation.

** Does not apply to requests for resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing mutual aid agreements providing for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services as provided for under the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA).

§ Indicates sections in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 1 (SEMS).

The EOC staffing level should be established commensurate with the organizational need, as defined below:

- **Level Three EOC Activation:** Level Three is a minimum activation. This level may be used for situations which initially only require a few people, e.g., a short term earthquake prediction at level one or two; alerts of storms, or tsunamis; or monitoring of a low-risk planned event. At a minimum, Level Three staffing consists of the EOC Director, Section Coordinators, and a situation assessment activity in the Planning and Intelligence Section. Other members of the organization could also be part of this level of activation e.g., the Communications Unit from the Logistics Section, or an Information Officer.

- **Level Two EOC Activation:** Level Two activation is normally achieved as an increase from Level Three or a decrease from Level One. This activation level is used for emergencies or planned events that would require more than a minimum staff but would not call for a full activation of all organization elements, or less than full staffing. The EOC Director, in conjunction with the General Staff, will determine the required level of continued activation under Level Two, and demobilize functions or add additional staff to functions as necessary based upon event considerations. Representatives to the EOC from other agencies or jurisdictions may be required under Level Two to support functional area activations.

- **Level One EOC Activation:** Level One activation involves a complete and full activation of all organizational elements at full staffing and all Emergency Support Functions. Level One would normally be the initial activation during any major emergency requiring extreme State level help.

7.1.5. STATE AND REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTERS (SOC, REOC)

The State of California maintains and operates the State Operations Center (SOC) and three Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOC). The SOC is responsible for coordinating resource requests and resolving priority issues that arise at the region level, between the three Cal OES Administrative Regions. The SOC is also responsible for coordinating with FEMA and other federal agencies involved in the implementation of the National Response Framework in California.

- **State Operations Center:** SOC operations are under the management of Cal OES. SOC responsibilities include:

    1. Acts as overall state coordinator in the event of simultaneous multi-regional incidents.

    2. Facilitates the establishment of inter-regional policy direction.

    3. Monitors and facilitates inter-regional communications and coordination issues.

    4. Compiles, authenticates, and makes available summary disaster status information obtained from all sources, in the form of Situation Reports, to the Governor's Office, the legislature, State agency headquarters, media, and others as appropriate.

5. Provides regional support and coordination in the absence of a REOC.

6. Maintains status of mission numbers and purchasing authority until these functions are assumed by the REOC in the affected area.

7. Provides necessary coordination with and between established statewide mutual aid systems at the state headquarters level.

8. Manages the state government emergency public information program.

9. Provides and maintains state government headquarters linkage and inter-agency coordination with the Federal Response System. This includes requesting appropriate assignments of federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF) at both the SOC and REOC.

10. Supports the recovery process and assists State agencies and REOCs in developing and coordinating recovery action plans.

- **Regional Emergency Operations Centers:** The Regional Level manages and coordinates information and resources among Operational Areas within the mutual aid region and also between the Operational Areas and the State Level. The Regional Level also coordinates overall State agency support for emergency response activities within the region. The operational role of the REOC is to:

  1. Act as the state's primary point of contact for operational areas within the region.

  2. Coordinate the collection, verification, and evaluation of situation status.

  3. Coordinate mutual aid requests between operational areas within the region. (This includes the coordination of all mutual aid requests other than that provided through established discipline-specific systems such as the Law Enforcement and Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Systems.)

  4. Maintain liaison and coordination with Cal OES Headquarters and with state and federal agencies within the region.

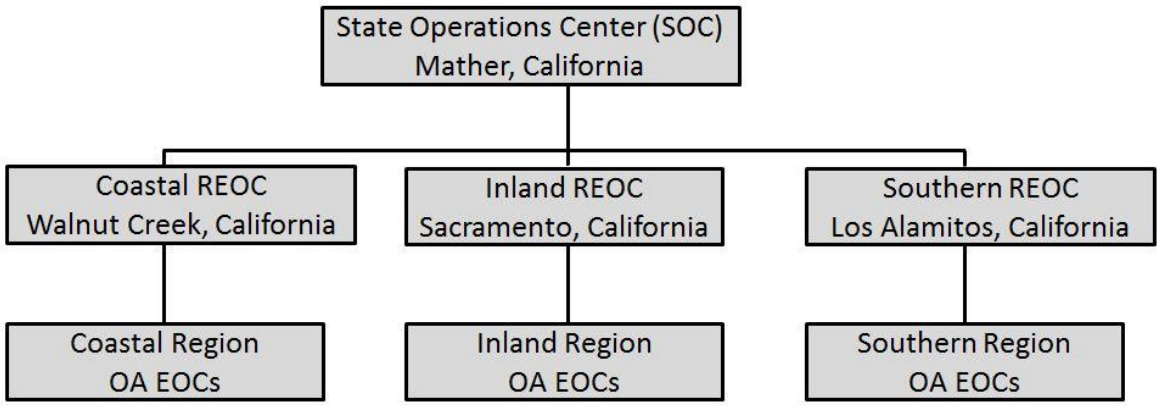
  5. Ensure appropriate application of SEMS within the affected region.

  6. Support the recovery efforts of the operational areas in developing and coordinating recovery action plans.

  7. Receive and disseminate emergency alerts and warnings.

Exhibit 7-5, EOC Relationships illustrates how communication and coordination occurs between the SOC, REOCs, and Operational Area EOCs.

Exhibit 7-5 – EOC Relationships



7.1.6.SOC – REOC ORGANIZATION

When an emergency or disaster occurs, or has the potential to occur, the Cal OES will activate the SOC and affected REOCs as appropriate to support the Operational Areas. The SOC and REOCs organize according to the SEMS functions of Management, Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, and Finance/Administration and will activate those functions necessary for the emergency response. A sixth function, Intelligence/Investigations, may be established if required to meet emergency management needs.

SEMS EOC functions are shown below:

- **Management Section:** The EOC at all levels should consider the following activities and responsibilities as part of its Management function:

  - Management of the EOC;
  - Facilitation of Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) and MAC Groups;
  - Coordination of public information and management Joint Information Center (JIC);
  - Provision of public safety, and risk communications and policy; and,
  - Provision of access and functional needs planning in each EOC section.

- **Operations Section:** The EOC at all levels should consider the following activities, disciplines and responsibilities as part of its Operations Section:

  - Transportation;
  - Construction and Engineering;
  - Fire and Rescue;
  - Care and Shelter;
  - Resources;
  - Public Health and Medical;

- Hazardous Materials;
- Food and Agricultural;
- Utilities;
- Law Enforcement;
- Recovery;
- Volunteer and Donations Management; and,
- Others as needed.

- **Planning/Intelligence Section:** The EOC at all levels should consider the following activities and responsibilities as part of its Planning function:

  - Situation Status;
  - Resource Status (assigned, available, or out of service);
  - Situation Analysis;
  - Information Display;
  - Documentation;
  - Advance Planning;
  - Technical Services;
  - Action Planning; and,
  - Demobilization.

- **Logistics Section:** The EOC at all levels should consider the following activities and responsibilities as part of its Logistics function:

  - Field Incident Support;
  - Communications Support;
  - Medical Unit;
  - Food Unit;
  - Ground Support Unit;
  - Supply Unit;
  - Facilities Unit;
  - Sanitation Services; and,
  - Information Systems Support.

- **Finance/Administration:** The EOC at all levels should consider the following activities and responsibilities as part of its Finance function:

  - Fiscal Management;
  - Timekeeping;
  - Purchasing;
  - Compensation and Claims;
  - Cost Recovery; and,
  - Travel Request, Forms, and Claims.

7.1.7.ALTERNATE SOC – REOC FACILITIES

In the event the State Operations Center or a Regional Emergency Operations Center is unusable due to emergency or disaster impacts, alternate facilities are designated to assume the impacted facility's roles and responsibilities. Other REOCs not impacted by the emergency may be called upon to support the impacted REOC or SOC. The Cal OES Regional Administrator of an unaffected REOC is authorized to manage emergency operations for the impacted facility until it is operationally ready to resume essential functions. When there is a temporary transfer of operations to an alternate REOC, notifications will be made to FEMA, State agencies, and operational areas to ensure continuity in communications and operations.

7.1.8.ALTERNATE GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

The State seat of government is in the City of Sacramento. Each branch of government maintains continuity of government plans that designate an alternate seat of government to serve as government offices for performing essential functions should the primary facilities be rendered inoperable.

7.2. CALIFORNIA'S EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMUNITY

California promotes collaborative community-based planning and preparedness in which stakeholders from all sectors of society and emergency management disciplines work together to ensure an effective response to an emergency. Public agency stakeholders include the Governor, State agencies, Operational Areas, local government, special districts, tribal governments, other states, federal government, and international governments. Private-sector stakeholders include California's residents, businesses, non-governmental, and volunteer organizations.

7.3. THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

It is the responsibility of the government and the emergency management community to plan and prepare for emergency response with the whole community in mind.

7.3.1.GOVERNOR

During an emergency or disaster, the Governor coordinates statewide emergency operations through Cal OES and its mutual aid regions. The ESA states in part: "During a state of emergency the Governor shall, to the extent he deems necessary, have complete authority over all agencies of the state government and the right to exercise within the area designated all police power vested in the state."

7.3.2. CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (CAL OES)

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is delegated authority by the Governor to implement the ESA and perform executive functions assigned by the Governor to support and enhance all phases of emergency management. This includes the promulgation of guidelines and assignments to state government and its political subdivisions to support the development of California's emergency management system.

- **State-Level Emergency Coordination:** During a state of war emergency, a state of emergency, or a local emergency, the Cal OES Director coordinates the emergency activities of all State agencies in connection with such emergency and has the authority to use any state government resource to fulfill mutual aid requests or to support emergency operations. Cal OES operates the California State Warning Center (CSWC) 24 hours per day to receive and disseminate emergency alerts and warnings. When needed, the State Operations Center (SOC) and Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOC) are activated to coordinate emergency management information and resources. Cal OES also coordinates the delivery of federal grant programs under Presidential declarations of emergency and major disaster.

- **State-Federal Coordination:** When federal assistance is required, Cal OES coordinates requests for assistance and participates with the federal government to establish and operate Joint Field Offices (JFO). JFO operations are conducted in accordance with the *California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations* dated September 23, 2008.

7.3.3. STATE AGENCIES

Emergency management responsibilities of State agencies are described in the Emergency Services Act. State agencies are mandated to carry out assigned activities related to mitigating the effects of an emergency and to cooperate fully with each other, Cal OES, and other political subdivisions in providing assistance. Responsibilities may include deploying field-level emergency response personnel, activating emergency operations centers, and issuing orders to protect the public.

- **Administrative Orders (AO):** Administrative orders, prepared under the authority of the Governor's Executive Order W-9-91, expand upon and consolidate emergency assignments of State agencies. Additional State agency assignments may be indicated within Standby Orders from the Governor.

- **Agency Plans:** Each agency maintains its own emergency plans and procedures to accomplish assigned emergency management tasks. Agency plans may delegate authority and assign responsibilities to divisions, bureaus, field offices, or other components of the agency. Agency plans must be consistent with the provisions of the administrative orders

and the statutory authorities of the individual agency. Each agency should ensure its emergency plan is consistent with the State of California Emergency Plan.

- **Disaster Service Workers:** Government Code Section 3100 states all public employees can be called upon as disaster service workers to support emergency response, recovery, and mitigation activities. State agencies are responsible for ensuring all personnel assigned specific responsibilities in support of this plan are adequately trained and prepared to assume those responsibilities.

7.3.4.JUDICIAL BRANCH OF STATE GOVERNMENT

The judicial branch of state government includes the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, as well as Superior Courts in each of the 58 counties. During an emergency or disaster, the judicial branch is responsible for maintaining and preserving access to justice. Each element of the judicial branch maintains emergency and continuity of operations plans that allow the court system to:

- Continue the court's essential functions and operations during an emergency.
- Reduce or mitigate disruptions in court operations.
- Provide appropriate legal response to time-sensitive legal matters.
- Identify alternate facilities and designate principals and support staff to relocate.
- Protect essential facilities, equipment, records, and other assets.
- Safeguard equipment, records, databases, and other assets should the facility become inoperable.
- Recover and resume normal operations.

Each court also maintains local security and emergency plans developed by the court and sheriff's department or California Highway Patrol.

7.3.5.OPERATIONAL AREA (OA)

An Operational Area (OA) is an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area.[26] The governing bodies of each county and of the political subdivisions in the county may organize and structure their operational area.[27] The operational area serves as a coordinating link between the local government level and the region level of SEMS. OA responsibilities involve coordinating with the jurisdictions and organizations to deploy field-level emergency response personnel, activate emergency operations centers, and issue orders to protect the public.

7.3.6.LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Cities and counties have ordinances that establish an emergency organization and local disaster council. The ordinances provide for the development of an emergency plan establishing responsibilities for emergency management operations and specifying the officials authorized to proclaim a local emergency. All local governments with a certified disaster council are required

to develop Emergency Operation Plans (EOP) for their jurisdiction that meet state and federal requirements and are in accordance with *Cal OES Local Planning Guidance*. Attachment D is an example of an Emergency Operations Plan Crosswalk local governments can use to determine if the plan contains essential SEMS and NIMS components.

When there is an immediate threat or actual emergency, local governments implement emergency plans and take actions to mitigate or reduce the emergency threat. Actions may include deploying field-level emergency response personnel, activating emergency operations centers, and issuing orders to protect the public. All accessible and applicable local, state, and federal resources will be committed to protect lives, property, and the environment.

7.3.7.SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Special districts are formed under various laws that provide the necessary authority to operate. Special districts often have unique resources, capabilities, and vulnerabilities. Special districts should be included in the activities at the OA in order to ensure the needs of residents are best met during an emergency. Responsibilities may include deploying field-level emergency response personnel, activating emergency operations centers, and issuing orders to protect the public.

7.3.8.TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

There are 109 federally-recognized Native American tribes in California. The United States government recognizes tribes as domestic, independent nations with the right to self-governance, tribal sovereignty, and self-determination. Tribal governments are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, and the environment on tribal lands. Responsibilities may include deploying field-level emergency response personnel, activating emergency operations centers, and issuing orders to protect the public.

- **Federal / State Authorities:** The Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C., Section 5122(B), defines an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization as local governments. Under 28 U.S.C, Section 1360, California has criminal law enforcement jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against tribes, and civil law enforcement jurisdiction over offenses to which the tribes are a party. Local ordinances are not applicable to tribes or tribal land.

- **Emergency Management:** Tribal governments maintain various levels of emergency preparedness, coordination, communication, and collaboration with federal, state, and local governments. When there is threat of an emergency or actual emergency, tribal authorities must take the appropriate actions to cope with the situation and activate their tribal emergency preparedness procedures and plans.

- **Agreements:** Developing Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) or Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) between state, local, and tribal governments could maximize capabilities at all levels, expedite mobilization during an emergency, and promote sharing of equipment, skilled personnel, and other needed resources in an emergency.

- **Disaster Assistance:** The State and its political subdivisions will make every effort to support the tribal communities in response and recovery efforts. As conditions require and upon request from the tribe, the available and appropriate federal, state, and local government resources will, in accordance with prior arrangements and as authorized by law, be committed to tribal lands to protect lives, property, and the environment.

7.3.9.FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The federal government strongly supports emergency management throughout the nation and in California by providing tools, resources, and guidance to support California's emergency management system. When an emergency occurs that exceeds, or is anticipated to exceed, resources located within the state, or when federal departments or agencies acting under their own authorities are partners in the unified command for an emergency, the federal government will implement the National Response Framework (NRF) to access federal department and agency capabilities, organize the federal response, and ensure coordination with all response partners. FEMA Region IX and Cal OES have outlined the mechanism by which they will integrate efforts in the *California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations*.

The Concept of Operations (CONOP) describes the integration of Federal resources into the state-led response to a catastrophic incident to achieve unity of effort and in concert with State of California Emergency Plan and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

The audience for the CONOPs includes state, federal, local, regional, and tribal officials, as well as representatives of non-governmental and private-sector organizations with responsibility for response to, and recovery from, potentially catastrophic incidents in California. Such organizations may be expected to participate in the joint State/Federal organization.

The current catastrophic plans developed by Cal OES and FEMA are:

- California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations
- Bay Area Earthquake Plan
- Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan
- California Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Tsunami Response Plan

More information on catastrophic plans can be found on the Cal OES website (www.caloes.ca.gov).

7.3.10.OTHER STATE GOVERNMENTS

The United States has a long history of cooperation and assistance amongst state governments during emergencies. California has entered into reciprocal aid agreements with other states to provide for mutual assistance when such assistance is requested by the governor of that state or a designee. In 1951, California became a signatory to the Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact. In 2005, the State signed on as a member of the Emergency Management Assistance

Compact (EMAC). In addition, California is party to regional initiatives with neighboring states to support effective emergency management.

7.3.11.INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

California coordinates international programs, initiatives, projects, and partnerships with other countries and international organizations, such as the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), Australia, Chile, Israel, and Mexico. These partnerships help to build mutual understanding and collaboration, and enhance a shared commitment to emergency management and disaster mitigation training, awareness, and education. The State continues to utilize resources from other countries, provide emergency management assistance, and deploy resources to areas devastated by emergencies throughout the world.

In addition, California participates in a variety of cross-border initiatives with Mexico which enables policy makers to discuss and resolve some of the most important border issues affecting the United States (U.S.) and Mexico. In 2014, California and Mexico unveiled the California-Mexico Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to enhance cooperation on climate change and the environment, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect public health and natural resources, and invest in a clean economy. The MOU recognizes emergencies can cross international borders and promotes cooperation to develop joint capabilities. In collaboration with Mexican and U.S. federal partners, Cal OES leads the Wildfire Workgroup to further the goals of preparing and coordinating efforts for wildfire emergencies along the California-Mexico border region.

7.4. ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

7.4.1.CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS

The residents of California are the primary beneficiaries of the state's emergency management system. At the same time, residents play an important role in emergency management by ensuring they and their families are prepared for disasters.

Before an emergency, residents can assist the emergency management effort by taking first aid training, maintaining emergency supplies and being prepared to evacuate or shelter in-place for several days. Many residents join disaster volunteer programs such as Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and remain ready to volunteer or support emergency response and recovery efforts. During an emergency, residents should monitor emergency communications and carefully follow directions from authorities. By being prepared, residents can better serve their families and communities, and reduce demands on first responders.

Many local government agencies, particularly county offices of emergency services, have individual, family, and community preparedness initiatives. At the State level, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services promotes individual and community preparedness. CaliforniaVolunteers is another State office that provides information and tools to support individual and community emergency planning, and matches volunteers to opportunities.

7.4.2.BUSINESSES

Much of the state's critical infrastructure is owned or maintained by businesses and must be protected during a response to ensure a quick and complete recovery from an emergency. These same businesses provide valuable resources before, during, and after an emergency, and play a critical role in meeting the needs of those impacted by an emergency.

- **Target Hazards:** Some key industries are potential targets for terrorist attacks and must institute measures to protect their infrastructure and the surrounding community. The Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) were passed to ensure these businesses have security measures in place to prevent releases, thefts/diversions, or sabotage/contamination due to terrorist activity. These businesses must coordinate with federal, state, and local governments to ensure emergency plans are integrated with government plans.

    - Businesses, large and small, handle chemicals that pose hazards to the community and environment due to potential offsite releases. Businesses have emergency plans to limit the impacts from these unintentional releases.

- **Hazardous Materials Area Plans:** Some industries are required by law or regulation to have emergency operations procedures to address a variety of hazards. The Cal OES Hazardous Materials Program requires businesses that handle hazardous materials that meet certain quantity or risk thresholds to submit Business Program Plans and Risk Management Plans to Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA) or Administering Agencies (AA). The AA can then develop Hazardous Materials Area Plans to respond to a release of hazardous materials within their jurisdiction.

- **Business Emergency Plans:** This plan recommends all businesses develop comprehensive emergency plans that include employee injury and illness prevention programs, business resumption, and continuity of operations elements. A comprehensive business emergency plan can assist the business and the community at-large by providing:

    - Information to the employees to protect themselves and their families from the effects of likely emergencies;
    - A business emergency organization with identified positions having clear and specific emergency roles, responsibilities, delegated authorities and identified successors;
    - An identification of actions necessary to protect company property and records during emergencies;
    - A list of critical products and services;
    - Production shut-down procedures;
    - A company command post;
    - Alternate work sites;
    - Methods and channels of communication;
    - Contacts with local emergency management officials; and,
    - A method to provide and accept goods and services from other companies.

- **Business Operations Centers:** This plan also promotes the use of business operations centers to enhance public and private coordination. State and local governments can effectively coordinate with businesses by establishing a business operations center linked to their existing emergency operations center.

7.4.3.VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

California recognizes the value and importance of organizations that perform voluntary services in their community. These organizations have resources which can augment emergency response and recovery efforts. Examples of voluntary organizations are:

- **American Red Cross (Red Cross):** When a disaster threatens or strikes, the ARC provides shelter, food, and health and mental health services to address basic human needs to enable survivors to resume normal daily activities. In California, the Red Cross has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Cal OES which designates the Red Cross as the state co-lead for mass care and shelter (ESF 6) with California Department of Social Services (CDSS), and an MOU with CDSS to plan, prepare, and train for and respond to emergencies that require mass care and shelter.

- **Salvation Army:** The Salvation Army's first aim is to meet the basic needs of those who have been affected, both survivors and first responders. The Salvation Army's primary goals are to offer material comfort, physical comfort, and spiritual and emotional comfort (www.salvationarmyusa.org).

- **Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD):** This coalition of nonprofit organizations supports the emergency management efforts of local, state, and federal agencies and governments by coordinating the planning efforts of a variety of voluntary organizations (www.calvoad.org).

- **Stakeholder Workgroup**: Consider creating an AFN workgroup. The workgroup, which is organized and facilitated by the AFN lead within the EOC, consists of representatives from the local independent living center, regional center, disability advocacy groups, and other resource providers (e.g. the American Red Cross), and is designed to identify the immediate unmet needs of disaster survivors with disabilities and access and functional needs, and to deliver the following resources:

    - Power chairs;
    - Manual wheelchairs;
    - Walkers, canes, rollators; and,
    - Other assistive technologies.

7.4.4.PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The private sector provides valuable assistance and resources to support emergency response and recovery activities. To support coordination and response between government and the private sector, the Cal OES Director, under the ESA[28], has established the Public-Private Partnership to assist in securing agreements between State agencies and nonprofit and private sector resources that can be called upon during an emergency. The goal of the Public-Private Partnership is to advise on:

- Appropriate agreements to provide for quick access to emergency supplies and essential services in order to minimize the need to stockpile such supplies during normal times.
- Logistic measures required to quickly deliver needed supplies and services to affected areas.
- Methods to utilize nonprofit and private sector capabilities to increase the surge capacity of state and local agencies responding to emergencies.
- Methods to promote the integration of the nonprofit and private sectors into the emergency services system so people can be better informed and prepared for emergencies.
- Systems that aid business and economic recovery after an emergency.

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8. Mitigation Programs

Hazard mitigation is defined as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural or human-caused hazards and their effects. This definition distinguishes actions that have a long-term impact from those more closely associated with immediate preparedness, response, and recovery activities. States, territories, federally-recognized tribes, and local communities are encouraged to take advantage of the funding FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs provide in both the pre- and post-disaster timelines.

Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects, efforts to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines, risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural and human-caused hazards, climate change, and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred. This also includes assessing the adequacy of surge and response capability in light of more frequent and severe weather and climate-related disasters and emergencies. Without actions to incorporate climate considerations into emergency management efforts, climate change may increase risk to public safety, property, and emergency responders.

More information on hazard mitigation programs can be accessed at the Hazard Mitigation Web Page on the Cal OES website (www.caloes.ca.gov).

8.1. STATE OF CALIFORNIA ENHANCED MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (SHMP)

Mitigation Plans form the foundation for a state or community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repetitive damage. The State of California's Enhanced Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) is a collaborative effort to identify, reduce, or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural, technological/accidental, adversarial, or human-caused hazards in California. The SHMP guides the state as a whole in developing the capabilities necessary to reduce losses by lessening the impact of disasters and to enhance state and community disaster resilience. As the state's primary hazard mitigation guidance document, it provides an updated and comprehensive description of California's historical and current hazard analysis, mitigation strategies, goals, and objectives, as well as assessment of climate projections, impacts, and risk-reduction efforts.

California is required to review and revise the SHMP and resubmit it for FEMA approval every five years to ensure continued eligibility of Stafford Act funding. This includes eligibility for FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Programs including: Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAG), and Public Assistance (PA) grants. In addition, the state remains eligible for the reduced-cost share for grants awarded under the FMA grant programs, and California's "Enhanced Plan" designation also enables the state to receive increased HMGP funds from 7.5 percent to 20 percent after a federally declared event, providing a greater allotment to implement the State's mitigation program.

The goals of the 2013 SHMP are to:

1. Significantly reduce life loss and injuries.
2. Minimize damage to structures and property, and interruption of essential services and activities.
3. Protect the environment.
4. Promote hazard mitigation as an integrated public policy and as a standard business practice.

Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plans (LHMP) are essential in identifying and developing strategies to mitigate risks and vulnerabilities associated with disasters. Cal OES provides technical assistance to local governments in the development of LHMPs required under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), and assists with integrating hazard identification, risk assessments, risk management, and loss prevention into a comprehensive approach to hazard mitigation. All sub-recipients for HMGP must have a FEMA-approved local or Tribal Mitigation Plan at the time of obligation of grant funds for mitigation projects. All sub-recipients for PDM and FMA must have a FEMA-approved local or Tribal Mitigation Plan by the application deadline and at the time of obligation of grant funds for mitigation projects.

9. Emergency Preparedness

Preparedness involves activities undertaken in advance of an emergency to develop and enhance operational capacity to respond to and recover from an emergency. As part of a comprehensive preparedness program, the emergency management community should develop plans and procedures, maintain prevention programs, manage resources, establish mutual aid agreements, train personnel, and educate the public.

9.1. PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

The State and its political subdivisions assigned emergency responsibilities in this plan will prepare appropriate supporting plans and related standard operating procedures that describe how emergency operations will be carried out.

- **SEMS and NIMS Elements:** Plans and procedures should address all applicable SEMS and NIMS requirements. At a minimum, plans should contain a list of stakeholders, preparedness actions, how mutual aid will be coordinated, how people with special needs will be addressed, an outline of response actions, and the process for incorporating corrective actions.

- **Local Planning Guidance:** All local governments with a certified disaster council are required to develop Emergency Operation Plans (EOP) for their jurisdictions that meet state and federal requirements. Among other emergency planning considerations, local EOPs should include the following elements:

    - **Evacuation and Transportation** – Evacuation plans must integrate accessible transportation providers within the planning process and movement of people with mobility impairments and those with transportation disadvantages. Transportation planning considerations should include staging, embarkation points, transportation centers, evacuee locations, and care and shelter.

    - **Sheltering** – Care and shelter plans must integrate the access and functional needs of individuals to allow for sheltering in general population shelters. A shelter is a disaster-relief location that provides a roof overhead, food, water, sanitation, and support to residents in maintaining their basic living needs until they can return home. Shelters will not duplicate residents' usual standards of living whether or not they have disabilities or access and functional needs. Survival and basic non-medical health maintenance is the goal of disaster sheltering.

      When shelter facilities are activated, the State will work with local officials to ensure they accommodate the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Shelter planners and emergency managers should identify shelters that comply with ADA requirements and those that, with modifications, will comply. This includes accessible design standards and state accessibility codes. Shelters can be identified as primary or secondary shelters, depending on accessibility.

- Another perspective for EOPs planners to consider is the needs of individuals who are not in contact with traditional emergency service providers. These people may feel they cannot comfortably or safely access and use the standard resources offered in preparedness, response, and recovery. These include, but are not limited to, individuals who are:

    - Out of hearing range of community alert sirens;
    - Without radio or television to know they need to take action;
    - Without access to telephones;
    - Visiting or temporarily residing in an impacted region;
    - Not familiar with available emergency response and recovery resources;
    - Medically dependent adults; and,
    - Geographically isolated.

- **Hazard-Specific Planning:** Local, state and federal regulations frequently require hazards-specific plans. For example, nuclear power plant emergency plans are required under federal regulation, Title 44 Chapter I Subchapter F Part 350. Hazardous materials area plans are required under the California Health and Safety Code Section 25503. Dam emergency plans and procedures for the evacuation and control of populated areas below dams may be adopted by local governments in accordance with California Government Code Section 8589.5.

    - **Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Plans:** Local and state jurisdictions within the federally-defined emergency planning zones established around operating nuclear power plants are required to develop and exercise plans designed to protect the public in the event of an emergency.

    - **Hazardous Materials Area Plans:** Administering agencies are required to establish area plans for emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within its jurisdiction.

    - **Dam Emergency Plans:** Dam owners are required to produce an inundation map sufficient to conduct emergency planning and produced according to CCR Title 19, Div. 2, Chap. 2, Subchapter 4 (unless waived from the mapping requirement). Local governments should inventory high and significant hazard dams within their areas of responsibility and develop evacuation plans for a dam failure, which as a minimum, should comply with the emergency procedures as described in Government Code Section 8589.5(b)(2). To assure effective communication and coordination with dam owners, jurisdictions should encourage dam owners to prepare an emergency action plan consistent with FEMA publication P-64 the Federal Guidelines for Emergency Action Planning for Dams, and provide for drills and exercise of such plans.

    - **Health Care Facilities:** Health care providers and suppliers participating in Medicare and Medicaid must meet industry best practice standards including development of an emergency plan, implementation of policies and procedures based on a risk

assessment, development of a communication plan, and development of training and testing programs.

- **Regional Planning:** Where multiple jurisdictions share similar and concurrent hazards, the establishment of interagency or inter-jurisdictional planning committees is recommended. Such planning committees can enhance regional planning by coordinating their response efforts and sharing information on resources and capabilities.

- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Emergency managers should establish public-private partnerships to gain a better perspective on available emergency resources to meet the public need.

- **Recovery Planning:** Local governments and other agencies are encouraged to develop recovery plans prior to the occurrence of a disaster. Such a plan should establish mechanisms for recovery decision-making and identify key participants in the recovery organization, including non-governmental and private sector entities. The plan should also identify processes and procedures for requesting state and federal recovery assistance and ensuring that recovery activities are carried out in accordance with the requirements of these programs.

In September 2011, FEMA released the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). The NDRF provides guidance that enables effective recovery support to disaster impacted states, tribes, and local jurisdictions. In 2016, Cal OES released the interim California Disaster Recovery Framework (CDRF).

9.2. PREPAREDNESS TRAINING

Training, tests, and exercises are essential to ensure public officials, emergency response personnel, and the public are operationally ready. As part of the emergency management training curriculum, it is recommended personnel with emergency responsibilities complete emergency management courses as described in the SEMS Approved Course of Instruction (ACI) and the NIMS integration criteria. Cal OES provides training for emergency managers and first responders through its *California Specialized Training Institute* (CSTI). Each agency is responsible for maintaining training and exercise records that demonstrate self-certification and compliance with SEMS and NIMS.

9.3. PREPAREDNESS EXERCISES

Exercises provide personnel with an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures, facilities, and systems used in emergency situations. State agencies and political subdivisions should plan for and/or participate in an all-hazards exercise program that involves emergency management/response personnel from multiple disciplines and/or multiple jurisdictions. Exercises should:

- Be as realistic as possible.

- Stress the application of standardized emergency management.
- Be based on risk assessments (credible threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences).
- Include non-governmental organizations and the private sector, when appropriate.
- Incorporate the concepts and principles of SEMS and NIMS.
- Demonstrate continuity of operations issues.
- Incorporate issues related to individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.

Exercises range from seminars/workshops to full-scale demonstrations.

- **Seminars/Workshops** are low-stress, informal discussions in a group setting with little or no simulation, used to provide information and introduce people to policies, plans, and procedures.

- **Drills/Tests** are conducted on a regular basis to maintain the readiness of operational procedures, personnel, and equipment. Examples include tests of outdoor warning systems and the Emergency Alert System.

- **Tabletop Exercises** provide a convenient and low-cost method designed to evaluate policy, plans, procedures, and resolve coordination and responsibilities. Such exercises are a good way to see if policies and procedures exist to handle certain issues.

- **Functional Exercises** are designed to test and evaluate the capability of an individual function such as communications, public evacuation, or medical.

- **Full-Scale Exercises** simulate an actual emergency. They typically involve complete emergency management staff and are designed to evaluate the operational capability of the emergency management system.

The federal government, through FEMA, promulgates the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), which is a standardized methodology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement to ensure homeland security and terrorist response capabilities are adequately tested and exercised. Any jurisdiction that receives certain homeland security grant funding may be required to develop an HSEEP-compliant training and exercising plan. Additional information can be found at the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program website.

9.4. PREVENTION AND PROTECTION PROGRAMS

The State supports risk prevention programs as a component of a broader emergency preparedness effort. Prevention programs are established by many agencies and departments to detect problems, share information and intelligence, and prepare strategies to avert the problems before they occur. Many agencies maintain assessment centers to evaluate risks and threats and to share information among local, state, and federal authorities.

The State Threat Assessment System (STAS) helps safeguard the communities of California. The STAS assists in the detection, prevention, investigation, and response to criminal and terrorist activity. The STAS also disseminates intelligence and facilitates communications between state, local, federal, tribal agencies, and private sector partners, to help take action on threats and public safety issues. The STAS is made up of the following six fusion centers across California:

- California State Threat Assessment Center (STAC) (Sacramento)
- Central California Intelligence Center (CCIC) (Sacramento)
- Joint Regional Intelligence Center (JRIC) (Los Angeles)
- Northern California Regional Intelligence Center (NCRIC) (San Francisco)
- Orange County Intelligence Assessment Center (OCIAC) (Orange County)
- San Diego Law Enforcement Coordination Center (SD-LECC) (San Diego)

The State Threat Assessment Center (STAC) is the State primary fusion center, as designated by the Governor of California, and is operated by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services – Law Enforcement, Homeland Security Branch. The STAC reports to statewide leadership and the public safety community as California's information-sharing clearinghouse for strategic threat analysis and situational awareness, while preserving civil liberties, individual privacy, and constitutional rights.

The STAC's Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Group assesses infrastructure criticality, performs security and resilience surveys, shares CIP-related information with public and private partners, and provides risk-informed analysis to Cal OES leadership and government partners. The STAC and CIP support the Cal OES Director in the role of Homeland Security Advisor through collaborative, multi-jurisdictional initiatives such as the National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program, Area Maritime Councils, and working groups.

9.5. COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Preparedness strategies include plans and procedures for utilizing communications and information management systems. Each agency should incorporate the following principles into their communications and information management systems.

- **Common Terminology:** Apply common and consistent terminology as used in SEMS, including the establishment of plain language (clear text) communications standards.

- **Protocols:** Develop procedures and protocols for communications (to include voice, data, access to geospatial information, Internet/Web use and data encryption), where applicable, to utilize or share information during an incident/planned event.

- **Data Collection:** Institute multidisciplinary and/or multijurisdictional procedures and protocols for standardization of data collection and analysis to utilize or share information during an incident/planned event.

- **Common Operating Picture:** Utilize systems, tools, and processes to present consistent and accurate information (e.g., common operating picture) during an incident/planned event.

- **Geographic Information System (GIS):** Provide maps for emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation for natural, pandemic, and human-caused disasters.

9.6. PREPARING RESOURCES

This plan promotes a six-part resource management system that addresses interoperability, credentialing, resource typing, mutual aid use, deployment policies, and cost recovery. Each agency with responsibilities in this plan should ensure that their resource management systems address these following points:

- **Interoperability:** Ensure equipment, communications, and data systems acquired through state/territorial and local acquisition programs are interoperable.

- **Credentialing:** Initiate statewide system to credential emergency management/response personnel to ensure proper authorization and access to an incident including those involving mutual aid agreements and/or assistance agreements.

- **Resource Typing:** Inventory response assets to conform to NIMS National Resource Typing Definitions, if defined by FEMA.

- **Interagency Assistance:** Utilize response asset inventory for intrastate and interstate assistance requests such as Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), training, exercises, and incidents/planned events.

- **Deployment Policies:** Institute policies, plans, procedures, and protocols to prevent spontaneous deployment of resources/personnel and/or responding to a request that bypasses official resource coordination processes (i.e., resources requested through improper channels).

- **Cost Recovery:** Institute mechanisms to deploy, track, recover, demobilize, and provide reimbursement for resources utilized during response and recovery.

10. Response Concept of Operations

The response phase concept of operations summarizes seven key elements: (1) goals, priorities, and strategies; (2) direction, control and coordination; (3) alert and warning; (4) intelligence gathering and situation reporting; (5) public information; (6) mutual aid and assistance; and (7) the sequence of events during disasters.

10.1. RESPONSE GOALS, PRIORITIES, AND STRATEGIES

During the response phase, emergency managers set goals, prioritize actions, and outline operational strategies. This plan provides a broad overview of those goals, priorities, and strategies, and describes what should occur during each step, when, and at whose direction.

- **Operational Goals:** During the response phase, the agencies that are charged with responsibilities in this plan should focus on the following five goals.

  - Meet basic human needs.
  - Address needs of individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.
  - Mitigate operational hazards.
  - Restore essential services.
  - Support community and economic recovery.

- **Operational Priorities:** Operational priorities govern resource allocation and the response strategies for the State of California and its political subdivisions during an emergency. Below are operational priorities addressed in this plan.

  1. Save Lives – The preservation and sustainment of life is the top priority of emergency managers and first responders and takes precedence over all other considerations.

  2. Protect Health and Safety – Measures should be taken to mitigate the emergency's impact on public health and safety.

  3. Protect Property – All feasible efforts must be made to protect public and private property and resources, including critical infrastructure, from damage during and after an emergency.

  4. Preserve the Environment – All possible efforts must be made to preserve California's environment and protect it from damage during an emergency.

- **Operational Strategies:** To meet the operational goals, emergency responders should consider the following strategies.

- Meet basic human needs – All possible efforts must be made to supply resources to meet basic human needs, including food, water, accessible shelter, medical treatment, and security during an emergency.

- Address needs of individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs – Individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs are disproportionally impacted during and after an emergency. The needs of individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs must be considered and addressed before, during, and after disasters.

- Mitigate hazards – As soon as practical, suppress, reduce, or eliminate hazards and/or risks to persons and property during the disaster response. Lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of future emergencies.

- Restore essential services – Power, water, sanitation, accessible transportation, and other essential services must be restored as rapidly as possible to assist communities in returning to normal daily activities.

- Support Community and Economic Recovery – All members of the community must collaborate to ensure recovery operations are conducted efficiently, effectively, and equitably, promoting expeditious recovery of the affected areas.

10.2. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

Responsibility for emergency response is based on statutory authority. The emergency response is coordinated under SEMS, which provides a flexible, adaptable, and expandable response organization to address all-hazards of varying magnitude and complexity.

- **Command and Control:** During response to minor or moderate events, one jurisdiction may manage the emergency with existing resources. Personnel that are part of a field level emergency response will utilize the Incident Command System (ICS) to manage and direct on-scene operations. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for that jurisdiction may not be activated under this scenario.

- **Field-EOC Communications and Coordination:** An EOC is activated to support field level operations when an emergency requires additional resources, or when requested resources exceed what is available from within the jurisdiction. Field Incident Commanders and EOCs will establish communications when the EOC is activated. Local government EOCs will establish communications with the Operational Area EOC. Operational Area EOCs will communicate with the Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOC) and the REOCs will communicate with the State Operations Center (SOC).

- **Multiagency Coordination**: Larger-scale emergencies involve one or more responsible jurisdictions and/or multiple agencies. Management personnel from the responsible

jurisdictions form a Unified Command and/or a Multiagency Coordination Group. Provisions are made for situation assessment, determination of resources requirements, establishment of a logistical system, and allocation of scarce resources. EOCs, dispatch centers, and other essential facilities located in, or adjacent to, the affected area are activated. The Cal OES Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) and State Operations Center (SOC) are activated to support the Operational Area needs.

- **Multiagency Coordination System (MACS)**: Multiagency coordination is a process that allows all levels of government and all disciplines to work together more efficiently and effectively. Multiagency coordination occurs across the jurisdictional lines, or across levels of government. The primary function of MACS is to coordinate activities above the field level and to prioritize the incident demands for scarce or competing resources. MACS consist of a combination of elements: personnel, procedures, protocols, business practices, and communications integrated into a common system.

- **Multiagency Coordination Groups (MAC Group)**: Agency Administrators/Executives, or their designees, who are authorized to represent or commit agency resources and funds are brought together to form MAC Groups. MAC Groups may be established at any level or in any discipline. Under SEMS, MAC Group activities are typically facilitated by EOCs. A MAC Group can:

  - Commit agency resources and funds.
  - Provide coordinated decision making.
  - Allocate resources among cooperating agencies.
  - Establish priorities among incidents.
  - Harmonize agency policies.
  - Provide strategic guidance to support incident management activities.

- **State Government Coordination and Cooperation:** Cal OES coordinates State-level emergency operations and support for local emergency response.

  - All essential emergency tasks will be assigned to a State agency or department.

  - Emergency tasks assigned to State agencies will generally be compatible with their regular responsibilities.

  - Each emergency task will be assigned primarily to one agency. However, support tasks will be assigned to as many support agencies as appropriate.

- **Disaster Direction and Control**: During disasters the local, OA, REOC and SOC EOCs activate to provide coordination and support.

- **Cal OES Incident Support Teams (IST):** Cal OES developed and implemented an Operational Readiness Program which includes Incident Support Teams (IST). This program is modeled directly after the FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team

(IMAT) concept and utilizes trained state emergency management personnel to fill critical ICS positions within the Management, Operations, Planning/Intel, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections. Cal OES supports three 18-person ISTs (Red IST, White IST and Blue IST), with the capacity and capability to rapidly respond to any incident or event requiring state emergency management assistance.

- **FEMA Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT):** IMATs provide field-level incident management during emergencies and disaster response. These typed teams can be used at all levels of government regardless of incident size or complexity, and are capable of incident management using the NIMS and ICS principles. IMATs include Command and General staff and consist of Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance/Administration sections. In a joint response, the state and the federal government will maintain separate finance and administration sections.

  Upon receipt of a federal emergency or major disaster declaration, the IMAT forms the basis of the Unified Coordination Staff (UCS) with state personnel, and is no longer referred to as an IMAT.

- **Joint State/Federal Operations**: When the federal government responds to an emergency or disaster within California, it will coordinate with the State to establish a Unified Coordination Group (UCG) in accordance with Unified Command principles. The UCG will integrate state and federal resources and set priorities for implementation. As described in the California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations, when the Federal Government responds to a disaster or emergency, the UCG may activate a Joint Field Office (JFO) to facilitate the unified operation. When a JFO is activated, the SOC will transfer operations to that facility.

  For a catastrophic event, the leadership of agencies with jurisdictional or functional authorities will join together in a team effort to form a UCG. The UCG includes federal and state emergency management officials, and senior officials from other agencies or organizations that have: (1) primary statutory or jurisdictional responsibility; and/or (2) significant operational responsibility for one or more functions of an incident response. The State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) lead the UCG.

10.3. ALERT AND WARNING

Each jurisdiction within the state is responsible for preparing for a disaster including establishing methods for alerting and warning the public, mobilizing resources, and initiating protective actions. Cal OES operates the California State Warning Center (CSWC), which is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to serve as the official state level point of contact for emergency notifications. From this center, CSWC personnel maintain contact with County Warning Points, State agencies, federal agencies, National Warning Center, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.

- **Notifications Received by the Warning Center:** Local governments and Operational Areas notify the CSWC of emergencies that affect their community in accordance with existing laws, protocols, or when state assistance is requested or anticipated. Notifications may occur directly or via the Cal OES Regional Offices. Local Emergency proclamations should be sent to the CSWC in order to keep the Governor and key State agencies abreast of emergency conditions or when state assistance is requested.

    - **Earthquake Notifications:** The CSWC receives notification of earthquakes from the California Integrated Seismic Network (CISN), National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC), and the United States Geological Survey (USGS). CISN is a statewide network that provides the basic information for California earthquakes shown on the CISN Display. The CISN Display is an Internet-based, rapid earthquake notification system that receives earthquake information from networks worldwide.

    - **Tsunami Notifications:** The CSWC receives tsunami notifications from the National Tsunami Warning Center primarily through the National Warning System (NAWAS), however there are also redundant information paths. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) issues tsunami alerts in the following categories: Warning (inundation expected; evacuation suggested), Advisory (strong currents; move off and away from the water), Watch (stay tuned for threat assessment), and Information Statement (no threat).

    - **Volcano Notifications**: The CSWC receives volcano notifications from the USGS California Volcano Observatory and the USGS Volcano Notification Service.

    - **Weather Notifications:** Notification of severe weather is received from the National Weather Service (NWS).

    - **Energy Notifications:** The California Independent Systems Operator (California ISO) monitors the California power grid, which consists of a network of long-distance, high-voltage transmission lines and substations that carry bulk electricity to local utilities for distribution to customers. When the grid is unable to meet electrical demands, the California ISO will direct utilities to reduce their load and issue emergency notices of energy interruptions. The CSWC will be contacted by the California ISO when the operating reserves reach these critical levels. The CSWC may also coordinate with the California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA) regarding energy emergencies or needs.

    - **Hazardous Materials / Oil Spill Release Notifications:** In accordance with state law, hazardous materials handlers, any employees, authorized representatives, agents or designees of handlers shall, upon discovery, immediately report any release or threatened release to the CSWC.

    - **Nuclear Power Plant Notifications:** The CSWC receives notifications of nuclear power plant events directly from Diablo Canyon Power Plant. Secondary notifications may be received from the affected county sheriff departments via California Law

Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS) and Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) or the California Warning System (CALWAS).

- **Communications, Alert, and Warning Systems:** The CSWC is responsible for informing, communicating, alerting, and notifying local governments, Operational Areas, state officials, and the Federal government of natural or human-caused emergencies. To meet this responsibility, the CSWC is equipped with a number of telephone, data, and radio systems, including the CALWAS, CLETS, NWS Weather Wire, CSWC message switching computer, and the CISN and Dialogic Automated Notification System, all of which are described in more detail later in this document. Most of these systems are used on a day-to-day basis; while others are available for use in an emergency, as conditions require.

    - **NAWAS and CALWAS:** The CSWC maintains the California Warning System (CALWAS) to communicate with Cal OES Regional Offices and County Warning Points during an emergency. CALWAS is part of the National Warning System (NAWAS).

    - **OASIS, CLETS, CLERS, and EAS:** The Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS), California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), and the California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS) are utilized to alert and notify sheriff and police departments, and key Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations.

    - **Radios and Microwave Systems:** The State agencies Radio / Microwave System is utilized to communicate information to State agencies and Emergency Operations Centers (EOC).

- **Alerting and Warning State and Local Agencies:** Multiple communication channels will be used to maintain constant communication with local, state, and federal communications centers and to ensure the State can quickly respond to any developing emergencies. The CSWC provides local and State agencies with a broad range of information, including, but not limited to:

    - Local emergencies;
    - Earthquakes;
    - Tsunamis (seismic sea waves);
    - Volcanic Eruption;
    - Floods;
    - Dam and levee failures;
    - Major fires;
    - Hazardous material spills;
    - Radiological and nuclear incidents;
    - Radioactive fallout wind data;
    - Energy emergencies;

- Foreign animal disease;
- Missing and overdue aircraft or runaway trains;
- Terrorism threat;
- Precipitation forecasts;
- Winter road information;
- Major road closures;
- Weather watches and warnings;
- Severe weather emergencies;
- Search and rescue incidents; and,
- Multi-injury incidents.

- **Notification of Emergency Personnel:** The CSWC maintains a list of agencies and personnel critical to emergency operations. The CSWC will utilize pagers, SMS texting, cell phones, telephones, emails, smartphones, and the Dialogic Automatic Notification System to notify state personnel of an emergency and help guide response teams across the state.

Diagrams of California's warning systems are provided in *Attachment E – California Warning Systems*.

10.4. INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND SITUATION REPORTING

Emergency Operations Centers and threat assessment centers are responsible for gathering timely, accurate, accessible, and consistent intelligence during an emergency. Situation reports should create a common operating picture and be used to adjust the operational goals, priorities, and strategies.

To ensure effective intelligence flow, emergency response agencies at all levels must establish communications systems and protocols to organize, integrate, and coordinate intelligence among the affected agencies. The flow of situation reports among the levels of government should occur as shown below:

- **Field Situation Reports:** Field situation reports should be disseminated to each responsible jurisdiction EOC.

- **Local EOC:** Local EOC should summarize reports received from the field, department operations centers, and other reporting disciplines and send to the Operational Area (OA) EOC.

- **OA EOC:** The OA EOC should summarize reports received from responsible jurisdictions EOC, field units, department operations centers, and other reporting disciplines and forward to the Cal OES REOC.

- **REOC:** The REOC should summarize situation reports received from the OA EOC, state field units, state department operations centers, and other reporting disciplines and forward to the State Operations Center (SOC).

- **SOC:** The SOC will summarize situation reports received from the REOC, state department operations centers, State agencies, and other reporting disciplines and distribute to state officials and others on the distribution list.

- **Joint Field Office (JFO):** When the state-federal JFO is activated, the REOC and SOC situation reports will be assimilated into the JFO situation report. The REOC organization may be co-located with the federal organization at the JFO.

10.5. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Public information consists of the processes, procedures, and systems to communicate timely and accurate information by accessible means and in accessible formats on the incident's cause, size, and current situation to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected). Public information must be coordinated and integrated as part of the Multiagency Coordination System across jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations; among federal, state, tribal, and local governments; and with the private sector and NGOs. Public information includes processes, procedures, and organizational structures required to gather, verify, coordinate, and disseminate information.

10.5.1. PUBLIC OUTREACH PROGRAMS

Emergency management officials must communicate and educate the public (including businesses, individuals, and residents) on the risks and issues faced by the community and provide resources to mitigate risks and support preparedness. Outreach programs should address information on established emergency plans and procedures, and delineate the roles and responsibilities of first responders and the public immediately following an emergency and during a sustained response.

10.5.2. EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

During an emergency, responsible jurisdictions disseminate information about the emergency to keep the public informed about what has happened, the actions of emergency response agencies, and to summarize the expected outcomes of the emergency actions.

- **Local Government Responsibilities:** Responding jurisdictions and local government will provide immediate and critical emergency public information to their constituents.

- **State Government Responsibilities:** Cal OES will coordinate the state's emergency public information efforts and provide support to other State agencies to ensure the state government issues accurate, timely, clear, concise, and consistent accessible messages.

- **State Assistance to Local Officials:** State assistance may be required when:

  - The means of dispersing public information at the local government level is damaged or overwhelmed.
  - Critical information needs to be disseminated to victims, responders, recovery personnel, and members of the media.
  - Multiple response agencies and levels of government need to work cooperatively to provide consistent emergency information.

- **Communications and Public Information** – Emergency notification systems must be accessible to ensure effective communication for people who are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, deaf/blind or have limited English proficiency. During emergency broadcasts or emergency notifications, Governments should work with broadcasts news outlets to ensure interpreters are viewable. Communication access is complex for people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Communication is information that is understood, used, and trusted. People with reduced or no ability to see, hear, speak, read, remember, and understand, or who have cognitive limitations and limited language proficiency may have difficulty receiving and understanding emergency information.

10.5.3.JOINT INFORMATION SYSTEM (JIS)

Under SEMS, public information is directly managed and controlled by the jurisdictions with responsibility for emergency response. An Incident Commander coordinates incident-specific public information through a Public Information Officer (PIO) within the Joint Information Center (JIC).

Collectively, the activated JICs form the Joint Information System (JIS) which is the coordinated and integrated system in which PIOs are communicating amongst each other to form unified messages on lifesaving measures, evacuation routes, threat and alert methods, and other protective actions to numerous audiences in an accurate, timely, accessible, and consistent manner.

- **Joint Information System (JIS):** The JIS provides the mechanism to organize, integrate, and coordinate information to ensure timely, accurate, accessible, and consistent messaging across multiple jurisdictions and/or disciplines with the private sector and NGOs. It includes the plans, protocols, procedure, and structures used to provide public information. Federal, state, tribal, territorial, regional, local, and private sector Public Information Officers (PIO) and established JICs are critical supporting elements of the JIS. Key elements include the following:

  - Interagency coordination and integration
  - Gathering, verifying, coordinating and disseminating consistent messages
  - Support for decision-makers

- Flexibility, modularity and adaptability

- **Joint Information Center (JIC):** The JIC is a central location that facilitates operation of the JIS. It is a location where personnel with public information responsibilities perform critical emergency information functions, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. A JIC may be established at various levels of government, at incident sites, or can be components of federal, state, tribal, territorial, regional, or local MACS (e.g., MAC Groups or EOC). Typically, an incident-specific JIC is established at a single, on-scene location in coordination with federal, state, and local agencies (depending on the requirements of the incident). Informational releases are cleared through Incident Commander (IC)/Unified Command, and/or the EOC/MAC Group.

- **Public Information Officer (PIO) Coordination Teams:** When a JIC is established, it will be staffed with PIOs from the responding agencies, who will coordinate as a team to:

  - Gather, verify, and produce information for dissemination to the media and public (such as news releases, background information, fact sheets, public service announcements, briefings, and news conference materials).
  - Respond to media questions and requests.
  - Schedule media releases, briefings, news conferences, interviews, public service announcements, etc.
  - Arrange for media interviews and tours.
  - Assign Agency Representatives (AREP) to coordinate information from their agency with other team members before it is released to the public.

- **Media Centers:** Agencies may establish a Media Center that serves as a central location for media briefings, conference, and information distribution. Media Centers may be activated independently or as part of a larger JIC.

- **Inquiry Centers:** Agencies may activate an Inquiry Center to centralize information sharing between the public, the media, and government. Inquiry Centers should be directly linked to Media Centers or Joint Information Centers as appropriate. Inquiry Centers allow for:

  - Establishment of Public Information Hotlines (including TTY capability for individuals who are deaf) and hotline staff.
  - Enhancing information to meet the needs of those whose primary language is not English and to meet the functional needs of the blind, deaf, and hard of hearing.
  - Monitoring of social media, radio, and television stations, and informing the PIO Coordination Team of inaccuracies.
  - Sharing of information about the emergency or the government's response.
  - Identification of information trends, which in turn allows PIOs to focus on providing targeted information.
  - Identification of rumors and misinformation and bringing these to the attention of the PIO Coordination Team.
  - Response to questions using official, verified information that is approved for release.

- Call referrals, as appropriate, to federal, state, local, volunteer, and private sector agencies.
- Current and updated information records.
- Records of questions, responses, and actions.

- **Virtual Joint Information Center:** A virtual JIC may be initiated through technological means when geographical restrictions, incident management requirements, or other limitations preclude physical attendance by Public Information Officers at a central location. Through telephone or video teleconferences, personnel participating in the virtual JIC can meet and coordinate information.

- **Use of 2-1-1 Information and Referral Services:** Local and state governments may consider supplementing their public information programs with established 2-1-1 information and referral services to increase the public's access to vital emergency-related information, including evacuation routes, shelter locations, road closures, to reduce inappropriate calls to 9-1-1, and make referrals to essential health and social services. The 2-1-1 program can improve access to government and nonprofit community services for people who are most at risk, including older adults, individuals with disabilities, non-English speakers, those incapacitated by the disaster, and people new to their communities.

10.6. MUTUAL AID

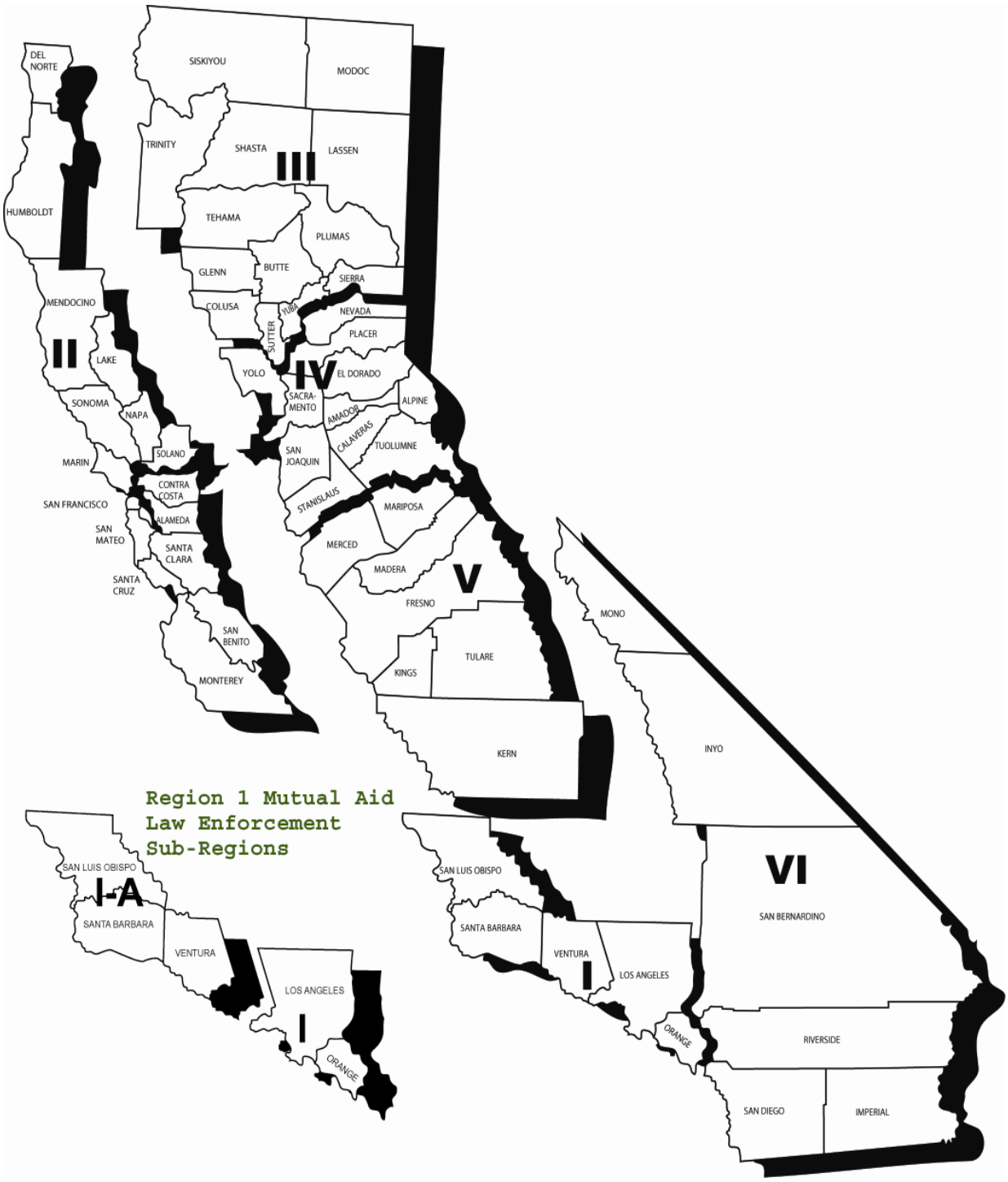
California's emergency assistance is based on a statewide mutual aid system designed to ensure additional resources are provided to the state's political subdivisions whenever their own resources are overwhelmed or inadequate. The basis for this system is the *California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement* (MMAA), which is entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and public agencies to assist each other by providing resources during an emergency. The agreement obligates each signatory entity to provide aid to each other during an emergency without expectation of reimbursement. Under specific conditions, federal and state funding may be appropriated to reimburse public agencies who aid other jurisdictions. If other agreements, memoranda, and contracts are used to provide assistance for consideration, the terms of those documents may affect disaster assistance eligibility and local entities may only be reimbursed if funds are available. This plan promotes the establishment of emergency assistance agreements between public and private sector agencies at all levels.

10.6.1. MUTUAL AID REGIONS

For mutual aid coordination purposes, California has been divided into six mutual aid regions. The purpose of a mutual aid region is to provide for the more effective application and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency related activities. ***Exhibit 10-1 – Mutual Aid Regions*** on the following page illustrates the six mutual aid regions. As shown in the map, Region I has been further divided into two sub-regions to support Law Enforcement Mutual Aid.

Each party to the MMAA must ensure adopted and approved emergency plans document how public resources are mobilized to render mutual aid during any type of emergency.

Exhibit 10-1 – Mutual Aid Regions



10.6.2.LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID PLAN

The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch coordinates all inter-regional and State agency activity relating to mutual aid under the *Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan*, its annex *Search and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan*, and the *Coroner Mutual Aid Plan*.

- **Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan:** The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan delineates current State policy concerning law enforcement mutual aid. The plan describes the standard procedures used to acquire law enforcement mutual aid resources and the method to ensure coordination of law enforcement mutual aid planning and readiness at the local, state, and federal levels.

- **Search and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan:** The Search and Rescue (SAR) Mutual Aid Plan supports and coordinates responses of personnel and equipment to SAR incidents including:

  - Searching for, locating, accessing, stabilizing, rescuing, and transporting victims in/from locations not reasonably accessible from roadways.
  - Searching for downed aircraft.
  - Conducting high-angle rope rescue.
  - Implementing water rescues from the ocean, swift water, or flood.
  - Operating in areas where access to victims requires equipment and personnel transported by foot or unconventional vehicles.
  - Operating in locations remote from vehicular access.
  - Operating in situations that require responder personal self-sufficiency.
  - Operating during prolonged operational periods in wilderness terrain and dangerous weather.
  - Investigations of missing person incidents that may involve criminal act.

- **Coroner Mutual Aid Plan:** The Coroner Mutual Aid Plan is a companion of the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan. Both derive their authority from the California ESA and from the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA). The Coroner Mutual Aid Plan describes the statewide sheriff/coroner, coroner, and medical examiner organization, mobilization and functions, as well as other assistance available from the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, the California State Coroners Association, and other State agencies and the resources of the federal government. Mission statements included in this plan provide functional capabilities of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Department of Justice, California Department of Public Health, California Department of Motor Vehicles, California National Guard, California Dental Identification Team, Department of Homeland Security, and Federal Bureau of Investigation.

10.6.3.FIRE AND RESCUE MUTUAL AID PLAN

The Cal OES Fire and Rescue Branch coordinates all inter-regional and State agency activity relating to mutual aid under the *California Fire Service and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan*. The mutual aid plan provides for systematic mobilization, organization, and operation of necessary fire and rescue resources of the State and its political subdivisions in mitigating the effects of disasters, whether natural or human-caused.

- **Urban Search and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan:** The Cal OES Fire and Rescue Branch supports and coordinates responses of personnel and equipment to Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) incidents that include searching for, locating, and rescue of victims from locations reasonably accessible from roadways, as well as for locating and rescuing victims of urban accidents and disasters with heavy rescue and fire suppression capabilities that are generally truck-based. A US&R incident (typically known location of victim(s)) would include searching for, locating, and rescuing victims of structure collapse, construction cave-ins, trench, confined space, high angle structure rope rescue, and similar accidents, disasters, and water rescues (ocean, swift water, and flood).

10.6.4.PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

The Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) coordinate inter-regional and State agency activity relating to mutual aid as described in the *California Public Health and Medical Emergency Operations Manual (EOM)*.

The EOM establishes a coordinated system to provide public health and medical resources e.g., medical equipment and supplies, medical transportation, or healthcare personnel from both the private and public sectors to requesting local jurisdictions impacted by the disaster. In addition to EMSA and CDPH, this coordination system includes the Regional Disaster Medical and Health Coordination (RDMHC) Program within each of California's six mutual aid regions (established by the California Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5, Chapter 3, Article 4, Section 1797.152), the Medical Health Operational Area Coordination (MHOAC) Program within the Operational Area (established by the California Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5, Chapter 3, Article 4, Section 1797.153), and partners at the local level including local health departments (LHDs), local environmental health departments (EHDs), and local emergency medical services agencies (LEMSAs). Incidents with public health and medical impact often require the coordinated involvement of public health, environmental health, health care providers, and emergency medical services.

10.6.5.EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MUTUAL AID PLAN (EMMA)

The *Emergency Management Mutual Aid Plan* describes the process by which the State and its political subdivisions coordinate to support the emergency management operations in affected jurisdictions under the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA). The purpose of EMMA is to provide emergency management personnel and technical

specialists to support the disaster operations of affected jurisdictions in their Emergency Operations Center. In order to carry out the concepts of EMMA, the State has prepared a companion *Emergency Management Mutual Aid Guidance* document that provides policies, procedures, checklists, and forms to support mutual aid administration.

10.6.6.MUTUAL AID COORDINATION

Formal mutual aid requests follow specified procedures and are processed through pre-identified mutual aid coordinators. Mutual aid requests follow discipline-specific chains (i.e. fire, law enforcement, emergency manager) from one level of government to the next. The mutual aid coordinator receives the mutual aid request and coordinates the provision of resources from within the coordinator's geographic area of responsibility. In the event resources are unavailable at one level of government, the request is forwarded to the next higher level of government to be filled.

- **Field Level Requests:** Requests for MMAA resources originate from the Field Level and are managed by the Incident Commander (IC). If the IC is unable to obtain the resource through existing local channels, the request is elevated to the next successive government level until obtained or cancelled.

- **Local Government Request:** Local jurisdictions are responsible for the protection of life and property within the municipal geographic boundaries. The local jurisdiction where the incident occurred should assess its resource inventory and existing local agreements to determine if the requested resource is available. When locally committed resources are exhausted and mutual aid is needed, the local official will request assistance from the OA Mutual Aid Coordinator.

- **Operational Area Requests:** The OA is a composite of its political subdivisions, (i.e., municipalities, contract cities, special districts, and county agencies). The OA Mutual Aid Coordinator assesses the availability of resources within the OA and fulfills the resource request based upon that assessment. In the event resources are unavailable at the OA level, the request is forwarded to the responsible Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator to be filled.

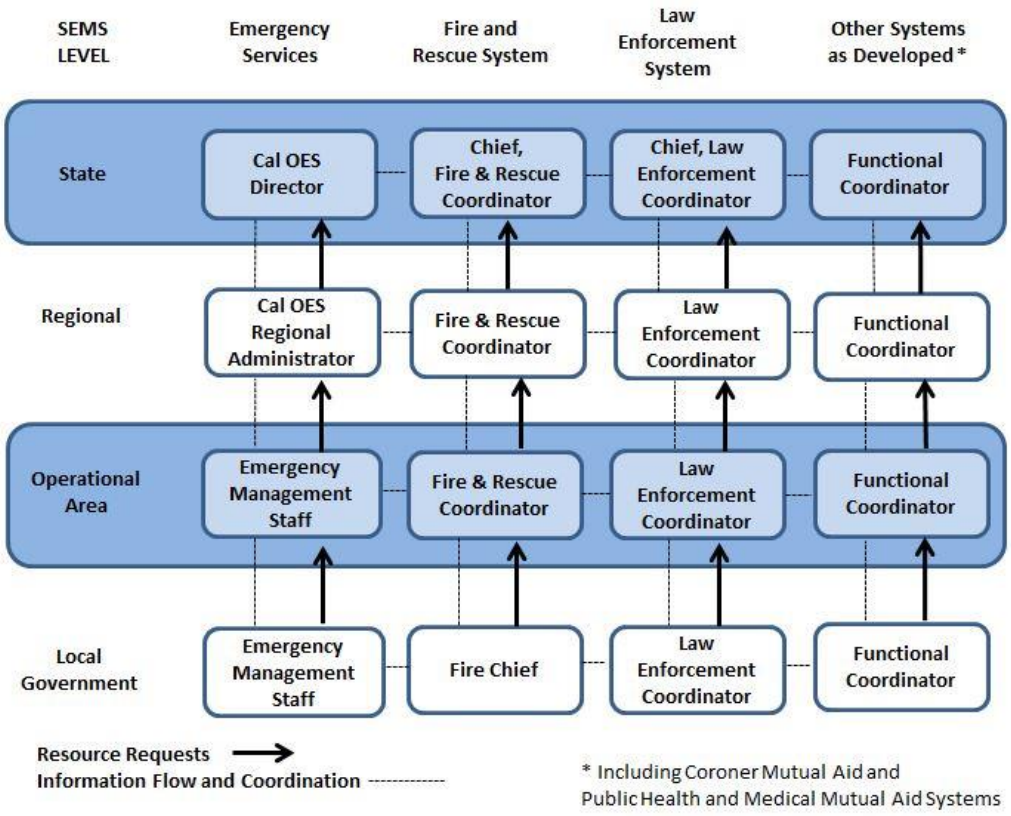
- **Region Level Requests:** The State is geographically divided into six Mutual Aid Regions. For Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, Region I is divided into two sub-regions. Each Mutual Aid Region is comprised of multiple Operational Areas and has a Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator. The Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator is granted the authority to coordinate the mutual aid response of discipline-specific resources within the Region to support a mutual aid request by a jurisdiction also within the Region. In the event resources are unavailable at the Region level, the request is forwarded to the State Mutual Aid Coordinator to be filled.

- **State Level Requests:** On behalf of the Governor, the Director of Cal OES has the responsibility for coordination of state mutual aid resources in support of local

jurisdictions during times of emergency. The Director will analyze and coordinate the request by forwarding the request to an unaffected REOC or tasking the appropriate State agency to fill the need.

Exhibit 10-2 – Discipline-Specific Mutual Aid Systems document the flow of information, resource requests, and resources within specific mutual aid agreement relative to the SEMS organization levels.

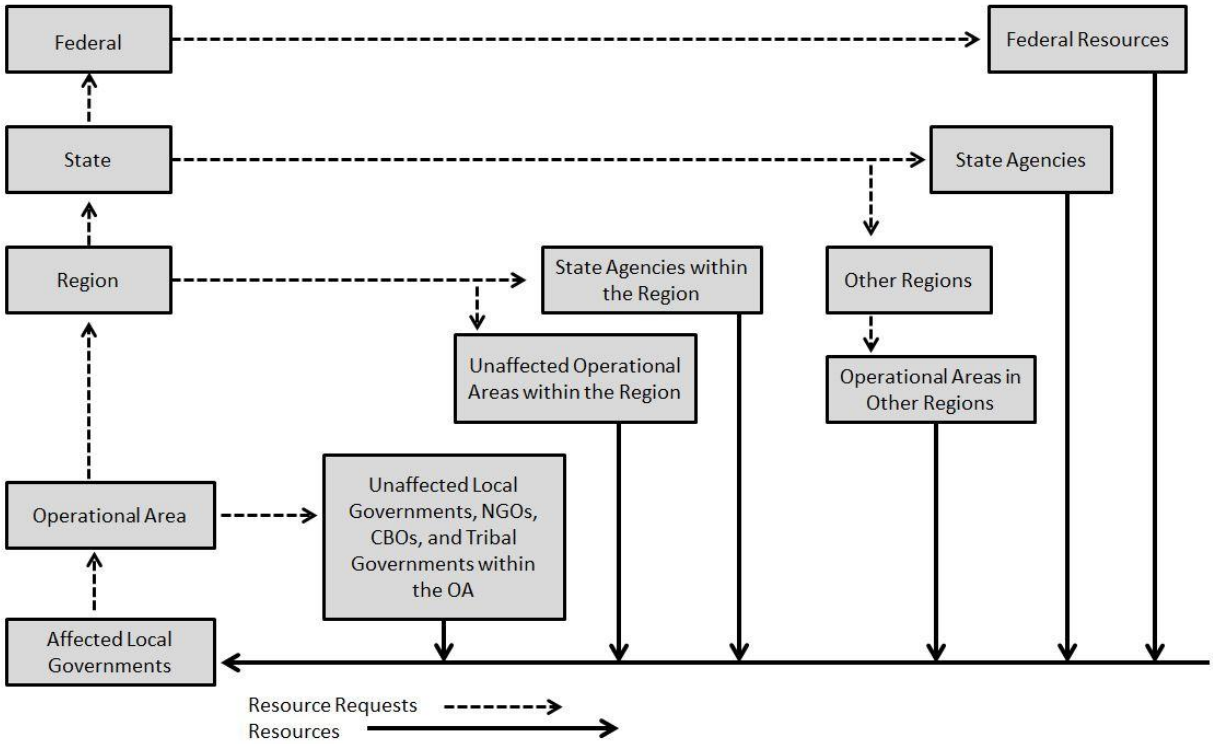
Exhibit 10-2 – Discipline-Specific Mutual Aid Systems



10.6.7.FLOW OF MUTUAL AID AND OTHER RESOURCE REQUESTS

Exhibit 10-3 – Flow of Requests and Resources depicts the resource management process for the State under SEMS. In this model, the affected local government has the ability to access all stakeholders at all levels of the system.

Exhibit 10-3 – Flow of Requests and Resources



10.6.8.EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE COMPACT (EMAC)

California is a member of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), a congressionally ratified organization that provides form, structure, and procedures for rendering emergency assistance between states. After a state of emergency declaration, California can request and receive reimbursable assistance through EMAC from other member states quickly and efficiently without issues of liability. The Director of Cal OES and the State's EMAC Coordinator are responsible for facilitating requests for assistance pursuant to EMAC.

10.6.9.RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

It is the policy of the State that contracts and agreements for emergency response and disaster repair and restoration should be entered into by the lowest level of government possible. When local resources are exhausted and additional resources are required, resource requests will follow an established process for ordering, tracking, mobilizing, and demobilizing. Depending on the scale of the emergency, limited resources may need to be rationed or controlled.

- **Resource Ordering:** All resource requests, at each level, must include the following:
    - Clearly describe the current situation.
    - Describe the requested resources.

- Specify the type or nature of the service the resource(s) will provide.
- Provide delivery location with a common map reference.
- Provide local contact at delivery location with primary and secondary means of contact.
- Provide the name of the requesting agency and/or OA Coordinator contact person.
- Indicate time frame needed and an estimate of duration.
- Indicate if the logistical support (food, shelter, fuel, and reasonable maintenance) is required, if the request involves personnel and/or equipment with operators.

For more information on resource ordering, refer to the *SEMS Resource Ordering and Tracking: A Guide for State and Local Government* on the Cal OES Website (www.caloes.ca.gov).

- **Resource Directories:** Each State agency and local government entity should identify sources for materials and supplies internally and externally. The SOC and REOC maintain a list of State agencies, their roles, and responsibilities as outlined in this plan, and the common resources available from each.

- **Daily Updates:** The requesting agencies are responsible to report to Cal OES the number and status of resources deployed on a mission on a daily basis.

- **Federal Assistance:** When resources are not available within the State or through existing agreements with other states, California may request assistance from the federal government. Requests for federal assistance during an emergency will be coordinated through the SOC.

10.6.10.STATE AGENCY MISSION TASKING

It is the policy of the State of California that all executive branch agencies of state government will provide immediate and efficient response to emergencies. Cal OES may direct a State agency to perform a service outside their normal statutory responsibility. Agencies must be mindful of the fiscal implications of emergency response actions. However, lifesaving response shall not be delayed by concerns for reimbursement or budgetary impacts.

In 2009, Cal OES created the California Emergency Support Functions (CA-ESF) similar to the Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF) concept. The CA-ESFs bring together discipline specific stakeholders in 18 primary response activities. During response, the CA-ESF stakeholders can provide discipline subject matter expertise regarding resource utilization and capabilities.

- **Mission Coordination**: The SOC or REOC contacts the appropriate State agency to allocate the needed resource. As part of the coordination, the SOC or REOC documents the request in CalEOC and issues a Cal OES Mission Number for the task.

- **Mission Numbers:** Cal OES State agency Mission Numbers issued through the SOC and REOC are valid only for State agencies. Once a mission number is issued, any significant change in the mission, activity, type, work site, scope, or nature must be approved by Cal OES.

- **Contact with Requesting Agency:** The tasked State agency provides the resource requested for the mission; however, the tasked agency has the responsibility to adjust the number, type, and status of resources, in consultation with the requesting agency, to accomplish the mission.

- **Mission Completion Date:** After a mission is approved, the requesting and tasked agencies will establish a mission completion date. If an extension is required, it can only be extended after formal reconsideration by the three parties (requesting entity, tasked agency, and Cal OES).

- **Daily Updates:** The tasked State agencies are responsible to report to Cal OES the number and status of resources deployed on a mission on a daily basis. The State agency will provide continuous updated information to Cal OES, via CalEOC, including the number, type, and status of resources, and any change in status.

- **Cost Recovery:** A Cal OES State agency Mission Number does not guarantee reimbursement, nor does it imply Cal OES will cover the costs of the mission. It does mean Cal OES will endorse claims by the tasked agency for reimbursement from appropriate state and federal government agencies.

10.7. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS DURING DISASTERS

Two sequences of events are typically associated with disasters: One involves the response and the other involves emergency proclamations. The response sequence generally describes the emergency response activities to save lives, protect property, and preserve the environment. This sequence describes deployment of response teams, activation of emergency management organizations, and coordination among the various levels of government. The emergency proclamation sequence outlines the steps to gain expanded emergency authorities needed to mitigate the problem. It also summarizes the steps for requesting state and federal disaster assistance.

10.7.1. BEFORE IMPACT

- **Routine Monitoring for Alerts, Watches, and Warnings:** Emergency officials constantly monitor events and the environment to identify specific threats that may affect their jurisdiction and increase awareness level of emergency personnel and the community when a threat is approaching or imminent.

- **Increased Readiness:** Sufficient warning provides the opportunity for response agencies to increase readiness, which are actions designed to increase an agency's ability to effectively respond once the emergency occurs. This includes, but is not limited to:

    - Briefing government officials.
    - Reviewing plans and procedures.
    - Preparing and disseminating information to the community.
    - Updating resource lists.
    - Testing systems such as warning and communications systems.
    - Precautionary activation of Emergency Operations Centers.

- **Pre-Impact:** When a disaster is foreseen as highly likely, action is taken to save lives and protect property. During this phase, warning systems are activated, evacuation begins, and resources are mobilized.

10.7.2.IMMEDIATE IMPACT

During this phase, emphasis is placed on control of the situation, saving lives, and minimizing the effects of the disaster.

- **Alert and Notification:** Response agencies are alerted about an incident by the public through 9-1-1, an EOC Duty Officer, the California State Warning Center, another response agency, or other method. First responders are then notified of the incident. Upon an alert, response agencies notify response personnel.

- **Resource Mobilization:** Response agencies activate personnel and mobilize to support the incident response. As the event escalates and expands, additional resources are activated and mobilized to support the response. Activation and mobilization continue for the duration of the emergency, as additional resources are needed to support the response. This includes resources from within the affected jurisdiction, or, when resources are exhausted, from unaffected jurisdictions.

- **Incident Response:** Immediate response is accomplished within the affected area by local jurisdictions and segments of the private sector. First responders arrive at the incident and function within their established field-level plans and procedures. The responding agencies will manage all incidents in accordance with ICS organizational structures, doctrine, and procedures.

- **Establishing Incident Command:** Incident Command is established to direct, order, or control resources by virtue of some explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. Initial actions are coordinated through the on-scene Incident Commander (IC). The Incident Commander develops an initial Incident Action Plan (IAP), which sets priorities for the incident, assigns resources, and includes a common communications plan. If multiple jurisdictions or agencies are involved, the first responders will establish a Unified Incident Command Post (ICP) to facilitate multijurisdictional and multiagency policy

decisions. Area Command may be established to oversee multiple incidents that are handled by separate ICS organizations or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple incident management teams engaged.

- **Activation of the Multiagency Coordination System (MACS):** Responding agencies will coordinate and support emergency management and incident response objectives through the development and use of integrated Multiagency Coordination Systems (MACS) and MAC Groups. This includes developing and maintaining connectivity capability between ICP, local 9-1-1 Centers, local Emergency Operations Centers (EOC), REOC, the SOC, and federal EOC and NRF organizational elements.

- **Local EOC Activation:** Local jurisdictions activate their EOCs based on the magnitude or need for more coordinated management of the emergency. When activated, Local EOCs help form a common operating picture of the incident by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating emergency information. Local EOCs can also improve the effectiveness of the response by reducing the amount of external coordination of resources by the Incident Commander by providing a single point of contact to support multiagency coordination. When activated, the local EOC notifies the OA lead that the local EOC has been activated.

- **Communications between Field and the EOC:** When a jurisdiction EOC is activated, communications and coordination are established between the IC and the Department Operations Center (DOC) to the EOC, or between the IC and the EOC.

- **Operational Area (OA) EOC Activation:** If one or more Local EOCs are activated, or if the incident requires resources outside the affected jurisdiction, the OA EOC activates. The OA EOC also activates if a Local Emergency is proclaimed by the affected local government. The OA EOC then coordinates resource requests from the affected jurisdiction to an unaffected jurisdiction, or if resources are not available within the Operational Area, forwards the resource request to the REOC and mutual aid coordinators.

- **Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) Activation:** Whenever an Operational Area EOC is activated the Cal OES Regional Administrator activates the REOC within the affected region and notifies Cal OES Headquarters. The REOC will then coordinate resource requests from the affected Operational Area to unaffected Operational Areas within the affected region, or if resources are not available within the affected region, forward resource requests to the SOC for coordination.

- **State Operations Center (SOC) Activation:** In the first 72 hours of a catastrophic incident, the SOC will fulfill the role of the Initial Operating Facility (IOF) to focus joint State/Federal operations. Otherwise, the SOC is activated when the REOC activates in order to:

- Continuously monitor the situation and provide situation reports to brief state officials, as appropriate.
- Process resource requests between the affected regions, unaffected regions, and State agency Department Operation Centers (DOC).
- Process requests for federal assistance and coordinate with Federal Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT), when established.
- Coordinate interstate resource requests as part of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or Interstate Disaster and Civil Defense Compact.
- Continuously monitor emergency conditions when activated independently of a REOC.

Exhibit 7-5: SEMS EOC Activation Requirements illustrates the relationships of emergency operations center activations when an emergency occurs (See Section 7).

- **Joint Information Center (JIC) Activation:** Where multiple agencies are providing public information, the lead agencies will work together to analyze the information available and provide a consistent message to the public and the media. Where practical, the agencies will activate a Joint Information Center to facilitate the dissemination of consistent information.
- **Department Operations Center (DOC) Activation:** Each State agency may activate a department operations center to manage information and resources assigned to the incident. If a DOC is activated, an agency representative or liaison may be deployed to facilitate information flow between the two facilities.
- **FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) Activation:** The FEMA RRCC may deploy a liaison or IMAT to the SOC to monitor the situation and provide situational awareness to federal officials.

10.7.3.SUSTAINED OPERATIONS

As the emergency situation continues, further emergency assistance is provided to victims of the disaster and efforts are made to reduce the likelihood of secondary damage. If the situation demands, mutual aid is provided, as well as search and rescue of, shelter and care for and identification of victims.

10.7.4.TRANSITION RESPONSIBILITY TO RECOVERY OPERATIONS

Recovery begins on the day of the disaster. As the initial and sustained operational priorities are met, emergency management officials consider the recovery phase needs. Short-term recovery activities include returning vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards. Long-

term activity is designed to return to normal activities. Recovery planning should include reviews of ways to avert or mitigate future emergencies. During the recovery phase, damage is assessed, local assistance centers and disaster recovery centers are opened, and hazard mitigation surveys are performed.

- **Local Assistance Centers**: Local Assistance Centers (LAC) are opened by local governments to assist communities by providing a centralized location for services and resource referrals for unmet needs following a disaster or significant emergency. The LAC is staffed and supported by local, state, and federal agencies, as warranted, as well as nonprofit and voluntary organizations. The LAC provides a venue at which individuals, families, and businesses can access available disaster assistance programs and services. The LACs need to be physically accessible and information needs to be provided in accessible formats for all community members. If federal resources are authorized, a state-federal Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) may be co-located with the LACs.

- **Joint Field Office:** The state coordinates with FEMA as necessary to activate a JFO to coordinate federal support for the emergency. The state will appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to serve as the state point of contact. A Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is appointed upon a Presidential Declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster.

- **Demobilization:** As resources are no longer needed to support the response, or the response activities cease, resources are demobilized. Demobilization includes provisions to address and validate the safe return of resources to their original location, and includes processes for resource tracking and ensuring applicable reimbursement. Where applicable, demobilization should include compliance with mutual aid and assistance provisions.

10.7.5.EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS

The California ESA provides for three types of emergency proclamations in California: (1) Local Emergency, (2) State of Emergency, and (3) State of War Emergency.

Emergency proclamations expand the emergency powers and authorities of the state and its political subdivisions. They also provide a mechanism for unaffected jurisdictions to provide resources and assistance to the affected jurisdictions. Although emergency proclamations facilitate the flow of resources and support to the affected jurisdictions and local government, they are not a prerequisite for rendering mutual aid and assistance under existing agreements or requesting assistance from the American Red Cross (ARC), disaster loan programs designated by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), or the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

- **Local Emergency Proclamation:** A local governing body or designee may proclaim a Local Emergency if there is extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city where the declaring entity is

overwhelmed and unable to abate an existing or potential emergency and requires resources from other unaffected political subdivisions and jurisdictions.

A Local Emergency provides local governing bodies with expanded emergency police powers and authorities, which include:

- Authorization to promulgate and suspend local orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property.
- Authority to acquire or commandeer supplies and equipment for public use.
- Power to conduct and perform emergency response activities under emergency conditions with broadened immunities from legal liability for performance or failure of performance.

- **Cal OES Notification:** When conditions and time allow, the local governing body or designee drafts and signs a Local Emergency Proclamation. The local EOC advises the OA EOC of the proclamation and, in turn, the OA EOC advises the Cal OES Regional Administrator.

- **Request for the Governor to Proclaim a State of Emergency:** When emergency conditions exceed, or have the potential to exceed, local resources and capabilities, local governments may request state assistance under the California Emergency Services Act (ESA). Further, local governments can request cost reimbursement from the state for disaster-related costs under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA). The formal request may be included in the original emergency proclamation or as a separate document. The request must be received within 10 days of the event.

- **Request for Cal OES Director's Concurrence:** Local governments can request cost reimbursement from the state for certain disaster-related costs under the CDAA following the proclamation of a Local Emergency, provided the local emergency was proclaimed within 10 days of the emergency.

- **Initial Damage Estimate (IDE):** The Governor's Proclamation request should include a copy of the affected jurisdiction's proclamation document and an Initial Damage Estimate (IDE) that estimates the severity and extent of the damage caused by the emergency. The IDE information should also be provided within CalEOC under the appropriate event and include all of an affected operational area's governing bodies, special districts, and private nonprofit organizations impacts. An IDE may not be required for sudden emergencies with widespread impacts, emergencies of significant magnitude, or during fast-moving emergencies where immediate response assistance is necessary.

- **State Pre-Assessment:** To assist the Governor in determining if funding under CDAA should be granted, the IDE is reviewed, and if warranted, a State Pre-Assessment is conducted by the Cal OES Recovery Section's proclamation team. Cal OES works with

the local jurisdictions' emergency management and/or public safety agencies in the Operational Areas affected by the emergency to accomplish these assessments.

- A**nalysis of Request:** The request and the IDE are evaluated by Cal OES Recovery Section proclamation team and a recommendation is made to the Governor through the Director of Cal OES. The decision to approve the request is based on the jurisdiction's ability to respond and recover using such factors as the amount and type of damage, the potential needs of the affected jurisdiction, availability of local government resources, recent disaster history, and the state hazard mitigation history.

- **Preliminary Damage Assessment:** If the State Pre-Assessment determines an incident is of such magnitude to be beyond the capabilities of the affected local government and the State, Cal OES will coordinate a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) with the appropriate federal partners and determine if the incident is of sufficient severity to require federal assistance. This process could take a few days to a week depending on the magnitude of the incident. The PDA also identifies any unmet needs that may require immediate attention. Similar to the IDE, the PDA may not be required if immediate response assistance is necessary.

- **Proclamation of a State of Emergency:** The Governor proclaims a State of Emergency based on the formal request from the local governing body and the recommendation of Cal OES. If conditions and time warrant, the Governor drafts and signs a formal State of Emergency Proclamation. The Governor has expanded emergency powers during a proclaimed State of Emergency. The Governor:

    - Has the right to exercise police power, as deemed necessary, vested in the State Constitution and the laws of California within the designated area.

    - Is vested with the power to use and commandeer public and private property and personnel, to ensure all resources within California are available and dedicated to the emergency when requested.

    - Can direct all State agencies to utilize and employ personnel, equipment, and facilities for the performance of any and all activities designed to prevent or alleviate actual and threatened damage due to the emergency, and can direct them to provide supplemental services and equipment to political subdivisions to restore any services in order to provide for the health and safety of the residents of the affected area.

    - May make, amend, or rescind orders and regulations during an emergency and temporarily suspend any non-safety-related statutes, ordinances, regulations, or rules that impose restrictions on the emergency response activities.

    - Can request federal assistance and resources.

- Can authorize funding under the CDAA when the magnitude and severity of an emergency is beyond a local government agency's capacity and capability to respond and recover.

- **Governor's Proclamation Without a Local Request:** A request from the local governing body is not always necessary for the Governor to proclaim a State of Emergency. The Governor can proclaim a State of Emergency if the safety of persons and property in California are threatened by conditions of extreme peril or if the emergency conditions are beyond the emergency response capacity and capabilities of the local authorities.

- **Proclamation of a State of War Emergency:** In addition to a State of Emergency, the Governor can proclaim a State of War Emergency whenever California or the nation is attacked by an enemy of the United States, or upon receipt by California of a warning from the federal government indicating such an enemy attack is probable or imminent. The powers of the Governor granted under a State of War Emergency are commensurate with those granted under a State of Emergency.

- **State Request for a Presidential Declaration:** When it is clear state capabilities will be exceeded, using the results of the joint PDA, the Governor can request Federal assistance, including assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act). The Stafford Act authorizes the President to provide financial and other assistance to state and local governments, certain private nonprofit organizations, and individuals to support response, recovery, and mitigation efforts following Presidential emergency or major disaster declarations.[29]

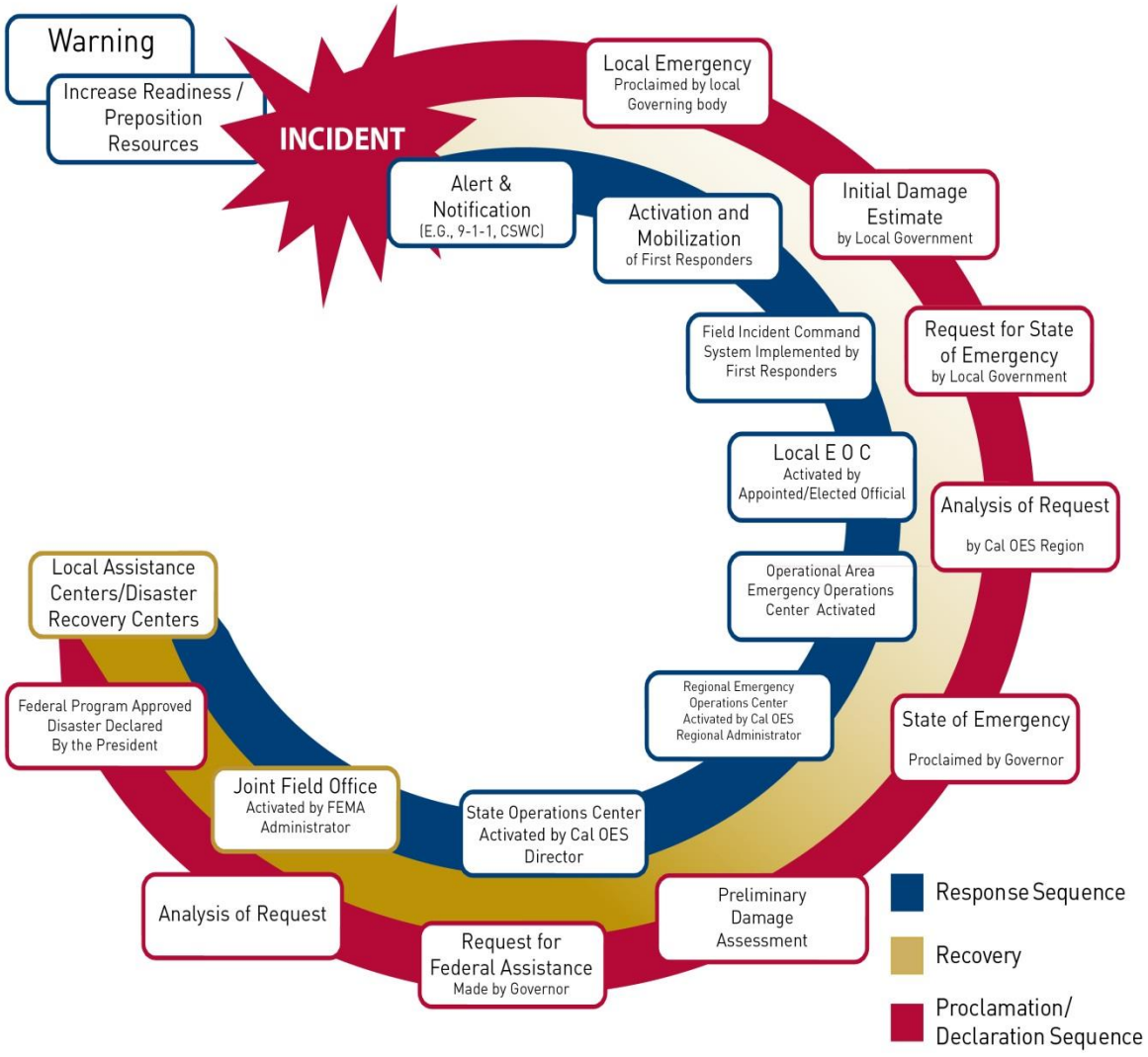
- **Federal Analysis of the State's Request:** The FEMA Regional Administrator assesses the situation and the request and makes a recommendation to the President through the Federal Department of Homeland Security on a course of action. The decision to approve the request is based on such factors as the amount and type of damage, the potential needs of the affected jurisdiction and the state, availability of state and local government resources, the extent and type of insurance in effect, recent disaster history and the state's hazard mitigation history.

- **Federal Declarations without a PDA:** If the incident is so severe the damage is overwhelming and immediately apparent, the President may declare a major disaster immediately without waiting for the joint PDA process described above.

- **Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster:** The President of the United States can declare an Emergency or Major Disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 USC §5121 et seq.), thereby providing federal government resources to support the states' response, recovery, and mitigation activities. While Presidential Declarations under the Stafford Act release federal resources and funding to support response and recovery, federal agencies may also provide assistance under other authorities or agreements that do not require a Presidential Declaration.

The sequence of activities occurring for the emergency response and the proclamation process is illustrated in ***Exhibit 10-4 – Response Phase Sequence of Events*.**

Exhibit 10-4 – Response Phase Sequence of Events



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11. Recovery Concept of Operations

The recovery phase of an emergency or disaster is often defined as restoring a community to its pre-disaster condition. More realistically, recovery is the process of re-establishing a state of normalcy in the affected communities. The specific approach to recovery operations following a disaster will be determined by the location, type, magnitude, and effects of the incident. Local governments are encouraged to establish a pre-event Recovery plan which includes debris management.

- **Recovery:** While the immediate lifesaving activities are occurring, emergency managers are simultaneously assessing how soon the response phase can transition to recovery. Critical response phase operations will gradually shift to assisting individuals, households, businesses, and governments in meeting basic needs and returning to self-sufficiency.

- **Short-Term Recovery:** Short-term recovery operations begin concurrently with or shortly after the commencement of response operations. Although referred to as "short-term" recovery, these activities may last for weeks. Short-term recovery includes actions required to:

  - Stabilize the situation.
  - Restore services.
  - Implement critical infrastructure recovery plans to maintain operations during emergencies and the recovery phase.
  - Commence the planning for the restoration of the community, including economic functions.
  - Address debris that poses a threat to public health and safety.

- **Long-Term Recovery:** Long-term recovery continues the short-term recovery actions focusing on community restoration. Long-term recovery may continue for a number of months or years depending on the severity and extent of the damage sustained. These activities include those necessary to restore a community to a state of normalcy, given the inevitable changes that result from a major disaster. Long-term recovery activities require significant planning to maximize opportunities and mitigate risks after a major incident and may include the following:

  - Reconstruction of facilities and infrastructure including the technology systems and services necessary for restoration of all operations functions.
  - Community planning including the development of long-term housing plans.
  - Implementation of waivers, zoning changes, and other land-use legislation to promote recovery.
  - Assistance to displaced families, which may include financial support as well as social and health services.
  - Restoration of the local economic system.
  - Integration of mitigation strategies into recovery efforts.

- Documentation of eligible disaster-related costs for reimbursement through state and federal grant programs.

- **Individuals and Households:** Individuals and households will try to stabilize their circumstances by seeking adequate shelter, assessing damage to their property, resuming work and other regular activities, applying for federal assistance, and obtaining insurance proceeds.

- **The Private Sector:** The private sector engages in activities necessary to resume business operations, including assessing damage, implementing continuity of business plans, caring for employees, shifting operations to temporary facilities or other locations, applying for federal assistance, and obtaining insurance proceeds. In coordination with Cal OES and local governments, businesses also may play a key role in donating goods and services for community recovery.

- **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO):** Non-Governmental Organizations and Community-Based Organizations (CBO), such as the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army, may or will often provide support to individuals and households who are displaced by a disaster and work with governmental organizations to support the transition from care and shelter operations to interim housing arrangements. Community organizations active before a disaster may expand their services to meet increased needs. Such groups include faith-based organizations, neighborhood health clinics, and food distribution agencies. NGO and CBOs may provide a range of services such as donations management, emergency food, clothing and shelter, mental and spiritual counseling, assist with non-hazardous debris removal from private property, as well as support of housing reconstruction. They provide these services independently or in coordination with federal, state, and local efforts.

- **Local Government Actions:** Local government, including counties, cities, special districts and tribal governments organize recovery operations according to their respective priorities and mechanisms for conducting business. These jurisdictions may work with neighboring jurisdictions to share resources or address common problems. Regional entities may also play a role in setting priorities and obtaining resources for recovery within their respective areas of authority. These organizations may undertake the following actions to stimulate recovery within their respective communities:

  - Conduct damage and safety assessment.
  - Assess the housing situation, identify potential solution, and request support.
  - Assess damage to public facilities and initiate temporary repairs.
  - Assess damage to private property and issue permits for repairs and demolition.
  - Remove debris in accordance with local debris management plan.
  - Open accessible transportation routes.
  - Restore services such as power, water, sewer, and accessible transportation.
  - Activate accessible Local Assistance Centers (LAC) to assist individuals, and households, and businesses.
  - Coordinate program assistance to individuals, businesses, farmer, and ranchers.

- Document disaster-related costs for reimbursement through state and federal grant programs.
- Work with states and federal officials to assess damage, identify needs, and secure financial assistance.
- Resume governmental functions.
- Begin planning for long-term community recovery.
- Enact appropriate zoning variances to accommodate business and commercial repairs.
- Assist with the identification of temporary housing and business space.

- **State Government Actions**: When a State of Emergency is proclaimed in the impacted counties, Cal OES will lead California's recovery operations and coordinate assistance provided by other State agencies and the federal government. When federal assistance is required, Cal OES will work together with the FEMA and other federal agencies to ensure effective delivery of services.

- **State Coordinating Officer:** The Governor appoints a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to coordinate the State's requests for federal assistance.

- **Federal Coordinating Officer:** In accordance with the Stafford Act, the President appoints a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to manage federal operations and coordinate recovery programs.

- **SOC and REOC Operations:** Initially, Cal OES coordinates recovery operations through the SOC and its REOC. The recovery organization will include functions added to the existing EOC organization.

- **Local Assistance Center (LAC):** Depending on the scope of a disaster and how it affected a community, Cal OES may encourage local governments to establish LACs in which services for disaster survivors can be centralized. LACs may be staffed with representatives from federal, state, local, and nonprofit entities. Disaster survivors may visit LACs to access recovery assistance, as well as referrals to other programs and services not represented. Cal OES provides guidance and support to local governments in the establishment of LACs, and also coordinates the participation of State agency personnel at the centers. "A Guide for Establishing Local Assistance Centers" is available on the Cal OES website (www.caloes.ca.gov).

- **FEMA Disaster Recovery Centers:** In support of local government, FEMA may establish Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) to centralize public outreach operations for federal agencies and their respective assistance programs and to supplement LAC operations. Cal OES, FEMA, and the local jurisdiction(s) coordinate the locations of LACs and DRCs to best meet the needs of the communities affected by the disaster. In remote areas, a DRC may operate in addition to or in lieu of a LAC.

- **Transition to the Joint Field Office:** As resources and conditions allow, Cal OES and FEMA establish the JFO to manage and coordinate recovery operations. In general, all Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) that support federal response and recovery

efforts operate from the JFO once it is activated. Cal OES and other State agencies deploy staff to the JFO to ensure effective coordination with federal counterparts as part of the joint state/federal operation.

- **JFO Operations:** State and federal officials will coordinate directly with other State agencies, other states, and FEMA to provide recovery resources requested by local governments. Under the direction of the SCO, Cal OES will implement Stafford Act assistance programs with FEMA and coordinate the implementation of long-term recovery operations. Cal OES is responsible for:

  - Requesting federal assistance.
  - Setting priorities for federal assistance in conjunction with local government requirements.
  - Ensuring effective implementation of Individual Assistance programs.
  - Coordinating with the FEMA Disaster Survivor Assistance Team (DSAT).
  - Coordinating with the FEMA Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) and supporting long-term recovery efforts with local government, NGOs, CBOs, and faith-based organizations.
  - Managing grants under the Public Assistance Program.
  - Coordinating with State agencies with responsibility for managing grant programs.

- **Multiagency Coordination Groups:** The JFO may establish a Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group to facilitate coordination among various agencies, technical groups, private sector, and NGOs. The MAC will develop recommendations on criteria for prioritizing limited resources and the need for technical specialist groups, and will provide these recommendations to the SOC and REOC Directors, FCO, and SCO as appropriate.

- **State agency Assistance:** Other State agencies may provide support to local governments under their respective authorities, or under other federal programs. These State agencies coordinate their activities with Cal OES, but may direct operations from their respective Department Operations Centers.

- **Long-Term Recovery Efforts:** Consistent with the National Disaster Recovery Framework, Cal OES will coordinate long-term recovery efforts within the state including the six Recovery Support Functions (RSF):

  - Community Planning and Capacity Building;
  - Economic;
  - Health and Social Services;
  - Housing;
  - Infrastructure Systems; and,
  - Natural and Cultural Resources.

- Pre-disaster planning at the state level supports local recovery before a disaster strikes allowing the state to meet the unique recovery needs of its diversified communities. In

coordination with the state, federal agencies may provide assistance to affected communities to identify recovery needs and potential sources of recovery funding and provide long-term community recovery planning support, as appropriate.

11.1. INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (IA) PROGRAMS

- **Non-Governmental Organizations Assistance:** Many NGOs, such as the American Red Cross, the Mennonite Disaster Services, and the Salvation Army, provide recovery assistance to individuals, families, and community organizations. This may include assistance for shelter, food, clothing, and housing reconstruction. The Cal OES VAL works closely with nonprofit partners to help coordinate assistance.

- **State Assistance:** The State does not have authority to offer financial assistance to private sector disaster victims under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA). However, Cal OES Individual Assistance actively coordinates with federal, state, and local partners, and NGOs to provide other types of recovery assistance to individuals, households, businesses, and the agricultural community. Under the Welfare and Institutions Code, the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) is authorized to assist those who receive the maximum grant under the Federal Individuals and Households Program (IHP) and still have eligible losses as identified by the federal inspector.

  The State also has a variety of other programs and services to assist individuals, businesses, and farmers in recovering from a disaster.

- **FEMA Assistance:** Under the Stafford Act, FEMA provides a wide range of programs for individuals and households including the following assistance:

  - **Housing Assistance:** The IHP provides financial and direct assistance to eligible homeowners and renters displaced from their pre-disaster primary residence.

  - **Other Needs Assistance:** The IHP provides financial assistance for uninsured disaster-related necessary expenses and serious needs, including personal property, medical, dental, and transportation expenses.

  - **Additional Programs:** Other Stafford Act programs that may be made available as a result of a major disaster declaration include: crisis counseling, disaster unemployment assistance, and legal services.

- **Low-Interest Loans:** The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) provides low-interest disaster loans to homeowners, renters, businesses, and certain private nonprofit organizations in declared disaster areas. Loans may be made for uninsured physical damage to homes, businesses, and other properties, or for economic losses. As a result of a Presidential disaster declaration, SBA may implement its disaster loan programs. When a Presidential disaster declaration is not viable or warranted, Cal OES may coordinate a

request for SBA assistance. In such circumstances, the damage incurred by the community must meet certain minimum thresholds confirmed through the PDA process.

- **Agricultural Assistance:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides low-interest loans to farmers, ranchers, and aqua-culturists for physical and/or crop production losses in areas designated a disaster by the Secretary of Agriculture. This designation may also follow a Presidential disaster declaration. As a result, the SBA may also provide economic injury disaster loans to small non-farm businesses, small agricultural cooperatives, and most private nonprofit organizations of any size.

It is important to note that FEMA cannot provide assistance where there is a duplication of benefits. This occurs when assistance can be granted to a disaster survivor through other federal program authorities. It is important to prevent duplication of benefits between disaster assistance programs, disaster relief agencies, and insurance benefits. Duplication of benefits may result in a recoupment of funds from the survivor. Other federal program authorities include other FEMA programs (e.g., Public Assistance or Hazard Mitigation Assistance) and programs under other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

11.2. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA) PROGRAMS

- **State Assistance:** The *California Disaster Assistance Act* (CDAA)[30] authorizes the state to provide financial assistance for costs incurred as a result of a disaster. CDAA may be implemented in circumstances when local resources are exceeded. In general, the state's share eligible under CDAA is no more than 75 percent of total state eligible costs; however, funding may vary with the type of disaster at the discretion of the Legislature. There are two levels of CDAA assistance:

    - **Director's Concurrence:** Under CDAA, the Cal OES Director may concur with a local government request for state assistance independently of a Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency. A Director's Concurrence is limited to eligible permanent repair work. There is generally a 75%-25% cost share between state and local governments.

    - **During a State of Emergency:** When the Governor proclaims a State of Emergency and authorizes CDAA, both emergency and permanent work are eligible for assistance. Again there is generally a 75%-25% cost share between state and local governments. In addition, the State of Emergency allows certain eligible private nonprofit organizations to receive state assistance for providing essential community services during a state declared disaster.

- **Federal Assistance:** Under a declaration of emergency or major disaster, the President may designate certain counties in the affected areas as eligible for the Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program. Federal disaster assistance programs available under the Stafford Act are managed by FEMA.

- **FEMA Public Assistance Grant Program:** FEMA provides State agencies, local governments, tribal governments, and certain private nonprofit entities with federal grants to cover eligible disaster recovery work on a cost-share basis. In accordance with the Stafford Act, the federal cost share is a minimum of 75 percent. The State of California shares the remaining cost with the applicant. Eligible costs must be associated with:

  - Debris removal.
  - Emergency work necessary to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect property.
  - Restoration of damaged facilities, including buildings, equipment, and infrastructure and also to pre-disaster design, function, and capacity.
  - Implementation of cost-effective hazard mitigation measures during repairs to damaged facilities to reduce the risk of future damage to those facilities.

- **Assistance to Tribal Governments:** In accordance with the National Response Framework, the state coordinates with impacted tribal governments within the State of California.[31] Within California, tribal governments may submit Requests for Public Assistance to Cal OES. Cal OES may review and forward requests to FEMA. FEMA may then work directly with the tribal governments as grantees/recipients.

  The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 amended the Stafford Act to provide the option for the Chief Executive of a federally-recognized tribe to make a direct request to the President for a major disaster or emergency declaration, and the tribes may copy the state as a courtesy. The amendment provides that tribes may continue to elect to receive assistance under a state's declaration, provided the President does not make a declaration for the tribe for the same incident.

- **Non-Stafford Act Programs:** The federal government may provide recovery assistance through authorities and programs outside of the Stafford Act. These programs may be implemented in conjunction with Stafford Act programs under a disaster declaration or separately. Depending on the program, the agencies may provide assistance directly to recipients or through another State agency besides Cal OES. Examples include the following agency assistance programs:

- **Federal Highway Administration (FHWA):** Under the Emergency Relief Program, the FHWA provides assistance to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and local governments for damage to roads, bridge, and other facilities on the federal-aid system. In California, Caltrans implements this program on behalf of FHWA. A State of Emergency is required.

- **Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS):** Under the Emergency Watershed Protection Program, the NRCS provides assistance to State agencies and local governments for emergency work necessary to protect life, property, and public health and safety in watersheds damaged by a disaster, such as a wildfire or flood. A Presidential declaration is required.

- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE):** Under the Rehabilitation and Inspection Program, the USACE provides assistance for flood fighting, emergency repair, and repairs to damaged facilities. USACE provides this assistance for levees and other flood control works that meet pre-disaster criteria for participation in the program. A Presidential declaration is required. Under the Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act (PL 84-99), the USACE has authority to supplement state and local entities in flood fighting urban and other non-agricultural areas under certain conditions. PL 84-99 also authorizes USACE to provide emergency water support and drought assistance in certain situations and allows for "advance measures" assistance to prevent or reduce flood damage or the imminent threat of unusual flooding.

- **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):** The HUD Community Development Block Grants may be requested by state, local, and tribal governments for a wide range of recovery purposes. A Presidential declaration is required.

11.3. HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM (HMGP)

Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation is taking action now - before the next disaster - to reduce human and financial consequences later. Effective mitigation requires the comprehension of local risks, undertaking of the hard choices, and investment in long-term community well-being and resilience. Without mitigation actions, safety, financial security, and self-reliance are jeopardized.

As the result of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds plans and projects that reduce the effects of future natural disasters. In California, these funds are administered by the Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Unit. Eligible applicants include State agencies, local governments, special districts, and some private nonprofits. To learn more about HMGP, refer to the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Guidance.

11.4. DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

Disasters may create significant quantities of debris that must be removed and disposed of to reduce threats to public health and safety, and allow for the recovery of the community. Debris management poses challenges for state, local, and tribal agencies in terms of available resources for debris management operations, maintaining roads and sidewalks as accessible routes for individuals with disabilities during debris removal activities, appropriate procurement, and management of contractors, reduction of debris volume, disposal and segregation, handling and disposal of household hazardous waste, and other hazardous materials. There are also legal requirements to recycle applicable waste streams, and specific environmental issues that need to be evaluated for compliance issues.

- **Local Responsibility:** Debris management operations are the responsibility of the affected jurisdiction; however, at the request of the state, the federal government may

provide assistance for debris management following a Presidential declaration of emergency or major disaster.

- **State Assistance:** Cal OES provides *Debris Management Technical Assistance* to local governments in the development of pre-disaster debris management plans. When a disaster occurs, Cal OES coordinates requests for state and federal assistance with debris removal, and provides State agencies and local governments with guidance regarding requirements that must be met to ensure eligibility of debris management activities for funding.

  - **Recycling of Debris:** To conserve California's landfill capacity, and in keeping with state policy to maximize all diversion options in order to reduce the amount of solid waste that must be disposed, it is the state's intent that disaster-related debris be recycled or centrally held until it can be processed for maximum recycling. The Integrated Waste Management Disaster Plan provides guidance on this topic.

  - **State Environmental Requirements:** In a federal declaration, FEMA is responsible for ensuring compliance with federal laws, regulation, and Executive Orders (EO) for Stafford Act programs.[32] At the state level, Cal OES ensures the state's management of disaster assistance programs proceeds in accordance with these requirements, as well as with applicable state environmental laws and regulations. Cal OES provides guidance to communities regarding the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Additionally, the Cal OES provides technical assistance to Cal OES Environmental Compliance Program applicants.

- **Federal Assistance:** The following federal debris management assistance programs are coordinated by FEMA:

  - **Technical Assistance:** The federal, state, local, and tribal governments coordinate as a team to identify, evaluate, and provide the most appropriate technical assistance available. FEMA may be requested to task another federal agency to provide specific technical expertise to accomplish debris management tasks.

  - **Direct Federal Assistance:** FEMA, coordinating directly with the FCO, SCO, and the Public Assistance Officer (PAO), may task another federal agency, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to perform debris management activities directly on behalf of the state, local government, or tribe when that entity does not have the resources for the work.

  - **Financial Assistance:** Under the Public Assistance (PA) Program, FEMA provides financial assistance to state, local, and tribal governments for eligible debris management activities completed by those entities. Cal OES is responsible for providing the technical program assistance for those entities eligible to apply for reimbursement assistance.

- **Federal Environmental Requirements:** FEMA and other federal agencies that provide assistance must ensure all actions comply with applicable federal environmental laws, regulations, and EOs. For Stafford Act assistance programs, FEMA ensures compliance with the following, depending on the type and scope of the project:[33]

  - National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
  - National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
  - Endangered Species Act (ESA)
  - Clean Water Act (CWA)
  - Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management
  - Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands
  - Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice

- **Exemptions:** The Stafford Act and its implementing regulations in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) Part 9 provide FEMA with exclusions that exempt certain actions from the NEPA review process, including debris removal, emergency protective measures, repairs of damaged facilities to pre-disaster condition, and minor mitigation measures. Although a project may be excluded from NEPA review, compliance with other laws, such as the ESA and the NHPA, is still required. Additionally, the project must comply with all applicable state environmental laws and regulations.

12. Continuity Planning

Some emergencies create extraordinary demands on government entities and emergency response agencies, which in extreme circumstances, may stress them to the point that they can no longer operate and provide emergency and essential services. A major emergency could include death or injury of key government officials, 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. The inability of government to provide emergency and essential services can cause direct damage to government infrastructures. Life safety and basic human needs may be compromised leading to increased morbidity, mortality, and civil unrest.

- **Planning Authority:** The Constitution of the State of California and the Government Code provide authority for the continuity and preservation of state and local government. The ESA[34] specifically provides for the preservation of government and its services. This is accomplished by planning for succession of officers, designation of standby officers, administration of oaths of office, and continuation of duties of the governing body.

- **State Authority:** The Governor has the legal authority under a State of Emergency to commandeer resources required to address the emergency. State government intervention and control of an emergency exists under the following statutory, regulatory, and administrative powers:

  - The Emergency Services Act, Section 8650
  - Executive Order W-9-91
  - State of California Emergency Plan (SEP)
  - Executive Order S-04-06
  - Cal OES Executive Branch Continuity Plan
  - State Administrative Manual, Management Memo 02-09 (#6)
  - Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8 National Preparedness
  - National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) – 51/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD - 20 National Continuity Policy
  - Federal Continuity Directive (FCD) 1 and 2
  - FEMA Continuity Guidance Circular (CGC) 1 and 2 Continuity Guidance for Non-Federal Governments
  - FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101

- **Continuity Plans:** To ensure continuity of government and continuity of operations, the state and its political subdivisions must plan for the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of government. When an emergency occurs, continuity planning will support the government's ability to:

  - Carry out constitutional responsibilities.
  - Restore and maintain emergency operations.
  - Restore and maintain public health and safety.
  - Restore and maintain vital services and operations.

- Protect California's economy.
- Preserve the environment.

- **Planning Elements:** To ensure continuity the following elements must be addressed by all levels of government (state, federal, local, and tribal) and work in partnership with the private sector:

  - Involvement of key leadership in all phases of continuity planning.
  - Identification and prioritization of essential functions.
  - Establishment, promulgation, and maintenance of orders of succession.
  - Pre-identification and updates, as necessary, of delegations of authority.
  - Identification, establishment, and maintenance of continuity facilities.
  - Identification, establishment, and maintenance of critical business, information technology, and communications systems.
  - Establishment and maintenance of a system of essential records management.
  - Establishment of a program that identifies and supports human resources, including key personnel and support staff.
  - Establishment of a process for devolution of control and direction.
  - Establishment of a process for reconstitution and recovery.
  - Development of an effective multi-year testing, training, and exercise program to support continuity efforts.
  - Establishment local, regional, state, federal, and tribal plan integration for a more deliberate and comprehensive response and recovery system that will ensure unity of effort and community resilience.

The State Essential Functions (SEF) are the foundation for continuity programs at all levels of government in California. Specifically, SEF represent the overarching responsibilities of state government to lead and sustain vital operations and services during a crisis. Therefore, the uninterrupted continuation of the SEFs shall be the primary focus of government leadership during and in the aftermath of an emergency that adversely affects the performance of government functions.

There are eleven cross-government SEFs, vetted by the Governor's Emergency Operations Executive Council in 2006, that must be continued under all circumstances to enable the Executive Branch to carry out its critical government functions and services. The SEFs are categories of functions performed by one or more agencies and are the critical state government functions that save lives; protect the safety and security of the public; and protect property, critical infrastructure, and the environment.

Exhibit 12-1 – State Continuity Essential Functions

State Essential Functions	LEAD Agency
SEF 1 - Government Leadership (GL) – Provides visible and effective leadership for the people of California while restoring and maintaining critical state essential functions.	**Governor** **Secretary of State** (Lines of Succession Validated)
SEF 2 - Public Safety (PS) – Maintains public safety and security for the people of California and decreases their vulnerability to threats and hazards.	**CalSTA**
SEF 3 - Emergency Management (EM) – Protects and preserves the lives, property, and environment for the people of California from the effects of natural, technological, or human-caused disasters.	**Cal OES**
SEF 4 - Medical/Health (MH) – Ensures the continuity and strength of California's medical, public health, mental-health organizations, and systems. Supports the health and well-being of the people of California.	**CHHS**
SEF 5 - Social Services and Education (SSE) – Ensures the continuation of essential social services for the people of California, including services for those with disabilities, access and functional needs populations, and victims of crime. Supports the continued operation of California's educational systems (both public and private) at all levels of government.	**CHHS**
SEF 6 - Critical Infrastructure (CI) – Preserves California's infrastructure, including transportation systems, energy systems, utilities, dams, and other critical components. Supports and sustains the personnel required to operate and maintain the physical infrastructure.	**CalSTA/CNRA** **(CUEA)** **(BCSHA)**
SEF 7 - Financial, Economic, and Business (FEB) – Ensures the financial and economic security of California's business, financial systems/institutions, and its citizens. Preserves and supports California's labor/workforce. Protects and preserves California's tax and revenue collection capabilities to ensure continuity of California's government.	**GOA/DOF/** **Dept. of Tech** **(BCSHA)**
SEF 8 - Information Technology/Communications (ITC) – Protects, maintains, and preserves California's communications and technological capabilities. Ensures continued interoperability of California's communications systems.	**GOA** **Dept. of Tech** **Chief ISO**
SEF 9 - Agriculture (AG) – Promotes and preserves the livelihood of California's agricultural community and all its members. Ensures continuation of existing agriculture training and education programs. Ensures California's agriculture remains strong and competitive.	**CDFA**
SEF 10 - Environment (EN) – Protects, preserves, and restores California's natural environment, ecosystems, resources, and natural habitats, and the impacts of natural disasters or other events.	**CalEPA**
SEF 11 - Information Collaboration (IC) – Encourages and enhances information sharing and collaboration between local/state/federal and private sector to more effectively respond to and recover from all threats and protect the citizens of California.	**Cal OES**

- **State Assistance:** While not likely, if local government becomes partially or entirely disabled in an emergency, significant state government intervention may be required to assist local government in the restoration of emergency operations and essential services.

Significant state intervention presumes local government lacks the resources to restore any overwhelmed or devastated portion of its structure. At times when significant state government intervention is warranted, the state will proactively deploy resources and coordinate with other local jurisdictions and the federal government. State government intervention may be justified under the following circumstances:

- Local government elected officials are not able to operate and provide direction to their local government agencies.
- The local emergency management system is damaged or impaired and is not sufficiently functioning.
- The local government's Continuity of Government (COG) plan is substantially disrupted or halted due to the overwhelming consequences of a catastrophic emergency.

- **Private Sector:** In addition to public sector continuity planning, the private sector should develop similar plans to ensure California businesses and economic institutions continue to function following an emergency.

Additional Continuity Planning Guidance can be found on the Cal OES website.

13. California Emergency Support Functions

The 2009 State of California Emergency Plan established the California Emergency Support Functions (CA-ESF). The CA-ESFs are 18 primary disciplines or activities essential to addressing the emergency management needs of communities in all phases of emergency management. The CA-ESFs are designed to bring together discipline-specific stakeholders at all levels of government to collaborate and function within the four phases of emergency management.

At the State level, the CA-ESFs consist of an alliance of State agencies, departments, and other stakeholders with similar functional responsibilities. This grouping will allow each CA-ESF to collaboratively mitigate, prepare for, cohesively respond to, and effectively recover from an emergency.

Local governments and Operational Areas (OA) are not required to implement the CA-ESF concept unless they choose to do so. Instead, they should organize consistent with local resources and established SEMS regulations and guidelines.

13.1. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION LEAD AGENCY AND DESCRIPTIONS

Each CA-ESF represents an alliance of stakeholders who possess common interests and share a level of responsibility for emergency management. The CA-ESFs bring together State agencies, departments, and others to collaboratively prepare for, cohesively respond to, and effectively recover from an emergency.

A single State agency is assigned to lead each CA-ESF based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities. Each CA-ESF member agency is responsible to assist in coordinating the state's response to emergencies, including provision of mutual aid and the allocation of essential supplies and resources.

Exhibit 13-1 – California Emergency Support Functions lists and defines each California Emergency Support Function, identifies the lead State agency and the federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF) with the closest similarities.

Exhibit 13-1 – California Emergency Support Functions

CA-ESF Title	Definition	Lead Agency	Federal ESF
ESF 1 Transportation	Assists in the management of transportation systems and infrastructure during domestic threats or in response to incidents.	California Transportation Agency	ESF #1 – Transportation
ESF 2 Communications	Provide resources, support, and restoration of government emergency telecommunications, including voice and data.	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	ESF #2 – Communications
ESF 3 Construction and Engineering	Organizes the capabilities and resources of the State government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to local jurisdictions.	California Government Operations Agency	ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering
ESF 4 Fire and Rescue	Monitors the status of fire mutual aid activities. Coordinates support activities related to the detection and suppression of urban, rural, and wildland fires and emergency incident scene rescue activities and provide personnel, equipment, and supplies to support local jurisdictions.	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	ESF #4 – Firefighting
ESF 5 Management	Coordinates and resolves issues among the CA-ESFs in the four phases of emergency management to ensure consistency in the development and maintenance of the SEP annexes. During emergencies, serves in an advisory capacity to the EOC Director.	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	ESF #5 – Emergency Management
ESF 6 Care and Shelter	Coordinates actions to assist responsible jurisdictions to meet the needs of victims displaced during an incident including food assistance, clothing, non-medical care and sheltering, family reunification, and victim recovery.	California Health and Human Services Agency	ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services
ESF 7 Resources	Coordinates plans and activities to locate, procure, and pre-position resources to support emergency operations.	California Government Operations Agency	ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support

CA-ESF Title	Definition	Lead Agency	Federal ESF
ESF 8 Public Health and Medical	Coordinates Public Health, Environmental Health, and Emergency Medical Services activities statewide in support of local jurisdiction resource needs for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation from emergencies and disasters.	California Health and Human Services Agency	ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services
ESF 9 Search and Rescue	This Emergency Support Function was merged into CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue for Urban Search and Rescue requests and CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement for Wilderness Search and Rescue.	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	ESF #9 – Search and Rescue
ESF 10 Hazardous Materials	Coordinates State resources and supports the responsible jurisdictions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, assess, mitigate, respond to, and recover from a threat to the public or environment by actual or potential hazardous materials releases, including oil spills.	California Environmental Protection Agency	ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
ESF 11 Food and Agriculture	Supports the responsible jurisdiction and coordinates activities during and immediately following a disaster, impacting the agriculture and food industry, and supports the recovery of impacted industries and resources post disaster.	California Department of Food and Agriculture	ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF 12 Utilities	Provide resources and support to responsible jurisdictions and in partnership with the private sector to restore gas, electric, water, wastewater and telecommunications.	California Natural Resources Agency	ESF #12 – Energy
ESF 13 Law Enforcement	Coordinates State law enforcement personnel and equipment to support responsible law enforcement agencies, coroner activities, Wilderness Search and Rescue, and public safety in accordance with Law Enforcement and Coroner's Mutual Aid Plans.	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security
ESF 14 Recovery	Supports and enables economic recovery of communities and California from the long-term consequences of extraordinary emergencies and disasters.	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	ESF #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery
ESF 15 Public Information	Supports the accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace, including the special needs population.	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	ESF #15 – External Affairs

CA-ESF Title	Definition	Lead Agency	Federal ESF
ESF 16 Evacuation	This Emergency Support Function was merged into CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement in August 2013.	N/A	N/A
ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management	Supports responsible jurisdictions in ensuring the most efficient and effective use of affiliated and unaffiliated volunteers and organizations and monetary and in-kind donated resources to support incidents requiring a State response.	California Volunteers	N/A
ESF 18 Cybersecurity	Coordinates resources to prepare, mitigate, respond to, and recover from a significant cybersecurity event.	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	N/A

Similarities between the California Emergency Support Functions and the Federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF) exist. The purpose of the Federal ESFs is to provide federally-controlled resources to state and federal agencies during the response and recovery phases of a disaster. While similar to the Federal ESFs, the CA-ESFs are established to augment state operations during all four phases of emergency management.

13.2. CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION DEVELOPMENT

Development of the CA-ESFs requires a coordinated approach between all members. The lead State agency, with support from Cal OES, brings together supporting State agencies, departments, and stakeholders from the public and private sector to develop and maintain a functional annex to the State of California Emergency Plan. The functional annex contains the concept of operations with protocols and procedures for each CA-ESF.

To develop the Functional Annex each CA-ESF will develop a working group with five primary objectives:

1. Develop and maintain a functional annex to the State of California Emergency Plan.
2. Identify and engage stakeholders in the CA-ESF.
3. Identify capabilities and resources of each member to create and maintain resource directories.
4. Respond with, train, and exercise the plans and procedures described in the functional annex.
5. Develop after action reports and implement the appropriate corrective actions after exercises or emergency incidents.

13.3. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The California Emergency Support Functions were designed to bring together discipline-specific stakeholders at all levels of government to collaborate and function within the four phases of emergency management.

Mitigation

- Identify stakeholders and engage them in the development and maintenance of the CA-ESF.
- Complete a vulnerability assessment and prioritize actions to reduce vulnerabilities within the scope of the CA-ESF.
- Collaborate to pool CA-ESF resources to prevent hazards and reduce vulnerability (leveraging funding, resources, and people).
- Develop strategies and processes to prevent or reduce the impact of events and reduce the need for response activities.
- Support the California State Enhanced Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP).

Preparedness

- Update a CA-ESF Annex to the State Emergency Plan containing a charter, concept of operations, plans, and supporting agreements.
- Establish decision-making and communication processes for the CA-ESF.
- Identify stakeholder roles, responsibilities, and statutory authorities.
- Initiate and oversee pre-emergency planning and coordination activities.
- Conduct resource inventories, categorize resources, establish agreements for acquiring needed resources, manage information systems, and develop processes for mobilizing and demobilizing resources with the CA-ESF stakeholders.
- Plan for short- and long-term emergency management and recovery operations.
- Integrate After Action Reports (AAR) and Corrective Action Planning (CAP) into the CA-ESF Annexes and exercises.
- Conduct regular CA-ESF meetings and training events.
- Support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, integration of communications systems, and information coordination.

Response

- Coordinate CA-ESF support when activated during a response.
- Provide subject matter experts to support emergency response activities as provided by statutory authority at the appropriate level (Field, Local, Operational Area, REOC, or SOC), as requested by the Governor or Cal OES, and as outlined in the CA-ESF Annex.
- Request participation from support agencies.
- Coordinate contracts and procure goods and services as needed.
- Develop AARs and take corrective action.

Recovery

- Support recovery activities with roles and responsibilities of CA-ESF members.
- Work with other CA-ESFs to organize rapid needs assessment teams to prevent duplication of efforts.
- Support efficient activation and sufficient staffing of LACs.

13.4. CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS DURING EOC ACTIVATION

The CA-ESFs are a source for discipline-specific and subject matter expertise that can be utilized during an emergency response at any level of SEMS. When a CA-ESF is employed during EOC activation, it provides the greatest possible access to stakeholder resources and capabilities regardless of which organization has those resources.

- **Designated Coordinator:** Prior to an emergency, the CA-ESF Working Group should designate a coordinator, and alternates, that can be called upon to support the SOC or REOCs when activated. CA-ESF coordinators are identified on the basis of subject matter expertise regarding specific disciplines, authorities, and resources, and will have access to the resources and capabilities of the CA-ESF.

- **Expertise, Resources, and Capabilities:** The CA-ESF coordinators can be tapped to provide discipline-specific subject matter expertise as necessary for all activities within the EOC organization. Some of the typical activities of the CA-ESF coordinators would provide:

  - Recommendations on the appropriate use of discipline-specific resources
  - Expertise regarding the procedures, processes, and methods for obtaining resources
  - Agency-specific aspects relating to resource acquisition
  - Representation to established MAC Groups
  - Acquire, maintain, and process discipline-specific intelligence and information
  - Guidance on processing of resources to EOC management functions
  - Coordination with CA-ESFs within other EOC levels

- **CA-ESF Notification and Mobilization:** Upon activation of the SOC or REOC, each functional coordinator assesses the need for one or more CA-ESFs to support their emergency response and recovery activities. Each CA-ESF mobilizes according to its functional annex. When planning for mobilization, each working group should consider space requirements. CA-ESFs are typically assigned to the Operations Section. During full EOC activation, space usage will be at a premium, so alternate mobilization plans are recommended.

- **CA-ESF Initial Response Actions:** The items listed below constitute the initial response actions to be taken by each activated CA-ESF.

- Establish formal activation time and initial staffing pattern for representation in the EOC.
- Activate communications plans and establish and maintain communications between State agency DOCs, the SOC, and REOC.
- Based on the governance structure documented in the CA-ESF Annex, notify and activate support State agencies as required for the threat or emergency.
- Begin to immediately acquire intelligence concerning the CA-ESF activities to support the emergency.
- Deploy staff to appropriate levels of the California emergency management system (as determined by statutory authority and response roles and in coordination with the SOC and REOC) and provide technical assistance as needed.

- **Coordination with Federal Emergency Support Functions:** The federal government organizes much of its resources and capabilities under 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF) as described in the National Response Framework (NRF). When the federal government deploys its ESFs to assist in an emergency, it provides the greatest possible access to federal department and agency resources, regardless of which organization has those resources. ESF coordinators and primary agencies are identified on the basis of authorities and resources. Support agencies are assigned based on the availability of resources in a given functional area. Each ESF aligns categories of resources and provides strategic objectives for their use. The ESF will utilize standardized resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident.

The State agency roles and responsibilities are organized according the CA-ESF and displayed on ***Exhibit 13-2 – State Agency Responsibilities Matrix.***

Exhibit 13-2 – State Agency Responsibilities Matrix

The matrix below summarizes State agency and department roles as either Primary or Support in relation to each of the California Emergency Support Functions (CA-ESF).

L= Lead S= Support

AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Const. & Engineering	CA-ESF 4 Fire And Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical	CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. & Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency					S		S							S		
Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control					S	S	S					S		S		
Department of Business Oversight					S		S					S	S	S		
Department of Consumer Affairs			S		S		S					S	S	S		
Department of Fair Employment and Housing					S		S							S		
Department of Housing and Community Development			S		S		S						S	S	S	
Housing Finance Agency			S		S		S							S		
Seismic Safety Commission			S		S		S				S		S	S		
Environmental Protection Agency					S		S	S	L					S		
Air Resources Control Board					S		S	S	S					S		

AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Const. & Engineering	CA-ESF 4 Fire And Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical	CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. & Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
Department of Pesticide Regulation					S		S	S	S					S		
Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery			S		S		S				S			S		
Department of Toxic Substances Control			S	S	S		S	S	S		S	S		S		
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment					S		S	S	S	S				S		
State Water Resources Control Board					S		S	S	S		S	S		S		
Government Operations Agency			**L**		S		**L**							S		
Department of General Services			S		S	S	S	S	S					S		
Department of Human Resources					S		S							S		
Department of Technology		S			S		S						S	S		S
Franchise Tax Board					S		S					S	S	S		
Office of Administrative Law					S		S							S		
Public Employees Retirement System					S		S							S		

AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Const. & Engineering	CA-ESF 4 Fire And Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical	CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. & Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
State Personnel Board					S		S							S		
Victims Compensation Board					S		S					S	S	S		
Health and Human Services Agency					S	L	S	L						S		
Department of Aging					S	S	S					S		S		
Department of Child Support Services					S		S							S		
Department of Community Services and Development					S	S	S						S	S	S	
Department of Developmental Services					S	S	S	S						S		
Department of Health Care Services					S	S	S	S				S		S	S	
Department of Managed Health Care					S		S	S						S		
Department of Public Health			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Department of Rehabilitation					S	S	S	S						S		
Department of Social Services					S	S	S	S		S		S	S	S	S	
Department of State Hospitals					S		S	S						S		

AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Const. & Engineering	CA-ESF 4 Fire And Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical	CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. & Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
Emergency Medical Services Authority	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S			S	S	S	
Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development		S	S		S		S	S					S	S		
Office of System Integration					S	S	S	S						S		S
Natural Resources Agency					S		S				L			S		
Coastal Commission					S		S						S	S		
Conservation Corps	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S		S		
Energy Commission					S		S		S		S			S		
State Lands Commission					S		S				S		S	S		
Department of Conservation					S		S		S		S			S		
Department of Fish and Wildlife					S		S		S			S		S		
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S		S		
Department of Parks and Recreation		S	S	S	S	S	S		S		S	S		S	S	S
Department of Water Resources		S	S	S	S		S				S	S		S		
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission			S		S		S		S					S		

AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Const. & Engineering	CA-ESF 4 Fire And Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical	CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. & Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation				S	S	S	S	S	S			S		S		
Department of Education	S				S	S	S	S					S	S		
Department of Finance					S		S						S	S		
Department of Food and Agriculture					S	S	S	S		L		S	S	S		
Department of Insurance			S		S		S					S	S	S		
Department of Justice					S		S					S		S		
Department of Veterans Affairs					S	S	S	S					S	S		
Fair Political Practices Commission					S		S							S		
Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development					S		S						S	S	S	
Governor's Office of Emergency Services	S	L	S	L	L	S	S	S	S	S	S	L	L	L	S	L
Governor's Office of Planning and Research					S		S						S	S		
California Volunteers			S		S	S	S						S	S	L	
Labor and Workforce Development Agency					S		S							S		

AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Const. & Engineering	CA-ESF 4 Fire And Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical	CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. & Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
Agricultural Labor Relations Board					S		S							S		
Department of Industrial Relations			S		S		S	S	S					S		
Employment Development Department					S		S			S		S	S	S		
Lottery Commission					S		S							S		
California National Guard	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			S		S		S
Office of the Inspector General					S		S					S		S		
Public Utilities Commission	S				S		S				S			S		
State Board of Equalization					S	S	S							S		
Transportation Agency	L				S		S							S		
California Highway Patrol	S				S		S	S	S			S		S		S
Department of Motor Vehicles					S		S							S		
Department of Transportation	S		S	S	S		S		S					S		
Board of Governors California Community Colleges					S	S	S	S	S					S		
Trustees of California State Universities					S		S							S		

AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Const. & Engineering	CA-ESF 4 Fire And Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical	CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. & Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
University System				S	S		S					S		S		

14. State Roles and Responsibilities

During times of emergency, the Governor may call upon the services, resources, and capabilities of over 125 State agencies, departments, offices, boards, commissions, councils, and authorities.

Below are the key agencies and departments that have primary or support roles in an emergency. State agencies not specifically listed in the plan may be called upon to carry out assigned activities necessary to mitigate the effects of an emergency in accordance with the California Emergency Services Act (ESA).

14.1. BUSINESS, CONSUMER SERVICES, AND HOUSING AGENCY (BCSHA)

The Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency (BCSHA) consists of nine departments, boards, and commissions. During an emergency, the agency can call upon its personnel and resources to address issues related to affordable housing, financial services, public safety, and seismic policies.

14.1.1. DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL (ABC)

- **Care and Shelter:** Assists with food/goods distribution to persons displaced by an emergency. Can assist with transporting affected persons to and/or from designated shelters.
- **Resources:** Peace officers, non-sworn personnel, public safety related equipment, vehicles, and miscellaneous office related supplies.
- **Law Enforcement:** Provides sworn peace officers anywhere in the state to support local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies with many facets of enforcement activity and disaster/emergency response including but not limited to: general public safety-related enforcement, civil unrest, prisoner control and detention, intelligence gathering, building/facility security, traffic control, search and rescue.
- **Public Information:** Provides a Public Information Officer to assist with information gathering and dissemination.

14.1.2. DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS OVERSIGHT (DBO)

- **Law Enforcement:** Provides special investigators with peace officer status to support law enforcement operations.
- **Recovery:** Offers services to financial institutions impacted by the emergency. Provides information to the public regarding the safety and soundness of the financial institutions affected by the emergency. Works with financial institutions to request flexible due dates for those affected by disasters.

14.1.3. DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS (DCA)

- **Construction and Engineering:** Provides guidance to the public on various items, such as contractors and engineers, through the various licensing boards. Bureau of Real Estate Appraisers provides licensed appraisers.

- **Resources:** Promotes and support the Boards and Bureaus to develop a system for licensees to volunteer their professional services to enhance the state response and recovery resources in a disaster. Support and coordinate efforts with:
  - Boards and Bureaus to reduce the timeframe and procedural steps for verification and issuance of licenses.
  - Medical Board of California to relicense qualified physicians and surgeons under the Health Care Professional Disaster Response Act, Business and Professions Code section 920, et seq., in times of national or state disasters.
  - Health care Board and Bureaus that allow for the waiver of licensure requirements to ensure the continuity of patient care during federal, state, or local emergencies.

- **Law Enforcement:** Provides investigators that have peace officer powers from the Boards and the Division of Investigations to augment the existing law enforcement response.

- **Recovery:** Takes part in the Hazard Mitigation Planning Process. Bureau of Real Estate assists in economic stabilization. Provides temporary housing information and locations. Issues and implements State policies and guidelines for rent and real estate price stabilization, and consults about time-phased resumption of economic stabilization controls by the federal government. Provides staff to post-disaster assistance centers. Bureau of Real Estate works with the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) on temporary housing issues.

- **Public Information:** Provides informational publications to the public to support recovery operations. Activate call center to provide public access to recovery information. Provides guidance to public through various licensing boards. Provides staff to post-disaster assistance centers.

14.1.4. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (HCD)

- **Construction and Engineering:** Assigns staff to provide inspection of housing facilities for safety. Assists with the reconstruction of manufactured housing facilities and assistance with housing applications. Identifies necessary changes in building codes to mitigate the effects of disasters. HCD performs these activities in areas of the state where inspections are under HCD jurisdiction, or at the request of local emergency officials in areas where HCD is not the enforcement agency.

- **Resources:** All State agencies will support the California Resources Emergency Function and will provide, where appropriate, facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and material for all phases of emergency management.

- **Recovery:** Helps coordinate and fund sites and facilities for temporary emergency housing. Oversees and employs expedited procedures for the discharge of program funds to meet emergency conditions in low-income communities through mandated programs. Allocates and expedites emergency funding made available through federal housing, and community-development programs. Provides lists of the state-owned Office of Migrant Services facilities available for emergency short-term housing and local housing and community based organizations that can provide additional housing facilities and outreach. Can provide policy and program guidance on housing issues and housing financing options and act as liaison to local housing authorities and community based housing organizations. Provides lists of departmental facilities available for emergency short-and long-term housing and community-based organizations that can provide outreach.

- **Volunteer and Donations Management:** Provides information lists related to community-based organizations that can provide outreach and safety-net services.

14.1.5.HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY (CAL HFA)

- **Construction and Engineering:** Provides building inspectors during damage assessment period.

14.1.6.SEISMIC SAFETY COMMISSION

- **Construction and Engineering:** Under the Existing Buildings and New Buildings Initiatives of the State's California Earthquake Loss Reduction Plan, the Commission provides expertise in public information and seismic policy analysis.

- **Management:** Under the State's California Earthquake Loss Reduction Plan the Commission provides expertise in public information and seismic policy analysis.

- **Utilities:** Under the Utilities and Transportation Initiative of the State's California Earthquake Loss Reduction Plan, the Commission provides expertise in public information and seismic policy analysis.

- **Recovery:** Under the Recovery Initiative of the State's California Earthquake Loss Reduction Plan, the Commission provides expertise in public information and seismic policy analysis.

- **Public Information:** Under the Emergency Response Initiative of the State's California Earthquake Loss Reduction Plan, the Commission provides expertise in public information and seismic policy analysis.

14.2. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CAL EPA)

California Emergency Support Functions: Cal EPA serves as the lead agency for coordinating emergency activities related to hazardous materials. The agency may assign primary and support roles to those departments within the agency that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

- **Management:** Serves as the first point of contact for Cal EPA's programs in the event of an emergency, advises if an emergency action will create or aggravate threats to human health and the environment, and provides environmental justice leadership.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Ensures consistent, effective, and coordinated compliance and enforcement actions to protect public health and the environment are taken. Provides fact sheets, notices, and other materials as necessary to advise and support members of the public returning to impacted areas.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Maintains contact lists and oversees the unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program administered by Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA).

- **Public Information:** Provides public information assistance through the External Affairs Office. Provides fact sheets, notices, and other materials as necessary to advise and support members of the public returning to impacted areas.

14.2.1. AIR RESOURCES BOARD (ARB)

- **Resources:** Provides and maintains portable air monitoring equipment and technical resources to evaluate air quality impacts of major fires, hydrocarbon, and chemical releases.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Monitors air quality in real-time or near real-time and creates summaries related to air quality and the impact to the public.

- **Hazardous Materials:** During unplanned releases, provides air quality and meteorological data and supports air pollution emergency planning and response for public health agencies and incident command. Provides technical resources to assess air quality impacts, characterize air contaminants, and identifies and reports consequences of air incidents. Supports air modeling and forecasting to simulate pollutant movement and dispersion.

- **Public Information:** Provides air quality data summaries and associated consequences to incident command staff and health officers. Coordinates messaging with health officials and Incident Command public affairs liaisons.

14.2.2.DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION (DPR)

- **Resources:** Provides staff and data-related pesticide use reporting, sales, air monitoring, ground and surface water monitoring, food safety sampling analysis, and registered pesticides.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Provides human and ecological toxicological data related to pesticide exposure. Coordinates with the California Department of Public Health and local health agencies on pesticide issues, incidents, and related events.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Provides technical and investigative expertise for pesticide incidents and related events. Coordinates with regulatory agencies including County Agricultural Commissioners and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 9. Continuously evaluates pesticides for human health and environmental concerns. Recommends action and mitigation of pesticide incidents or events. Conducts sampling of produce for pesticide residues to ensure safe levels. Provides legal support and related enforcement tools to protect human health, the environment, and food commodities.

- **Public Information:** Provides public and occupational health and safety information on pesticide issues, incidents, and related events.

14.2.3. DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY (CALRECYCLE)

- **Construction and Engineering:** Provides technical assistance from registered professionals for structural and landslide inspections and waste-management facilities. Provides technical assistance to local enforcement agencies on waste sites and recycling of debris. Assists in the development of emergency waivers on solid waste standards. Provides technical staff to inspect affected landfills and environmental control systems damaged by disasters. Performs emergency inspections of solid waste facilities. Provides liaison assistance to local governments for the collection of household hazardous waste and contaminated material from biological disasters. Provides technical assistance with waste fires and debris. Oversees the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) administration of waivers from landfill standards. Maintains lists of waste and recycling facilities for local government, environmental health departments, landfill and tire operators, and private business contacts. Provides technical assistance for the collection and proper handling of solid wastes or in the event of a disaster. Provides personnel and communicates with local governments, in coordination with Cal OES, regarding solid waste management and disposal reporting requirements.

- **Utilities:** Provides technical assistance and recommendations for repair of solid waste facilities. Performs inspections of waste management facilities and provides technical assistance with proper disposal of contaminated materials, and conduct inspections of waste facilities.

14.2.4.DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL (DTSC)

- **Construction and Engineering:** Provides technical engineering and geology expertise through registered professionals**.**

- **Fire and Rescue:** Provides technical assistance to fire response agencies and advisory information if source of fire produces hazardous plumes or run-off.

- **Resources:** Provides emergency response staff to sample, assess, and mitigate release of hazardous materials. Provides contractors to mitigate the release of hazardous materials throughout the state when funding criteria are met.

- **Public Health and Medical:** In coordination with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), provides limited technical support for the assessment, containment, and mitigation of radiological hazards. Provides environmental toxicologists for technical issues and risk communication.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Provides technical expertise for hazardous materials incidents. Coordinates with law enforcement and local governments in the event of a hazardous materials release, including assessment, containment, mitigation, and removal. Evaluates requests for financial assistance for off-highway emergency response incidents and clandestine drug lab removals, and provides emergency response personnel and contractor support to stabilize and/or mitigate when funding criteria are met. Provides or facilitates access to technical advice regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of hazardous materials.

- **Utilities:** Evaluates design and retrofit options for waste storage facilities.

- **Law Enforcement:** Provides investigators with peace officer authority and provides staff to assist investigations involving hazardous materials releases or hazardous waste violations.

14.2.5. OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT (OEHHA)

- **Public Health and Medical:** Provides public health recommendations, information, and technical resources, such as toxicologists and epidemiologists, to assist in determining health impacts after chemical releases.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Assists in determining health effects and characterizes risk to public health and the environment by providing toxicological information, risk assessment, and public health recommendations from toxic chemical releases. Provides personnel, such as toxicologists and epidemiologists, to assist incident command, local health (public and environmental) agencies, and other health professionals. Develops and maintains library and other technical reference resources of chemical, health, toxicology, and other scientific information. Provides technical resources, such as toxicologists and epidemiologists to assist

in determining environmental risk/threats, consultation on environmental sampling, information and health impacts of breakdown or reaction products, residual risks associated with remediation, estimating exposure, and identifying pathways of exposure. Assists with decisions about sheltering-in-place, evacuation, and re-entry after hazardous material releases.

- **Food and Agriculture:** Provides public health recommendations, information, and technical resources, such as toxicologists and epidemiologists, to assist in determining health impacts after emergencies that may impact agricultural, animals, or food. Assists with disposal and decontamination recommendations for food and animal carcasses after large-scale emergencies impacting these sectors.

- **Public Information:** Provides health information to incident command and Public Information Officers (PIO) and helps develop public health messages during and after chemical releases.

14.2.6.STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB)

- **Management:** May issue administrative orders requiring investigation or cleanup and abatement to responsible parties or suspected responsible parties. Provides subject matter experts for response or EOC planning.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Provides technical environmental staff to evaluate potential impact to water quality from emergencies. Assists public water systems in the provision of clean, safe, and wholesome potable water, reliably and adequately. Assists the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) in advising water users of an emergency situation and provides critical information on water uses in areas that might be affected by hazardous releases. May require the issuance by the drinking water systems of unsafe water alerts such as boil water notice, do not drink notice, and do not use notice to protect public health. May issue citations and compliance orders as needed to enjoin public water systems to correct situations that are contrary to safe drinking water standards and practices. Communicates, coordinates and collaborates with partners and stakeholders (e.g., local HazMat, USEPA, Cal OES, CALEPA, Civil Support Teams, DHS, FEMA, CalWARN, others). Deploys the Emergency Water Quality Sampling Kit, and with the CDPH Drinking Water and Radiation Laboratory (DWRL) works at identifying the unknown contaminant in a credible incident involving the intentional contamination of a drinking water facility with an unknown contaminant. Conducts inspections and provides guidance to public water systems in the aftermath of emergencies.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Provides lists of hazardous waste disposal sites, technical personnel, and advice related to the consequences of a hazardous materials incident on water resources, conducts water sampling, monitoring, analyses, and assessment activities, and guidance on options concerning diversion, containment, treatment, and temporary storage of hazardous waste. Provides environmental technical staff with expertise concerning the recovery measures taken after a hazardous material incident on water resources and drinking water. Provides water information, sampling, water technology/equipment, and advice to the public

during an emergency and/or a hazardous materials incident related to water and drinking water.

- **Utilities:** Provides technical resources with expertise in the construction, operations, and inspection of sewage treatment plants and underground storage tanks, and the integrity of landfill slopes and surface impoundments. Provides immediate, on-site technical support to assess possible effect of the incident on water quality. Maintains information on environmental water quality and water users. May address sewage collection, treatment, and disposal.

- **Law Enforcement:** Work with local governments, state, and federal agencies to investigate circumstances involving threats of impairment to water and drinking water quality. Provides support for enforcement proceedings by local or State agencies, and initiates enforcement for violations of the Water Code and the Safe Drinking Water Act portions of the Health and Safety Code.

14.3. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AGENCY (GOVOPS)

The Government Operations Agency (GovOps) handles procurement of state goods and services, the management and development of state real estate, collecting state taxes, hiring of state employees, providing information technology services, and adopting state building standards. The Secretary for Government Operations Agency is the Chair of the California Building Standards Commission.

California Emergency Support Functions: GovOps serves as the lead agency for coordinating emergency activities related to construction and engineering, and resources. GovOps may assign primary and support roles to those departments within the agency that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

14.3.1. DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES (DGS)

- **Construction and Engineering:** Coordinate with professional engineering organizations and Cal OES in recruiting, orienting, and training volunteer structural engineers. Provides engineering and technical assistance to Cal OES, assesses building damage, prepares survey reports, clears debris from state-owned buildings, estimates and conducts building repair and coordinates/inspects new buildings.

- **Management:** Supports Cal OES in providing state building status assessments.

- **Care and Shelter:** Classifies state property for possible temporary emergency housing sites. Works with Cal OES and creates facilities plans, including mobilization centers and disaster support areas.

- **Resources:** Creates facilities plans, including mobilization centers and disaster support areas. Develops contingency contracts for procurement of services, materials, and supplies

and implements emergency procurement and supply procedures. Has fleet administration responsibilities, experience in dispatch functions and can coordinate travel and lodging. In coordination with and in support of Cal OES, maintains lists of qualified contractors and sources of equipment, and develops emergency procurement procedures for services, materials, and supplies. Makes available emergency facilities to State agencies displaced by disasters, conducts emergency procurement, and accelerates review of contracts and exempting such contracts from review when appropriate. Provides resource tracking proficiency.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Responsible for, in consultation with the California Department of Public Health and the Emergency Medical Services Authority, the development of procurement and transportation plans for obtaining and arranging delivery of disaster medical and health supplies and equipment.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Assists with the procurement of hazardous materials and debris removal services.

14.3.2.DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES (CAL HR)

- **Resources:** During emergencies affecting state employee, Cal HR can develop policy guidance or recommendations regarding temporary assignments or loan of an employee, administrative time off, telework or alternate work schedules, guidelines for illnesses (influenza outbreaks).

14.3.3.DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY (CDT)

The California Department of Technology (CDT) integrates the state's information technology (IT) functions to better manage equipment, personnel, and purchasing while optimizing the use of technology.

- **Communications:** Coordinates the disaster recovery planning efforts in compliance with Government Code Section 11549.3 and the State Administrative Manual (SAM) (Section 5325 et seq.) related to information technology computing and telecommunications infrastructure to ensure availability of essential systems, networks, applications, data, and telephones (both voice and data).

- **Management:** CDT is responsible for establishing and enforcing IT strategic plans, policies, standards, and enterprise architecture, and the IT project review, approval, and oversight programs. Maintains and provides access to enterprise-level geographical information systems (GIS) infrastructure and data resources, to support emergency response.

- **Recovery:** Participates in recovery planning efforts necessary to restore essential communications systems and operations, such as voice, email, and Internet connectivity that have been damaged by an emergency or disaster.

- **Cyber Security:** Coordinates with the California Cyber Security Integration Center - which consists of the following core members: California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, California Department of Technology, California Highway Patrol, and California Military Department – for cyber critical incident response including the detection, mitigation, and information sharing related to statewide cyber-related events.

14.3.4.FRANCHISE TAX BOARD (FTB)

- **Law Enforcement:** Ensures that investigators with peace officer authority are available.

- **Recovery:** Ensures that informational materials related to economic and taxation recovery efforts are available. Provides personnel and equipment to obtain tax relief for disaster losses. Provides personnel and equipment to obtain tax relief for disaster losses.

- **Public Information:** Provides periodic call center functions and support to Cal OES during extreme weather conditions, an emergency event, or disaster response operations to provide public information to the residents of California when such measures are needed and requested by Cal OES.

14.3.5.OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (OAL)

- **Management:** Provides legal counsel and assistance to the Governor, Cal OES, and other State agencies.

14.3.6.PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (CALPERS)

- **Management:** Assists Cal OES before, during, and after an emergency for coordination and direction. Provides staff with health and retirement benefit information for assistance.

- **Resources:** Assists with resources needed to assist in time of emergency. Provides bilingual staff fluent in languages other than English, with interviewing and investigative skills for translation and interpretation services in various non-English speaking communities.

- **Public information:** Provides public information support to Cal OES headquarters, regional offices, or local jurisdictions as required during state of emergency or disaster response operations.

14.3.7.STATE PERSONNEL BOARD (SPB)

- **Resources:** Accelerates the recruitment of personnel related to emergency and recovery programs, and assists agencies in filling critical positions throughout an emergency.

14.3.8. VICTIM COMPENSATION BOARD (VCB)

- **Law Enforcement:** Provides financial compensation to eligible victims of violent crime for out-of-pocket losses when they have no other source of reimbursement.
- **Recovery:** Provides financial compensation to eligible victims of violent crime to help with short-and long-term recovery. Benefits cover crime-related expenses for medical, mental health and dental treatment, funeral/burial expenses, income and support loss, relocation, crime scene clean-up, job retraining, and home and vehicle modifications.

14.4. CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY (CHHS)

The California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHS) consists of 13 departments. During an emergency, the agency can call upon its personnel and resources to address issues related to health care, social services, public assistance, and rehabilitation.

California Emergency Support Functions: CHHS serves as the lead agency for coordinating emergency activities related to care and shelter, and public health and medical services. The agency may assign primary and support roles to those departments within the agency that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

14.4.1. DEPARTMENT OF AGING (CDA)

- **Care and Shelter:** Provides representatives, as requested and appropriate, to support lead emergency responders either directly or through the network of 33 Area Agencies on Aging (AAA). Coordinates with AAAs to identify and respond to the needs of older adults and/or adults with disabilities in the community to the extent possible.
- **Law Enforcement:** Coordinates with AAAs to identify, notify, and respond to the needs of older adults and/or adults with disabilities in the community.

14.4.2. DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES (DCSS)

- **Management:** Provides agency liaison to the EOC, as requested.
- **Resources:** Coordinates the planning and activities to locate, procure, and pre-position child support resources to support emergency operations and recovery.
- **Recovery:** Administers and expedites the release of child support payments to accommodate displaced families.

- **Public Information:** Supports the accurate, coordinated, timely and accessible release of child support services information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace, including the special needs population.

14.4.3.DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT (CSD)

- **Care and Shelter:** Provides information lists related to community-based organizations that can provide outreach and safety-net services.

- **Recovery:** Administers and expedites the release of program funds to accommodate emergency conditions in low-income communities through the department's mandated programs when possible.

- **Volunteer and Donations Management:** Provides information lists related to community-based organizations that can provide outreach and safety-net services.

14.4.4.DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES (DDS)

- **Management:** Supports the disaster management activities with agency representative in the EOC, as requested by the CHHS or Cal OES.

- **Care and Shelter:** Following a disaster assessment, may provide facilities for shelter, food preparation, and medical and other specialized/adaptive equipment and supplies for individuals residing specifically in state-operated facilities such as DDS' state-operated community facility and the developmental centers. Coordinates with regional centers to identify and respond to the needs of the developmental services community.

- **Resources:** After developmental center and state-operated community facility emergency needs for DDS staff and consumers are fulfilled, supports the CHHS activities and resource requests from Cal OES.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Provides demographic and health information on individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities served by DDS. May provide limited personnel with behavioral health, medical, and healthcare administration experience, including expertise to assist with assessment of shelter sites for incorporating individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, under the guidance of CHHS. Coordinates with regional centers to identify and respond to the needs of the developmental services community.

- **Public Information:** Provides communication professionals to support the health and medical response, under the guidance of CHHS.

14.4.5.DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES (DHCS)

- **Care and Shelter:** Provides coordination to meet mental health and substance use requirements for shelters, as requested. May provide staff for Functional Assessment Service Team (FAST).

- **Public Health and Medical:** Ensures that Medi-Cal, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and Major Risk Medical Insurance Program (MRMIP) enrollees continue to receive medical care in the event of a disaster. Assesses whether there is a need to modify or waive Medi-Cal, CHIP, and MRMIP eligibility requirements in the affected area. Assists impacted mental health and substance use disorders facilities to secure approval to provide services and to claim for Medi-Cal reimbursement. Facilitates payments to Medi-Cal, CHIP, and MRMIP providers/plans and rural primary care clinics to ensure their continued ability to provide care. Provides information on bed availability of skilled nursing facilities, mental health, and substance use disorders facilities in respective areas. Assists, as needed, to coordinate community mental health disaster response services and activities, and to organize and coordinate communications with county mental health departments related to local mental health disaster response. Coordinates available State agency resources to support organizations providing emergency health and behavioral health services.

- **Law Enforcement:** May supply limited number of sworn peace officers and unmarked vehicles.

- **Volunteer and Donation Management:** Assists in coordination of mental health volunteers.

14.4.6.DEPARTMENT OF MANAGED HEALTH CARE (DMHC)

- **Public Health and Medical:** Provides information on Health Plan (HP) capabilities for essential medical services. Communicates to health plans emergency changes in policies, procedures, and rules necessary to support medical surge to HMOs. Provides licensed medical personnel as requested by Cal OES and CHHS. Participates in mitigation activities to improve survivability of health care systems in the event of emergencies.

14.4.7.CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH (CDPH)

- **Construction and Engineering:** Provides technical assistance and support to state and local agencies who are responding to hazardous, biohazardous, or radioactive materials incidents. In conjunction with the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), inspects healthcare facilities to determine their ability to provide safe patient care following an emergency.

- **Fire and Rescue:** Provides technical assistance and support to fire and hazardous material responders during hazardous material, biological, or radiological incidents. Provides assessment of health risks to both first responders and the public due to contaminants

generated by fire, smoke, and hazardous material releases or spills, and other possible scenarios.

- **Management:** Prepares messages to inform the public on appropriate actions to protect their health and safety. Maintains the California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) to notify appropriate response personnel of significant health/medical related events and/or the need to respond. Prepares public health and medical reports in concert with the Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) and other CHHS departments. Provides technical assistance related to communicable disease, biological, chemical, radiological, hazardous materials, or other public health and environmental health concerns.

- **Care and Shelter:** Ensures the safety of food, drugs, medical devices, and other consumer products following a disaster. Regulates drinking water bottling plants, distributors, and haulers to ensure the safety of bottled or hauled water used as emergency supplies of drinking water. Provides support to local health departments for infectious disease surveillance, food-borne illness outbreak response and food safety, and sanitation standards in regulated facilities and shelters. Analyzes impacted areas for safe return of displaced populations. Supports the CDSS in coordinating public health and emergency medical needs in general population shelters.

- **Public Health and Medical:** CDPH is designated as a co-lead for ESF-8. Administers and coordinates disaster-related public health programs and assesses hazards to public health, including the health of communities, workers, and first responders. Provides statewide policies on environmental health. Coordinates with local health departments to conduct surveillance of infectious diseases in areas impacted by the disaster and determines appropriate actions to prevent and control disease outbreaks or spread. Implement pandemic influenza response plans in coordination with local health departments and State agencies. Provides laboratory services related to testing of food, drug, cosmetics, drinking water, hazardous materials, and environmental samples. Provides laboratory services to state and local public health and clinical laboratories and cooperating federal laboratories. Provides epidemiology and surveillance technical support for such things as chronic disease exacerbation following disasters, survey development for injuries, surveillance of infectious diseases, contact tracing, and disaster epidemiology. Assesses potential health effects and recommends protective measures, and drafts guidance to protect public from chemical, biological, and radiological incidents. Obtains and provides medical supplies and pharmaceuticals following a disaster. The Center for Health Care Quality, Licensing and Certification Program monitors the quality of care in licensed health care facilities to ensure the health, safety, and continuity of care to clients. This includes the assessment for compliance with applicable regulations pertaining to emergency preparedness and disaster response for facilities the department regulates. The Licensing and Certification Program ensures operational readiness to provide care in coordination with OSHPD's role of structural and operational facility evaluation.

- **Hazardous Materials:** With responding agencies, coordinates investigations of chemical exposures and determines appropriate protective actions. Provides subject matter experts, such as toxicologists, epidemiologists, environmental scientists, occupational physicians, and

industrial hygienists. Develops guidance on occupational exposure issues. Maintains an extensive library of chemical, toxicological, and other environmental and occupational emergency response information. Provides personnel trained in Assessment of Chemical Exposures, a rapid registry and public health investigation tool used for large scale hazardous material incidents. Coordinates emergency medical waste management with responsible state and local agencies. Provides technical assistance in support of local radiological monitoring and decontamination programs in the event of a radiological incident. Provides laboratory services related to hazardous materials. Coordinates protection of shellfish growing areas with applicable state and local agencies. Provides assessment of health risks to both first responders and the public due to releases of hazardous materials.

- **Food and Agriculture:** Ensures the safety of food and agricultural commodities impacted by a disaster. Acts as a technical resource on disease-carrying insects and animals. Assists with the assessment of hazards to human health posed by broad application of pesticides used to combat invasive species and disease carrying insects. Provides laboratory and assessment services related to chemical, microbial, and radiological contaminants and provides protective action recommendations for food and drinking water in case of radiological incidents.

- **Utilities:** Provides technical assistance and guidance on measures to protect the health and safety of the public during nuclear power plant incidents.

- **Law Enforcement:** Provides technical assistance and guidance on radiation safety to law enforcement organizations. Provides assessment of health risks to first responders, patients, and the public due to hazardous material releases. Works with fire and law enforcement to determine patient safety within licensed healthcare facilities. Supports local jurisdictions in safe evacuation of patients from healthcare facilities due to disaster. Provides assistance/coordination in identifying facilities needing evacuation, setting evacuation prioritizations, and in-facility re-population. Provides support for infant transport from neonatal intensive care units in coordination with EMSA. Provides technical support for assessments of radiation levels that require evacuation in a radiological incident.

- **Recovery:** Supports the restoration of healthcare facilities. Provides support for monitoring remediation of contaminated property and related recovery activities due to a radiological incident. Ensures the safety of emergency-related salvage and redistribution of food, as well as ensuring the safety of food supplies. Provides disaster epidemiology tools to local jurisdictions to help assess community needs, such as long-term disaster impacts or behavioral issues.

- **Public Information:** The CDPH Office of Legislative and Governmental Affairs assists with the coordination of delivering CDPH information and fielding inquiries to and from legislative and congressional members and staff. The CDPH Office of Public Affairs provides messages to inform the public on appropriate actions to protect their health and safety in the event of a hazardous material, infectious agent, or other incident.

- **Volunteer and Donations Management:** Provides technical advice and assists with coordinating donated pharmaceuticals, vaccines, and medical supplies.

14.4.8.DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION (DOR)

- **Care and Shelter:** Conducts functional assessments of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to determine what resources are needed so an individual can remain in a general population shelter. Contributes personnel for evaluation teams to assess shelter sites for the ability to accommodate the needs of people with disabilities.

- **Public Health & Medical:** Assists California Department of Social Services (CDSS) and American Red Cross (ARC) shelters in identifying resources for relocation of people with disabilities.

14.4.9.CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES (CDSS)

- **Management:** Offers information on mass care and shelter operations. Provides agency and ESF representatives to EOCs as requested to facilitate care and shelter resource requests.

- **Care and Shelter:** Serves as the lead department for the coordination of resources to support mass care and shelter activities through CA-ESF 6. Identifies state resources available for support in mass care and shelter operations. With Cal OES, coordinates the social services portion of the State of California Emergency Repatriation Plan.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Coordinates with supporting State agencies to ensure public health and emergency medical concerns and needs in shelter populations are addressed.

- **Food & Agriculture:** Coordinates with CDFA to ensure companion animal needs in shelter locations are addressed.

- **Law Enforcement:** Coordinates mass care support of evacuees through evacuee identification, language translation services, and family reunification.

- **Recovery**: Coordinates the Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFAP) to supply commodities to communities affected by disasters. In addition, administers the State Supplemental Grant Program (SSGP) for presidentially declared disasters which include the federal Individuals and Households Program (IHP).

- **Public Information:** Provides public information on mass care and shelter operations.

- **Volunteer and Donations Management:** Coordinates available State agency resources to support organizations providing emergency social services.

14.4.10.DEPARTMENT OF STATE HOSPITALS (DSH)

- **Management:** Supports the disaster management activities with agency representatives in the EOC, as requested by CHHS or Cal OES.
- **Resources:** Fulfills after hospital emergency needs for DSH staff and patients, and supports CHHS activities and resource requests from Cal OES.
- **Public Health and Medical:** Fulfills after hospital emergency needs for DSH staff and patients, and may provide limited personnel with behavioral health, medical and healthcare administration experience to support health care operations under the guidance of CHHS.
- **Public Information:** Provides communications professionals, support risk communications, and messaging to support the health and medical response.

14.4.11.EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES AUTHORITY (EMSA)

- **Transportation:** Coordinates the movement, reception, and care of patients during an evacuation.
- **Communications:** Provides redundant vertical and horizontal communications with emergency medical services, public health, and public safety partners.
- **Fire and Rescue:** With fire services, coordinates and integrates personnel, resources, and emergency fire pre-hospital medical services. Provides coordination with Ambulance Strike Teams in accordance with Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).
- **Management:** Manages state-level medical response. Prepares medical and public health reports in concert with the CDPH and assists with situation status and analysis.
- **Care and Shelter:** Provides information on the medical requirements of shelters, the availability of medical facilities, and the availability of medical personnel to assist with shelter operations in accordance with the SEMS.
- **Resources:** Coordinates obtainment of medical resources to accommodate medical surge at the local and regional levels in accordance with SEMS.
- **Public Health and Medical:** EMSA is designated as a co-lead for CA-ESF 8. Coordinates, through local EMS agencies, medical and hospital preparedness with other local, state, and federal agencies and departments having a responsibility relating to disaster response. Responds to any medical disaster by mobilizing and coordinating mutual aid resources and state mobile medical assets to mitigate health problems. EMSA administers the statewide Disaster Healthcare Volunteer (DHV) Program, which includes the Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) volunteers. This program allows for pre-registration, license verification, notification deployment, and management of local (OA) volunteer licensed medical and health

professionals that provide personnel to assist with medical surge and public health emergencies.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Assists in the state's medical efforts specific to a hazardous material incident and provides coordination and support for transporting contaminated patients outside of the affected area. Works with local responders to facilitate the safe movement of contaminated patients. Coordinates obtainment of situation status reports utilizing the EMSA Duty Officer Program.

- **Food and Agriculture:** Provides support by collaborating with the California Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps in the Disaster Healthcare Volunteer Program and by participating on the California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES) Steering Committee.

- **Public Information:** In collaboration with CDPH, provides risk communication and social media support by addressing medical and health concerns of the public that are affected by an incident.

- **Volunteer and Donations Management:** Manages the Disaster Healthcare Volunteer Program, which includes the Medical Reserve Corps Program. This program allows for pre-registration, license verification, notification, deployment, and management of volunteer, licensed medical and health professionals who provide personnel to assist with medical surge.

14.4.12. OFFICE OF STATEWIDE HEALTH PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (OSHPD)

- **Communications:** Engages in the development of public messages with CA-ESF 8 with regards to the status of the structural integrity of acute-care buildings and skilled nursing facilities, and whether these facilities can continue to provide services.

- **Construction and Engineering:** Provides staff for multi-disciplinary teams to inspect hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and intermediate care facilities for structural, critical nonstructural, and fire/life safety issues to determine if any healthcare facilities have been compromised and damaged to a degree that has made them unsafe to occupy. Closes or limits access to any healthcare facility (or portion thereof) that poses a threat to life and safety. Provides expedited construction processes in the recovery phase of the emergency for hazard mitigation.

- **Resources:** In the aftermath of a seismic event, after fulfilling its statutory mandates and under the mutual aid agreement, provides technical assistance to other departments, agencies, and local government.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Inspects hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and intermediate care facilities for structural, critical non-structural, and fire/life safety. Reports to Cal OES and Public Health and Medical CA-ESF 8 Preliminary Damage Assessments as well as operational status of healthcare facilities following an event. Provides on-site consultation

and approval of work required to ensure the safety of occupants and the return of health facilities to service. Enforces building codes and state laws deemed essential for the safety of hospitals and their occupants. Coordinates with CDPH Licensing and Certification to determine facility capacity to continue or resume care.

- **Recovery**: Provides on-site consultation and approval of work required to ensure the safety of occupants and the return of health facilities to service. Provides expedited construction processes for damaged health care facilities in the recovery phase of the emergency.

14.4.13. OFFICE OF SYSTEMS INTEGRATION (OSI)

- **Management:** Assists CHHS or its departments to respond to significant health/medical related events. Provides assistance, as directed by CHHS, in an advisory capacity for the recovery and support of health and human services IT systems.

- **Care and Shelter:** Supports the recovery of health and human services IT support systems that provide information or services to residents of shelters and others affected by the emergency.

- **Resources:** Provides subject matter experts for the project management functions of the IT systems recovery and also provides assistance in advisory role for the IT operations support of vendor managed systems.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Provides IT system support in an advisory capacity for the systems that provide demographic and health information on individuals with developmental disabilities throughout the state. Provides advisory support for other health and medical IT systems to support response.

- **Cybersecurity:** Provides subject matter experts in an advisory capacity for the management of system and data security as directed by CHHS and per the guidelines of California Department of Technology and California Information Security Office.

14.5. CALIFORNIA NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

The California Natural Resources Agency oversees policies and activities of 17,000 employees in 25 departments, commissions, boards, and conservancies. The agency addresses natural resource issues ranging from conservation, water, fish and game, forestry, parks, energy, coastal, marine and landscape.

California Emergency Support Functions: Serves as the lead agency for coordinating emergency activities related to utilities. The agency may assign primary and support roles to those departments within the agency that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

14.5.1.CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

- **Resources:** Provides staff with expertise in land use planning, legal issues, environmental impact assessment, GIS systems, administrative and scientific specialists, and regulatory matters.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Provides scientists including marine biologists, geologists, coastal engineers, and terrestrial ecologists with expertise in oil spill response issues.

- **Recovery:** Provides technical assistance and experience in developing and implementing mitigation measures to address geologic, coastal hazard, and biological issues. Provides emergency permit issuance expertise.

14.5.2.CALIFORNIA CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC)

- **Transportation:** Provides personnel to support transportation-related emergencies and assist with facilitating transportation activities.

- **Construction and Engineering:** Provides personnel and crews to assist with flood mitigation projects. Provides crews to clear debris, stabilize hillsides, and perform flood fighting activities. Assists with the restoration of structures and property.

- **Fire and Rescue:** Provides personnel and crews to assist with fire suppression and support activities. Assists with search and rescue activities as well as movement of injured persons in rescue operations.

- **Care and Shelter:** Can provide personnel to assist with set-up and maintenance of care and shelter facilities. Provides personnel for mass care facilities, California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES), and for other animal-related emergencies.

- **Resources:** Furnishes personnel, crews, and/or equipment to support emergency operations.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Provides personnel to support emergency medical services operations.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Provides crews and personnel to assist with mitigation or clean-up activities of environmental or hazardous material releases.

- **Food and Agriculture:** Provides personnel and crews to assist with mitigation and removal of agricultural pests.

- **Law Enforcement:** Assists local law enforcement with transportation or security.

- **Public Information:** Provides crews or personnel to assist with the distribution of information to the local populace.

14.5.3.CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION (CEC)

- **Hazardous Materials:** Assists in developing federal and state emergency response plans and procedures for accidents involving nuclear waste/radioactive material shipments.

- **Utilities:** Provides advice, technical assistance, and public outreach to respond to energy shortage or disruption. Provides Cal OES the location of energy facilities and technical assistance for forecasting energy shortages (electricity, natural gas, and fuel) and develops specific state actions in the event of a serious shortage of energy. At the direction of the Governor, implements the Fuel Set-Aside Program for events requiring regional or statewide coordination of fuels.

14.5.4.STATE LANDS COMMISSION (SLC)

- **Utilities:** Coordinates the preparedness of oil and gas facilities in the event of an emergency. Assists with coordination of emergency operations after an oil or gas spill by providing technical expertise and analysis, and suspends any drilling and oil and gas production or oil transfer operations in the event of a disaster. Ensures readiness of oil and gas facilities to respond to spills, provides information on current environmental resource status on sovereign lands, provides expertise and technical resources to assist in hazard identification and handling, evaluate marine environments, assess impacts to the environment and cultural resources, and assesses hazards related to offshore oil and gas wells and facilities and marine terminals.

- **Recovery:** Assists with the determination of the environmental impact of an emergency. Provides land surveyors, appraisers, engineers, scientists, and inspectors. Coordinates with local governments and State agencies to issue emergency permits for new construction, land modifications, and any dispositions or extractions of materials on sovereign lands. Provides licensed land surveyors, engineering expertise, and geological expertise, and provides for removal of watercraft and other obstructions from sovereign lands.

14.5.5.CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION (DOC)

- **Management:** Maintains geological and seismological maps and information regarding the state's geological and seismic hazards. Provides geotechnical data and expertise to support emergency operations. Provides technical specialists for seismological and geological interpretations and investigations. Provides technical assistance in recovery operations.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Provides guidance to prevent release from oil and gas drilling or producing facilities. Provides advice on oil spill cleanup and responds accordingly to the incident. Provides technical expertise and response to oil spill, gas, produced water and/or geothermal incidents, and guidance to prevent release from oil and gas drilling or producing facilities.

- **Utilities:** Provides guidance to prevent release from oil and gas drilling or producing facilities. Provides advice on oil spills and responds accordingly to the incident. Provides technical expertise and response to oil spill, gas, and/or geothermal incidents, and guidance to prevent release from oil and gas drilling or producing facilities.

14.5.6.DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (CDFW)

- **Management:** Provides statewide incident management and technical specialist positions and/or teams for marine or inland oil/hazmat incidents, and law enforcement incidents. Provides staff to assess natural resource damages and provides wildlife rehabilitation and technical expertise in habitat conservation for wildlife affected by an emergency or the response to the emergency.

- **Resources:** Provides aircraft, 4X4 vehicles, ATVs, watercraft, and crews. Provides technical expertise, equipment, and staff to conduct underwater surveys, air monitoring and site characterization, streambed alterations, and damage assessments.

- **Oil Spills:** State lead for coastal and inland oil spill response. Assists in planning and exercising oil spill response with other agencies, identifies sensitive sites, and develops appropriate response strategies. Provides legal and technical expertise on wildlife, fisheries, and environmental issues. Provides Geographic Information System (GIS) capabilities, statewide communication, and technical expertise related to oil.

- **Law Enforcement:** Provides legal and technical expertise on wildlife, fisheries, and environmental issues, and in habitat conservation for wildlife affected by an emergency or the response to the emergency. Provides sworn peace officers with statewide capability for criminal and civil investigations and provides trained personnel to assist in evacuation of residents in coordination with local law enforcement. Provides trained personnel for law enforcement critical incidents. Provides GIS capabilities and statewide communication. Provides K9 and Detection teams for apprehension of suspects and detection of evidence. Provides search and rescue teams, search dog teams for law enforcement and wildlife depredation, aircraft, 4X4 vehicles, ATVs, equipment, air operations, and hazardous materials technical expertise.

- **Public Information**: Coordinates with local governments and State agencies to provide public outreach.

14.5.7.DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION (CAL FIRE)

- **Communications:** Possess communications capacity and procedures for fire service communications.

- **Construction and Engineering:** Provides technical resources for safety, environmental and damage assessments and building inspections, civil engineers and light and heavy equipment

repair personnel and facilities. With OSHPD, inspect hospitals and other licensed care facilities for structural integrity and fire/life safety.

- **Fire and Rescue:** Provides fire protection services and emergency fire personnel and equipment. Provides trained personnel and teams, vehicles, and aircraft (fixed and rotor wing) for patrol and search and rescue.

- **Management:** Offers SEMS-qualified personnel for all SEMS levels and positions, logistical support, finance personnel for cost tracking, procurement, collection, and reimbursement. Provides emergency fire, SEMS, and other associated emergency response training and planning assistance. Supports Cal OES, as needed, in liaison responsibility specific to emergency operations, and safety management measures, and offers assistance with situational status analysis.

- **Care and Shelter:** Provides mobile feeding capabilities.

- **Resources:** Offers an Emergency Resource Directory (ERD) of vendors to supply equipment and resources, logistical support, light and heavy equipment repair personnel and facilities, certified water and sewer plant operators, and finance personnel for cost tracking, procurement, collection, and reimbursement. Provides light and heavy equipment repair personnel and facilities, and certified water and sewer plant operators.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Provides medical and other associated emergency response personnel, training, and planning assistance.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Provides hazardous materials and other incidents response training and planning assistance, technical expertise in bomb incidents, explosives disposal and liquid hazardous pipeline incidents, trained environmental assessment personnel, and certified HAZMAT personnel. Provides technical expertise on emergency response planning and mitigation for liquid pipelines, spills, and other incidents.

- **Law Enforcement:** Provides law enforcement and other associated emergency response training and planning assistance. Provides Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) certified peace officers for law enforcement mutual aid, security, and civil/criminal investigations who are trained in arson and bomb investigations. Assists with evacuating threatened populations.

- **Utilities:** Provides water and sewage plant operators/supervisors to assist with testing and facilitating repairs of wells and water treatment facilities.

- **Public Information:** Provides qualified Public Information Officers to the Joint Information Center in major incidents, and support to public information efforts statewide.

14.5.8. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS)

- **Communications:** Possesses communications capability. Provides emergency communications and logistics support.

- **Construction and Engineering:** Provides engineers and architects to assess structural damage and emergency stabilization, historical preservation technical staff who are experts in National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), trade and maintenance personnel to assist with repair of disaster-related damage, and equipment operators and earth-moving equipment for debris removal, shoring levees, and establishing temporary roads and fire breaks. Offers historical preservation technical staff for NEPA and CEQA requirements, information on historic resources through the California Historic Resource Information System (CHRIS), and equipment operators and complementary earth-moving equipment, and water and sewage plant supervisors.

- **Fire and Rescue:** Provides firefighters and equipment for structural and wildland fire suppression, and operators and equipment for establishing temporary roads and fire breaks.

- **Management:** Provides managers and agency representatives for the EOC or SOC as advisors and coordinators. May help coordinate NIMS/SEMS at the Incident Command Post.

- **Care and Shelter:** Provides shelter, water, and sanitation facilities in state park campgrounds.

- **Resources:** Provides various resources to support emergency operations. Also provides information on historic resources.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Participates in oil spill response.

- **Utilities:** Provides water and sewage plant supervisors to assist with testing and facilitating repairs of wells and water treatment facilities.

- **Law Enforcement:** Provides peace officers to assist with law and order re-establishment, evacuations, traffic control, specialized equipment vessels, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA), airplane, all-terrain vehicles, off-road vehicles, and K-9 teams for searching and detection (people, bombs, and drugs). Provides teams, vehicles, vessels, and airplanes for patrol and search and rescue. Provides personnel (lifeguards) and vessels, for aquatic rescue, and swift water rescue, equipment for land rescue, and SCUBA teams for rescue and body recovery.

- **Public Information:** May provide a PIO to assist in information sharing and coordination.

- **Volunteer and Donations Management:** May provide staff to assist in organizing volunteer groups and utilizing existing groups within the department.

- **Cybersecurity:** May provide support at the local area or work with the Resource Agency for statewide impact.

14.5.9.DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (DWR)

- **Communications:** Maintains a communication infrastructure (radio, phone, websites, etc.) to allow continuous communication during an emergency. Coordinates communications infrastructure restoration with industry service providers. Continues to be a representative on the Public Safety Radio Strategic Planning Committee.

- **Construction and Engineering:** Assists local agencies with the planning and implementation of water conservation measures. Provides general engineering advice, services, and technical resources to any other state agency requiring help. Works to mitigate the effects of an emergency on the State Water Project (SWP) and performs any work required to avert, alleviate, repair, or restore damage or destruction to property having a general public and state interest during an emergency. Assists the DGS with construction-related procurements using the contracting authority under California Water Code 10122. Carries out flood fights and provides engineering advice and technical resources for flood mitigation and protection of dams, levees, and reservoirs.

- **Fire and Rescue:** Provides technical assistance for post-fire watershed assessments which includes assessing burn scars for characteristics leading to runoff, mud flows, and flooding. Coordinates available water supply for fire suppression.

- **Management:** Maintains and operates the State-Federal Flood Operation Center. Assists with advance planning during flood emergency operations. Monitors conditions and provides warning to Cal OES on developing weather, stream flow, flooding, dam performance, or other potential emergencies. Provides flood fight Technical and Direct Assistance to counties and local agencies during high water events as well as provides a conduit to USACE for PL 84-99 assistance. Responsible for the supervision of all jurisdictional dams in the State, for the purpose of protecting people against loss of life and property from dam failure.

- **Resources:** Keeps an updated database for all physical and technical resources available during an emergency.

- **Public Health & Medical:** Coordinates available water supply to be treated for safe drinking water. Supports the testing of water sources to determine if the water is safe to drink.

- **Utilities:** Maintains a seat on the board of the California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA). Participates on the Energy and Pipeline and Water/Wastewater Committees that CUEA oversees. Continues to provide energy and ancillary services from the SWP supporting the California electrical grid.

- **Recovery:** Supports recovery efforts as requested. Restores SWP facilities and all other flood protection and control facilities under departmental jurisdiction.

- **Public Information:** Sends Public Affairs Office (PAO) representatives to primary Joint Information Centers (JICs) that have been stood up in an emergency.

14.5.10. SAN FRANCISCO BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (BCDC)

- **Construction and Engineering:** Provides staff engineers with expertise on bay and coastal area seismic safety and flood protection measures and approves emergency permits for all activities within and along San Francisco Bay.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Provides personnel with expertise in oil spill containment and clean up.

14.6. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION (CDCR)

- **Construction and Engineering:** Provides inmate crews to fill and emplace sandbags and other flood mitigation tasks. Assists with seawall reconstruction, seismic retrofit activities, vegetation abatement, debris clearing, historical site preservation, and structural reconstruction. Provides inmate crews to assist in mitigation activities to public facilities, and makes inmate crews available to assist with community clean-up and reconstruction activities.

- **Fire and Rescue:** CDCR operates 25 All-Risk Fire Departments and may provide fire-fighting personnel and equipment if requested through mutual aid. Stations are staffed 24 hours a day at the following locations: Avenal, Blythe, Calipatria, Chino, Chowchilla, Coalinga, Corcoran, Corona, Crescent City, Delano, Folsom, Imperial, Ione, Jamestown, Lancaster, Norco, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Quentin, Soledad, Susanville, Tehachapi, Tracy, Vacaville, and Wasco. CDCR provides inmate firefighters to 48 Conservation Camps operated by CAL FIRE.

- **Management:** Provides Agency Representatives to the SOC to advise the SOC Director.

- **Care and Shelter:** Provides facilities (where appropriate) for care. Provides water (on-site), food products, and food service equipment.

- **Resources:** Provides peace officers, emergency managers, incident command support teams, interpreters, crisis counselors and clergy of various faiths, procurement personnel, instructors (academic, educational, vocational) and public communications personnel, photographers, videographers/editors and related equipment, information technology (IT) staff including programmers and software specialists, skilled account clerks, accounting officers, auditors and financial officers, and administrative personnel. Provides computers, printers, other

business machines, and office supplies. Provides tools including hydraulic, pneumatic, and hand tools, winches, chain saws and heavy equipment, generators, pump, and portable power units.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Provides medical personnel to include primary care doctors, nurses, technicians, psychiatrists, dentists, and mental health providers. Provides medical supplies, equipment, pharmaceuticals, and facilities (where appropriate) for care.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Provides hazardous materials specialists for the collecting, segregating, and disposal of household hazardous waste, and setting or recommending evacuation, re-entry, clearance, and remediation levels. CDCR operates one fire department with hazardous materials response and technical decontamination capability at San Luis Obispo and may be requested through mutual aid.

- **Law Enforcement:** Provides prison/detention facilities and secure housing (subject to facility). Provides peace officers and personnel to track parolees. Provides peace officers equipped with basic duty gear, firearms, and munitions to assist with traffic control, criminal investigations, and basic peace officer duties. Provides peace officers equipped with various types of firearms and gear for crowd and riot control. Provides peace officers trained in hostage negotiation. Provides peace officers equipped and trained to provide tactical law enforcement support and Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) resources.

- **Public Information:** Develops and releases information to the news media and to department stakeholders about CDCR's role and activities in responding to emergencies and/or disasters. Provides trained public information officer personnel to support and assist Cal OES's public information response and recovery efforts. Develops and releases information about the emergency or disaster as it pertains to adult and youthful offender correctional and parole issues.

14.7. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (CDE)

- **Transportation:** Vehicles for transportation may be made available.

- **Care and Shelter:** Promotes the use of school property for public agencies during disasters via the comprehensive school safety plan as required by Education Code Section 32280-32289. May provide food supplies in case of an emergency.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Supports emergency medical services, when necessary.

- **Recovery:** Supports retraining programs to resume essential enterprises.

- **Public Information:** Posts resources and education materials on natural and technological hazards and emergency preparedness on department's website. Helps the Cal OES Public Information Office prepare and disseminate public information, instructions, and advice. Provides public information support as required to assist in recovery operations.

14.8. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE (DOF)

- **Resources:** With the consent of the Governor, allocates resources, assigns funds through Cal OES or other appropriate agency for State agencies for emergency-related activities, and evaluates and approves, if appropriate, agency emergency expenditures.

- **Recovery:** Allocates funds through Cal OES for local agencies to repair, restore, or replace public real property damaged or destroyed. Develops criteria for State agency recovery of non-federally reimbursed costs of emergency activities and develops streamlined approval processes. During a war emergency, directs the State Economic Stabilization Organization and serves as a member of the Resources Priorities Board, establishing state economic stabilization programs in conformity with state and federal law. Ensures non-federal reimbursement processes are expedited during an emergency. Has oversight for state financial transactions. Institutes state economic stabilization programs and consults with local, state, and federal officials about time-phased resumption of economic stabilization controls by the federal government.

14.9. DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (CDFA)

California Emergency Support Functions: Serves as the lead department for coordinating emergency activities related to food and agriculture. These activities include, but are not limited to: plant disease and pest infestation, animal disease, food and feed contamination, and the California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES). The department may assign primary and support roles to those units within the department that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency/disaster needs.

- **Care and Shelter:** Coordinates with private sector organizations dedicated to providing food, water, shelter, and care to animals/livestock. Provides fairground management contact information for fairgrounds that may be used for human or animal mass care shelters. Coordinates the California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES) in support of local government, non-governmental, and volunteer organizations to provide food, water, shelter, and care to animals/livestock. Coordinates with CDSS and DGS to arrange for co-location of animal shelters with human shelters.

- **Resources:** Provides contact information for fairs throughout the state when information is needed on available fairgrounds that may be activated as human and/or animal mass care shelters, mobilization centers, storage sites, and/or staging areas for emergency response supplies, equipment, and personnel.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Provides information relative to outbreaks of livestock diseases that may have an impact on human health, and coordinates with the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, Cal EPA, and rendering companies to support disposal of animal carcasses. In coordination with the California Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps and the California Veterinary Medical Association, provides information on available storage sites and staging areas for animal food and medical supplies, and animal

care personnel. Leads the administration of programs to detect, control, and eradicate diseases, insects, and vertebrate pests affecting plants and animals, and protect human and animal food from contamination prior to, during, and post disaster. Supports local agencies and animal shelters with efforts to provide food, water, shelter, and veterinary care to affected animals.

- **Food and Agriculture:** Leads efforts to support the continuance, safety, and security of production agriculture and livestock. Coordinates the integrated federal, state, and local preparedness for, response to, recovery from, and mitigation of animal and plant diseases and pests, overseeing the control and eradication of outbreaks of highly contagious or economically devastating livestock diseases, foreign animal diseases, or outbreaks of harmful or economically significant plant pests and diseases. Supports the continued movement of production agriculture commodities, when local government resources are exhausted, by coordinating with ESF 1 to facilitate critical movement. Executes routine dairy and food safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of dairy food products prior to entering commerce. Provides support for recovery of impacted food and agriculture industries and resources after disasters by evaluating and reporting agricultural sector damage and resultant economic losses to the Governor's Office and Cal OES.

- **Law Enforcement:** Coordinates with CalSTA and local organizations that provide transportation resources and animal care personnel for affected animals/livestock.

- **Recovery:** Evaluates and reports agricultural sector damage and resultant economic losses to the Governor's Office and Cal OES.

14.10. DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE (CDI)

- **Construction and Engineering:** Conducts damage assessments to ascertain damage to insured structures using data provided by insurers operating in the state. Coordinates with Cal OES and insurance companies for the deployment of the Insurance Disaster Assessment Teams (IDAT), if necessary. IDAT teams conduct up-front assessments of overall damage prior to adjusters being allowed into the damaged areas. Provides technical expertise on insurance programs and impacts.

- **Law Enforcement:** Provides criminal investigators who are sworn peace officers to assist responsible law enforcement agencies. Assists responsible agencies in traffic supervision and control; law enforcement mutual aid to local law enforcement agencies; and protection to state facilities and occupants. Provides catastrophe response teams to work in conjunction with the department's Consumer Services Division to provide public information to consumers regarding fraudulent and unscrupulous insurance claim practices made by and on behalf of contractors, claimants, and providers.

- **Recovery:** Provides public information through the DSCs and Cal OES Public Information Office to consumers regarding fraudulent and unscrupulous insurance claim practices made by and on behalf of contractors, claimants, and providers. Provides post-disaster statistical insurance information compiled by the Statistical Analysis Division. Immediately after an

event, provides insurance information forms and instructions for filing a Request for Assistance. Provides staff to deliver technical assistance to the public on a variety of insurance issues. Provides consumer hotline contact information to the public impacted by emergencies and disasters. Provides personnel for door-to-door service in partnership with FEMA and Cal OES. Provides the public with insurance information, and if necessary, guidance in filing a claim with their insurance company. Provides attorneys with expertise regarding insurance coverage, the insurance claim process, and the Federal Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Program.

- **Public Information:** Provides information to consumers and public businesses on how FEMA works with the insurance industries regulated by the department. Provides public information through the DSCs and Cal OES Public Information Office to consumers regarding fraudulent and unscrupulous insurance claims practices made by and on behalf of contractors, claimants, and providers.

14.11. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)

- **Resources:** Provides legal counsel for the emergency to Resources Priorities Board and Emergency Resources Management Organization.

- **Law Enforcement:** Assists local agencies in the identification of deceased, injured, or missing persons. Counsels the Governor, Cal OES, and other State agencies on legal matters, Assists Cal OES with communications activities and offers intelligence information and legal advice to authorized state officers and employees. Provides staff and communications to law enforcement mutual aid operations, collects and analyzes criminal intelligence information and collaborates in locating terrorists and their weapons. Provides legal guidance and state intelligence assistance related to criminal activities and acts as liaison to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Collaborates and assesses the information on threats made by terrorists who may have weapons of mass destruction. Assists in gathering information to support litigation of a hazardous materials incident. Collaborates with other agencies to collect and analyze the information on threats made by terrorists who may have weapons of mass destruction.

14.12. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS (CALVET)

- **Care and Shelter:** Has mass care facilities. Provides food and shelter to victims at departmental facilities.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Can provide limited medical staffing and facilities. Can receive and care for casualties at department hospitals.

- **Recovery:** Provides staff and financial assistance to CalVet loan holders who are disaster victims and in need of CalVet assistance at the Local Assistance Centers and Disaster Recovery Centers.

14.13. FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION (FPPC)

- **Resources:** Provides legal counsel and assistance to the Governor, Cal OES, and State agencies.

14.14. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GO-BIZ)

- **Recovery:** Hosts annual disaster readiness workshops for small businesses. Facilitates introductions to local and regional economic development partners that could assist businesses after an emergency, including small business development centers, economic development corporations, and city economic development departments. Serves as liaison with state economic and workforce development partner organizations, including Employment Training Panel, Employment Development Department, and California Workforce Investment Board.

- **Public Information:** Coordinates interviews with business community. Works with local and regional partners, including small business development centers and economic development corporations, to support the accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible transmission of information to the California business community.

- **Volunteer and Donations Management:** Works with local and state partners, including the Employment Development Department and regional economic development organizations, to identify companies that can assist with volunteer donations and management activities.

14.15. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (CAL OES)

California Emergency Support Functions: Serves as the lead agency for coordinating emergency activities related to communications, fire and rescue, management, law enforcement, recovery, public information, and cybersecurity. May assign primary and supporting roles to those branches or units within the department with the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

- **Communications:** Manages the California State Warning Center, the State's portion of the National Warning System and the California Warning System. Assists with the coordination of information systems throughout the state, including California Emergency Operations Center (CalEOC), GIS, personal computer support, satellite systems, and landline and radio systems.

- **Construction and Engineering:** Coordinates the State Safety Assessment Program (SAP). SAP utilizes volunteers and mutual aid resources to provide professional engineers, architects, and certified building inspectors to assist local governments in safety evaluations of their built environment in the aftermath of a disaster.

- **Fire and Rescue:** Provides Fire Service Mutual Aid. Coordinates fire service resources. Cal OES Fire and Rescue Branch coordinates the Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) program.

- **Management:** Coordinates the state emergency management organization in compliance with SEMS, the ESA, relevant regulations, and Executive Orders. Leads planning and intelligence gathering; plans the mobilization and demobilization of personnel, equipment, and facilities; and compiles records and data specific to an event from all sections of the SOC or REOCs.

- **Resources:** Provides expertise in area of procurement.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Coordinates statewide implementation of hazardous materials (hazmat) accident prevention and emergency response programs for all types of hazmat incidents (including those arising from accidental and intentional acts) and threats. Provides strategically-located hazmat response resources, and helps coordinate mutual aid response to major hazmat emergencies and disasters.

  Fire/Rescue Branch Special Operations and Hazardous Materials Section coordinates with state and local emergency managers for technical assistance and for mutual aid including additional hazmat response teams. For major hazmat releases or emergencies Cal OES helps facilitate and coordinate the request for state and federal resources to assist local government agencies conducting stabilization and mitigation operations.

  Cal OES is responsible for overseeing the Regional Railroad Accident Preparedness and Immediate Response Force, including providing regional and onsite response capabilities in the event of a release of hazardous materials from a railcar or a railroad accident or disaster involving railcars designated to transport hazardous material commodities.

  The Cal OES Radiological Preparedness Unit maintains emergency plans and coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies in the event of a radiological incident or emergency. The programs include nuclear power plants (NPP), radiological transportation, spill/release reporting, and the Navy nuclear program.

- **Utilities:** Coordinates with the California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA) to manage utilities issues during an emergency.

- **Law Enforcement:** Provides Law Enforcement, Search and Rescue, and Coroner Mutual Aid programs.

- **Recovery:** Manages state disaster recovery programs, providing Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA) to local governments, State agencies, and the public. The California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) authorizes the Director of the Cal OES to administer a disaster assistance program, which provides disaster-related state financial assistance for some or all of the following: emergency protective measures, debris removal, permanent restoration of public facilities and infrastructure, and certain mitigation measures.

CDAA is also available for certain private nonprofit organizations for the extraordinary cost of performing an essential community service at the request of an affected local agency. In addition, CDAA cost shares with various federal partners, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

- **Public Information:** Lead State agency in support of public information prior to, during, and following a disaster. Provides accessible information to the public during emergencies through the media at its Joint Information Center in Sacramento and through public information officers at the REOCs.

- **Volunteer and Donations Management:** Manages the donations of goods and services as part of the IA Program.

- **Cybersecurity**: Manages and operates the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC), whose mission is to reduce the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that may significantly compromise the security and resilience of California's economy, its critical infrastructure, and information resources. Cal OES executes this mission together with CDT, CHP and CMD. Cal-CSIC is comprised of two key functional components: (1) cyber threat analysis; and, (2) dissemination and coordination of incident response and recovery operations (hereinafter "recovery"). Specifically, Cal-CSIC coordinates the identification, prevention, or mitigation of cyber threats, as well as coordinates the response to, and recovery from significant cyber incidents. Cal-CSIC coordinates the production of threat assessments for the State, and facilitates analysis and exchange of cyber threat information with all affected organizations.

  The California Cybersecurity Task Force is a statewide partnership comprised of key stakeholders, subject matter experts, and cybersecurity professionals from California's public sector, private industry, academia, and law enforcement. The Task Force serves as an advisory body to the State of California Senior Administration Officials in matters related to Cybersecurity. By fostering a culture of cybersecurity through education, information sharing, workforce development and economic growth, the Task Force hopes to advance the State's cybersecurity and position California as a national leader and preferred location for cyber business, education, and research.

14.16. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH (OPR)

- **Recovery:** Offers technical assistance to local governments regarding land use and planning policy analyses, and policy development to assist with recovery from emergencies and natural disasters, and to avoid and mitigate impacts from future disasters. Also provides legislative analysis and bilingual personnel.

14.16.1. CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS

California Emergency Support Functions: Serves as the lead for coordinating emergency activities related to volunteer and donations management. Assigns primary and support roles to those State agencies and departments with the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

- **Construction and Engineering:** Identifies and connects personnel, teams, and/or equipment to clear debris and stabilize hillsides. Assists with the restoration of facilities damaged by disasters by providing labor support.

- **Care and Shelter:** Supports family services agencies, engages ESF partner agencies, and works with Cal OES related to Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) personnel to assist in response activities.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Supports the Office of Spill Prevention and Response in the coordination of volunteer resources for oil spills.

- **Volunteer and Donations Management:** Coordinates volunteer activities related to disaster response and recovery, including necessary training, equipment, and transportation provisions. Coordinates monetary and in-kind donations during times of disaster in cooperation with Cal OES. Supports family services agencies, engages ESF-17 partner agencies, and works with Cal OES related to VOAD personnel to assist in response activities.

14.17. CALIFORNIA LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (LWDA)

Consisting of nine departments and boards, during an emergency, the agency can call upon its personnel and resources to address issues related to industrial and labor services. Below are the departments with primary or support roles in this plan.

14.17.1. AGRICULTURAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD (ALRB)

- **Resources:** Provides bilingual staff (Spanish) with interviewing and investigative skills for translation services.

14.17.2. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (DIR)

- **Construction and Engineering:** Inspects and reports damage to elevators and related conveyances and proposes methods and estimates for their repair. Provides technical expertise in construction and demolition safety, chemical and hazardous material exposures, and personal protective equipment selection and use.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Provides the technical expertise of industrial hygienists and safety engineers and assures emergency response workers are protected from potential exposures to hazardous materials and operations are in compliance with safety regulations.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Provides technical expertise in chemical and hazardous material exposures, personal protective equipment selection and use, and exposure assessments for emergency response workers. Provides the technical expertise of industrial hygienists and safety engineers and assures emergency response workers are protected from potential exposures to hazardous materials, and operations are in compliance with safety regulations. Maintains a list of Division of Occupational Safety and Health certified asbestos consultants and registered asbestos contractors who can oversee and carry-out the proper removal of asbestos to ensure all health precautions are followed. Provides advice on workers compensation claims.

14.17.3.EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (EDD)

- **Management:** Activates Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to maintain Unemployment and Disability Insurance, collects and distributes employer taxes, and provides workforce services assistance during an emergency or disaster.

- **Resources:** Provides Unemployment Insurance, Disability Insurance, and employer assistance related to disasters. Can identify potential personnel resource pools, enlist personnel, and determine personnel shortages. Provides job search assistance, online job listings, workshops, information on wages and trends, and other employment and training services at local America's Job Center of California. May provide limited skilled staff in emergency management, personnel screening, processing, acquisition, contracting, IT, procurement, facilities management, legal, public relations, and labor relations.

- **Food & Agriculture:** Supports H-2A Program (temporary agricultural workers) by providing assistance and outreach to agriculture employers and laborers impacted by an emergency or disaster.

- **Law Enforcement:** May provide limited peace officer staff and special investigators with peace officers status.

- **Recovery:** Confers with federal and state emergency resource officials to determine the need for laborers during recovery and name personnel that can be trained to serve as Project Officers or specialists during disaster recovery managed by Cal OES.

- **Public Information:** In coordination with Cal OES, develops and releases information about the emergency or disaster as it pertains to functions supported by the EDD. Notifies staff, news media, legislative, and public officials, appropriate agencies, and organizations impacted by the emergency.

14.18. LOTTERY COMMISSION

- **Resources:** Provides specialized staff (e.g., investigators, building security, information technology, video and multi-media specialists, and multi-lingual staff) and the use of internal messaging systems throughout the state along with the use of the Lottery's web portal to link to Cal OES. The Lottery can also provide office space, administrative supplies, vehicles, and open space for the staging of personnel, equipment, or vehicles.

14.19. CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD (CNG)

- **Transportation:** Can provide both ground and air transportation assets to transport personnel and cargo. Specialized materials handling equipment, along with off-road and high-water mass transport capabilities are also available. Can provide convoy support centers for military and partner agencies, and provide bulk fuel draw and partner agency distribution fuel points.

- **Communications:** Incident Commander's Command Control Communications and Computers Unit (IC4U). Provides Incident Commanders with interoperable communications equipment and technical support personnel.

- **Construction and Engineering:** Can assist with debris clearance from essential government and military facilities, roadways, and bridges, and advise Cal OES on the use of military equipment and supplies to support these activities. Can provide technical and engineering assessments through its FSIVA (Full Spectrum Integrated Vulnerability Assessment) Team and Air National Guard Civil Engineering units.

- **Fire and Rescue:** Assists with air and land capabilities in wildland and forest fire suppression efforts and assists civil authorities to protect life and property from wildland fires. Can provide both rotary and fixed wing aircraft, along with trained search and rescue teams.

- **Management:** Provides Cal OES with a Military Resource Advisory Group (MRAG) which serves as a clearinghouse for the tiered-management of Military Support to Civilian Authorities (state military)/Defense Support to Civilian Authorities (state, regional, and federal military). Facilitates coordination and economy of effort within the National Guard and DOD/military community to augment the Incident Command System response.

- **Care and Shelter:** Can provide limited mass care facilities, along with limited all weather shelter space throughout California at CNG armories.

- **Resources:** Can provide limited Incident Aerial Assessment and Awareness (IAA) of disaster areas. Can also provide water purification and water distribution, along with warehouse distribution management and state staging area management.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Assists in patient movement and evacuation including aero medical evacuation. Can also provide water purification teams with unique capabilities.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Can develop and maintain plans for radiological protection information. Develops radiological protection plans and procedures. Deploys Civil Support Teams with robust Weapons of Mass Destruction characterization, modeling, and reach-back capabilities to national laboratories. Makes Civil Support Teams' mobile laboratories available. Assists with mass decontamination with Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear and High Yield Explosives Enhanced Reaction Force Package (CERFP).

- **Law Enforcement:** Assists law enforcement by providing security forces (SECFOR), air transportation, rotary wing aircraft, and other unique capabilities. Provides technical advice for Explosive Ordnance Disposal. Assists with evacuating threatened populations, provides transportation (land and air) and, in coordination with the EMSA, can assist with managing casualty evacuation from hospitals and casualty collection points.

- **Cyber Security:** Responds and aids recovery of cyber incidents that may significantly compromise the security and resilience of California's critical infrastructure, and information resources. Performs information security assessments (ISA), cyber threat analysis and incident response and/or cyber recovery operations.

14.20. OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG)

- **Law Enforcement:** Provides personnel with peace officer powers to support law enforcement operations.

14.21. CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION (CPUC)

- **Transportation:** Evaluates transportation emergency preparedness and ensures that regulated transportation companies develop emergency plans that are complete and kept current. Inspects rail track to verify it is safe for use and provide advice to Cal OES on railroad technical transportation matters, information on railroad status, and help coordinate CPUC-regulated transportation resources and services, as needed. Provides lists of commercial and private transport available.

- **Utilities:** Requires utilities companies to develop emergency plans and reviews those plans. Provides lists of utility offices and contacts, oversees the activities of privately-owned natural gas and electric utilities, and provides safety and other engineers as well as public information staff to assist in recovery efforts. Evaluates major outages affecting 10 percent or more of customers, identifies ways to prevent major transmission outages and adopt standards for utility distribution systems.

14.22. CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION (BOE)

- **Recovery:** Provides advice and assistance to business and property owners in obtaining emergency tax relief for disaster losses.

14.23. STATE TRANSPORTATION AGENCY (CALSTA)

Coordinates the policies and programs of the state transportation entities to achieve the state's mobility, safety, and air quality objectives of the transportation system. During an emergency, the agency can call upon its personnel and resources to address issues related to transportation and public safety, and support interagency aviation coordination.

California Emergency Support Functions: Serves as the lead agency for coordinating emergency activities related to transportation. The agency may assign primary and support roles to those departments within the agency that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

14.23.1. CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL (CHP)

- **Transportation:** Secures routes, regulates traffic flow, and enforces safety standards for evacuation and re-entry into evacuated areas in coordination with local agencies. Coordinates interstate highway movement on regulated routes with adjoining states. Establishes highway safety regulations consistent with location, type, and extent of emergency conditions. Supports Caltrans with traffic route re-establishment, and continues emergency traffic regulation and control procedures as required. The Commissioner acts as the Director of the State Motor Transport Division during a war emergency.

- **Public Health and Medical:** May provide helicopters classified as EMS Air Rescue aircraft, which include advanced life support and basic life support capability**.**

- **Hazardous Materials:** Has incident command responsibilities for hazardous materials or explosive device incidents on state-owned or state-leased facilities. Has incident command responsibility for any hazardous materials incident occurring on the state's freeways, state-owned bridges, and highways in unincorporated areas and assists with hazardous materials incidents occurring within cities upon request. Tracks radiological materials incident data.

- **Law Enforcement:** Assists State agencies with the development and implementation of employee and facility protection plans. Assists local jurisdictions to maintain law and order, and implements emergency traffic regulation and control procedures in coordination with local agencies. Assists local law enforcement agencies with establishing evacuation routes and assists with the evacuation process as requested. Enforces highway safety regulations and provides security for the SOC and other state facilities. Coordinates with federal security agencies for the transportation of federally-provided pharmaceuticals and medical supplies within or through the state. May provide escort and on-site security for other deployed state medical assets, including public health and medical personnel in the field and mobile field

hospitals upon request. Provides information to State agencies related to terrorism. Provides information regarding the status of state transportation routes. Provides mutual aid to local jurisdictions upon request for assistance.

- **Cybersecurity**: Investigate computer/cyber-crimes involving State agencies. CHP will serve as the lead agency for any threat response activities consisting of criminal investigation and evidence preservation of all reported crimes involving state computer and computer-related assets. CHP will coordinate investigative efforts with federal, state, and local law enforcement partners and for operational issues with the California Cyber Security Integration Center (Cal-CISC) and the California Department of Technology (CDT). The CHP will coordinate information sharing directly with responding agencies and work to protect assets, mitigate vulnerabilities, reduce impacts of, and recover from cyber incidents. CHP will disseminate appropriate information identified during investigations that may pose risks or vulnerabilities to State agencies through the Cal-CISC.

14.23.2.CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES (DMV)

- **Resources:** Works with State agencies to develop procedures for issuing identification to registered disaster service workers. Assists with vehicle identification and emergency licensing.

14.23.3.CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CALTRANS)

- **Transportation:** Provides assessments of transportation infrastructure and traffic conditions. Assesses damage to highway systems and establishes route priorities during recovery efforts. Operates as liaison with the FHWA regarding the status of the state highway system. Provides transportation policies and guidance as needed. Coordinates State agency plans, procedures, and preparations for route recovery, traffic regulation, and interagency aviation support. Develops routing and directions for the movement of incident victims out of an impacted area and the delivery of necessary personnel and medical supplies to local medical facilities and shelters. Prepares road information and displays. Assists CHP and local traffic agencies regulate and provide signage and staff for roadblocks.

- **Construction and Engineering:** Assists DGS with contacting construction material manufacturers, wholesalers, and general contractors having construction-related equipment for use in emergency operations. Provides engineering expertise and other technical assistance and service to support local public work agencies, Cal OES, and other state and local government agencies. Provides engineering expertise, access to utilities within structures and facilities in state right-of-way. Provides funding assistance to local agencies for remedying structural seismic design deficiencies of public bridges on local streets and roads in California through the statewide Seismic Safety Retrofit Program. Provides situational awareness to responders within 10 to 15 minutes following an earthquake through the software system ShakeCast.

- **Fire and Rescue:** Supports the fire-fighting efforts, either directly in the field through lane closures, or through mission tasking from Cal OES.

- **Hazardous Materials:** Restores contaminated highways and other transportation facilities under departmental jurisdiction.

14.24. BOARD OF GOVERNORS, CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

- **Care and Shelter:** Organizes education/college facilities related to Emergency Medical Services and Emergency Welfare Services.

- **Resources:** Provides emergency teams, facilities planners, and information technology (IT) personnel throughout a response, foreign language instructors to assist, and facilities planners and IT personnel for the period of recovery.

- **Public Health and Medical:** Coordinates education/college facilities to support emergency medical services and emergency welfare services. Directs districts and colleges to utilize facilities, transportation options, miscellaneous supplies, and equipment during emergencies and supports emergency medical services and emergency welfare services.

- **Public Information:** Supports the Cal OES Public Information Office in providing information and instructions, and coordinates with the education community to conduct exercise activities.

14.25. UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS

The University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) are the two statewide university systems that are each overseen by independent governing boards. The UC system consists of (10) campuses and five (5) major medical centers. UC has 238,700 students and 198,300 faculty/staff. UC campuses are generally clustered in the greater San Francisco Bay Area, Central Valley, and in Southern California.

The CSU system has twenty-three (23) campuses covering the entire state from Humboldt County to San Diego County. CSU has 460,000 students and 47,000 faculty/staff. Both UC and CSU are highly decentralized systems whose campuses function independently.

- **Fire and Rescue:** UC operates two full-time fire departments at Davis and Santa Cruz.

- **Management:** When there is an immediate threat or actual emergency, the campuses implement emergency plans and take actions to mitigate or reduce the emergency threat. Actions may include deploying field-level emergency response personnel and activating emergency operations centers, and issuing orders to protect the campus community and general public.

- **Law Enforcement:** All UC campuses have fully sworn police departments. All CSU campuses also have fully sworn police departments.

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15. Plan Administration

15.1. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The State Emergency Plan is developed under the authority conveyed to the Governor in accordance with the California Emergency Services Act (ESA).[35] Cal OES is charged with keeping the plan current. Cal OES will review the SEP, supporting annexes and plans on a three year cycle. Revised drafts of the SEP will be completed in coordination with State agencies, local governments, and relevant stakeholders as needed.

15.2. ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES

Adherence to standard administrative and financial procedures is critical to ensure resources and funding to support response and recovery activities are accurately tracked and accounted for. Standard administrative and financial practices also support proper cost accounting in order to obtain any reimbursement provided through disaster assistance programs.

Emergency response agencies must develop and integrate administrative and financial procedures into their standard operating procedures (SOP). It is essential all financial management officials follow the administrative practices required by state law and the SEMS Guidelines.

Part III of the *SEMS Guidelines* documents California's Emergency Management administrative practices.

15.3. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP)

The State Emergency Plan is intended to be used in conjunction with city, county, operational area, and State agency plans and associated SOPs. Where supporting plans are inconsistent with the general principles described in the State Emergency Plan, the state plan will supersede supporting plans.

SOPs provide the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method or performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner. SOPs must also facilitate the need to carry out actions under conditions that may not have been anticipated when the SOP was drafted. For example, it may be necessary to consider alternative procedures that solve a problem in order to perform in a more time-efficient or cost-efficient way. It is clear, therefore, some procedures may need to be suspended, relaxed, or made operational under threat of disaster. However, such action should be carefully considered and the consequences should be projected realistically.

15.4. ESSENTIAL RECORDS RETENTION

Maintenance of administrative records continues through all phases of an emergency. In preparation for an emergency, training and appropriate forms are provided, including procedures for all units of potential response organization. During a response, entities ensure adequate documentation is collected through the Documentation Unit at the Incident and EOC, for activities of personnel, use of equipment, and expenditures for the emergency. Finally, after the response has been terminated, records should be protected and maintained for audit purposes. The Cost Unit is responsible for cost recovery records and assisting in collecting any missing information. Problem areas are identified, corrective measures taken, and employees retrained in the proper, updated procedures.

15.5. AFTER ACTION REPORTS AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

SEMS regulations require Cal OES, in cooperation with involved state and local government agencies, to complete an After Action Report (AAR) for each Governor proclaimed emergency. After an incident or from a gubernatorial proclamation, the AAR is completed within 120 days. Furthermore, SEMS regulations under Title XIX, Division 2, Chapter 1, Section 2450(a) requires any federal, state, or local jurisdiction proclaiming or responding to a Local Emergency for which the governor has declared a *State of Emergency* or *State of War Emergency* shall complete and transmit an AAR to Cal OES within 90 days of the close of the emergency period.

The identification of corrective actions is critical to the AAR process. Jurisdictions are strongly encouraged to make recommendations for correcting problems noted in the response/recovery effort, or during exercises and training. Corrective actions may encompass anything from detailed recommendations for improving individual agency plans and procedures to broader system-wide improvements. Corrective actions are assigned to relevant stakeholders and tracked to ensure the identified problem has been addressed.

16. Attachments

Below is a list of attachments referenced in the plan:

- Attachment A – Authorities and References
- Attachment B – Acronyms and Abbreviations
- Attachment C – Glossary
- Attachment D – Emergency Plan Crosswalk
- Attachment E – California Warning System
- Attachment F – Distribution List
- Attachment G - End Notes

16.1. ATTACHMENT A – AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

California Emergency Services Act

California Disaster Assistance Act

California Code of Regulations, Title 19

California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement

Standardized Emergency Management System Guidelines

Standardized Emergency Management System Approved Course of Instruction

Governor's Executive Order W-9-91

Administrative orders (prepared under the authority of the Governor's Executive Order W-9-91)

State of Emergency Orders and Regulations (regulations made in advance of a State of Emergency - Standby Orders)

State of War Emergency Orders and Regulations (regulations made in advance of a State of War Emergency - Standby Orders)

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended

California-Federal Emergency Operations Center Guidelines: Integrating Federal Disaster Response Assistance with California's Standardized Emergency Management System

National Incident Management System

National Response Framework

National Disaster Recovery Framework

Code of Federal Regulations Title 44

California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations

Bay Area Earthquake Plan

Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan

California Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Tsunami Response Plan

16.2. ATTACHMENT B – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms and Abbreviations	
AA	Administering Agency
AAA	Area Agencies on Aging
AAR	After Action Report
ABC	California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
ACI	Approved Course of Instruction
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AKDN	Aga Khan Development Network
ALRB	California Agricultural Labor Relations Board
AO	Administrative Order
AP	Action Plan
ARB	Air Resources Board
ARC	American Red Cross
BCDC	San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
BCSHA	California Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency
BOE	California State Board of Equalization
BPH	Board of Parole Hearings
CA-ESF	California Emergency Support Function
CAHAN	California Health Alert Network
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CalARP	California Accidental Release Prevention Program
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalHFA	California Housing and Finance Agency
CalHR	California Department of Human Resources
California ISO	California Independent Systems Operator
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
CalPERS	California Public Employee Retirement System
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
CalSTA	California State Transportation Agency
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CalVET	California Department of Veteran's Affairs
CalWARN	California Water and Wastewater Agency Response Network
CALWAS	California Warning System
CAP	Corrective Action Planning
CARES	California Animal Response Emergency System
CBO	Community Based Organization

Acronyms and Abbreviations	
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDA	California Department of Aging
CDAA	California Disaster Assistance Act
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CDE	California Department of Education
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CDI	California Department of Insurance
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CDRF	California Disaster Recovery Framework
CDSS	California Department of Social Services
CDT	California Department of Technology
CalEOC	California Emergency Operations Center
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERFP	Enhanced Response Force Package
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHHS	California Health and Human Services Agency
CHIP	Children's Health Insurance Program
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CHRIS	California Historic Resource Information System
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Protection
CISN	California Integrated Seismic Network
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CLERS	California Law Enforcement Radio System
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
CNG	California National Guard
CNRA	California Natural Resources Agency
COG	Continuity of Government
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CSA	Corrections Standards Authority
CSD	California Department of Community Services and Development
CSP	California Department of Parks and Recreation (California State Parks)

Acronyms and Abbreviations	
CST	Civil Support Team
CSTI	California Specialized Training Institute
CSU	California State University
CSWC	California State Warning Center
CUEA	California Utilities Emergency Association
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agencies
DBO	California Department of Business Oversight
DCA	California Department of Consumer Affairs
DDS	California Department of Developmental Services
DFEH	California Department of Fair and Housing Employment
DFI	California Department of Financial Institutions
DFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
DGS	California Department of General Services
DHCS	California Department of Health Care Services
DHS	California Department of Homeland Security
DHV	Disaster Healthcare Volunteer
DIR	California Department of Industrial Relations
DMA 2000	Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
DMHC	California Department of Managed Health Care
DMV	California Department of Motor Vehicles
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOF	California Department of Finance
DOJ	California Department of Justice
DOR	California Department of Rehabilitation
DPR	California Department of Pesticide Regulation
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DSH	California Department of State Hospitals
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
DWRL	California Drinking Water and Radiation Laboratory
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EDD	California Employment Development Department
EDIS	Emergency Digital Information Service
EDO	Executive Duty Officer
EFAP	Emergency Food Assistance Program
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMMA	Emergency Management Mutual Aid

Acronyms and Abbreviations	
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ERD	Emergency Resource Directory
ESA	California Emergency Services Act
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRESCOPE	Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
FMAG	Fire Management Assistance Grant Program
FPPC	Fair Political Practices Commission
FSIVA	Full Spectrum Integrated Vulnerability Assessment
FTB	California Franchise Tax Board
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
GO-Biz	California Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development
GovOps	California Government Operations Agency
HAZ MAT	Hazardous Materials
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
HMBP	Hazardous Materials Business Plan
HMEP	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Program
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMO	Health Maintenance Organization
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HUD	U.S. Housing and Urban Development
IA	Individual Assistance
IAA	Incident Aerial Assessment and Awareness
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System

Acronyms and Abbreviations	
IDAT	Insurance Disaster Assessment Team
IDE	Initial Damage Estimate
IHP	Individuals and Households Program
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device
IOF	Initial Operating Facility
ISA	Information Security Assessments
IST	Incident Support Team
IT	Information Technology
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LAC	Local Assistance Center
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Planning
MAC	Multiagency Coordination
MAC Group	Multiagency Coordination Group
MACS	Multiagency Coordination System
MMAA	California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRAG	Military Resource Advisory Group
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
MRMIP	Major Risk Medical Insurance Program
MS-ISAC	Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center
NAWAS	National Warning System
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NEIC	National Earthquake Information Center
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIMSCAST	National Incident Management System Compliance Assistance Support Tool
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPP	Nuclear Power Plants
NRCS	National Resources Conservation Service
NRF	National Response Framework
NTWC	National Tsunami Warning Center
NWS	National Weather Service

Acronyms and Abbreviations	
OA	Operational Area
OAG	California Office of the Attorney General
OAL	California Office of Administrative Law
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
OEHHA	California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OIG	California Office of the Inspector General
OPR	California Governor's Office of Planning and Research
OSHPD	California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
OSI	Office of Systems Integration
PA	Public Assistance
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
PIO	Public Information Officer
PNP	Private Nonprofit
POST	Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training
RADEF	Radiological Defense
RDD	Radiation Dispersal Device
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
SAM	State Administrative Manual
SAP	State Safety Assessment Program
SAR	Search and Rescue
SAR	Suspicious Activity Reporting
SBA	U.S. Small Business Administration
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SCUBA	Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SEP	State of California Emergency Plan
SHMP	State of California Enhanced Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan
SLC	California State Lands Commission
SOC	State Operation Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPB	California State Personnel Board
SSGP	State Supplemental Grant Program
STAC	State Threat Assessment Center
STAS	State Threat Assessment System
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
SWP	State Water Project

Acronyms and Abbreviations	
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TLO	Terrorism Liaison Officer
UC	University of California
UC	Unified Command
UCG	Unified Coordination Group
UCS	Unified Coordination Staff
URT	Unified Reporting Tool
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
US-CERT	United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VAL	Voluntary Agency Liaison
VCB	California Victims Compensation Board
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

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16.3. ATTACHMENT C – GLOSSARY

Action Plan (AP): See **EOC Action Plan** and **Incident Action Plan**.

Activation: 1) Initial activation of an EOC may be accomplished by a designated official of the emergency response agency that implements SEMS as appropriate to accomplish the agency's role in response to the emergency. 2) An event in the sequence of events normally experienced during most emergencies.

After Action Report (AAR): A report that examines response actions, application of SEMS, modifications to plans and procedures, training needs, and recovery activities. AARs are required under SEMS after any emergency that requires a gubernatorial state of emergency proclamation. Local government AARs must be submitted to Cal OES within 90 days.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In the Incident Command System (ICS), agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance). Governmental organizations are most often in charge of an incident, though in certain circumstances private sector organizations may be included. Additionally, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) may be included to provide support.

All-Hazards: Any incident, natural or human-caused, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, public health or safety, and minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.

California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA): An agreement entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and public agencies of the State of California to assist each other by providing resources during an emergency. Mutual Aid occurs when two or more parties agree to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each other in response to any type of disaster or emergency.

California Emergency Support Functions (CA-ESF): The CA-ESFs are a grouping of State agencies, departments and other stakeholders with similar functional activities/responsibilities whose responsibilities lend to improving the state's ability to collaboratively prepare for, effectively mitigate, cohesively respond to, and rapidly recover from any emergency. CA-ESFs unify a broad-spectrum of stakeholders with various capabilities, resources, and authorities to improve collaboration and coordination for a particular discipline. They also provide a framework for the state government to support regional and community stakeholder collaboration and coordination at all levels of government and across overlapping jurisdictional boundaries.

California Emergency Services Act (ESA): An Act within the California Government Code to ensure preparations within the state will be adequate to deal with natural, human-caused, or war-caused emergencies which result in conditions of disaster or in extreme peril to life, property,

and the natural resources of the state, and generally to protect the health and safety and preserve the lives and property of the people of the state.

Catastrophe: Any natural or human-caused incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions.

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

Command/Management: Command is responsible for the directing, ordering, and/or controlling of resources at the field response level. Management is responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination at the SEMS EOC levels.

Command Post: See **Incident Command Post.**

Command Staff: The Command Staff at the SEMS Field Level consists of the Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. They report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed. These officers are also found at the EOC levels in SEMS and they report directly to the EOC Director and comprise the Management Staff. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Common Terminology: Normally used words and phrases to establish consistency - avoids the use of different words/phrases for same concepts. Allows diverse incident management and support organizations to work together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios.

Communications: Process of the transmission of information through verbal, written, or symbolic means.

Continuity of Government (COG): Activities that address the continuance of constitutional governance. COG planning aims to preserve and/or reconstitute the institution of government and ensure that a department or agency's constitutional, legislative, and/or administrative responsibilities are maintained. This is accomplished through succession of leadership, the pre-delegation of emergency authority, and active command and control during response and recovery operations.

Continuity of Operations (COOP): Planning should be instituted, including all levels of governments, across the private sector and non-governmental organizations as appropriate, to ensure the continued performance of core capabilities and/or critical government operations during any potential incident.

Coordination: The process of systematically analyzing a situation, developing relevant information, and informing appropriate command authority of viable alternatives for selection of the most effective combination of available resources to meet specific objectives. The coordination process (which can be either intra- or inter-agency) does not involve dispatch

actions. However, personnel responsible for coordination may perform command or dispatch functions within the limits established by specific agency delegations, procedures, legal authority, etc. Multiagency or interagency coordination is found at all SEMS levels.

Coordination Center: Term used to describe any facility used for the coordination of agency or jurisdictional resources in support of one or more incidents.

Corrective Actions: Implementing procedures based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.

Cost Unit: Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for tracking costs, analyzing cost data, making cost estimates, and recommending cost-saving measures.

Critical Infrastructure: Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

Cyber Threat: An act or threat that poses potentially devastating disruptions to critical infrastructure, including essential communications such as voice, email, and Internet connectivity

Cybersecurity: The protection of data and systems in networks that are connected to the Internet, including measures to protect critical infrastructure services. These services may include essential communications such as voice, email, and Internet connectivity.

Demobilization: The orderly, safe, and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status.

Department Operations Center (DOC): An Emergency Operations Center (EOC), specific to a single department or agency where the focus is on internal agency incident management and response. They are often linked to and, in most cases, are physically represented in a combined agency EOC by authorized agent(s) for the department or agency.

Disaster: A sudden calamitous emergency event bringing great damage, loss, or destruction.

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 Section Chief. A Division is located within the ICS organization between the Branch and resources in the Operations Section.

Documentation Unit: Functional unit within the Planning/Intelligence Section responsible for collecting, distributing, recording, and safeguarding all documents relevant to an incident or within an EOC.

Emergency: Any incident(s), whether natural or human-caused, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster 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, 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 Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): A congressionally-ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues upfront: liability and reimbursement.

Emergency Management Community: The stakeholders in emergency response in California including the residents of California, the private sector and federal, state, local, and tribal governments.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOC may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Resource Directory (ERD): A directory containing information on agency or organization personnel emergency certifications and qualifications, and vendor and support organization supplies, equipment, etc. that may be needed during an emergency. Supplies and equipment can include such items as potable water tenders, portable toilets, heavy equipment, prepared meals, bulk foodstuffs, cots, rental office trailers, etc. To the extent possible and when appropriate, equipment should be typed by capability according to a common and accepted typing schematic. Emergency resource directories should only include those items likely to be needed by the preparing agency or organization in the performance of their duties and should not attempt to include everything that may be needed in any emergency.

Emergency Response Agency: Any organization responding to an emergency, or providing mutual aid support to such an organization, whether in the field, at the scene of an incident, or to an operations center.

Emergency Response Personnel: Personnel affiliated with or sponsored by emergency response agencies.

EOC Action Plan: The plan developed at SEMS EOC levels, which contains objectives, actions to be taken, assignments, and supporting information for the next operational period.

Essential Facilities: May include facilities such as law enforcement, fire, emergency operations centers, schools, medical facilities, and other resources that have a role in an effective and coordinated emergency response.

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.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the federal government of the United States of America.

Finance/Administration Section: The section responsible for all administrative and financial considerations surrounding an incident or EOC activation.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration. The same five functions are also found at all SEMS EOC Levels. At the EOC, the term Management replaces Command. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, (e.g., the planning function). A sixth function, Intelligence/Investigations, may be established, if required, to meet emergency management needs.

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.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, which requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, 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. At the SEMS EOC Level, it is called the EOC Action Plan.

Incident Base: The location at which primary Logistics functions for an incident are coordinated and administered. The Incident Command Post may be co-located with the base. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term base.)

Incident Command: Responsible for overall management of the incident and consists of the Incident Commander, either single or unified command, and any assigned supporting staff.

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 Command Post (ICP): The field location where the primary functions are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional 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.

Information: Pieces of raw, unanalyzed data that identifies persons, evidence, events; or illustrates processes that specify the occurrence of an event. May be objective or subjective, and is intended for both internal analysis and external (news media) application. Information is the "currency" that produces intelligence.

Intelligence: Product of an analytical process that evaluates information collected from diverse sources, integrates the relevant information into a cohesive package, and produces a conclusion or estimate. Information must be real, accurate, and verified before it becomes intelligence for planning purposes. Intelligence relates to the specific details involving the activities of an incident or EOC, and current and expected conditions, and how they affect the actions taken to achieve operational period objectives. Intelligence is primarily intended for internal use and not for public dissemination.

Intelligence/Investigations: Intelligence gathered within the Intelligence/Investigations function is information that either leads to the detection, prevention, apprehension, and prosecution of criminal activities (or the individual(s) involved) including terrorist incidents or information that leads to determination of the cause of a given incident (regardless of the source) such as public health events or fires with unknown origins. This is different from the normal operational and situational intelligence gathered and reported by the Planning Section.

Interoperability: Allows emergency management/response personnel and their affiliated organizations to communicate within and across agencies and jurisdictions via voice, data, or video-on-demand, in real-time, when needed and when authorized.

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. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete 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 affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information 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., federal, state, tribal, and local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Key Resources: Any publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.

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

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff (Management Staff at the SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations. At SEMS EOC Levels, reports directly to the EOC Director and coordinates the initial entry of Agency Representatives into the Operations Center and also Provide guidance and support for them as required.

Local Government: According to federal code[36] 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 entity, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for an incident or EOC activation.

Management Staff: See **Command Staff**.

Mitigation: Provide a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or human-caused disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations - federal, state, tribal, and local - for activating, assembling and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Mobilization Center: An off-emergency location where emergency services personnel and equipment may be temporarily located, pending assignment to emergencies, released, or reassigned.

Multiagency or Inter-Agency Coordination: The participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

Multiagency Coordination Group (MAC Group): Typically, administrators/executives, or their appointed representatives, who are authorized to commit agency resources and funds, are brought together and form MAC Groups. MAC Groups may also be known as multiagency committees, emergency management committees, or as otherwise defined. It can provide coordinated decision-making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multiagency Coordination System(s) (MACS): Multiagency coordination systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The elements of multiagency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. Two of the most commonly used elements are EOC and MAC Groups. These systems assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident.

Mutual Aid Agreements and/or Assistance Agreements: Written or oral agreements between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provide a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.

Mutual Aid Coordinator: An individual at the local government, Operational Area, Region or State Level that is responsible to coordinate the process of requesting, obtaining, processing, and using mutual aid resources. Mutual Aid Coordinator duties will vary depending upon the mutual aid system.

Mutual Aid Region: A mutual aid region is a subdivision of Cal OES established to assist in the coordination of mutual aid and other emergency operations within a geographical area of the state, consisting of two or more Operational Areas.

National: Of a nationwide character, including the federal, state, tribal, and local aspects of governance and policy.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): Provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Response Framework (NRF): A guide to how the nation conducts all-hazards incident management.

Non-governmental Organization (NGO): An entity with an association based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with the government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGO include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Officer: 1) The ICS title for the personnel responsible for the Command Staff (Management Staff at EOC) positions of Safety, Liaison, and Public Information. 2) One who holds an office or post; especially one elected or appointed to a position of authority or trust in a corporation, government, institution, etc.

Operational Area (OA): An intermediate level of the state emergency organization, consisting of a county and all other political subdivisions within the geographical boundaries of the county.

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 last 12-24 hours.

Operations Section: The section responsible for all tactical incident operations and implementation of the Incident Action Plan. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups. At the SEMS EOC levels, the section is responsible for the coordination of operational activities. The Operations Section at an EOC contains branches, groups, or units necessary to maintain appropriate span of control.

Organization: Any association or group of persons with like objectives. Examples include, but are not limited to, governmental departments and agencies, private sector, and/or non-governmental organizations.

Planning Section: The section responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident or EOC activities and for the preparation and

documentation of the IAP or EOC action plan respectively. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident or EOC activation.

Political Subdivisions: Includes any city, city and county, county, tax or assessment district, or other legally authorized local governmental entity with jurisdictional boundaries.

Preparedness: A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Within NIMS, preparedness focuses on the following elements: planning, procedures and protocols, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, and equipment certification.

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. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry.

Protocols: Sets of established guidelines for actions (which may be designated by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified conditions.

Public Information: Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on the incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

Public Information Officer (PIO): A member of the Command Staff (Management Staff at the SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

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 to restore the affected area or community.

Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC): Facilities found at Cal OES Administrative Regions. REOC provide centralized coordination of resources among Operational Areas within their respective regions and between the Operational Areas and the State Level.

Reimbursement: Provide a mechanism to recoup funds expended for incident-specific activities.

Resource Management: Efficient emergency management and incident response 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 NIMS includes mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements; the use of special federal, state, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

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.

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 EOP 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 agricultural 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.

Response Personnel: Includes federal, state, territorial, tribal, sub-state regional and local governments, private sector organizations, critical infrastructure owners, and operators, NGO and all other organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role. Also known as an Emergency Responder.

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff (Management Staff at the SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for monitoring incident operations and advising the IC on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of emergency responder personnel. The Safety Officer may have assistants.

Section: 1) The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident or EOC Management, (e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration) and Intelligence/Investigations (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command. 2) A separate part or division as: a. A portion of a book, treatise, or writing. b. A subdivision of a chapter. c. A division of law.

Situation Report: Often contains confirmed or verified information regarding the specific details relating to the incident.

Span of Control: The number of resources for which a supervisor is responsible, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7, with optimal being 1:5.)

Special District: A unit of local government (other than a city, county, or city and county) with authority or responsibility to own, operate, and maintain systems, programs, services, or projects [(as defined in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 2900(s)] for purposes of natural disaster assistance. This may include joint powers authority established under Section 6500 et. seq. of the California Code of Regulations.

Stafford Act: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) establishes the programs and processes for the federal government to provide disaster and emergency assistance to states, local governments, tribal nations, individuals, and qualified private nonprofit organizations. The provisions of the Stafford Act cover all hazards including natural disasters and terrorist events. Relevant provisions of the Stafford Act include a process for Governors to request federal disaster and emergency assistance from the President. The President may declare a major disaster or emergency.

Staging Area: Established on an incident for the temporary location of available resources. A Staging Area can be any location on an incident in which personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): Complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS): A system required by California Government Code and established by regulations for managing response to multiagency and multijurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels, which are activated as necessary: Field Response, Local Government, Operational Area, Region, and State.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Guidelines: The SEMS guidelines are intended to assist those responsible for planning, implementing, and participating in SEMS.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations: Regulations establishing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) based upon the Incident Command System (ICS) adapted from the system originally developed by the Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE) program including those currently in use by State agencies, the Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) as developed by FIRESCOPE program, the Operational Area concept, and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and related mutual aid systems. Regulations are found at Title XIX. Division 2. Chapter 1, Section 2400 et. seq.

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 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107−296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

State Operations Center (SOC): The SOC is operated by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services at the State Level in SEMS. It is responsible for centralized coordination of state resources in support of the three Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOC). It is also responsible for providing updated situation reports to the Governor and Legislature.

Strategy: The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.

System: An integrated combination of people, equipment, and processes that work in a coordinated manner to achieve a specific desired output under specific conditions.

Technical Assistance: Support provided to state, tribal, and local 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 or hazardous material assessments).

Technical Specialists: Personnel with special skills that can be used anywhere within the SEMS organization. No minimum qualifications are prescribed, as technical specialists normally perform the same duties during an incident that they perform in their everyday jobs and they are typically certified in their fields or professions.

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; 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 or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107−296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

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

Tribal: Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.].

Type: 1) An ICS resource classification 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. 2) A class, kind, or group

sharing one or more characteristics; category. 3) A variety or style of a particular class or kind of things.

Unified Command: An ICS application used when more than one agency has 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 with functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Vital Records: The essential agency records needed to meet operational responsibilities under national security emergencies or other emergency or disaster conditions (emergency operating records), or to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government and those affected by Government activities (legal and financial rights records).

Volunteer: For purposes of 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 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

16.4. ATTACHMENT D – EMERGENCY PLAN CROSSWALK

This checklist of emergency plan elements, known as a "crosswalk" was developed to assist planners in ensuring the fundamental SEMS and NIMS content is included in emergency operations plans. The current version of the crosswalk can be found on the Cal OES website (www.caloes.ca.gov).

Emergency Operations Plan Crosswalk Element	Page Where Located	Reviewer Comment or Initials
FOREWORD SECTION		
1. Foreword/Preface/Introduction: Provide a foreword, preface, or introduction that explains why the plan was developed and how the plan is to be used (SEMS EOP Element). This section should describe that the plan is flexible enough to use in all emergencies and will facilitate response and short-term recovery activities (NIMS EOP Element).	v, 1	
2. Plan Concurrence: Provide evidence that the assigned emergency agencies are in agreement with how the plan describes their tasks. This may be in the form of a letter of concurrence or a sign-off sheet (SEMS EOP Element).	v, 31	
3. Letter of Approval: Provide evidence of a dated letter of promulgation or resolution from the governing board (SEMS EOP Element).	iii	
PART I: BASIC PLAN		
4. Table of Contents: Where significant parts of the plan are located by page number and subsection of the plan (SEMS EOP Element).	x	
5. Purpose: Describe the EOP purpose (NIMS EOP Element).	5	
6. **Scope:** Define the scope of preparedness and incident management activities necessary for the jurisdiction (NIMS EOP Element).	5	
7. Authorities and References: Describe the EOP authorities and references (NIMS EOP Element). Provides authorities for the plan and its development. Identifies the references used in developing the plan (SEMS EOP Elements).	152	
8. Situation and Assumptions: Describe the EOP situation and assumptions (NIMS EOP Element). Summarizes the Jurisdictional Hazard Analysis. Includes a description of potential hazards. This could be in a narrative with maps, schematic, or matrix indicating severity potential, affected population estimates, frequency, and geographical characteristics of the jurisdiction. This and other relevant information should be included to provide a rationale for prioritizing emergency preparedness actions for specific hazards (SEMS EOP Element).	7	
9. Organization, Roles, and Responsibilities: Describe organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, policies and protocols for providing emergency support (NIMS EOP Element).	21, 30, 107	

Emergency Operations Plan Crosswalk Element	Page Where Located	Reviewer Comment or Initials
10. Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) based Emergency Organization: Identify agency roles and responsibilities during disaster situations and includes an emergency organization chart. Indicate how the jurisdiction fulfills the five SEMS sections (Management, Plans/Intelligence, Operations, Logistics, and Finance/Administration) (SEMS EOP Element).	20	
11. Emergency Operations Center Organization: Describe the roles and responsibilities of agencies and departments in the EOC, including who is responsible for ensuring the readiness of the EOC (SEMS EOP Element).	20, 26, 28	
12. Involvement of special districts, private, and nonprofit agencies: Identify emergency responsibilities of special districts, private, and volunteer agencies, and their roles in the EOC, REOC, Incident Command Post, or other emergency facility (SEMS EOP Element).	33, 37	
13. Essential Facilities-Primary and Alternate EOC: Indicate the location of both the primary and alternate EOC and what conditions would cause the alternate EOC to be activated (SEMS EOP Element).	30	
14. Essential Facilities-Activation/Deactivation of EOC: Indicates how, when, and by whom, the Emergency Operations Center will be activated and deactivated (SEMS EOP Element).	24	
15. Essential Facilities-Alternate Government Facilities: Indicate an alternate seat of government to serve as government offices for performing day-to-day functions and a facility that could serve as an alternate emergency operations center (EOC) (SEMS EOP Element).	30	
16. Essential Facilities-Americans with Disabilities Act: Identify how shelter facilities, evacuation/movement, warning, etc. procedures accommodate the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (SEMS EOP Element).	42	
17. Continuity of Government: Provide persons by position to succeed key government officials and members of the emergency management organization. Also indicate the level and duration of authority these individuals would assume (Gov. Code Sec. 8560) (SEMS EOP Element).	88	
18. Vital Record Retention: Indicate how vital records are to be protected in the event of a disaster. Most data storage systems have a back-up system. Identify the system, archiving schedules, and who has responsibility for its maintenance (SEMS EOP Element).	148	
19. Concept of Operations: Describes the EOP concept of operations (NIMS EOP Element). Includes the principles and methods used to carry out emergency operations, including the provision of emergency services by government agencies (Gov. Code Sec. 8560).	49, 77	
20. Notification and Mobilization: Describe how resources are mobilized and managed (Gov. Code Sec. 8560). Include methods to contact emergency response personnel during normal and after hours. This may be in the form of an alert list (SEMS EOP Format).	52, 67	
21. SEMS Coordination Levels: Indicate how the jurisdiction coordinates between the different SEMS levels (field, local, operational areas, region, state), how information is exchanged, how and when multi/inter-agency coordination and unified command are used. The Operational Area agreement should also be referenced; and the plan should indicate who performs the Operational Area responsibilities	20, 63	

Emergency Operations Plan Crosswalk Element	Page Where Located	Reviewer Comment or Initials
(SEMS EOP Element).		
22. Incident Command System (ICS): Indicate how ICS will be used in the field. This should include the interface between the field Incident Command Post and the EOC. It should also indicate methods of integrating state and federal field activities into local emergency management operations (SEMS EOP Element). Pre-designate jurisdictional and/or functional area representatives to the IC or UC whenever possible (NIMS EOP Element).	20, 50, 67	
23. Field/EOC Communications and Coordination: Indicate how the EOC will coordinate and communicate with field units, operational areas, regions and other entities, including the use of the Response Information Management System (SEMS EOP Element).	50, 67	
24. Field/EOC Direction and Control Interface: Describe the direction and control relationship between the field responders (ICS) and the EOC. This should include the reporting of pertinent information (SEMS EOP Element).	50, 67	
25. Field Coordination with Department Operations Centers (DOC) and EOCs: Include the use and coordination of DOCs and how they fit into the emergency management organization (SEMS EOP Element).	21, 50, 55	
26. Mutual Aid: Include a general description of mutual aid system and processes (Gov. Code Sec. 8560) (SEMS EOP Element).	59	
27. Emergency Proclamations: Indicate the purpose and process of emergency declarations (include samples) (SEMS EOP Element).	71	
28. Public Information: Include pre-incident and post-incident public awareness, education, and communications plans and protocols (NIMS EOP Element) (Gov. Code Sec. 8560).	56	
29. Recovery Overview: Include a general recovery concept of operations (SEMS EOP Element).	77	
30. Recovery Organization: Provide a description of the recovery organization along with a diagram (SEMS EOP Element).	77	
31. Recovery Damage Assessment: Describe the damage assessment organization and responsibilities (SEMS EOP Element).	77	
32. Recovery Documentation: Describe the documentation process (SEMS EOP Element).	77	
33. Recovery After-action Reports: Include the Cal OES After-Action Questionnaire (SEMS EOP Element).	149	
34. Recovery Disaster Assistance: Describe the different programs, their purpose, restrictions, and application process. Include Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation Grant programs (SEMS EOP Element).	40, 81, 82	
35. Administration and Logistics: Describe the administration and logistics of the EOP (NIMS EOP Element).	148	
36. Emergency Plan Maintenance and Distribution: Describe EOP development and maintenance (NIMS EOP Element). Who maintains the emergency plan? What is the process? Detail schedules for	148	

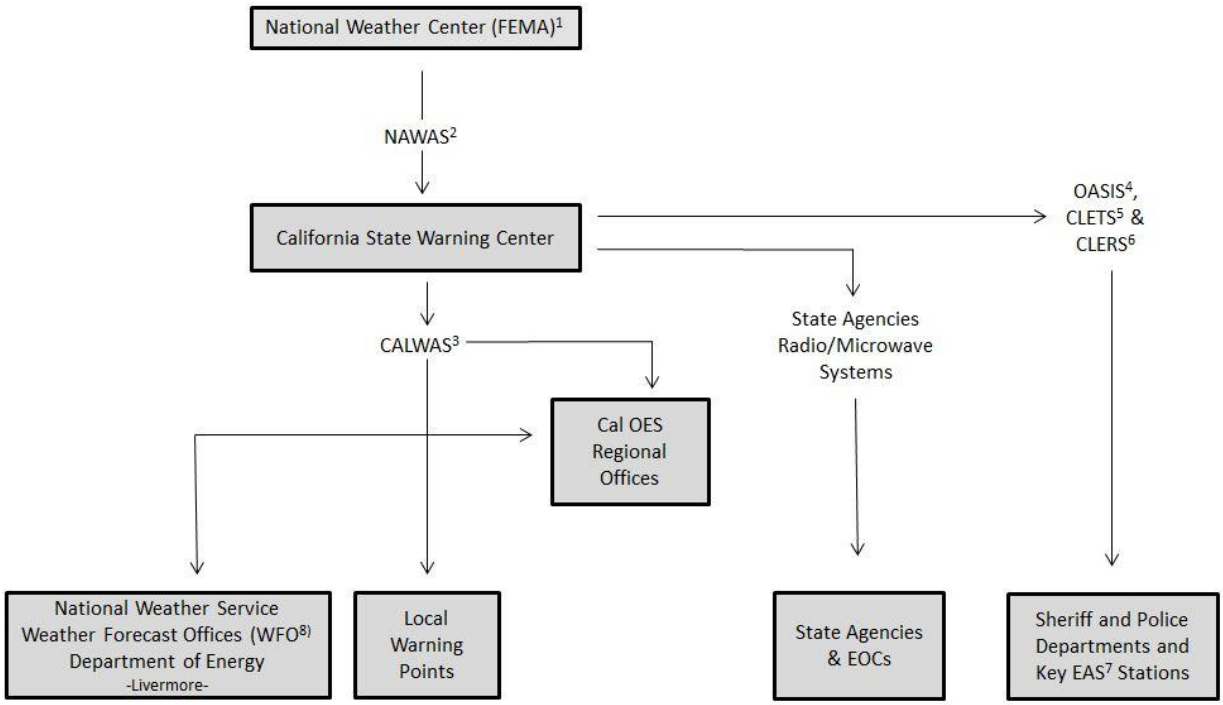
Emergency Operations Plan Crosswalk Element	Page Where Located	Reviewer Comment or Initials
modifications, revision list, distribution list, and who has responsibility for ensuring the plan is kept up-to-date (SEMS EOP Element).		
37. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Development: Ensure emergency response agencies develop and maintain SOPs. Indicate in the plan the relationship and purpose of SOPs to the plan (SEMS EOP Element).	148	
38. Training and Exercises: Describe the training and exercise programs for the jurisdiction, including who has personal responsibility for the programs. Training should include EOP orientation, SEMS training, a full-scale exercise, and other training as deemed necessary (SEMS EOP Element).	44	
PART II: FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES		
39. Functional Annexes: Include functional annexes (NIMS EOP Element). Suggested annexes address the five emergency management functions. They may be as simple as a checklist or as complex as to include function-based concepts of operation.	3, 88, 94	
40. Management Section: Include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EOP Element): • Overall EOC management • Public information assignment • Identification of a media center • Rumor control • Public inquires • Provision for public safety communications and policy • Identification of a Safety Officer • Facility security • Agency liaison • State/Federal field activity coordination	20, 28	
41. Operations Section: Include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EOP Element): • General warning • Special population warning • Authority to activate Emergency Alert System • Inmate evacuation • Traffic direction and control • Debris removal • Evacuation • Evacuation and care for pets and livestock • Access control • Hazardous materials management • Coroner operations • Emergency medical care • Transportation management • Crisis counseling for emergency responders • Urban search and rescue • Disease prevention and control • Utility restoration • Flood operations • Initial damage assessments	20, 28	

Emergency Operations Plan Crosswalk Element	Page Where Located	Reviewer Comment or Initials
• Safety assessments • Shelter and feeding operations • Emergency food and water distribution		
42. Planning/Intelligence Section: Include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EOP Element): • Situation status • Situation analysis • Information display • Documentation • Advance planning • Technical services • Action planning • Demobilization	20, 29	
43. Logistics Section: Include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EOP Element): • Field incident support • Communications support • Transportation support • Personnel • Supply and procurement • Resource tracking • Sanitation services • Computer support	20, 29	
44. Finance/Administration Section: Include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EOP Element): • Fiscal management • Timekeeping • Purchasing • Compensation and claims • Cost recovery • Travel request, forms, and claims	20, 29	
PART III: APPENDICES		
45. Appendices: Include hazard-specific appendices (NIMS EOP Element).	3	
46. Hazardous Materials: Incorporate or reference the Hazardous Materials Area Plan requirements in the emergency plan. (SEMS EOP Element).	36, 43	
47. Dams: If there are dams in the area, the plan should have or reference inundation maps that indicate what areas could flood, the time the flood wave arrives at specific locations, and when the water will recede. Operational information necessary to carry-out an evacuation of all potentially flooded areas should be indicated for each dam. The information required for each dam should include shelter locations, location of critical facilities such as government center hospitals, nursing homes, schools, day care centers, etc. Each dam evacuation plan should also indicate other facilities with large concentrations of people with disabilities, persons that lack their own transportation, or persons requiring special assistance (SEMS EOP Element).	43	

Emergency Operations Plan Crosswalk Element	Page Where Located	Reviewer Comment or Initials
48. Other Hazards Specific to the Jurisdiction: The threat of domestic terrorism has gained the interest of emergency managers in recent years. Most of the state is prone to damages from earthquakes. Some coastal jurisdictions could be affected by tsunamis. Some alpine areas of the state are prone to avalanches and some to volcanic activity. The EOP should address response activities that are specific to all hazards that pose a threat to the jurisdiction (SEMS EOP Element).	43	
49. Glossary of Terms: Include a glossary of terms (NIMS EOP Element) that includes all the terms used throughout the plan (SEMS EOP Element).	161	
50. Resources: Identify sources for materials and supplies internally and externally (SEMS EOP Element).	65, 93	
51. Contact List: Include a list of agencies and personnel not internal to the organization, but critical to emergency operations (SEMS EOP Element).	52	
52. Supporting Documentation: Include material necessary to self-certify compliance with SEMS. This should include evidence of training, planning, exercises, and performance (SEMS EOP Element).	44	

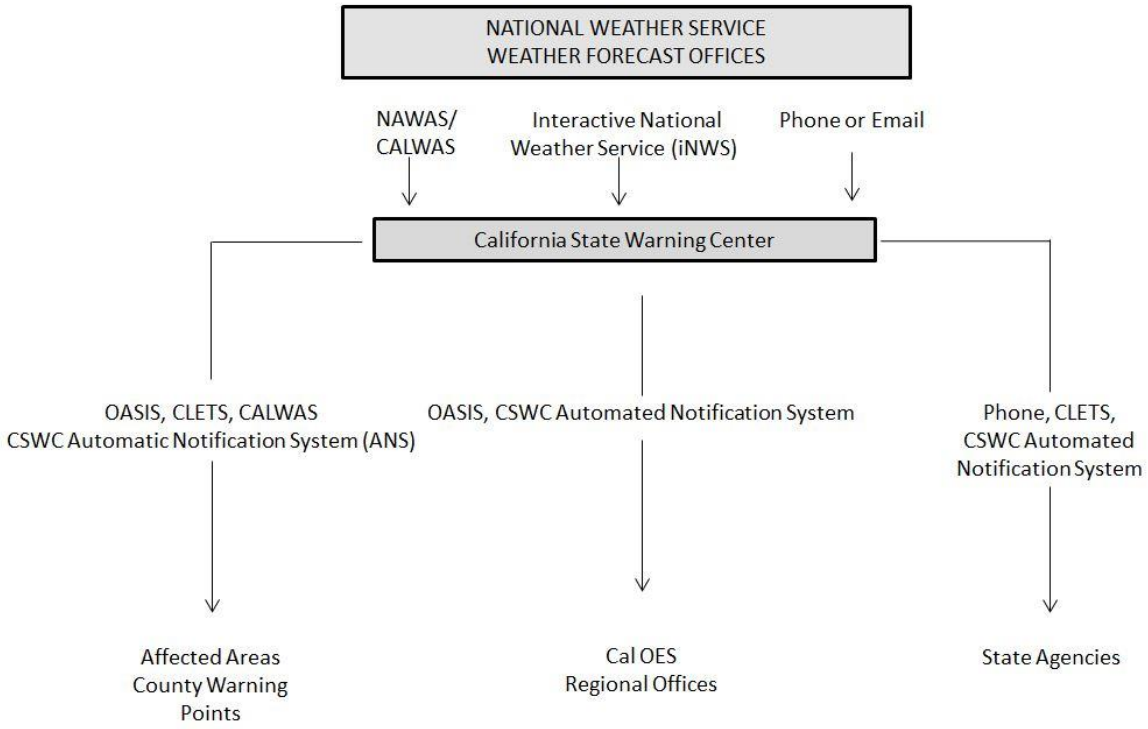
16.5. ATTACHMENT E – CALIFORNIA WARNING SYSTEM

E.1 - California Warning System

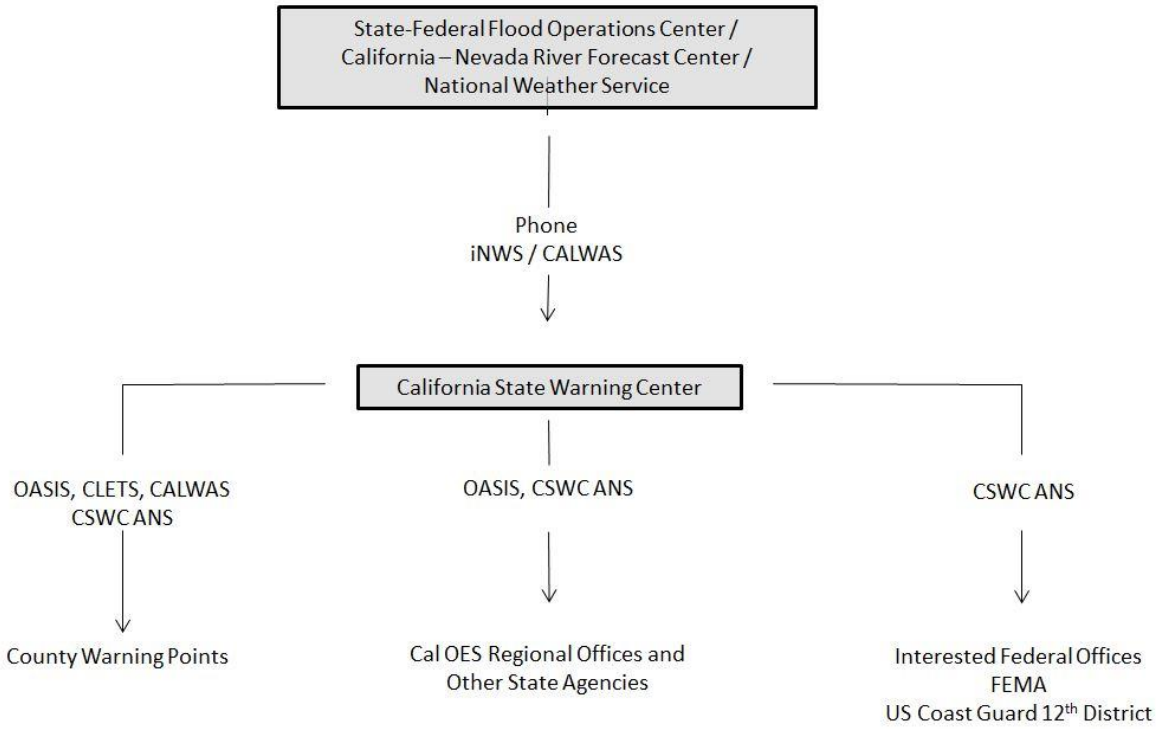


[1] Federal Emergency Management Agency
[2] National Warning System
[3] California Warning System
[4] Operational Area Satellite Information System
[5] California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
[6] California Law Enforcement Radio System
[7] Emergency Alert System
[8] Weather Forecast Offices

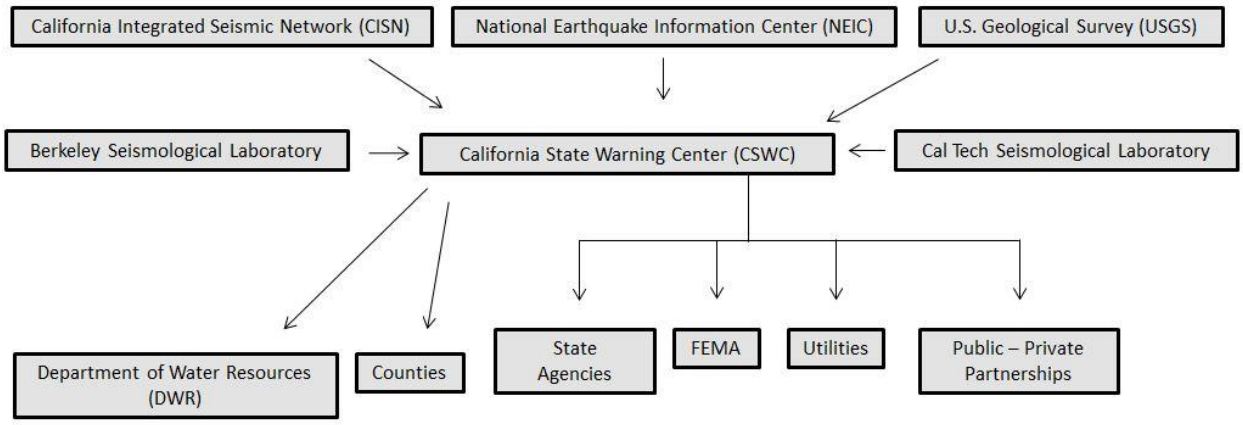
E.2 – Severe Weather Warning



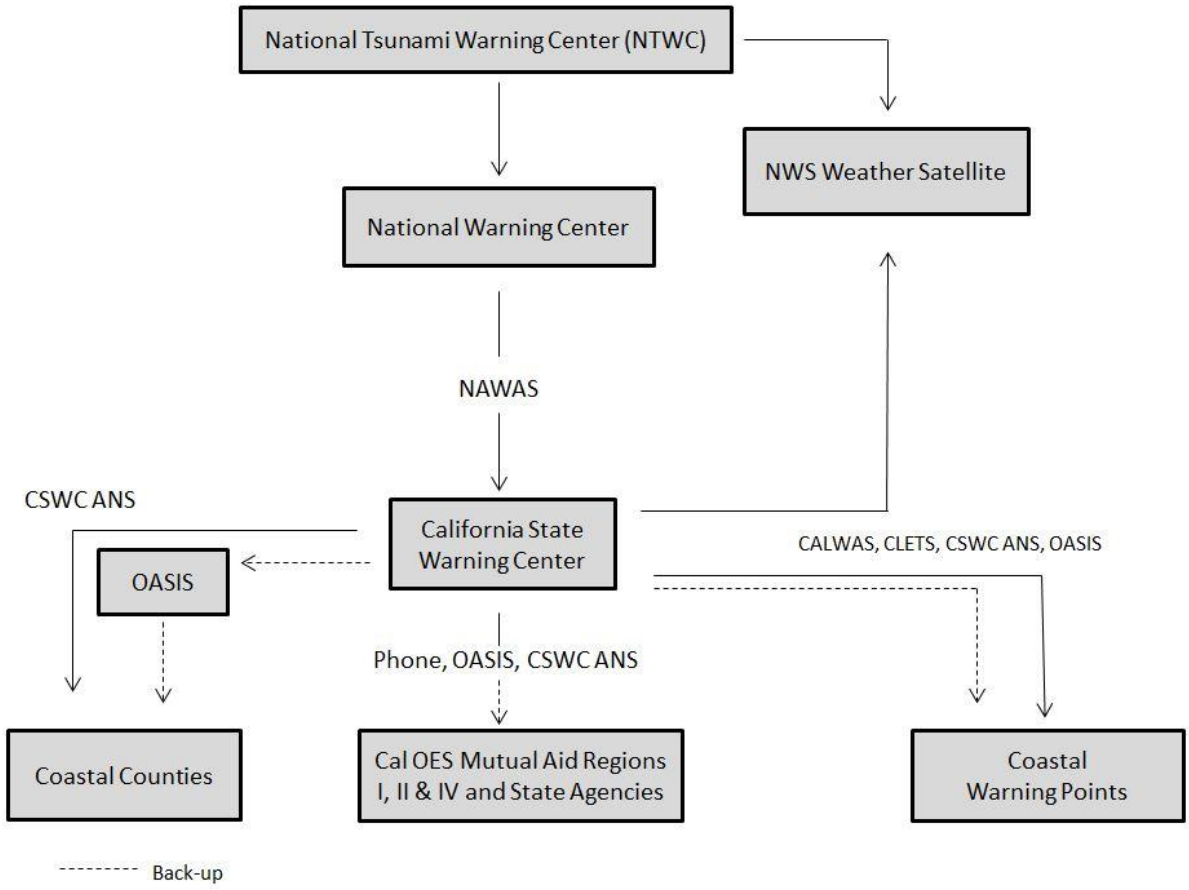
E.3 – Flood Forecasts and Warnings



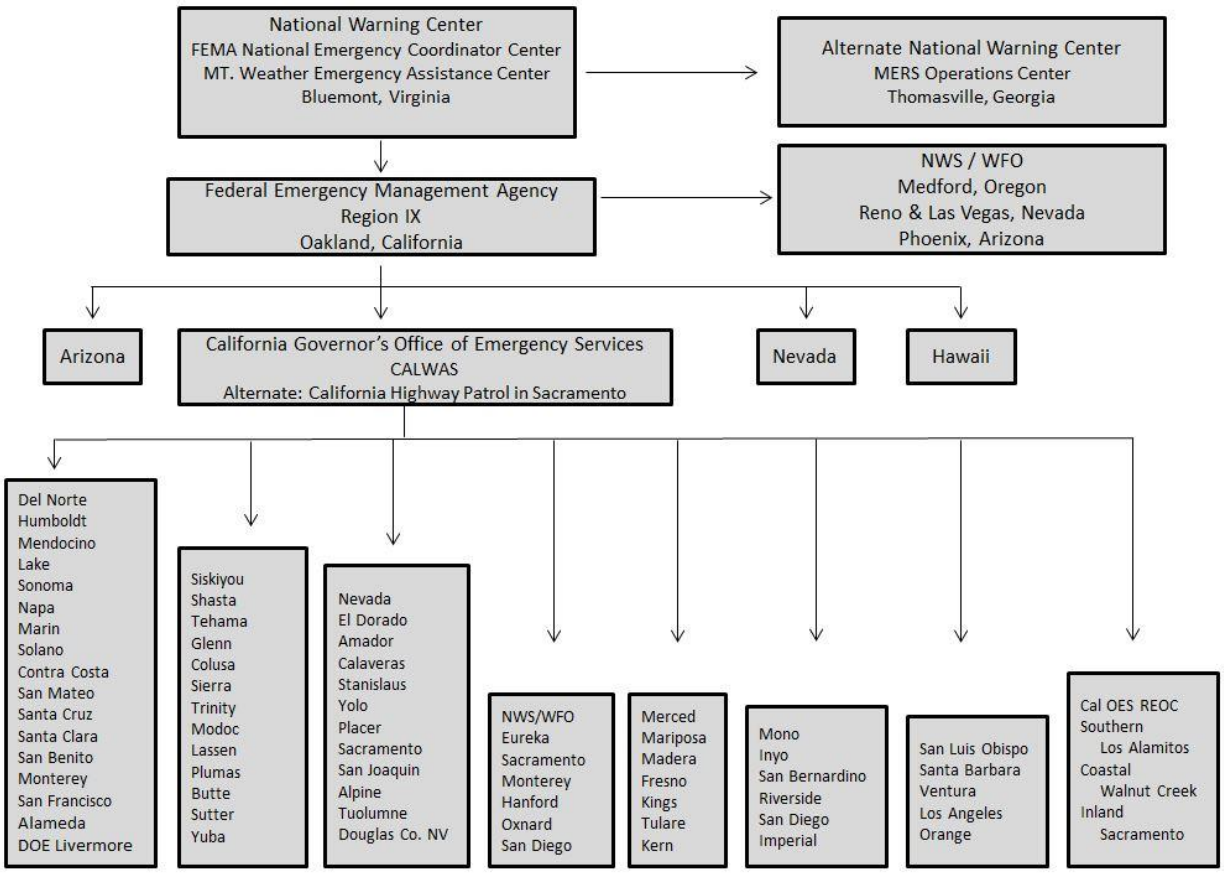
E.4 – Earthquake Warning System



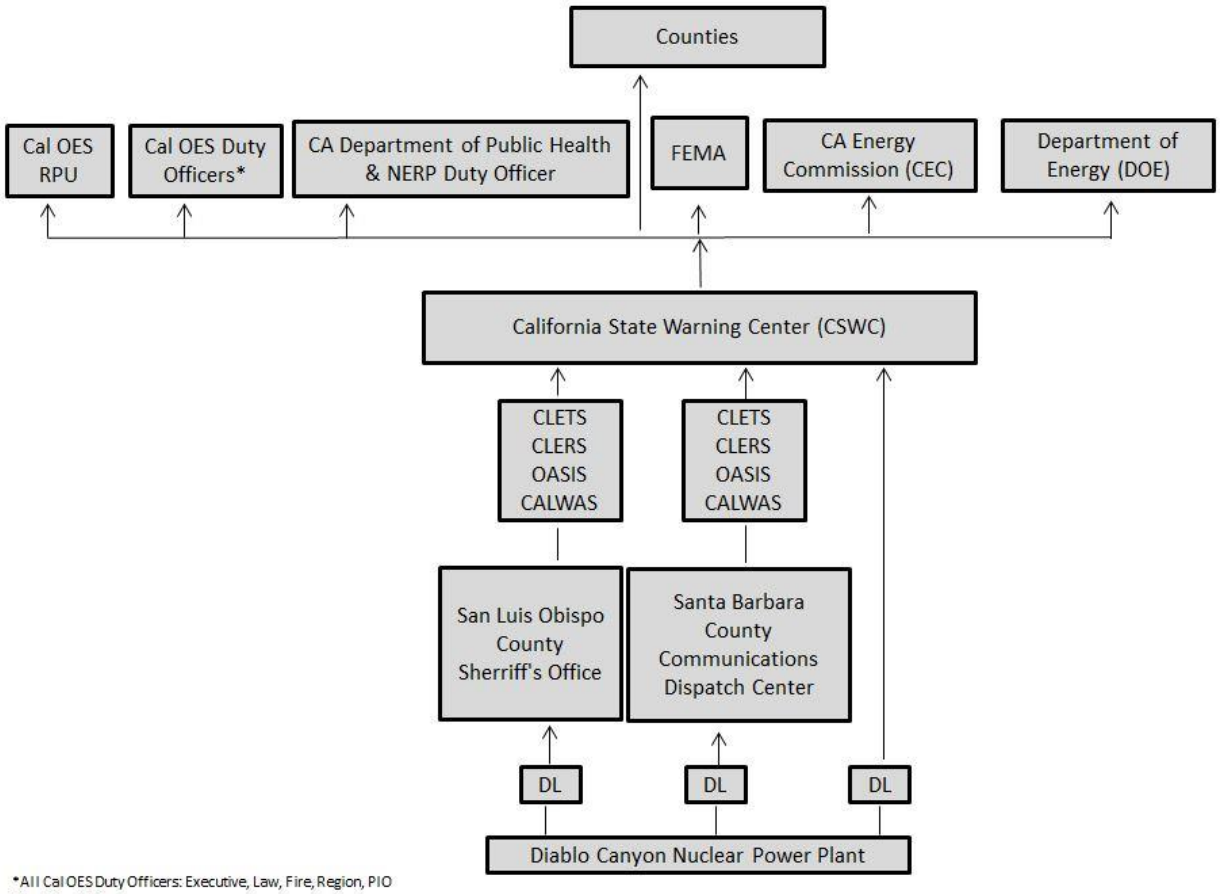
E.5 – Tsunami Warning System



E.6 – California's Portion of the National Warning System (CALWAS)



E.7 – State Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Notification System



*All Cal OES Duty Officers: Executive, Law, Fire, Region, PIO
DL = Direct Line

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16.6. ATTACHMENT F – END NOTES

[1] Government Code Section 8560

[2] Government Code Section 8568

[3] State of California Department of Finance Demographic Unit, "Report E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and State," Sacramento, California, May 1, 2015.

[4] State of California Department of Finance Demographic Research Unit, "P-1 Report State and County Population Projections," Sacramento, California. December 15, 2014.

[5] "California Travel & Tourism." Tourism Economics, July, 2015. Retrieved from URL: http://industry.visitcalifornia.com/media/uploads/files/editor/CA_State%20Forecast_July_2015 (1).pdf. Accessed: August 29, 2015.

[6] Ibid.

[7] League of California Cities. Retrieved from URL: http://www.cacities.org/Resources/Learn-About-Cities. Accessed: August 29, 2015.

[8] The United States Census Bureau, 2008 Statistical Abstract, Table 27 – Incorporated Places With 100,000 or More Inhabitants in 2006--Population: 1980 to 2006.

[9] State of California Department of Finance, "California's World Ranking 2015 Gross Domestic Product," Sacramento, California. June, 2015, et seq.

[10] California Department of Aging, *California State Plan on Aging 2013-2017*, California Department of Aging, October 1, 2013.

[11] Department of Water Resources, State Water Project Overview, March 2008.

[12] Kishor S. Jaiswal, Douglas Bausch, Rui Chen, Jawhar Bouabid, and Hope Seligson (*2015*) "Estimating Annualized Earthquake Losses for the Conterminous United States," Earthquake Spectra: December 2015, Vol. 31, No. S1, pp. S221-S243. Retrieved from URL: http://www.earthquakespectra.org/doi/abs/10.1193/010915EQS005M. Accessed November 9, 2016.

[13] Federal Emergency Management Agency, "Disaster Declarations by State/Tribal Government," Retrieved from URL: https://www.fema.gov/disasters/grid/state-tribal-government. Accessed: August 29, 2015.

[14] Ewert, J.W., Guffanti, M.C., and Murray, T.L., An Assessment of Volcanic Threat and Monitoring Capabilities in the United States: Framework for a National Volcano Early Warning System: U.S. Geological Survey Open-file Report 2005-1164, p. 18-24.

[15] California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, October 2013

[16] California Tsunami Waves (http://www.fema.gov/disaster/1968).

[17] Pacific Tsunami Warning Center. Retrieved from URL: https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/nndc/struts/results?EQ_0=4440&t=101650&s=8&d=22,26,13,12&nd=display. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[18] Pacific Tsunami Warning Center. Retrieved from URL: https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/nndc/struts/results?EQ_0=4682&t=101650&s=8&d=22,26,13,12&nd=display. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[19] Pacific Tsunami Warning Center. Retrieved from URL: https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/nndc/struts/results?EQ_0=5413&t=101650&s=8&d=22,26,13,12&nd=display. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[20] Pacific Tsunami Warning Center. Retrieved from URL: https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/nndc/struts/results?EQ_0=5467&t=101650&s=8&d=22,26,13,12&nd=display. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[21] Pacific Tsunami Warning Center. Retrieved from URL: https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/nndc/struts/results?EQ_0=5590&t=101650&s=8&d=22,26,13,12&nd=display. Accessed December 22, 2016.

[22] California Energy Almanac, California Energy Commission, 2008.

[23] United State Department of Health and Human Services Flu.gov. Retrieved from URL: http://www.flu.gov/pandemic/history/. Accessed August 29, 2015.

[24] Government Code Section 8607(a)

[25] NIMS Element

[26] Government Code Section 8559(b)

[27] Government Code Section 8605

[28] Government Code Section 8588.1

[29] National Response Framework, January 2008

[30] Government Code Section 8681, et seq.

[31] National Response Framework, January 2008

[32] Other Federal agencies are similarly responsible for compliance for their respective recovery programs.

[33] Specific requirements are dependent on the assistance program and the type, scope, and location of the project. Not all potentially applicable laws, regulations and Executive Orders are listed here.

[34] Government Code Section 8635

[35] Government Code Section 8569

[36] Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107−296, 116 Stat. 2135.