

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1 Purpose

It is the responsibility of local government to protect the public and the environment within their jurisdiction during emergencies. In order to meet this responsibility, this Emergency Operations Plan has been prepared to ensure that the County effectively addresses each of the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. In addition, this plan ensures that an effective combined local, regional, state and federal response to an emergency takes place by making the common emergency management systems being developed by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services through the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) process an integral part of the County response system.

2 Scope

This Plan identifies those organizations, agencies, and individuals that are assigned duties and responsibilities for responding to emergencies within the unincorporated and in support of incorporated cities. In addition, it provides guidance on how emergencies will be managed by the County as well as specific procedures for persons assigned to the emergency organization. Provisions for requesting additional resources from outside the County have also been included. This plan does not include specific information on how incorporated cities will meet their emergency response functions.

This Plan, using the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) and Incident Command System (ICS) as its basis, is designed to allow County government to respond to any size or type of emergency.

3 Goal

The overall goal of this Plan is to ensure the most effective use by the County of its personnel and other resources to minimize the impact of disasters on life, health, safety, the environment, and property within the San Joaquin Operational Area (all local jurisdictions within the County). Such activities would include mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery functions.

Specific objectives of County emergency management include:

- * Effective mobilization and management of emergency resources.
- * Maintenance of continuous liaison with local, state, and federal agencies and segments of the private sector.
- * Efficient allocation of resources.
- * Establishment of priorities for emergency operations.
- * Prompt and effective initiation of mutual aid requests.

- * Most effective use of available communications systems.
- * Effective processing of emergency information and prompt dissemination of emergency information and instructions to the public.
- * Prompt and complete collection, evaluation, and dissemination of damage information and other essential data.

4 **Assumptions**

The risk to public health and safety from a variety of natural and technological hazards will continue to increase as population and population density continues to increase within San Joaquin County.

The need to achieve greater effectiveness and efficiency will grow as budgetary constraints reduce the resources available to the County.

The County has the primary responsibility to meet the needs of citizens living in the unincorporated area during emergencies and to provide support to cities and special districts in their emergency response activities.

The resources of state government may be available to the County when the County's resources or abilities have been exceeded as well as federal assistance when disaster relief requirements exceed the state's ability to meet the County needs. The County must keep its plans and procedures in conformity with state plans and attempts to ensure consistency in order to ensure that it can effectively access and manage such outside resources.

5 **Plan Organization**

This Plan is divided into three major parts. The first part is the **Basic Plan** which addresses the subjects of hazard analysis, concept of operations, overview of the County emergency response organization, public awareness programs, drills and training, and plan references. The second part is composed of the **Agency Annexes**. The **Annexes** describe the general emergency response responsibilities of agencies and organizations within the County and some specific procedures and checklists that they will follow during times of emergency. The third part of this plan contains or references all **County Emergency Plans, Procedures & Directories** that are used by the emergency personnel during a major emergency or a disaster to supplement this plan.

Page Numbering System - Each part of the Plan is numbered independently of the other parts in order to reduce the cost of producing and distributing changes after revisions. A revision date appears at the bottom of each page. The Table of Contents will also list the most current revision dates for each part or section.

Enclosures - Stand alone documents used within the various parts of the Plan will be identified by the use of blue colored paper for the first page.

Forms - Originals of forms and charts have been provided on yellow paper and should be used to

make copies as needed. **DO NOT** use the original yellow forms themselves.

Diagrams - Block Diagrams are included to show organizational charts, floor plans, and other graphic information.

Matrix(s) - Matrices are included which show "relationships" or connections between items or objects listed in rows and columns such as agency responsibilities for a list of activities.

Tables - These will be utilized to display statistical or numerical related information.

6 **Intended Audience**

The Basic Plan provides general information for planners, emergency managers, the public, and elected officials. The Agency Annexes are intended for the use of directors and senior managers of each agency assigned emergency response duties in the plan. Separate Procedures such as the Multi-Agency Coordination System guide are intended for the use of individuals assigned overall emergency management responsibilities or who need to access an agency specific mutual aid system.

SECTION 2

COUNTY HAZARDS ANALYSIS

The following major hazards present a realistic threat to the health and safety of the public and their property. The goal of this section is to give a general description of the causes of a potential disaster, its effects, general emergency response considerations, and other information that will assist in preparedness planning.

A completed copy of a **SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY HAZARD ANALYSIS** form has been included for each hazard listed along with a diagram of the affected area if applicable. This will provide an overall view of the impact of each hazard and the County's basic response to that hazard.

In addition to the hazard analysis for each major hazard listed, a **HAZARD SPECIFIC EMERGENCY CHECKLIST** has been provided in Section 6 of this plan in order to facilitate a complete response to the hazard.

The following hazards are covered in this Section:

- 2.1 **Agricultural Emergencies**
- 2.2 **Flood Emergencies**
- 2.3 **Hazardous Material Emergencies**
- 2.4 **Fire Emergency**
- 2.5 **Weather Emergency**
- 2.6 **Transportation Disaster(s)**
- 2.7 **Multi-Casualty/Medical Disaster**
- 2.8 **Earthquake and Earth Movement**
- 2.9 **Civil Disturbance/Terrorism**
- 2.10 **Nuclear War**
- 2.11 **Energy Shortage**

1 AGRICULTURAL EMERGENCIES

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

Agricultural emergencies have occurred in San Joaquin County as a result of adverse weather conditions (drought), insect and rodent infestations and from hazardous chemical spills.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Agriculture is one of the primary activities in the County and a major source of employment and revenue. An agriculture disaster would lead to severe economic losses in jobs, property, and tax revenues.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

The Agricultural Commissioner of San Joaquin County would be primarily involved in coordinating the activities of other agencies when responding to this type of emergency. Damage assessment and emergency relief claims and disaster declarations would continue to be overseen by the Office of Emergency Services.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

Both the San Joaquin County Emergency Plan and the Agricultural Commissioner's procedures would be utilized during an agricultural emergency within the County.

- * **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

Outside assistance would come in the form of disaster relief (financial) from either the state or federal government depending on the severity of the declared disaster.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

FREQUENCY	DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.) (or Major Event)
Once or more a year? —	1870 (Tarantula Infestation), 02-10-76
Every 5 years or so? <u>X</u>	(Drought), 03-77 (Drought), 4-11-81 (Freeze),
Once about every ___ years? . . . — (fill in)	06-29-82 (Med Fruit Fly Infestation), 9-23-82
Less than once in 100 years? . . . —	(Severe rains/crop loss), 04-15-88 (Drought), 10-31-90
Has never occurred? —	(Severe rains/crop loss), 02-11-91 (Freeze), 02-03-93 (Severe rains/crop loss)

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

The San Joaquin County economy is still very much dependent on agriculture for much of its vitality. A major disaster or depression in agriculture, whatever the cause, would effect everyone within the County.

2 FLOOD EMERGENCIES (and extreme storms)

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

Floods have periodically occurred in the County and constitute one of the primary emergency threats to people and property for this area.

Flooding could potentially be caused in three ways within the County; dam breaks, riverine floods and delta events/levee breaks. See **100 YEAR FLOOD ZONES DIAGRAM** for San Joaquin County. In March 1983, a levee failure on the San Joaquin River flooded a large tract of agricultural land. The torrential rains in February 1986 broke a levee on the Mokelumne River and flooded the town of Thornton.

Dam breaks - There are 3 dams (Camanche, Camanche South Shore and Farmington) in the County, and 12 others which could flood portions of the County if they failed or overflowed. In accordance with the California **Dam Safety Act**, the California Department of Water Resources has inspected the 15 dams mentioned below and determined that no safety problems exist. The **Inundation Diagrams** following this discussion are provided for dams which could potentially effect San Joaquin County.

Riverine floods - Normally a result of intense rains during the rainy season from November to April and higher than normal releases from flood control dams, riverine floods are characterized by a rise in the water level on the major rivers of the County. These rivers are the Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin. Respective flood control dams which regulate the flows of rivers in the County are as follows:

- o Mokelumne River - Camanche Dam
- o Mormon Slough/Little John Creek - Farmington Dam
- o Calaveras River - New Hogan Dam
- o Stanislaus River - New Melones Dam
- o San Joaquin River - New Melones, Don Pedro, McClure & Friant Dams

In addition, the uncontrolled Cosumnes River, which is in Sacramento County and enters the Mokelumne River at Benson's Ferry, has a significant effect on the water levels of the lower Mokelumne River. All of the above dams are required to maintain specified amounts of flood storage space in their reservoirs. Heavy rains will require dams to increase releases to maintain that storage. These releases, coupled with downstream flows, cause flood emergencies on the rivers.

Delta Events/Levee Breaks - These emergencies are caused by a combination of factors. These factors are heavy flows in the rivers feeding the delta, high westerly winds, low barometric pressure, and high tides. Any one of these factors will probably not create flood flows. Predictions that two or more factors may occur simultaneously should prompt a higher level of readiness.

Localized flooding around streams and creeks is possible in the County. Generally this type of flooding will only effect isolated homes and structures. However, failure of drainage systems have caused flooding of residential areas in the Lathrop and Acampo areas.

A significant problem that the County may encounter from a major earthquake is levee failure. If the earthquake strikes during a high water period when levees are saturated and under pressure one or more may fail. An earthquake may also cause a saturated levee to liquify and slump, causing a failure. Therefore, for San Joaquin County, flooding may be a significant result of an earthquake.

Flooding on the upper Mokelumne River is primarily determined by releases from Camanche Reservoir which is controlled by the East Bay Municipal Utility District. Maximum releases from Camanche are set at 5,000 cubic feet per second. Higher releases may cause the river to expand past the flood plain.

Flooding on the lower Mokelumne River is determined by a combination of releases from Camanche Dam, flows on the Cosumnes River which enters the Mokelumne at Benson's Ferry, and tidal effects in the delta. Reclamation District No. 348 (New Hope) and districts down river are primarily effected by the above factors.

Flooding on the San Joaquin River is dependent on releases from the dams on its drainage system. The San Joaquin River at Vernalis is the choke point and will see the highest stages resulting from a general rise in the river. Since dam releases are the key to the level of the river, there is generally a 4-7 day delay between the change in a reservoirs release rate and a rise in the river at Vernalis.

INSERT
100 YEAR FLOOD ZONE DIAGRAM

**INSERT
INUNDATION AREA FOR CAMANCHE DAM DIAGRAM**

INSERT
INUNDATION AREA FOR SOUTH CAMANCHE DIKES DIAGRAM

**INSERT
INUNDATION AREA FOR NEW HOGAN &
JACKSON SPILLWAY DAMS DIAGRAM**

INSERT
INUNDATION AREA FOR FARMINGTON, JACKSON CREEK,
FOLSOM and NIMBUS DAMS and PINE FLAT LAKE DIAGRAM

**INSERT
INUNDATION AREA FOR NEW MELONES DAM DIAGRAM**

INSERT
INUNDATION AREA FOR PARDEE RESERVOIR and TULLOCH DAM DIAGRAM

INSERT
INUNDATION AREA FOR LAKE McCLURE
and SALT SPRINGS RESERVOIR DIAGRAM

Flooding in the San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta is dependent on several factors. Tide stages at the Sacramento River at Rio Vista and reservoir releases are general indicators of the water levels in the delta area. High westerly winds will be a key factor in determining the threat that various water levels represent. High water levels with calm winds may be less threatening than lower levels with high winds.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

* **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

In past years, flooding has caused hundreds of millions of dollars of damage to public facilities and private property. Fortunately, injuries and deaths from flooding events have been minimal.

* **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

Reclamation districts are responsible for maintenance of their levee systems. They will establish levee patrols and will take immediate action to correct levee problems. Public safety agencies of San Joaquin County are responsible for ensuring public safety in the event of a flood. These agencies will support the efforts of the reclamation districts to maintain levees and conduct evacuation and rescue operations if necessary.

The Department of Water Resources is responsible for the maintenance of the State Water Project levees and for providing early warning and information on river stages. It will also support the efforts of reclamation districts within its mandates. For widespread flooding within the County, the Office of Emergency Services would use the Emergency Operations Center for Multi-Agency Coordination and to support operations in the unincorporated areas.

* **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

Evacuation plans are required for existing mobile homes, mobile home parks, or recreational vehicle parks located within a flood zone. These plans are required and reviewed by the Community Development Department.

The County Office of Emergency Services maintains a "Flood Evacuation Plan for Reclamation Districts" and the State of California has issued a "Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan" which is dated August 21, 1986. Supplies for flood response such as sandbags and plastic sheeting are maintained by individual reclamation districts. In addition, the "Emergency Resource Directory" which is maintained by the County Office of Emergency Services is updated on a yearly basis, and lists sources for materials used during flood emergencies.

* **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

During the floods of 1986, local, County and State resources and personnel were involved in the response. The widespread flooding caused by torrential rains resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration on February 21, 1986 for San Joaquin County.

3. How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Once or more a year? <input type="checkbox"/>	1-2-1819
Every 5 years or so? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1862
Once about every ___ years? . . . <input type="checkbox"/>	3-18-1884 - Roberts Island
(fill in)	1893 - Stockton
Less than once in 100 years? . . . <input type="checkbox"/>	1894
Has never occurred? <input type="checkbox"/>	1-1901 - Stockton
	3-1903 - Stockton
	1-1906 - Stockton
	6-06 - Bouldin & Roberts Island
	4-1907 - Stockton
	1-1909 - Stockton
	2-1911 - Stockton/Calaveras River
	12-17-37 - Delta Floods
	1-19-38 - Delta Floods
	2-14-38 - Levee
	6-7-38
	1947
	1950
	12-22-52
	12-23-55 - Christmas Floods
	3-58 - Stockton
	1962
	1969
	1970
	1972
	1977
	2-1-80 -Little Mandeville
	10-2-80 -Lower Jones Tract Flood
	1-02-82 - Storm/Flood
	8-23-82 - McDonald Island Flood
	11-30-82 - Venice Island
	2-9-83 - Floods, San Joaquin City, Delta
	2-1986 -Thornton, Lodi, widespread local flood
	3-1995 - storms; south county road damage

4. How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if

the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?

The worst case scenario for flooding would be an unexpected and catastrophic failure of one of the large dams (see **INUNDATION DIAGRAMS** above). This would have the potential of inundating populated areas before an evacuation could take place. Due to frequent dam inspections, evacuation procedures and public warning capabilities, this scenario is highly unlikely.

3 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCIES

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

Hazardous material incidents have occurred and are becoming more frequent as the County continues to industrialize. While minor incidents are almost daily occurrences, major spills, chemical fires and toxic cloud instances have resulted in multi-casualty events and environmental damage within the County.

Hazardous material accidents occur at fixed facilities or on transportation networks. Over 1,900 fixed facilities have been identified in the County which use more than 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet of a pressurized hazardous material. An additional 700 use hazardous materials but in quantities less than those listed above.

Major transportation routes for hazardous materials in the County include Highways 5 and 99 and the major connectors, Highways 12 and 120. In addition, a major shipping channel leads to the Port of Stockton. Ships carrying anhydrous ammonia and other hazardous materials use this port on a regular basis. There are also two major railroad lines, the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific, which cross the County and intersect in the City of Stockton. Branch lines cross the delta to the bay area and extend east to the foothills. (See transportation route map)

A major earthquake in Northern California may also cause hazardous material spills in the County by causing machinery to fail or containers to overturn. Citizens should be aware of this possibility following an earthquake at their work place. Businesses should take actions to protect hazardous material containers from the shock of earthquakes.

Due to the fact that San Joaquin County does not have any facilities (1992) for the disposal of hazardous wastes, the illegal dumping of hazardous wastes by individuals and small businesses is an increasing area of concern. The County has started a Household Waste Disposal Program which may reduce the threat from illegal dumping somewhat.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

These types of incidents pose an acute hazard, a long term hazard, and a hazard to the quality of the environment in general and public health. The objective of government agencies is to protect the public from short-term acute chemical exposure and ensure proper clean-up of spills to prevent long-term environmental contamination. Local government, therefore, must be able to recognize toxic hazards, isolate contaminated areas, conduct evacuations, and monitor clean-up by

professional companies.

* **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred?
Likely agencies that would be involved:**

San Joaquin County agencies respond to approximately 200 hazardous material spills per year. Most of these are minor and the response is limited primarily to a clean-up of the spilled material. Several times a year a spill occurs that results in injuries or requires an evacuation.

The County and all cities but Ripon and Escalon maintain a joint Hazardous Materials Team which operates several response vehicles staffed by hazardous material trained personnel. This team can provide technical advice, identify unknown chemicals, conduct entry operations, and mobilize resources in support of first responders at fixed facility and transportation accidents. The Joint Team also provides training to first responders on recognizing toxic hazards, making notifications, conducting evacuations, ensuring their protection, and decontamination.

Long term clean-up and oversight of spills from underground tanks are the responsibility of the County Public Health Services and State regulatory agencies. Fire departments, law enforcement agencies, and the Office of Emergency Services are primarily responsible for protecting the public from exposure of acute hazardous air releases and preventing the contamination of the environment to the extent of their abilities.

* **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

The 2,000 fixed facilities which use more than 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet of a hazardous material are required to submit a Hazardous Material Management Plan to the County Office of Emergency Services. These plans ensure that businesses have adequate procedures and resources to respond to their own spills. Key information from the plans is entered in an information management system and provided to the fire department which covers that facility. Businesses are inspected annually to verify inventories and training records.

* **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

In 1991, a train car derailment near the town of Dunsmuir in Northern California created a hazardous material incident in which over 50 governmental agencies responded. The spill of defoliant chemicals in a river north of Lake Shasta affected wildlife, plants, people as well as other aspects of the environment. The effort to protect the health and safety of the public and the environment in San Joaquin County from a major spill will also result in significant assistance from other local, state and possibly federal agencies. State assistance is regularly requested to assist with clean up of hazardous waste under specified circumstances.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Frequently <u> X </u>	
Once or more a year? <u> </u>	
Every 5 years or so? <u> </u>	
Once about every <u> </u> years? . . . (fill in) <u> </u>	
Less than once in 100 years? . . . <u> </u>	
Has never occurred? <u> </u>	

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

Over 230 companies and facilities in the County use and or store acutely hazardous materials. These range from chlorine cylinders for use in pools to certain types of industrial chemicals in a gaseous form. Accidents involving these materials have the potential for seriously impacting the public health and safety, and threatening situations for employees of businesses that utilize hazardous materials. A list of these companies and facilities rated in accordance with a relative risk assessment (to the public health and safety) is maintained by the Office of Emergency Services, Hazardous Materials Division.

The following diagram displays the locations of some of the highest risk facilities in the County. These facilities have significant quantities of hazardous materials under their control. (See **MAJOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FACILITY AREAS DIAGRAM**)

MAJOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FACILITY AREAS
for San Joaquin County

INSERT
MAJOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FACILITY AREAS DIAGRAM

4 FIRE EMERGENCY

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

Fire hazards within San Joaquin County include wildland fires, peat fires, chemical fires, flammable liquid storage fires, structural fires and fires that result from transportation (vehicle) accidents.

The peat lands of the Delta represent a significant fire hazard to the County. Once ignited they can be very difficult to extinguish. Caverns can be created underground in the aftermath of a peat fire.

High hazard areas for wildland fires are the grass covered (dry) areas in the east and the southwest foothills of the County. Of significant concern are those areas of open grassland near residential areas and park areas (see **VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES DIAGRAM**). When temperature, moisture and wind conditions indicate an increasing risk the County has increased its operational readiness level (MACS Mode).

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Loss of life and property are possible for each category of fire listed in Section 1 above, limited only by the size and speed of the fire.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

Fire protection in San Joaquin County is provided by city fire departments and special district rural fire departments. There are 26 separate fire agencies in operation in the County.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

The County utilizes the **UNIFORM FIRE CODE** and the **COUNTY SPRINKLER ORDINANCE** to provide for fire mitigation within the unincorporated areas.

- * **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

A well established state and regional fire mutual aid plan is in place and frequently utilized in San Joaquin County.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Once or more a year?	<u>X</u>
Every 5 years or so?	—
Once about every ___ years? . . . (fill in)	—
Less than once in 100 years? . . .	—
Has never occurred?	—

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

Loss of life and property are possible for each category of fire listed in Section 1 above, limited only by the size and speed of the fire. The **AGRICULTURAL LANDS VS. URBAN AREAS DIAGRAM** displays the urban areas of the County that would be at the most risk during a major or intense fire.

**INSERT
VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES DIAGRAM**

INSERT
AGRICULTURAL LANDS VS. URBAN AREAS DIAGRAM

5 WEATHER EMERGENCY (except storms)

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

San Joaquin County is only occasionally subjected to severe weather events. Severe weather is not considered one of the major threats to life and property in this area. Events such as torrential rains, storms and thunderstorms, fog, hail, lightning, high winds, drought, funnel clouds and even an infrequent tornado have occurred. Storms and thunderstorms with lightning and fog are considered annual events with September and April historically being the months with the most intense storm activity. (See **1991 LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR STOCKTON DIAGRAM**). The fog season normally runs between November and February (See **CENTRAL VALLEY TULE FOG AREA DIAGRAM**).

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Deaths attributed directly to severe weather within the County have been rare but each year property damage, accidents and deaths have occurred in the aftermath of severe weather events such as fog and rain.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

The United States National Weather Service maintains an office at the Stockton Metropolitan Airport where weather advisory messages are issued if severe weather threatens the County. In the event that an emergency results from severe weather, local emergency agencies will respond to the scene of the emergency while the Office of Emergency Services will provide Multi-Agency Coordination from the Emergency Operations Center.

INSERT
1991 LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR STOCKTON DIAGRAM

INSERT
CENTRAL VALLEY TULE FOG AREA DIAGRAM

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important. Would mutual aid be required?**

Plans, procedures and resources specific to weather emergencies have not been prepared, but procedures and resources do exist to notify the public (Emergency Broadcast System) and to provide resources and mutual aid in the aftermath of a severe weather incident.

3. How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.) (or Major Event)</u>
Once or more a year? <u> X </u>	
Every 5 years or so? <u> — </u>	
Once about every <u> — </u> years? . . . (fill in) <u> — </u>	
Less than once in 100 years? . . . <u> — </u>	
Has never occurred? <u> — </u>	

4. How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?

Multi-casualty incidents have been created as a result of fog related accidents (cars & trains) as well as flooding caused by heavy rains. Due to the progressive nature of severe weather the potential for mass casualties is limited. Severe winds, flooding and prolonged drought could result in significant property damage and losses throughout the County.

6 TRANSPORTATION DISASTERS

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

Several interstate and state highways, three transcontinental railroads, two intercity bus lines, five public transit operators, over 100 trucking operations, a major deep water port, a metropolitan airport, and a number of smaller air landing facilities characterize the transportation diversity of San Joaquin County. Automobile, bus and truck travel (motor vehicles) represent a critical method of public transport in San Joaquin County. Railroads, airports, and port facilities are also available but constitute less used modes of transportation. Two major freeways, Interstate 5 and State Route 99, run north-south through the County. Three major highways, run east-west; Interstate 205/580 (I-205 & I-580) which connects the south County with the Livermore corridor to the Bay Area, State Route 4 (SR-4) which connects Stockton with northern Contra Costa County, and State Route 12 (SR-12) which extends westerly from Interstate 5 to Rio Vista in Solano County (see **COUNTY MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES DIAGRAM**).

Roads in the Thornton and Lodi, Lockeford, Delta and Stockton, Lathrop/Manteca, and Tracy Planning Areas all have roadway flows that are unacceptably heavy during peak driving periods. It should be noted that during periods of inclement weather or fog, travel on such heavily congested roads in the County can be extremely hazardous. Roadway accidents during fog or other inclement weather have resulted in multi-casualty incidents, hazardous material spills and fires that have involved buses, trains, trucks and automobiles.

INSERT
COUNTY MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES DIAGRAM

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Transportation accidents are perhaps the most common occurrence associated with loss of life and property in the County. Fortunately these numerous incidents seldom become a disaster requiring multi-agency coordination by the Office of Emergency Services. The major risk to communities in the County would result from an explosion or release of toxic material being carried aboard large trucks and trains within the County.

In 1991, 138 people were killed and 4,119 injured in 6,699 separate accidents. Seventy percent of the fatalities occurred in the unincorporated areas, while only 37% of the injuries occurred in the incorporated areas according to the California Highway Patrol.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

The California Highway Patrol and other County law, fire and medical emergency response agencies are routinely involved at the scene of transportation accidents. If the accident requires the coordination of additional agencies and resources, the Office of Emergency Services will become involved. Generally, traffic accidents do not involve the Office of Emergency Services.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

The Region IV Multi-Casualty Incident Plan is frequently used in the aftermath of transportation accidents. In addition, a Fog Operation Plan has been developed for the Manteca area through a cooperative effort of local police, fire, ambulance agencies and County Office of Emergency Services.

- * **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

In most cases, transportation accidents will be handled by local agencies without a need for mutual aid from outside the County.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

FREQUENCY	DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.) (or Major Event)
Once or more a year? <u> X </u>	12-14-88 (138-vehicles, fog, Tracy area), 01-14-89 (50-vehicles, fog, Mossdale Y), 02-19-89 (freight train derailment, Manteca), 12-18-89 (Mossdale Y, fog, 90-car pile-up), 12-19-89 (Amtrak derailment, 53 injured, Mariposa Rd.)
Every 5 years or so? <u> — </u>	
Once about every <u> — </u> years? . . . (fill in) <u> — </u>	
Less than once in 100 years? . . . <u> — </u>	
Has never occurred? <u> — </u>	

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

An accident, explosion or toxic cloud that occurred during peak traffic periods, or a hazardous material incident in the vicinity of a residential area would present the most potential for a multi-casualty incident related to transportation.

7 MULTI-CASUALTY/MEDICAL DISASTER

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

While most people recognize the potential of damage and injury from a major disaster such as an earthquake, the number of lesser incidents which create three to a dozen victims have increased. These incidents and the potential for them will continue to increase as the County becomes more industrial and the population grows.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Multi-casualty incidents by their nature are a great threat to the lives of those involved. A greater number of deaths could be expected without a coordinated and efficient method of casualty collection and dispersal as provided for in the Multi-Casualty Incident Plan.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

Involved in the various aspects of multi-casualty response would be local and regional hospitals, public safety agencies, ambulance companies, emergency medical services agencies, County and City OES, the Mental Health Department and the Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

The **REGION IV MEDICAL MULTI-CASUALTY INCIDENT PLAN** was created to ensure that multi-casualty incidents are responded to in a consistent, organized and efficient manner regardless of political boundaries. The "REGION IV MEDICAL PLAN" will be utilized by San Joaquin County for responding to multi-casualty incidents. It is designed to allow each participating jurisdiction to utilize the procedures provided, not only to enhance the day to day medical response operations, but as a method to ensure that jurisdictions efficiently share resources, work together and communicate rapidly during a multi-casualty incident.

- * **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

As part of the Region IV Multi-Casualty Incident Plan, a medical mutual aid coordinator and mutual aid program is under development. Medical mutual aid will be requested in a way similar to the

established fire and law mutual aid systems which are already in place.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Once or more a year? <u> X </u>	02-17-89 (Cleveland School Shooting, Stockton)
Every 5 years or so? <u> — </u>	
Once about every <u> — </u> years? . . . (fill in) <u> — </u>	
Less than once in 100 years? . . . <u> — </u>	
Has never occurred? <u> — </u>	

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

A transportation accident involving a passenger train or airliner or the release of toxic material near a residential area is the most likely source for a worst case multi-casualty event within the County. Although this has not occurred, a terrorist act or bombing holds perhaps similar potential. It is difficult to envision a circumstance where more than 100 people would become casualties as the result of a single incident outside of a major earthquake.

8 EARTHQUAKE & EARTH MOVEMENT

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

There are no known active faults which run through San Joaquin County. However several inactive faults do exist (Tracy and Castle Rock). The effects in San Joaquin County of a major movement on the San Andreas, Hayward, or Calaveras faults could be significant. However, it is unlikely that it would be catastrophic for this County.

The Melones and Bear Mountain faults to the east of the County demonstrated activity as recently as 1975. **REGIONAL EARTHQUAKE FAULTS DIAGRAM**, displays San Joaquin County in relation to surrounding seismic fault lines, and the **REGIONAL EARTHQUAKE FAULTS TABLE** lists those identified faults within 70 miles of San Joaquin County.

A significant problem that the County may encounter from a major earthquake is levee failure. If the earthquake strikes during a high water period when County levees are saturated and under pressure one or more levees may fail. An earthquake may cause a saturated levee to liquify and slump, causing a failure. Therefore, for San Joaquin County, flooding may be a significant result of an earthquake.

While over 80% of San Joaquin County occupies relatively flat terrain, the following areas of the County are recognized as susceptible to landslides:

- * Steep hills of the Diablo Range (extreme south County, Tracy Area)
- * Sierra Nevada foothills (far east part of the County, Lockeford and Linden areas)

Recent studies indicate a heightened possibility for prior unknown slip faults beneath the valley floor similar to the Coalinga earthquake. The possibility of a significant quake with an epicenter in the County cannot be discounted.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

The Modified Mercalli Scale of earthquake intensity and effects (see **MODIFIED MERCALLI SCALE TABLE**) indicates that active faults within 70 miles of San Joaquin County have potentials reaching intensity levels of VIII-IX. This level of activity could generate significant damage to life and property within the County.

INSERT
REGIONAL EARTHQUAKE FAULTS DIAGRAM

INSERT
REGIONAL EARTHQUAKE FAULTS TABLE

**INSERT
MODIFIED MERCALLI SCALE TABLE**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

As was the case with the Loma Prieta Earthquake of October 1989, the most likely scenario for earthquake damage in San Joaquin County would be a major earthquake in the Bay Area. This would result in isolated cases of structural collapse or damage in San Joaquin County. Un-reinforced masonry or brick buildings are the most likely to fail and therefore pose the highest risk. Steel reinforced buildings and single story wood-frame residential houses would not be likely to suffer significant damage or failures. Wood-frame residential structures may slide off their foundations if they are not securely anchored, however, this should not cause injury or death to occupants.

While major structural failure will not be common, failure of decorative and non-structural parts of buildings may cause significant numbers of injuries. Shaking intensity within the County will be strong enough to loosen building facades, shatter windows, and break loose roof tiles perhaps topple chimneys. Bookcases, computers, and other unsecured furniture may be overturned. County residents should concentrate preparedness activities on these non-structural threats to building occupants.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

Potentially all County personnel and agencies could be involved in earthquake response and recovery.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

In the aftermath of an earthquake the County's **DAMAGE ASSESSMENT & RECOVERY MANUAL** would be extensively used.

- * **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

It is very likely that the County would not be the center of damage during a major central California earthquake but instead would be a supplier of mutual aid. The law, fire and medical mutual aid systems would be available if needed following an earthquake.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Once or more a year? —	10-17-89 (Loma Prieta, Tracy was FEMA declared)
Every 5 years or so? <u>X</u>	
Once about every ___ years? . . . (fill in) —	
Less than once in 100 years? . . . —	
Has never occurred? —	

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

Current estimates predict a maximum shaking intensity of 6.2 on the Richter Scale during a major earthquake on one of the nearby faults. Soil conditions could have an important effect on the severity of shaking in any one location. Absence of a fault zone in the County would preclude devastating and widespread destruction. The possibility of an unknown significant fault within the County cannot, however, be excluded.

Despite the above estimate, all citizens must know how to take protective action during an earthquake. More than 25,000 County residents commute regularly to the Bay Area where the impact of a major earthquake would be much greater. Thousands more commute occasionally into that high risk area. Finally, what we do not know outweighs what we do know in predicting the impact of an earthquake. Government and citizens should not underestimate the potential impact of a great earthquake in Northern California.

9 CIVIL DISTURBANCE/TERRORISM

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

Civil disturbances within San Joaquin County and cities have been associated with agricultural labor disputes and incidents of "turf" battles between rival urban factions. The County does not have a history of large scale civil riots like those that have been experienced in the Los Angeles area. Some of the conditions and circumstances associated with riot torn areas in Los Angeles, although on a much smaller scale, are present in San Joaquin County including run down inner city areas and demographically segmented populations. The **COUNTY URBAN & RURAL COMMUNITIES DIAGRAM**, indicates the locations of the rural and urban communities within San Joaquin County. Urban areas represent a greater risk for both civil disturbance and acts of terrorism.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Urban riots in California in 1992 have demonstrated the potential for widespread damage to property, to businesses and the threat to the lives of residents and passerbys. In addition to the overt threats posed by civil disturbances, the disruption of vital services such as fire protection, law enforcement, mail, utilities, food, medical supplies and social services can be expected following a civil disturbance.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

The response to civil disturbances is essentially a law enforcement function. County law enforcement agencies would be mobilized as necessary to restore order and public safety. The law enforcement mutual aid plan would be utilized to obtain additional personnel and resources as necessary.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

A careful coordination with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services through the OES Inland Region Administrator would be maintained. The County government, with the assistance of OES, would ensure that proper declarations of local or County emergencies were made and that the

governor was kept appraised of the situation.

*** If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

In an extreme situation, National Guard units could be called up by the Governor through the State National Guard Emergency Operations Center located in Sacramento. Within San Joaquin County there are several National Guard Units of varying capabilities. These include an infantry company of 88* personnel (5 officers, 18 nco and 65 enlisted), a Field Artillery Battery of 40 members and several Helicopter Battalions at the Stockton Metropolitan Airport.

3. How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Once or more a year?	—
Every 5 years or so? <u>X</u>	
Once about every ___ years? . . . (fill in)	—
Less than once in 100 years? . . .	—
Has never occurred?	—

4. How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?

There is no way to effectively estimate the numbers involved, but the impact on the lives, businesses and property of people involved in a civil disturbance has been shown to be devastating and long-term.

INSERT
COUNTY URBAN & RURAL COMMUNITIES DIAGRAM

2.10 NUCLEAR WAR

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

Nuclear war is a low threat, high risk, hazard to the County. The federal government has informed the County that it could be a target if hostilities break out with countries of the previous Soviet Union (see **CALIFORNIA RISK OF NUCLEAR ATTACK DIAGRAM**). This is due to the presence of a Naval Communications Station and two Department of Defense Supply Depots in the County. The impact of a nuclear warhead in the County would be a cataclysmic event which the County would have difficulty recovering from.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible. If not, discontinue analysis.**

Overwhelming and extensive loss of life and property would result from a nuclear attack on San Joaquin County.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

Potentially all County personnel and agencies could be involved in the aftermath of a nuclear attack.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has published the "**Nuclear Attack Planning Base - 1990 Final Project Report**" in April 1987. This manual contains a tremendous amount of information concerning nuclear war planning and response, and should be reviewed at any time of heightened tensions between nuclear capable nations. In the aftermath of an earthquake, the County's "**Damage Assessment & Recovery Manual**" would be extensively used.

- * **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

It is very likely that the County would not be the focus of a nuclear attack. It is also not likely that other jurisdictions will have any available resources for mutual aid in the unlikely event of a widespread nuclear conflict.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

The County will participate in programs designed to save lives in the event of war. At this time there is no guidance from the government which outlines a national plan for protecting the populace from the effects of a nuclear war. Pending such guidance the County will concentrate on improving its ability to deal with natural disasters. It will also maintain the radiological monitoring capability which it has in place for peacetime and wartime radiological emergencies.

3. How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?

- * Once or more a year?__
- * Every 5 years or so?__
- * Once about every ___ years? . . .__
(fill in)
- * Less than once in 100 years?__
- * Has never occurred? X

4. How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?

Overwhelming and extensive loss of life and property would result from a nuclear attack on San Joaquin County.

**INSERT
CALIFORNIA RISK OF NUCLEAR ATTACK DIAGRAM**

2.11 ENERGY SHORTAGE

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

San Joaquin County is vulnerable to the effects of energy shortages, outages and/or reduced availabilities. A wide range of possible events, direct and indirect, could result in an energy emergency. These could include such diverse incidents as a Middle East oil embargo or an additional cost or tax on certain fuels which cause individuals to avoid use or seek alternatives.

The health, safety and livelihoods of the people of San Joaquin County are related in many ways to the continuous supply of energy in its multitude of forms. Energy supplies enter the County for consumption or further distribution outside of the County by pipelines, trucks, trains, ships and power lines. Local shortages or unavailability could be experienced if a disruption occurred in any of those supply lines. The disruption could as easily occur at any point in the supply, internal as well as external to the County. **Diagram 1** displays Electrical Transmission Lines in San Joaquin County, and **Diagram 2** displays the Natural Gas Pipelines in the County.

Supplies of various grades (octanes) of gasoline, diesel fuel and aviation (jet) fuel transit the County through two supply pipelines. One pipeline is a proprietary pipeline owned by Chevron USA Corporation. Chevron maintains a terminal operation near the City of Tracy, in Southern San Joaquin County. The other pipeline is owned by the Santa Fe - Pacific Railroad Company, and provides fuel from the refineries of several companies located in the Bay Area to any of six terminal outlets within San Joaquin County. These six terminal outlets are owned by ARCO, BP Oil, SHELL Oil, S.T. Services, Tesoro, and Time Oil. As petroleum products are delivered to the different terminal facilities, the fuel is loaded onto trucks for transport to local retailers and bulk suppliers. Many of these retailers and suppliers are outside of San Joaquin County. **Diagram 3** displays the Petroleum Pipelines through San Joaquin County.

An energy shortage would not likely effect communication systems within the County even during a long shortage. The telephone service company utilizes PG&E electricity first, but maintains both a 24 hour backup battery as well as powerful, dual emergency diesel generators for emergency power. The telephone company maintains a listing of "essential service lines" which would be restored first in the case of an electrical outage. Emergency dispatch (911), and the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) within the County Courthouse also have battery backup (2 hours) and emergency diesel generator capability. These backup capabilities reduce the risk of losing communications in the County during energy shortages or outages.

INSERT
DIAGRAM 1 - ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION LINES

INSERT
DIAGRAM 2 - NATURAL GAS PIPELINES

INSERT
DIAGRAM 3 - PETROLEUM PIPELINES

Immediate concerns related to fuel outages or shortages would be as follows:

Natural Gas Shortages: Food Production Facilities, Fertilizer Production, Industry & Manufacturing and Home Heating.

Diesel Shortages: Farming Activities, Trucking Activities, Emergency Services, Schools, Public Works, Industry & Manufacturing.

Gasoline Shortages: Public & Private Agencies, Schools, Commuters, Small Business, Individuals, Transients.

Propane Shortages: Trucking, Transportation, Industry, Home Heating & Cooking, Agricultural Processing, Manufacturing.

Heating/Cooling Problems: Food Storage Warehouses, Schools, Private Homes, Public Buildings

Electric Power Outages or Shortages: All Consumers & Services, Large & Small.

San Joaquin County has experienced fuel and energy shortages in the past. During the oil embargo of 1973-74, the following headlines appeared in the Stockton Record Newspaper:

Nov. 03, 1973 - **U.S. FUEL CRISIS DEEPENS** - "Increasingly wintry weather and developments in the international oil situation are prompting efforts to conserve fuel in U.S."

Nov. 11, 1973 - **AREA RETAILERS CAUGHT IN ENERGY SQUEEZE** - "Industry also will be hit, to be sure, but not as hard as businessmen who depend on a brisk Christmas trade . . ."

Nov. 11, 1973 - **SLOWDOWN RECESSION THREAT IN FUEL CRISIS** - ". . . the fuel crisis will bring a U.S. economic slowdown that could become a major recession . . .", ". . . the nations growth rate could be reduced 80-90 per cent."

Nov. 14, 1973 - **U.S. OUTLINES PLAN FOR GAS RATIONING**

Nov. 14, 1973 - **STATE HAS BROAD FUEL-CURB PLAN** - ". . . State is launching voluntary and mandatory curbs on energy use . . ."

Nov. 15, 1973 - **2 PLANS FOR FUEL: TAX vs. RATIONING**

Nov. 18, 1973 - **FUEL CRISIS IMPACT** - "County Administrator recommends - basic energy conservation, voluntary load curtailment and mandatory cutbacks."

Nov. 18, 1973 - **SCHOOLS IN MANTECA REPORT FUEL CRISIS**

Nov. 20, 1973 - **GAS CUT OFF IN 22 AREA PLANTS**

Nov. 25, 1973 - **FOUR AREA CITIES MAP DRIVE TO CONSERVE FUEL**

Dec. 08, 1973 - **U.S. ORDERS ON FARM FUEL DEFIED** - "Major Oil Corporations are

defying federal orders to supply diesel fuel for Central Valley farms . . ."

Again in the early 1980's the nation was in another energy shortage related recession, the following headlines appeared in the Stockton Record Newspaper:

Jan. 02, 1980 - **LOCAL ENERGY WAR** - "Stockton must begin to do its share to combat the nation's energy crisis."

Feb. 09, 1982 - **CITY TAKES LEAD ON ENERGY SAVING LEGISLATION** - ". . . not deterred by opposition of Realtors or the Greater Stockton Chamber of Commerce's to mandatory energy-saving efforts."

Dec. 90 - Feb. 91 - Iraq's invasion of Kuwait results in U.S. military action. World oil supplies are disrupted and threatened. Iraq sets fire to the Kuwait oil fields creating tremendous economic environmental consequences.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

* **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

The initial effect of an energy shortage on San Joaquin County would be primarily economic. The County depends on agriculture and farming activities for much of its economic vitality. Farming activities which include dairy production, fruit and nut crops and livestock and poultry ranching are the mainstays of this economy. Fuel consumption and energy requirements vary with the seasons and as the related farming activities change during those seasons. Diesel, gasoline and electrical power are the primary sources of energy used by agriculture. Approximately 30% of the County's water needs, including those for agriculture are pumped electrically from the underground aquifer. Fuel requirements are exceptionally critical during the months of April - September when most of the planting and harvest activities are conducted. Regardless of when it occurred, a long term energy shortage would have a significant effect on the public and private services which most communities now take for granted. These services include parks, water supplies, sewage disposal, and utilities such as gas and electric service. In addition the funding for government services and infrastructure maintenance is based in large measure on the vitality of a free enterprise economy.

As the economic activity in society declines or suffers during times of energy shortage, government revenues will suffer a proportionate decline. In this way increases in the cost of energy or a shortage in energy supplies will have a tremendous negative impact on the economic environment with many unforeseen consequences affecting virtually all public and private agencies. Those individuals that are living at the edge of self-sufficiency will likely not be able to sustain their situation during an energy emergency.

A long term energy crisis could very well create an increase need of public assistance at the same time that public resources are reduced by a suppressed economic environment and lack of tax revenues. It is in the best interest of both the public and private sectors to ensure an abundant and low cost source of energy, and establish emergency supply lines in order to overcome temporary

shortages.

The County has long dry summers and cool short winters. Limited precipitation occurs between the months of November and April. Summer average daily temperatures range between 94 and 59 degrees while winter temperatures are from 53 to 36 degrees. Although lack of heating or cooling caused by an energy shortage during the above seasons would provide discomfort, only individuals with medical conditions could have their survival threatened. Most of the customers that have health or safety conditions dependent on energy have backup power sources. PG&E has identified those customers that are "energy sensitive" and would make recommendations to those customers if a long term energy outage was expected.

*** Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred?
Likely agencies that would be involved:**

The response to an energy shortage will vary according to the type of energy the consumers or segment of society effected and the time of the year that the shortage occurred.

The federal, state and local governments have traditionally responded to energy emergencies as follows:

- * (Initially) Situation monitoring and reporting and activation of the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS)
- * Requests for voluntary conservation
- * Assessment and emergency provision for direct relief of human hardships
- * Energy emergency declarations and temporary requirements/controls on private industry

The seven terminal facilities within the County represent the major storage facilities and capabilities. The Port of Stockton, California's largest inland deep-water port, also maintains large storage tanks for petroleum products.

Electrical power and natural gas pipelines are provided and maintained by Pacific Gas and Electric Company for the County. The City of Lodi is the only exception and maintains its own electric utility department for the supply of electric services within the city limits. The Lodi Electric Utility Department utilizes PG&E lines and participates in the Northern California Power Agency power distribution system.

The transportation system network consists of a variety of modes for transporting people and goods; air, rail, water and ground (vehicle, bicycle & pedestrian). An energy emergency which effects one segment of the network will have an effect on the others. In addition, changes which effect these modes of transportation could have secondary negative or positive impacts. For instance, a shortage of gasoline could reduce economic activity and revenues within the County but have a positive effect on air quality. A shortage in one form may cause shortages in others as people seek to substitute fuels. The use of alternate or cheaper fuels could have a negative impact on air quality during the period of the energy shortage.

The San Joaquin County Building Inspection Division coordinates with the California State Energy Commission to simplify the administration and enforcement standards of Title 24, "Residential Energy Standards", in order to reduce implementation costs.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

San Joaquin County will continue to utilize the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS), the Multi-Hazard Emergency Plan and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Procedures to respond to all types of emergencies which affect the San Joaquin Operational Area. An **Energy Emergency Coordinator** position is being established within the Operational Area organization as part of the 1993-94 State funded County Energy Contingency Plan Grant. Standard Operating Procedures for the **Energy Emergency Coordinator** are also being developed in order to enhance the Operational Area's response and coordination to energy related emergencies.

- * **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

The Operational Area **Energy Emergency Coordinator** will coordinate closely with the California Energy Commission and utilize plans and procedures that conform with the **California Energy Shortage Contingency Plan**. Through the **Energy Emergency Coordinator**, critical services and industries are unable to obtain adequate supplies of fuel through the existing market, these bulk purchasers can apply to the Energy Commission's **Fuels Allocation Officer** for additional fuel through a priority distribution system. The State's priority system is designed to ensure that emergency, health, safety and essential services are maintained. California's Contingency Plan includes provisions to reduce the financial and other impacts on low-income households.

Counties, cities, and the State of California have joined together in a **Master Mutual Aid Agreement** which provides for mutual aid between participating jurisdictions.

San Joaquin County has developed a listing as part of the **Emergency Resource Manual** of the principal individuals, agencies, companies and organizations that would be involved in an energy related emergency.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Frequently —	
Once or more a year? —	Middle East Oil Embargo 1973-1974
Every 5 years or so? —	
Once about every <u>10</u> years? <u>X</u> (fill in)	Gasoline/Energy Shortage & Recession 1978-1983
Less than once in 100 years? —	
Has never occurred? —	Iraq's invasion of Kuwait results in U.S. military action December 1990 - February 1991

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

Energy shortages and or increased costs of energy would have a greater than average affect on San Joaquin County when compared to the impact on other California counties. San Joaquin County has consistently had higher rates of poverty and unemployment than the State overall. In 1993, the County's unemployment rate of 13.3% compared to a State unemployment rate of 8.4%. In the 1990 federal census, the County's poverty rate of 15.7% compared to a state-wide rate of 12.5%. Of the 58 California counties, 15.7% places San Joaquin County 42nd in comparative wealth to other California counties with only 16 other counties at or below San Joaquin in percent of population below the poverty level.

County population is distributed unevenly. Approximately 25% of the population lives in the unincorporated areas and 80% of the population is concentrated in the central third of the County between HWY I-5 and HWY 99. Long lines at open service stations could be expected in the central area during a gasoline shortage as was the experience during the 1973-74 oil embargo and gasoline shortage.

A number of the County's businesses and industries would be threatened by a long term energy shortage. These would include bakeries, cement & ready mix, dairy & food products' producers, egg producers, food processors & canning, fruit packers, meat processing, warehousing distribution & cold storage.

The San Joaquin County economy is based on the dollars brought into the County through the export of agricultural products. In 1992, 47% of all County generated employment was related directly or indirectly to agricultural production. Agriculture, including food processing and food distribution industries, represent nearly all of the goods and services provided to consumers outside of the County, and the subsequent income into the County. The dairy industry is the primary agricultural activity in the County. Although dairies maintain emergency electrical generators, a long term energy cutback could be a great threat to County agriculture and the economic well being of the County.

Agricultural activity is carried on year round with the least activity seen during the months of December - February. Approximately 4000 farms of varying size utilize diesel, gasoline and electrical energy to perform farming activities within the County. Fuel availability is critical during periods of planting and harvesting of numerous crops. **Diagram 4** displays the harvest cycle for various crops in San Joaquin County. A severe fuel shortage that occurred during the harvest cycle could have a devastating impact on the local economy. Due to the economic hardship that could result from the loss of the economic production base (agriculture) of the County, a representative for agriculture will be needed in the Emergency Operations Center during the response to any energy shortage experienced by the County.

Natural gas represents nearly 50% of all energy utilized in agricultural production. Most of the natural gas is consumed in the production of fertilizer, before the farms, and in the cooking, drying and processing of food, after the farm. Little natural gas is utilized directly on farms.

CONCLUSION

San Joaquin County's agriculture based economy is vulnerable to energy shortage events. In addition to the energy requirements of farms, the County has seven incorporated cities and maintains a wide mixture of industry, business, food processing and cold storage facilities. All forms of energy are in continuous demand within the County. An energy contingency plan, implemented by an **Energy Emergency Coordinator**, would be utilized immediately during an energy related shortage. Higher than the State average rates of unemployment & poverty indicate that an energy shortage would impact San Joaquin County to a greater degree than other counties in the State.

The County maintains a unique position within the State of California in that it has a centralized location, all transportation choices/availability and numbers of petroleum terminal outlets available. The combination of access, availability and delivery capability would seem to indicate that San Joaquin County would be a good choice for an "energy hub" during times of "statewide shortage."

INSERT
DIAGRAM 4 - SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY CROP ACTIVITY

SECTION 3

COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT NETWORK/ORGANIZATION

1 County Government

Fundamental to the duties and responsibilities of county government is the need to protect the safety, health, and property of its citizens as well as the natural environment in which they live. In accordance with the Civil Defense Act of 1950 and the California Emergency Services Act, the government of San Joaquin County is primarily responsible to prepare for, and respond to, natural, technological and wartime hazards which may impact the jurisdiction. In order to fulfill this responsibility, the Chairman of the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors has been designated by ordinance as the Director of Emergency Services. A line of succession has also been established by ordinance to ensure that the powers and responsibilities of the Director are assumed by capable County leadership in his/her absence. The Director of Emergency Services is tasked with ensuring the preparation of emergency plans and for carrying out the duties assigned by ordinance in the event of disaster. The civil service position of Coordinator of Emergency Services has also been established to provide professional staff for preparing plans and coordinating County emergency response under the direction of the County Administrative Officer and the Director of Emergency Services.

2 Office of Emergency Services

The County Office of Emergency Services (OES) under the direction of the Coordinator of Emergency Services provides disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery planning for the people of San Joaquin County. This office also maintains the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as the single coordinating center for County emergency operations. The Coordinator of Emergency Services, under the day-to-day supervision of the County Administrative Officer performs his/her duties with the assistance of department heads, city officials, and other community organizations. The office further facilitates the exercising of emergency plans and exercises other powers and duties as assigned by the Director.

OES deals with those major emergency situations where local government must be able to coordinate and direct the operations of many, if not all, of the emergency response agencies available in the County. It is the need for coordinated emergency operations that distinguishes major emergencies or disasters from the emergencies that local fire, law enforcement, and county emergency medical services deal with every day.

The decision to activate the County EOC will be based on the classification of the emergency, the nature of the event, and the needs of the response. All activities of the County Emergency Organization and the San Joaquin Operational Area organization are to be accomplished under the direction of the Director of Emergency Services from that location.

The EOC becomes the central point from which the County Emergency Organization provide coordination of action plans, resources and information. In addition, the County EOC also hosts the San Joaquin Operational Area organization which uses the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) to coordinate resources and information from all jurisdictions in the County. This function will primarily be done by collecting, displaying, and providing information (information

management) for use by all jurisdictions. (See **Initial Actions Diagram, Section 5**)

3 County Emergency Organization

San Joaquin County Ordinance 1786 defines the emergency organization as "all officers and employees of this County, together with those volunteer forces enrolled to aid them during an emergency, and all groups, organizations and persons who may be by agreement or operation of law, including persons impressed into service under provisions of this ordinance, be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in this County during such emergency, shall constitute the "emergency organization of the County of San Joaquin." (See **Section 9, Authorities & References**)

4 San Joaquin County Emergency Services Council

County Ordinance 1786 also established the San Joaquin County Emergency Services Council. This Council is made up of key representatives of agencies, departments and jurisdictions which would play a part in emergency response within the County. In 1992, County Board Order 92-392 updated the membership of the Emergency Services Council and directed that the Council meet during the months of April and September each year. (See **Section 12, Authorities & References**)

The Council is tasked with the development of automatic, integrated, countywide response plans for disasters which may strike any part of the County. As San Joaquin County becomes more urbanized, each jurisdiction within the County has become more aware of their mutual dependence, during disaster conditions and the need to coordinate their preparedness activities through this Council.

The San Joaquin County Emergency Services Council has the authority to approve major policy issues with regard to disaster plans and preparedness. These include the County Emergency Operations Plan, the identification of the specific responsibilities and capabilities of each County agency to protect the public and environment from specific disaster agents, and recommendations for changes in the County ordinances dealing with disaster response.

5 Federal & State Emergency Management Organization

Fully activated, the California Emergency Management Organization consists of the emergency management staffs of all local jurisdictions, operational areas, OES mutual aid regions, and state government. Local jurisdictions are responsible for directing and coordinating emergency operations while the other levels of government are responsible for coordinating and/or providing support to them.

The Governor, through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services and its regional offices, will coordinate State operations. This will include provision of mutual aid to local jurisdictions and the redirection of supplies and other resources as required.

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services, as the State Emergency Management Staff, will coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the provision of mutual aid and

financial assistance by the federal government.

6 State Mutual Aid System

The foundation of the State of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system which is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support is provided to impacted jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation.

The basis for this system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act. This agreement was developed in 1950 and has been adopted by all of California's incorporated cities and 58 counties. Under this agreement, the State created a formal structure whereby each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities but gives and receive help wherever it is needed. State government, on the other hand, is obligated to provide available State resources to assist local jurisdictions during emergencies as well as manage State recovery assistance programs.

A major element of this mutual aid structure is the six State mutual aid regions (see the **California Mutual Aid Regions Diagram**), of which San Joaquin County is in Region IV. Each county constitutes an operational area within each region. These six operational regions are combined into the Inland, Coastal, and Southern Regions each under a State OES regional administrator for administrative purposes.

Each county (Operational Area) may designate a mutual aid coordinator assigned for each different emergency service such as fire, law, public works, and medical. These coordinators oversee intra-county mutual aid requests and process inter-county mutual aid requests through a respective regional mutual aid coordinator (law, fire, public works, medical).

INSERT
CALIFORNIA MUTUAL AID REGIONS DIAGRAM

SECTION 4

MITIGATION & PREPAREDNESS

San Joaquin County's concept of comprehensive emergency planning includes arranging activities into one of the four phases of emergency management: **Mitigation, Preparedness, Response** and **Recovery**. This section will briefly outline the approach the County takes to meeting the demands of the mitigation and preparedness phases.

1 Mitigation

Mitigation activities are those that either prevent the occurrence of an emergency or reduce the community's vulnerability to loss of life or property or destruction of the environment from disasters or other emergencies. Mitigation is an ongoing activity. Each potential hazard to the County will be analyzed to determine what, if any, actions can be taken to lessen the effects of that hazard. Lessons learned from other agencies nationwide are received regularly and examined for possible mitigative actions.

Many mitigation strategies and approaches exist. Zoning and other land use issues included in the County General Plan, building codes, booklets and leaflets for the public, and individual initiative to remove vulnerabilities can be used to meet mitigation objectives. In addition to the above, laws & regulations requiring that hazardous facilities be inspected regularly are additional examples of disaster mitigation.

In order to be most effective, hazard mitigation actions must be taken in advance of a disaster. Both planning and action should take place in advance whenever possible. After disaster strikes, mitigation opportunities are often needlessly limited by the absence of advance planning. Federal law requires the implementation of a systematic mitigation process following major disasters that qualify for federal recovery assistance. Combined Federal/State/local teams will try to identify the two following general types of mitigation opportunities.

Avoidance - For each hazard identified following a major disaster or emergency, the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall assess the feasibility of avoiding hazards in cases where new construction, alteration, or major repairs are involved in the restoration process. The team shall also make specific recommendations concerning land use regulations and rezoning to achieve the objectives of avoidance whenever appropriate.

Reduction - Possibilities for reducing the effects of hazards identified following a major disaster or emergency will be identified by the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team. Such reductions may be achieved by reducing the area vulnerable to a disaster or the level of the hazard itself or by taking actions to reduce the potential impact of the hazard on individual facilities or structures. The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall make specific recommendations concerning potential hazard reduction measures as appropriate.

Some specific mitigation strategies that are used by the County include the following:

Inspections - The County Community Development Department plays a vital role in hazard mitigation through inspections intended to enforce zoning laws and building codes and standards. Such inspections constitute an important and continuous mitigation of the effects of future emergencies.

Legislation - Ordinances and State legislation will be supported that achieve cost-effective mitigation of risks to the public. In federal law, section 406 of Public Law 93-288 (see **Section 9**) requires as a condition for receiving federal disaster funding aid, that repairs and reconstruction be done in accordance with applicable codes, specifications, and standards. It also requires that the state or local government recipient of federal aid evaluate the natural hazards of the area in which the aid is to be used and to take action to mitigate them. Current State law requires handlers of acutely hazardous materials to prepare risk reduction plans for those materials.

Local Zoning - A function of local government is the regulation of land use within a jurisdiction through zoning ordinances and plans. State, federal or private interests may propose model zoning regulations but adoption and enforcement of such regulations remain with the responsible state or local government. Specific state or federal restrictions may be locally adopted and enforced by mutual agreement or as a condition for certain types of financial assistance. The County's General Plan identifies zoning strategies as well as specific hazards being addressed.

Building Codes and Construction Practices - The County shall also adopt appropriate building codes to mitigate potential hazards. Following a major disaster or emergency declaration, the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall inventory and evaluate the applicant's existing standards for the type of repairs, reconstruction, or restorative work for which federal loan or grant assistance is being requested. The County will participate in such reviews to identify additional mitigation needs.

Following a major disaster or emergency declaration, each applicant has the responsibility for adopting or updating, as necessary, appropriate construction standards and for enforcing them. Applicants may request state or federal technical advice or assistance in taking these actions.

2 **Preparedness**

Preparedness activities include plans, procedures, systems and resources that are created prior to an emergency and serve enhance the effectiveness of the response to an emergency or disaster. Training of staff and exercising of plans and procedures would also be among the activities conducted under this phase.

The County's **Multi-Hazard Emergency Plan** provides a basis for various contingency plans

that have been developed. **Part I, Basic Plan** of that document contains the authorities and references, including legal requirements, that require an emergency organization composed of state, county and city governments as well as public and private agencies and assigns specific emergency tasks within local jurisdictions. The preparation of these plans and the training and exercising of them represents the County's primary emergency preparedness activities. The Table of Contents lists emergency preparedness related plans that have been (or are being) developed.

Office of Emergency Services - This Office conducts day-to-day non-emergency activities including updating and developing plans, training County personnel, facilitating hazard mitigation activities, and maintaining the Emergency Operations Center and alternate. The Office also coordinates with private and public agencies that would need to interface with county government during an emergency.

Emergency Resources - The Office of Emergency Services maintains an **Emergency Telephone Directory** and an **Emergency Resource Directory** for use in emergencies.

Resources tracked on a yearly basis include those that might be needed in the initial stages of an emergency response. Examples include:

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| o | Aerial Photo(s) | o | Bags (Various Types) |
| o | Bridges | o | Buildings - Portable |
| o | Catering/Food Service | o | Cots, Blankets, Beds |
| o | Cranes | o | Generators and Floodlights |
| o | Sanitation Equipment | o | Welding Equipment |

3 **Public Education**

The County Office of Emergency Services maintains active programs for pre-emergency public information and education. All County employees are provided with training in emergency preparedness as well as information concerning their responsibilities during emergencies. As for the general public, presentations are made to civic groups, schools and organizations that request preparedness training or which are expected to be directly involved during emergencies. A supply of emergency preparedness information and booklets are maintained by the Office of Emergency Services.

Training is conducted periodically for volunteer organizations such as the volunteer radio operators of the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. Finally during major events OES ensures that additional emergency information is distributed to the public.

4 **Emergency Broadcast System Plan & Committee**

The **Stockton Emergency Broadcast System Operational Area Plan** provides

procedures for disseminating warnings and emergency information to the public within the stations broadcast coverage capability at the request of Federal, State, or designated local government officials. These procedures have been developed by the Stockton Emergency Broadcast System Operational Area Emergency Communications Committee which is made up of local official and representatives of the media. The committee plans and coordinates Emergency Broadcast System activities in accordance with federal regulations and the State Emergency Broadcast System Plan. The Stockton area includes the Counties of Calaveras and San Joaquin and all jurisdictions therein.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (All Powers)	Proclamation of Local Emergency (- ratified by Board within 7 days - Board continued every 14 days)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairman, Board of Supervisors - Vice Chairman, Board of Supervisors - County Administrator - Assistant County Administrator - Sheriff of San Joaquin County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Board of Supervisors CGC §8630 - Director of Emergency Services (see other column) - Health Officer Declaration H&S§101080

WHY Proclaim?

- * Local resources overwhelmed and outside mutual aid may be needed; CGC 8631 & 8632
- * Emergency powers or authority are needed; purchasing, curfews, etc.; Govt. Code 8634
- * Waiver of liability for County actions are needed; Civil Code 1714.5, Govt. Code 8655
- * State/federal assistance/resources needed; Public Law 93-288 Stafford Act (42 USC 5121)
- * Health emergency in existence and measures need to be taken; H&S101040, 101080
- * Enables the Board of Supervisors to act as a Board of Equalization to reassess damaged property and provide tax relief.

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AUTHORITY TO ACTIVATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER, MOBILIZE COUNTY PERSONNEL & EQUIPMENT, AND COORDINATE RESPONSE

- Director of Emergency Services (See above)
- Director of Emergency Operations
- Assistant Coordinator of Emergency Services
- Office of Emergency Services Duty Officer
- County Health Officer (H&S §1158)

PRIMARY EOC	ALTERNATE EOC #1	ALTERNATE EOC #2
County Courthouse 222 E. Weber Ave., Rm 610 Stockton	Sheriff's Complex Conference Rooms 7000 Michael Canlis Blvd.	Closest unaffected PSAP that can best support EOC functions

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LINE OF SUCCESSION FOR CONTINUATION OF GOVERNMENT

- 1st Chairman, Board of Supervisors
 - 2nd Vice Chairman, Board of Supervisors
- (For further information see California Emergency Services Act, Article 15)

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TEMPORARY SEATS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

PRIMARY SEAT	ALTERNATE SEAT #1	ALTERNATE SEAT #2
County Courthouse 222 E. Weber Ave., Rm 700 Stockton	Sheriff's Complex 7000 Michael Canlis Blvd. French Camp	

INSERT
COUNTY INITIAL RESPONSE BLOCK DIAGRAM

SECTION 5

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS AND INITIAL ACTIONS

1 Emergency Response Phase

The Emergency Response Phase includes activities and plans intended to address the immediate and short term effects of an emergency or disaster event. These include all actions aimed at reducing casualties and damage and speeding the beginning of recovery activities. Response activities generally fall in the categories of direction and control, warning, evacuation, medical transportation and treatment and other similar operations.

Detailed plans including specific procedures and instructions are in place for activating and guiding the actions of the County emergency organization during this phase of an emergency. These plans are exercised and in some cases have been used during actual emergencies.

2 Local Initial Response

An extensive network of emergency response personnel, facilities and equipment exists in San Joaquin County to meet local government's responsibility to protect its citizens from day-to-day as well as extraordinary threats. Law enforcement, fire, and medical emergency response units from the jurisdictions within the County provide the initial immediate response to emergency events and disasters within the County. When these local resources are insufficient to effectively deal with the situation, the County Office of Emergency Services will activate the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) in order to coordinate additional resources of supplies, equipment and personnel or will function as an element(s) of the Incident Command System (ICS) being established for the incident.

3 Notification of County OES

Notification of an emergency occurrence within San Joaquin County will normally be made to the County's Office of Emergency Services **On-Call Officer** by the Sheriff's Communications Center. In rare cases, the Office of Emergency Services could be the first public agency notified of an event. The On-Call Officer assumes the role of Incident Duty Officer or, in some cases, may appoint a separate Incident Duty Officer.

4 Incident Duty Officer

The Incident Duty Officer will make operational decisions on behalf of the office until relieved and is responsible for assigning and briefing OES personnel to needed functions. The Incident Duty Officer may assume an ICS function, but he must be able to continue to oversee all OES activities. The Incident Duty Officer will remain at the EOC, or at a known location, in order to interact with outside agencies and direct office activities. The OES Incident Duty Officer will be responsible for making required initial notifications and for assisting in classifying the emergency into a MACS emergency mode and initiating appropriate actions.

5 Initial Notifications

Once notified of the emergency event, the **On-Call Officer** will be responsible for making appropriate notifications, activating the Emergency Operations Center, providing public information, and requesting assistance and mutual aid. The telephone numbers required for notifications are found in the **Emergency Telephone Directory** which is maintained by OES.

6 Mutual Aid Systems

It is during the initial notification that the On-Call Officer should consider whether mutual aid systems are being activated. These include the established fire, law and medical mutual aid systems as well as general requests for other mutual aid. The details for activating and requesting mutual aid through the established systems are found in the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan and the Region IV Multi-Casualty Incident Plan. Operational Area mutual aid coordinators are responsible for managing their respective systems in the County.

The responsible local official in the affected jurisdiction remains in charge of the incident and of all resources provided under mutual aid. [CGC §8618]

7 Notification of the Director of Emergency Services

The **Fact Sheet** (Section 5, Cover Page) identifies who to contact if the powers and duties delegated to the Director of Emergency Services may be needed.

8 Classification of Emergencies

In accordance with the **MACS Procedures**, emergencies will be classified as one of four "modes" of readiness. The four emergency modes are as follows:

- * MODE I - Day-to-Day operations, no mutual aid needs
- * MODE II - Some MACS functions needed
- * MODE III (ALERT) - Situation that may soon require a MODE III
- * MODE III - Reflects a serious or potential situation
- * MODE IV - Existence of an all-out county effort

9 Activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The **Emergency Operations Center Procedures** manual contains full instructions on activating the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC is the County emergency facility where the space and means are located to collect, display and disseminate information.

The County EOC will serve to host the Operational Area organization which will use the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) to coordinate resource and information needs with a multitude of emergency response agencies and personnel. The EOC will also host any needed Incident Command System functions for responding to events in the unincorporated areas.

The number of personnel that are called to perform duties in the EOC is dependent on the declared "MACS Mode", the nature of the incident, and the role of the Office of Emergency Services. The decision to fully or partially activate the facility will be made by the Incident Duty Officer based on the above considerations. The County Communications Center will be

notified when the Emergency Operations Center is activated.

1 0 Local Declaration of Emergency

The declaration of a local emergency is a formal process whereby the County Board of Supervisors issues a "Proclamation of Existence of a Local Emergency". The decision to initiate this process is the responsibility of the senior **OES Staff Member** present, the **County Administrator**, or the **Director of Emergency Services**. Following an evaluation and assessment of an incident, a local declaration should be considered if any of the following criterias are met:

- * Local resources overwhelmed and outside mutual aid may be needed; CGC 8631 & 8632
- * Emergency powers or authority are needed; purchasing, curfews, etc.; Govt. Code 8634
- * Waiver of liability for County actions are needed; Civil Code 1714.5, Govt. Code 8655
- * State or federal assistance is needed (resources); Public Law 83-288 Stafford Act

1 1 Option to Request a Proclamation of a State of Emergency

- * The County may request the Governor's Office of Emergency Services to recommend that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency in the affected area.
- * The County may also request that the Governor ask the President of the United States to declare a Presidential disaster declaration.

The **Damage Assessment and Recovery Procedures** manual contains specific instructions for preparing a local proclamation and provides examples of previous County declarations.

The declaration process flows from the local jurisdiction through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is responsible for assisting in obtaining presidential declarations. The time required for this process can range from days to a matter of months.

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services will be kept advised of the situation and all requests for emergency proclamations. Upon a gubernatorial proclamation of emergency, the mutual aid system will be activated and County requests channeled through appropriate Region IV mutual aid coordinators.

1 2 Situation Analysis

All situation and damage assessment information pertaining to the status of the County will be collected by the Operational Area Planning Section for analysis, verification and collation. The Planning Section will separate verified information from rumors and will post each separately until the original source is contacted or an additional source confirms the information. The Planning Section will provide collected intelligence to all jurisdictions and will forwarded information to the State using established processes and forms.

13 Emergency Resources

The **On-Call Officer** should be aware of other private sector resources and their location or source within the County. These resources might be needed in the initial stages of an emergency response. The **Emergency Resource Directory** maintained by the Office of Emergency Services contains a listing of various resources.

1 Donations for Public Sector Operations

Once a Local Emergency has been declared, the Purchasing Agent acting as the Supply Unit Leader is authorized to accept donations of money, goods, and labor for direct emergency purposes.

2 Donations for Private Sector Relief

Donations of labor, goods, and monies for private citizen assistance will be coordinated with relief agencies through the Operational Area Care & Shelter Unit located in the Emergency Operations Center. A list of involved relief agencies will be developed and distributed.

14 Recovery Phase

The Recovery Phase involves restoring the community to normal functioning. Short-term recovery actions include assessing damage and returning vital community transportation, utility, and communications systems to minimum operating standards. Long-term recovery actions include restoration of conditions essential to economic growth, adequate housing, and completion of mitigation actions to prevent a recurrence of the level of disruption from the disaster agent. These activities may continue for many years.

The Office of Emergency Services is the central contact point for the public and other agencies during the post emergency period. Operational Area recovery operations will be conducted in accordance with the San Joaquin County **Damage Assessment and Recovery Procedures**. During the recovery period, all efforts will be directed toward restoring and rehabilitating affected areas and assisting the public. If disaster funds are available from State or Federal agencies, all paperwork and field surveys as well as interaction with State and Federal authorities will be coordinated through this office. The County emergency organization will continue to operate as necessary but will revert to as normal an operating routine as the situation will allow.

15 Damage Assessment and Situation Status

Damage assessment is the systematic process of gathering early estimates in dollars and descriptions of the location, nature and severity of damage sustained by the public and private sectors in an emergency or disaster. This information serves as the basis for determining the type and amount of state and/or federal assistance necessary for recovery.

Planning and activation of recovery operations will begin as soon as possible following the initial response phase of a disaster event. The County will conduct a detailed damage assessment of both the public and private sector in cooperation with all jurisdictions as early as possible.

These reports will be forwarded through the State OES Region IV Office in order to justify disaster declarations and to support subsequent claims under the state and federal disaster assistance programs.

Damage assessment will be conducted through "on-site" surveys by teams of qualified local inspectors representing both the public and private sectors. These local teams will be augmented by state and federal inspectors as appropriate. This information will provide officials with a logical basis for making response decisions. For large scale multi-jurisdictional disasters, damage assessment information will be consolidated by the County Office of Emergency Services for transmittal to the State and affected local jurisdictions.

Situation information from the County will be forwarded to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services through their regional office to the State Coordination Center located at State OES Headquarters. These reports will be used by the State to justify a Gubernatorial Proclamation of Emergency and to assist in determining the distribution and severity of damage in the State.

16 County Recovery Operations

Each county is expected to use its resources and capabilities as necessary to perform emergency work prior to requesting state or federal assistance. These activities include debris removal or emergency measures to save lives, or to protect public health, safety or property.

A recovery plan will also be formulated and disseminated under the guidance of the Coordinator of Emergency Services. This plan may include a formal request for state and federal disaster assistance. Complete details on conducting disaster recovery operations, including forms and procedures, can be found in the **Damage Assessment and Recovery Procedures** manual maintained by the County Office of Emergency Services. Additional details on recovery operations can be found in the State Disaster Assistance Procedural Manual.

State and Federal assistance is provided through two basic categories, public sector and private sector. The public sector category includes damage to public facilities such as roads, bridges, public buildings, schools, hospitals, non-profit educational, utility, emergency, medical, and custodial care facilities. The private sector category includes damage to homes, businesses, farms, private schools and hospitals, and personal possessions.

17 Responsibilities of Local Government

It is the responsibility of local governments (cities, districts) to provide initial situation reports on the impact of the disaster on the public and private sector using the prepared Situation Report Form. Each county, city, or special district will ensure that an official is assigned responsibility for compiling the required data and forwarding it to the Operational Area Planning Section. County OES will include all reports in the County Damage Assessment Report.

The report(s) will be forwarded as quickly as possible to the OES Region IV Office. State agencies will assess the status of state facilities and submit data directly to OES Headquarters in Sacramento.

18 Responsibilities of State Government

The State may assist local government by providing personnel for damage assessment teams and assisting in the evaluation of damage assessment data when local resources are over-taxed. The State may also help develop estimates, identify crucial needs of affected areas, and plan for response.

State OES Headquarters will collect and collate damage assessment information received from local governments and state agencies. The State Agency Support Team (SAST) may be dispatched to authenticate damages reported.

A report prepared for the Governor will outline the affected area(s), severity of damage, number of people affected, resources being utilized by local government and state agencies to mitigate the effects of the disaster, and additional assistance required. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services will subsequently provide FEMA Region IX with collated initial damage estimates and situation status for the entire State.

19 Responsibilities of Federal Government

The Regional Director of FEMA may direct the Federal Agency Support Team (FAST) to assist in a joint federal/state damage assessment to provide federal officials with the information necessary to evaluate requests for federal assistance. The FAST may also review and validate damage assessment data submitted by State OES.

20 Continuity and Preservation of County Government

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

It will be a major objective of local government to maintain law and order and essential government services as far as possible. In order to accomplish this, it is essential that the local units of government continue to function.

Applicable portions of the California Government Code and the State Constitution provide authority for the continuity and preservation of state and local government. (See the California Emergency Services Act, Sections 8635-8644")

1 Succession of Officials

Government at all levels is responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership and authority, direction of emergency operations, and management of recovery. A line of succession for the position of Director of Emergency Services for the County has been established to accomplish this objective. (See list on SECTION 5, page 1)

2 Standby Officers for the Local Governing Body

The appointment of standby officers is at the discretion of the Board of Supervisors. It is the policy of the County of San Joaquin to only appoint such officers when certain criteria are met. The hazard analysis of the County indicates that the probability of a

natural disaster which would prevent a majority of the Board from performing their duties is remote. Our position relative to the major earthquake faults in the State probably precludes a devastating impact from a major earthquake, the most likely natural event which could effect continuity of government.

Following a decision to appoint standby officers, the Board of Supervisors will prepare and approve a list of appointees in accordance with the law. The Coordinator of Emergency Services will be responsible for maintaining the list, keeping in contact with the appointees, contacting the appointees when necessary, and informing the Board when a vacancy exists. A current list of standby officers will be maintained as long as deemed necessary.

3 Temporary Officers

Should all members of the governing body, including standby members, be unavailable, temporary officers shall be selected according to Government Code Article 16, Section 8644. (Included in Section 9 of this plan)

4 Suspensions and Appointments

Section 8621 of the Government Code specifies that during a State of War Emergency and in the event that any officer of a political subdivision or employee of a state agency refuses or willfully neglects to obey an order or emergency regulation, the Governor may suspend that person and designate a replacement. These powers do not allow for appointing successors to local government governing bodies.

21 **Temporary Seats of County Government**

Boards of Supervisors shall designate alternative temporary county seats which may be outside the County boundaries. The Board resolution is to be filed with the Secretary of State in Sacramento. (See list in Section 5)

22 **Preservation of Essential Records**

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

Record depositories should be located well away from potential danger zones and housed in facilities designed to withstand blast, fire, water, and other destructive forces. Such action will ensure that the rights and interests of individuals, corporations, other entities, and governments are preserved and that records will be available during emergency operations.

Three types of records considered essential are those required to:

- o Protect the rights and interests of individuals. These include vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers, and articles of incorporation.
- o Conduct emergency operations. These would include utility systems maps, locations of emergency supplies and equipment, emergency operations plans and procedures, lines of succession, and lists of regular and auxiliary personnel.

- o Reestablish normal governmental functions and protect the rights and interests of government. Examples include Constitutions and charters, statutes and ordinances, court records, official proceedings, and financial records.

SECTION 7

PUBLIC INFORMATION, ALERT, WARNING & COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

1 Public Information

The California Emergency Public Information Network includes city, county, state, and federal public information officers, as well as public information representatives from private agencies. The scope of an emergency will determine how many levels of the system become actively involved in providing emergency alert and warning and other information to the public.

Annex I of this plan provides specific guidance for the conduct of public information activities during disasters and serves as the standing operating procedure for accomplishing public information, alert, and warning responsibilities in the County during emergencies. Enclosure 1 of Annex I, titled "**Emergency Broadcast System Plan for the Sacramento-Sierra EBS Operational Area (EBS-OA)**", contains specific information for activating the Emergency Broadcast System.

1 County Information Officers Network

Any of a number of information officers working for agencies in San Joaquin County could be assigned as the official Operational Area Information Officer. These trained Information Officers work for special districts, cities, the County, as well as state and federal agencies and have formed a network which provides assistance to any requesting member.

An Information Officer (IO), in coordination with the OES Duty Officer, will be designated for the County and will be responsible for releasing information and instructions locally and providing status information to Information Officers serving the higher levels of government. This officer, who may simultaneously serve as the Operational Area IO, will coordinate in advance with the information officers of local private agencies such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and utility companies so that mutual public information needs may be fulfilled during emergencies.

The County Information Officer operates from the Operational Area EOC. In addition to coordinating with outside agencies, this officer provides information to the media, interacts with the Emergency Broadcast System, and operates a Rumor Control Section. The Rumor Control section logs all incoming calls and questions from the public relating to the emergency situation. The County Public Information Officer may issue news releases to respond to persistent rumors or repeated questions on the same subject.

2 State and Federal Public Information

When the emergency public information organization at the headquarters of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services in Sacramento is activated, State public information officers will be assigned to gather emergency information and help provide public information for local jurisdictions.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Public Information Office will provide information on federal response efforts and federal assistance programs and may provide staff support to the State on request.

2 State & Federal Warning Systems

Warning is the process of alerting governmental agencies and the public to the threat of imminent extraordinary danger. This section identifies the alerting and warning systems which currently exist from the federal and state governments to the county level for this purpose. It also describes the warning process for the different types of potential threats.

1 National Warning System (NAWAS)

The National Warning System is a nationwide attack warning system which can also be used for peacetime emergencies. This system is a dedicated wire-line system which provides two-way voice communications between the individual warning points. It is activated nationally from two protected federal facilities, the National Warning Center at the North American Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and the Alternate National Warning Center in Olney, Maryland. Each state warning point controls and supervises the National Warning System drops within its jurisdiction. The system can be used in peacetime by state and local governments under certain conditions. The system is tested twice daily.

2 National Warning System, State of California (CALWAS)

The State of California ties into the National Warning System through a warning point at the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Headquarters in Sacramento. The alternate State warning point is located at the California Highway Patrol Headquarters in Sacramento. System terminals are located in each 24-hour county dispatch center in the state.

3 California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS)

This hardwired system originates from State OES headquarters and the State Department of Justice. Counties and cities can send warnings between agencies through this system.

4 California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS)

This system serves all State Office of Emergency Services facilities and county law enforcement agencies. Many city law enforcement agencies also are on the system. The

system has a microwave inter-tie to provide statewide coverage. It also serves as the backup to the National Warning System.

5 California Emergency Services Radio System (CESRS)

This local government system serves all State Office of Emergency Services facilities, a number of state agencies, and participating county-level offices of emergency services. It is based on a microwave inter-tie which provides statewide coverage.

3 **Local Agency Warning Systems**

1 Sheriff's Communication Center

The County Sheriff's Communication Center has primary responsibility for 24-hour receipt and dissemination of alerts and warnings. This center, upon receipt of a warning from state or other officials, will contact appropriate County and city emergency response personnel depending on the type of warning, the "Mode" of the emergency, and existing standing operating procedures. If the County Emergency Operations Center is mobilized, that facility will assume primary responsibility for warning of local public agencies and key facilities such as hospitals.

4 **Countywide Communications Systems**

The County Radio Disaster Control Points are located in the Sheriff's Dispatch Center, Emergency Operations Center, and Public Works Maintenance Division.

Fixed stations for the fire frequencies are located in each fire district and several fixed stations for the County local government radio system are located throughout the County.

Specific radio systems available for emergency response functions are shown in the MACS manual. The County also maintains dedicated lines and Pacific Bell lines for specialized warning and communication purposes. The following systems are also available for communications:

1 Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)

The RACES volunteer amateur (ham) operators can be located in facilities to assist in the transmission of emergency messages. Some amateur radio equipment is located in the County EOC for their use.

2 Mobile Support/Command Units

Several agencies have constructed mobile command/support vehicles for use during emergencies. These units contain communications equipment for multi-agency use. A partial list is shown below. A more detailed description can be found in the Support Unit Directory maintained in the Office of Emergency Services.

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
City of Tracy	Trailer
City of Manteca	Trailer
City of Stockton	Trailer
City of Lodi	Mini-van
City of Stockton	Trailer (Police)
	Mini-van (Fire)
Port Police	Stepside van
County of San Joaquin	Motorhome
Waterloo-Morada Fire Dist.	Box-type delivery truck

5 **Emergency Broadcast System**

The federal Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) was created in voluntary cooperation with the broadcast media for public warning functions. It is accessed by local government through designated control radio stations. Further details of this system is contained in the "Emergency Broadcast System Manual For The Sacramento-Sierra EBS Operational Area (EBS-OA)" located in the Manuals & Procedures Section of this Plan.

The Emergency Broadcast System can be accessed for public warning and instruction through designated local officials and officials of the National Weather Service. The EBS control station can be contacted from the County Emergency Operations Center by dedicated ring-down telephone or a dedicated radio system. Basic elements of the system are as follows:

1 Designated Local Officials

Local governments which are signatory to the Emergency Broadcast System agreement designate officials who are authorized to request activation of the EBS and to provide emergency information from their jurisdictions for dissemination. The listing of "Designated Local Officials" is found in the Stockton Operational Area Emergency Broadcast System Plan.

2 EBS System Priorities

Federal authorities have identified four priority areas as follows:

- Presidential
- Local
- State
- National news

3 Message Categories

The following categories have been established for the EBS-OA by the FCC:

- One - Immediate and positive action required to save lives.
- Two - Action required for protection of property and instructions to the public requiring expedient dissemination.
- Three - Information to the public and other uses.

Regulations specify that Presidential reports will be aired live. Programs of a lesser priority being received by the Common Program Control Station (CPCS 1-3) while higher priority programs are being aired will be recorded for later release.

Emergency information requiring immediate and positive action by the populace of the EBS operational area (message category "one") will take precedence over all other programming priorities. It is essential that emergency public information be expediently disseminated by all participating media within the EBS operational area to insure maximum public awareness.

4 EBS Message Dissemination

The Common Program Control Station 1 (CPCS-1) or alternate will activate EBS and broadcast the emergency information as received from local governments. These stations are not responsible for establishing categories of messages. This responsibility belongs to local government.

During any period when the Emergency Broadcast System has been activated to serve local government emergency public information needs, messages will be input directly to the Common Program Control Station-1 (CPCS-1) by designated officials. Upon activation of the EOC, all EBS message requests will be processed through the Operational Area EOC serving as the program entry point. This process is discussed more fully in the supplements of the EBS Plan. For the specifics on types, levels and elements of EBS messages, see the "**Emergency Broadcast System Plan for Stockton Operational Area**".

6 **SIGALERT Messages**

Situations occur on a daily basis of which the populace should be made aware but which are not considered emergency public information and do not require immediate action to save lives and property.

These may include, but are not limited to:

- * Weather watch conditions
- * Road closures
- * Major traffic delays

SIGALERT has been established nationwide for handling such messages, which may originate at the federal, state or local levels of government. These SIGALERT notifications may be initiated by any of the designated public officials listed in the "**Emergency Broadcast System Plan for Sacramento-Sierra Operational Area**" or by the staff of the Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) operated by city departments and the California Highway Patrol.

In the San Joaquin Operational Area media will receive notification of SIGALERT traffic through a telephone "blast" conference system initiated by the Common Program Control Station-1 (CPCS-1). Media will then telephone the SIGALERT voice mail to hear the message(s).

7 Other Citizen Warning Systems

Other systems that can be used to warn the public or special facilities and populations are as follows:

1 National Weather Service

The National Weather Service transmits continuous weather information on 162.55 MHz in the northern San Joaquin Valley. This system is used to broadcast warnings of severe or unusual weather conditions. The National Weather Service maintains a mobile downlink satellite trailer/van that is available through the Stockton National Weather Service Office. This unit provides weather information.

2 Public School Warning System

Upon receipt of a warning, the County Office of Education uses a telephonic "fan-out" system to notify school districts. Each school district notifies its schools through the telephone system or district radio systems.

3 Hospital Warning System

Hospitals are warned of medical and other emergencies through the procedures outlined in Annex D, "**Emergency Medical Services**", of this plan. Warnings to County hospitals are relayed through the Hospital Emergency Area Radio (HEAR) System which is also called the MedNet Radio System.

4 Civil Defense Siren Warning System

This system was installed in the early 1960's and has been subsequently disconnected. However, some of the system sirens can still be activated from their location at local schools and fire houses in the Stockton metropolitan area.

5 Mobile Warning Systems

The Ripon Fire District maintains a civil defense siren mounted on a trailer which can be towed around an affected area. This siren can be deployed to other jurisdictions through the mutual aid system.

6 Mobile Public Address Systems

Law enforcement, fire, and public works vehicles contain public address systems. These units can be used to alert affected areas to a developing emergency situation.

8 **Types of Local Warnings**

Various official warnings are issued by government agencies with specific monitoring responsibilities. The County would use these warnings to determine a proper course of action for the event. The primary warnings currently issue include the following:

1 Severe Weather Warnings

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues warnings of severe weather through a system of bulletins and statements. These warnings are issued by offices in California when the forecast weather conditions are likely to occur, or are occurring. Severe weather alerts and warnings are transmitted to the State Warning Center by NWS computer or the National Warning System. The State Warning Center then transmits the information on the California Law Enforcement Teletype System (CLETS) or other available systems to the affected area. The National Weather Service categorizes warnings as follows:

- * Watch - A severe weather event is possible
- * Warning - A severe weather event is imminent or is occurring

2 Flood Warnings

A flood emergency is normally preceded by a period of rising waters where warning time is available. During these periods of potential flooding the joint Federal/State Flood Warning Center located in Sacramento provides ongoing flood stage and river bulletin information. Specific flood warnings are also issued by that agency.

River stage and flood information is provided to the State Warning Center where it is disseminated over the California Law Enforcement Teletype System (CLETS) to affected areas. Flood information can also be accessed directly by local government by telephone or computer from the California Flood Center.

3 Seismic Sea Wave Warnings

The National Warning System is an integral part of the Seismic Sea Wave (Tsunami)

alerting system. Reports of major earthquakes which may generate seismic sea waves are transmitted to the Honolulu Observatory and Alaska Tsunami Warning Center for evaluation. The staff of these facilities determine the appropriate action to be taken and relay warnings to the West Coast states over the National Warning System/State Warning System to relay the warnings to affected counties.

4 Major Fire Warnings

Initial warnings of major fires are normally issued by the affected area through the Operational Area Fire Coordinator to local, state, and federal fire officials.

5 Earthquake Predictions

In general, earthquakes will occur without warning. However, the State of California does maintain an earthquake prediction plan which includes procedures for disseminating predictions of imminent earthquakes. Predictions will be disseminated to the affected areas over the California Warning System. In addition, the State OES Warning Center has a seismic alarm system that alerts officials of earthquakes that have occurred. Information on the location, magnitude, and other general information will be transmitted over the National Warning System or State Local Government System.

6 Attack Warnings

The Federal Warning Centers disseminate attack warning information to state warning centers over the National Warning System. The states then transmit the information to local agencies on the State Warning System. Other state communications systems would be used to ensure receipt of such a warning.

SECTION 8

COUNTY FUNCTIONS, OBJECTIVES & RESPONSIBILITIES MATRIXES

This Section is designed to give a visual summary of how the various emergency functions are accomplished within the County Multi-Hazard Plan. The Matrixes will indicate which emergency response position or agency has a responsibility with regard to a specific function, as well as the plan, manual or procedure where instructions for performing a specific function can be found.

The Matrixes should allow an individual or an agency to quickly determine if they are assigned responsibilities within the County's emergency procedures, and locate within the plan the specific instructions for performing those tasks. The Matrixes have been included as part of this Section in the following sequence:

AUTHORITY OF OPERATIONS MATRIX

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEM (MACS) POSITION/FUNCTIONS MATRIX

AGENCY ANNEX/FUNCTIONS MATRIX

PLANS, DIRECTORIES & PROCEDURES/FUNCTIONS MATRIX

TRAINING, TESTS & EXERCISES MATRIX

INSERT
AUTHORITY OF OPERATIONS MATRIX

INSERT
MACS POSITION/FUNCTIONS MATRIX

INSERT
AGENCY ANNEX/FUNCTIONS MATRIX

INSERT
PLANS, DIRECTORIES & PROCEDURES/FUNCTIONS MATRIX

INSERT
TRAINING, TESTS & EXERCISES MATRIX

SECTION 9

SAN JOAQUIN OPERATIONAL AREA AND MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEM (MACS)

1 Purpose

The San Joaquin Operational Area was created by formal agreement between the cities and County in order to provide consolidated resource and information management as well as enhanced inter-jurisdictional coordination during disasters. The Operational Area organization uses the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) to perform this role. This MACS system was originally developed by the FIRESCOPE committee and is intended to supplement the efforts of Incident Commander(s), and County and city agencies, in obtaining and managing the resources needed during emergencies or disasters.

In the past, the County's Emergency Organization, operating from the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), has performed many of the functions identified in the Multi-Agency Coordination System. The MACS system and the Operational Area Agreement give more formality to this role, ensures equal control over the process by all participating jurisdictions, and places county operations in conformance with the regulations of the Statewide Emergency Management System (SEMS). While coordination of local agencies is a part of the Multi-Agency Coordination System, the San Joaquin Operational Area organization is not intended to assume the responsibilities or jurisdiction of those agencies.

2 Function

There are five major functions that the San Joaquin County Operational Area, using the MACS, will perform:

- * Provide public information, alert and warning
- * Prioritized deployment of available equipment, resources & personnel
- * Obtain mutual aid and other resources
- * Coordinate with local jurisdictions and State and Federal officials
- * Facilitate political interfaces

3 Modes of Operation

Five operating modes have been established for the system. The decision to change modes will be made collectively through a telephone conference call by the following officials:

- * Coordinator of Emergency Services
- * San Joaquin Operational Area (mutual aid) coordinators; Fire, Law, Public Works, and Medical
- * Designated official from each affected jurisdiction

The modes of operation are defined as follows:

- * MODE I - Day-to-day operations, no mutual aid needs
- * MODE II - Some MACS functions needed
- * MODE III (ALERT) - Situation that may require a MODE III
- * MODE III - Reflects a serious or potential situation
- * MODE IV - Existence of an all-out county effort

MODE I

Mode I conditions describe the normal day-to-day operational readiness of the County. Normal emergency response resources (law, fire and medical) are available and operating normally. No additional resources or special procedures are required to provide for the health and safety of the public. There is no need for mutual aid.

MODE II

Mode II conditions describe a situation where a heightened level of concern due to changing circumstances exists or initial emergency response units are responding to an event(s) within the County that may escalate. Additional resources or special procedures may be needed to effectively handle the situation. The following situation will apply:

- * The Incident Command System will be established at the scene of the incident if appropriate.
- * Some MACS responsibilities may be activated and assigned.
- * Equipment and supplies may be repositioned or placed on "standby" in response to the possibility of escalation.
- * A LOCAL EMERGENCY will probably not be proclaimed.

MODE III (ALERT)

Mode III (Alert) conditions describe a situation where an event or events are in progress that are probably going to escalate to a MODE III emergency. The decision to move to MODE III (ALERT) will normally follow a MODE II condition where the situation is becoming more serious. This mode is designed to allow mobilization and increased readiness of County resources prior to the declaration of the MODE III condition.

MODE III

Mode III conditions describe a moderate to severe emergency where local resources are not adequate and mutual aid of some form is required on a local, regional, or statewide basis. The various emergency public information systems may be activated as well as the various mutual aid systems. The San Joaquin Operational Area organization, using MACS, is activated to the extent needed and begins to consider mutual aid needs in anticipation of the need for additional resources. The following situation will apply:

- * The Incident Command System will be established at the scene. The Incident Commander will establish a command post, staging area, and incident base.
- * The Operational Area EOC may be partially or fully activated and some MACS functions will be performed by the staff of the County Office of Emergency Services. Affected jurisdictions or agencies will provide a representative to the EOC.
- * An Area Command Authority may be established in order to set priorities for the overall response.
- * The County will establish a public information operation.
- * A LOCAL EMERGENCY may be proclaimed and a gubernatorial STATE OF EMERGENCY requested.

These actions are supplementary to those which may be performed by a single agency or jurisdiction.

MODE IV

Mode IV conditions describe a major disaster where local resources in or near the impacted area are overwhelmed and extensive state and/or federal mutual aid is required. The following situation will apply:

- * The Incident Command System will be established. The Incident Commander will establish a command post, staging area, incident base, and other facilities as required.
- * An Area Command Authority will be considered in order to set priorities for the overall response. If established, the Area Command Authority will establish an areawide public information function in conjunction with activation of the Emergency Broadcast System.

- * The County Office of Emergency Services will activate the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center using the MACS system to support field operations.
- * A LOCAL EMERGENCY will be declared and a request made for a gubernatorial and presidential declaration of emergency.

4 **Operational Area Organization and Procedures**

The San Joaquin Operational Area organization is shown on the chart in this section. Individuals within the County have been assigned and trained to fill the various responsibilities. The individuals filling the functions of the operational area organization may concurrently fill the same functions as a part of the County response organization for activities in the unincorporated areas. Some additional command functions for the County response may be present in the County emergency operations center.

The San Joaquin Operational Area organization will use the Multi-Agency Coordination System to perform its responsibilities. More specific information on MACS is found in the San Joaquin County **MACS Procedures** manual.

SECTION 10

COUNTY INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

The Incident Command System (ICS) is an emergency management system designed to be used for all types of emergencies and is applicable to both small day-to-day situations as well as very large and complex incidents. This system allows emergency response personnel to quickly respond to changing conditions, rapidly gather complex information, set objectives and priorities for multiple agencies, and direct the diverse agencies in effective operational efforts.

The County Emergency Organization will use the Incident Command System to manage emergency operations in the unincorporated areas. Certain functions of the Incident Command System may be performed in the County emergency operations center for one or more incident sites. If the San Joaquin Operational Area is also activated, then individuals filling that organization may simultaneously perform the same role for the County incident command, i.e. the Logistics Section.

1 **Modular Organization**

The ICS builds from the top down with all responsibilities placed initially with the Incident Commander. The ICS organization is then expanded according to the type and scope of the event and its anticipated duration. (See DIAGRAM A-7 for an example of a standard Incident Command System organization).

Four separate ICS sections may be activated as needed by the Incident Command. Modular components will be added within each section as necessary to maintain efficiency and a manageable span-of-control. The four ICS Sections utilized within San Joaquin County are as follows; Operations, Planning/Intelligence, Logistics, and Finance.

2 **Unified Command**

The concept of unified command is defined as two or more agencies with jurisdictional responsibility sharing and contributing to the process of:

- * Determining overall incident objectives.
- * Selection of strategies.
- * Ensuring that joint planning for tactical activities will be accomplished.
- * Ensuring that integrated tactical operations are conducted.
- * Making maximum use of all assigned resources.

A unified command structure could consist of a key responsible official from each jurisdiction or it could consist of several functional departments within a single political jurisdiction. A State or Federal agency may be included within the Unified Command if responsibility includes them.

3 **Area Command Authority** (See MACS Procedures)

4 **Pre-selected Incident Commanders for “unincorporated area”**

INCIDENT	IC AGENCY
Buildings/structure failure	Sheriff (search , or if possible crime) Building Inspector
Civil Disturbance	Law
Drought	Chairman Board of Supervisors Public Works Agricultural Commissioner
Earthquake	Sheriff, Public Works
Epidemic	Health (law if crime)
Fire (Structure, Wildland)	Fire agency
Flood/Tsunami	Reclamation District, Sheriff
Hazardous Materials Incident	Highway Patrol (roads & highways) Sheriff's Office (off road, unincorp. area) City Police (if no MOU approved with another agency) 2454CVC
Infestations	Agricultural Commissioner, Health
Search & Rescues	Sheriff
Severe Weather (tornado, wind, hail)	Sheriff, Public Works
Terrorism (bomb, hostage)	Sheriff
Transportation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air (military, civil) - Water - Highway, county roads - Railroad 	Sheriff, FAA, Dept. of Defense U.S. Coast Guard, Sheriff Highway Patrol Railroad Police, Sheriff, Highway Patrol
War	Sheriff

INSERT
INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM - STANDARD COMMAND ORGANIZATION

INSERT
INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM - UNIFIED COMMAND ORGANIZATION

SECTION 11

DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS

1 General Definitions

Air Sampling - The collection of air samples for analysis to detect the presence of hazardous materials.

Background Radiation - The radiation in man's natural environment, including cosmic rays and radiation from the naturally radioactive elements, both outside and inside the bodies of men and animals. It is also called natural radiation. The term may also mean radiation that is unrelated to a specific experiment.

County Local Agent - The person designated by a County Board of Supervisors or Special District Board to coordinate and sign claims for federal and state disaster assistance and other necessary tasks to abide by the requirements of the disaster recovery process.

Contamination - Deposition of radioactive material in any place where it is not desired, particularly, where its presence may be harmful.

Controlled Area - Any area to which access is controlled for purposes of safety. Controlled areas shall not include any areas used as residential quarters.

Damage Survey Report - Survey reports and estimates of damage to public buildings and equipment and other emergency response costs that are completed by an Federal/State inspection team accompanied by an authorized local representative and form the basis for reimbursement under State and Federal disaster assistance programs. These reports include the eligible scope of work and a quantitative estimate of the cost of the eligible work.

Decontamination - Removal of hazardous materials from individuals and equipment.

Disaster Service Worker - Any person registered with a disaster council or state OES to provide disaster service without pay. Disaster service workers include public employees, registered volunteers, and persons pressed into service during an emergency by persons authorized to command such services. A disaster service worker does not include any person registered as an active fire and rescue service member of any regularly organized volunteer fire department having official recognition and full or partial support from the county. Pursuant to the California Emergency Mutual Aid Plan, disaster service workers shall be recruited and trained to augment regular forces.

Dose - Denotes the quantity of a material that has been absorbed. For special purposes, this term must be appropriately qualified. If unqualified, it refers to absorbed dose.

Drills - A supervised instruction period intended to develop, test, and maintain skills by actually performing procedures of a particular operation. A drill may be a component of a larger exercise.

Electromagnetic Radiation - Radiation consisting of associated and interacting electric and magnetic waves that travel at the speed of light, such as gamma rays and x-rays, as opposed to radiation with particle characteristics such as alpha and beta radiation.

Element - One of the more than 100 known chemical substances that cannot be divided into simpler substances by chemical means. A substance whose atoms all have the same atomic number. Examples: hydrogen, lead, uranium.

Emergency Coordinator - Onsite individual who has the overall responsibility of initiating the organization's emergency plan and coordinating efforts to reduce the consequences of the emergency.

Emergency News Center - News Center staffed with district, county, state and federal media personnel that serves as the central news release point during disasters.

Emergency Services Act - The State of California's basic law establishing the basis for emergency response. This act is contained in the Government Code beginning with Section 8550. The Act gives the Governor and chief executives of all political subdivisions emergency powers, establishes the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, assigns emergency functions to State agencies, provides for mutual aid, and authorizes such organizations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of the law.

Exercise - A training activity that tests the overall capability of all, or a part, of an emergency organization as well as a major portion of the basic elements of existing emergency plans and procedures. Exercises simulate an emergency which would require a response by the organization being tested.

Facility - For the purposes of disaster recovery programs, this term means any publicly or privately owned building, works, system, or equipment, built or manufactured, or an improved and maintained natural feature. Lands used for agricultural purposes are not a facility.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Agency of the federal government having responsibility for coordinating federal planning and response to disasters.

Governor's Powers - The governor is empowered to proclaim a state of emergency in areas affected or likely to be affected by a disaster when he/she is requested to do so by the chief executive of a city or the Director of Emergency Services of a county or when he/she finds that local authorities and resources are inadequate to cope with an emergency.

Grant - An award of financial assistance under federal and state disaster assistance programs. The grant award shall be based on the total eligible federal share of all approved projects.

Grantee - The eligible applicant to which a grant is awarded which is accountable for the use of the funds. It is the entire legal entity even if only a particular component of the entity is designated in the grant award document.

Half-Life, Radioactive - The time in which half the atoms of a particular radioactive substance disintegrate to another nuclear form. Half-lives vary from millionths of a second to billions of years.

Local Emergency - Local emergency means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, earthquake or other conditions which are, or are likely to be, beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of a political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat. (Section 8558(c), Government Code.) A local emergency may be proclaimed by the governing body of a county, city and county, or city, or by an official designated by ordinance. In periods of local emergency, political subdivisions (cities or counties) have the power to provide mutual aid within any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, plans, or agreements. During a local emergency, state agencies may provide mutual aid, including personnel, equipment, and other available resources, to assist local jurisdictions in accordance with mutual aid agreements or at the direction of the Governor. By proclaiming a local emergency, the governing body of a city or county increases its police power and may promulgate special orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property.

Master Mutual Aid Agreement - An agreement made and entered into by between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies of the State to assist each other by providing resources during an emergency.

Mitigation - Actions taken to prevent disasters or to reduce the damage caused by disaster events.

Modes - (MACS Modes of Operation)

- MODE 1: No incidents exist which would require extended use of Multi-Agency Resources
- MODE 2: General conditions exist that may create a situation where Multi-Agency Resources are needed; I.E. Fire Season.
- MODE 3: A situation exists that has the potential to escalate or become serious

- (ALERT) enough to require Multi-Agency Resources.
- MODE 3: A serious situation exists which requires the use of Multi-Agency Resources. Partial Activation of the EOC.
- MODE 4: Situation where resource needs require a concerted Multi-Agency coordination effort. Full activation of the Emergency Operations Center.

Mutual Aid - An agreement in which two or more parties agree to furnish resources and services to each and every other party of the agreement to assist in the response to a disaster or emergency. Mutual aid needs not covered by the California Emergency Mutual Aid Plan are often resolved through development of local mutual aid agreements.

Mutual Aid - Obligatory - Mutual aid under a "State of War Emergency" is obligatory. Mutual aid under a "State of Emergency" may be obligatory.

Mutual Aid - Voluntary - Mutual aid is generally voluntary. Agreements may be oral or, preferably, in writing. Written agreements may specify what types and quantity of a party's resources will be committed.

Mutual Aid Region - An administrative entity of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services established for the purposes of operating the mutual aid plan and assisting in the administration of management of emergency operations by the State.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) - An independent agency of the federal government with responsibility for all the licensing and related regulatory functions assigned by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended.

Operational Area - An intermediate level of the state emergency organization normally consisting of a county and all cities and special districts within that county.

Pay for Assistance Agreements - Agreements which provide for the use of resources, including personnel and equipment, from cooperating agencies through specific arrangements for reimbursement rather than as mutual aid. Parties of these agreements must be thoroughly familiar with and aware of their provisions at time of a request. Typically in such agreements, the requesting party agrees to pay all direct, indirect, administrative and contracted costs of the assisting party which are incurred as a result of providing the assistance. This reimbursement is based upon standard rates applicable to the assisting party's internal operations. However, the requesting party does not assume any liability for the direct payment of any salary or wages to any officer or employee of assisting party. The justification for such special agreements may arise when mutuality does not exist between the parties and where the cost of using a specialized or unique resource is high.

Plume Exposure Pathway - The route by which the hazardous material released from the

facility (plume) may expose the population-at-risk to radiation. This exposure may be external exposure from the passing plume from contaminated surfaces or from inhalation of the passing plume.

Preparedness - The actions taken and plans made before an emergency to improve emergency response and prevent damage.

Protected Area - An area encompassed by physical barriers to which access is controlled for security purposes.

Protective Actions - Emergency measures taken to prevent or minimize exposure to individuals from hazardous materials.

Protective Clothing - Special clothing worn to prevent contamination and exposure to emergency workers or their clothing.

Radiation - Energy propagated in the form of high frequency electro-magnetic waves such as x-rays and gamma rays or in the form of nuclear particles such as alpha and beta radiation.

Recovery - The actions taken to return a community back to as normal functioning as possible after an emergency or disaster.

Resources - Personnel, equipment, and supplies, both public and privately owned, that are used in an emergency. Mutual aid requests typically refer to types of resources.

Response - The range of actions taken during an emergency to protect the public, limit damage, and minimize threats to public health and the environment.

Staging Area - Location where incident personnel and equipment are placed where they can be available within three minutes for deployment.

State of Emergency - The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the State caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, or plant or animal infection or disease. (Section 8558(b) of the Government Code.)

State of War Emergency - The condition which exists immediately, with or without a proclamation thereof by the Governor, following an attack upon the United States, or upon the receipt of a warning from the federal government indicating that such an attack is probable or imminent.

2 **EBS Definitions**

Common Program Control Station (CPCS) - The broadcast facility designated by the FCC to serve as the media entry point for messages for each EBS Operational Area. Emergency information

received by the control station is disseminated to, and rebroadcast by, the other participating media in that operational area. Alternate control stations are usually designated.

Program Entry Point - The point within an EBS operational area which, when activated, will receive emergency public information from the EBS Information Center and will input the information to the Common Program Control Station (CPCS) for dissemination. A program entry point will be staffed by personnel from the media level and will be the only entry point for local governments within the EBS-OA to the system.

Remote Pick-up - Federal Communications Commission designation for transmitters and receivers used by the broadcast media to originate programming from remote locations, i.e., sporting events, news vehicles, and other remote sites. Where the Common Program Control Station and the program entry point emergency operations center meet federal criteria as "protected" facilities, a Remote Pick-Up (RPU) link is usually installed between the two sites to facilitate the transfer of emergency information.

Warning Point - A government public safety communications center with 24-hour coverage having a terminal on the California Warning System "hot line" and which is responsible for relaying warnings received from the State to agencies within a county, and in some areas to adjacent counties.

3 Incident Command System (ICS) Definitions

INCIDENT COMMANDER - The individual(s) responsible for making executive decisions during an emergency response.

PLANNING SECTION CHIEF - The individual responsible for creating a plan of action, ensuring that information is posted on the wall boards for general viewing, and keeping track of the situation in the field. Provides information updates to the Operations Section in the field.

LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF - The individual responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of agencies involved in the operation. Responsible for establishing and operating reception care centers, staging areas, and other facilities.

OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF - The individual responsible for managing field operations as directed by the Incident Command. Participates in the development of contingency plans and handles problems that develop in the field within his area of responsibility.

STAGING AREA - That location where incident personnel and equipment are placed where they can be within three minutes of deployment.

RESOURCES UNIT LEADER - The individual responsible for preparing and processing the numbers and assignment of personnel and equipment committed to the emergency. Also tracks the status of personnel and equipment until demobilization.

FACILITIES UNIT LEADER - Individual responsible for the activation and operation of emergency facilities such as reception care centers for evacuees, staging areas, and command posts.

SUPPLY UNIT LEADER - The individual responsible for ordering personnel other than law, fire, and public works, equipment, and supplies.

GROUND SUPPORT UNIT LEADER - The individual responsible for arranging for vehicles and their refueling and repair.

MUTUAL AID COORDINATORS - Individuals appointed by their respective services to handle requests for fire, law enforcement, public works, and medical resources from impacted agencies.

4 General Acronyms

AC	Alternating Current
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
Anti-C	Anti-Contamination
CALWAS	California Warning System
cc	Cubic Centimeter
Ci	Curie
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CPCS	Common Program Control Station
cpm	Counts per minute
CPR	Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation
DC	Direct Current
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System
EBS-IC	Emergency Broadcast System Information Center
EBS-OA	Emergency Broadcast System Operational Area
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
ENC	Emergency News Center
ECC	Emergency Operations Center
ERC	Emergency Reception Center
FCP	Field Command Post (County)
gm	Gram
gpm	Gallons per Minute
HP	Health Physicist (Technician)
ICS	Incident Command System
PIO	Public Information Officer
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (also known as Ham radio)
RDO	Radiological Defense Officer
Rem	Roentgen Equivalent Mammal
RPU	Remote pick-up
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SOC	State Operations Center
TCP	Traffic Control Point
TLD	Thermoluminescent Dosimeter
UHF	Ultra High Frequency

5 Agency Acronyms

ARB	Air Resources Board
ARC	American Red Cross
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CDF	California Department of Forestry
CHP	California Highway Patrol
DHS	California Department of Health Services
DOE	Department of Energy
DOT	Federal Department of Transportation
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EBMUD	East Bay Municipal Utility District
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAA	Federal Aviation Agency
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
NAWAS	National Warning System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NWS	National Weather Service
OES	Office of Emergency Services
UMC	University Medical Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey

SECTION 12

AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

The basic authority for the conduct of emergency operations by the State government and its political subdivisions are contained in the California Emergency Services Act. The provisions of this act are further expanded upon by local emergency ordinances.

The California Emergency Plan promulgated by the Governor is published in accordance with the Emergency Services Act and constitutes the primary reference for the operational procedures and functions of State government during extraordinary emergencies. This Plan applies to all political subdivisions of the state. Local plans are considered to be an extension of the State plan.

1 **Authorities**

Following is a list of authorities under which emergency operations are conducted in San Joaquin County and the State.

Local

Division 3, Civil Defense and Disaster, of the Ordinance Code of San Joaquin County, Ordinance No. 1786 dated March 16, 1971

Board Order 92-392, dated March 10, 1992, Establishment of Membership and Meeting Dates of the San Joaquin County Emergency Services Council

Mutual Day-to-Day Fire Protection Aid Agreement for Cities of Lodi, Manteca, Stockton, Tracy and numerous fire protection districts and all municipal fire protection districts of the State of California.

State

California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code). (See State Emergency Plan; Part 3, Tab 6(c)).

California Natural Disaster Assistance Act

California Water Code, Section 128 (FloodFighting)

California Penal Code, Section 402. Sightseeing at Scene of Emergency

California Penal Code, Section 409.5. Closing off an area to public access and regarding Media access at Emergency Scenes.

California Penal Code, Section 463. Violations Committed During State of Emergency or Local Emergency--"Looting."

Orders and Regulations which may be selectively promulgated by the Governor during a STATE OF EMERGENCY and a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY. (See the State Emergency Plan; Part 3, Tab 24).

Federal

Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920) as amended

Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288)

INSERT
LOCAL EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 1786

INSERT
BOARD ORDER NO. 92-392

INSERT
CALIFORNIA LAW REGARDING MEDIA ACCESS AT EMERGENCY SCENES

MUTUAL Day-to-Day FIRE PROTECTION AID AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT entered into this 1st day of December, 1986, by and between the CITY OF LODI and the CITY OF MANTECA and the CITY OF STOCKTON and the CITY OF TRACY, all municipal corporations of the State of California, and the BOGGS TRACT FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the MONTEZUMA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the RIPON CONSOLIDATED FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the CLEMENTS RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the EAST SIDE RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the ESCALON CONSOLIDATED FIRE DISTRICT and the FARMINGTON RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the FOREST LAKE RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the FRENCH CAMP-MCKINLEY RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the LIBERTY RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the LINCOLN RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the LINDEN-PETERS RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the MANTECA-LATHROP RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the MOKELUMNE RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the THORNTON RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the TRACY RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the TUXEDO-COUNTRY CLUB RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the WATERLOO-MORADA RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the WOODBRIDGE RURAL COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT and the COLLEGEVILLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, and the DELTA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, all political subdivisions of the State of California, and the UNITED STATES NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS STATION and the SHARPE ARMY DEPOT and the TRACY DEFENSE DEPOT, all military installations of the United States of America, and the DEUEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION of the State of California, and the STOCKTON METROPOLITAN AIRPORT FIRE DEPARTMENT of the County of San Joaquin, State of California.

WHEREAS, the parties hereto are geographically located in proximity to each other in the County of San Joaquin; and

WHEREAS, it is to the mutual advantage and benefit that each of the parties hereto agrees to render supplemental fire, rescue and related services to the other parties in the event the emergency has developed or appears to be developing to such a magnitude that it will be beyond the control of a single party and therefore requires the forces of one or all of the other parties hereto.

MUTUAL Day-to-Day FIRE PROTECTION AID AGREEMENT
(continued)

NOW, THEREFORE, IN CONSIDERATION OF THEIR MUTUAL COVENANTS, THE PARTIES HERETO AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

(1) In the event there is a fire or other emergency which cannot be mitigated with the

facilities of one of the parties hereto, the other contracting parties shall, upon request, aid in mitigating the emergency by providing personnel, services and equipment for protection of life and property. This may be accomplished on either an active or a stand-by basis. The extent of aid to be furnished under this Agreement shall be determined solely by the governmental agency or department thereof furnishing such aid, and it is understood that the aid so furnished may be recalled at the sole discretion of the furnishing party.

- (2) Details as to methods of requesting mutual aid and the names of persons authorized to send and receive such requests, together with lists of equipment and personnel which will be subject to call, will be covered by correspondence between the governmental agencies and the departments thereof from time-to-time.
- (3) Personnel who are furnished will work as far as possible under their own supervisors, and equipment furnished will ordinarily be operated by personnel of the agency furnishing the equipment. General directions relative to the work will be given by the appropriate officers or persons of the agency receiving such aid.
- (4) Each party of this Agreement waives all claims against any other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury or death occurring in consequence of the performance of this Agreement.
- (5) No party to this Agreement shall be required to pay any compensations to any other party to this Agreement for services rendered hereunder, the mutual advantages and protection afforded by this Agreement being considered adequate compensation to all the parties.
- (6) This Agreement is intended to cover day-to-day mutual aid only, and shall be of no force and effect in cases in which a state of extreme emergency has been proclaimed and when the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement becomes operative.
- (7) It is mutually understood and agreed that this Agreement does not relieve any of the parties hereto from the necessity and obligation of providing adequate fire protection within their own areas, and each party hereto agrees that it shall use reasonable diligence in keeping the fire-fighting equipment in its possession up to the minimum peace-time standards and requirements established by the Insurance Services Office (I.S.O.) for cities and fire districts of comparable size.

MUTUAL Day-to-Day FIRE PROTECTION AID AGREEMENT
(continued)

- (8) It is further mutually understood and agreed that provisions of this Agreement will be invoked only when, in the opinion of the head of the department of the party requesting aid, it is deemed necessary to request outside assistance because all of the normal facilities at their command have been exhausted and outside assistance is needed to control and mitigate a fire or other emergency when, in the opinion of the department head requesting the aid, one of the other contracting parties can respond more expeditiously.

- (9) This Agreement shall not be construed as, or deemed to be, an agreement for the benefit of any third party or parties, and no third party, or parties, shall have any right of action hereunder for any cause whatsoever. Any services performed, or expenditures made in connection with furnishing mutual aid under this Agreement by any party hereto, shall be deemed conclusively to be for the direct protection and benefit of the inhabitants and property of such party.
- (1 0) Any party to this Agreement may withdraw at any time, upon thirty (30) days written notice to each of the other parties, and thereafter, such withdrawing party shall no longer be party to this Agreement, but this Agreement shall continue to exist among the remaining parties.
- (1 1) No member of or delegate to Congress or resident commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this Agreement if made with a corporation for its general benefit.
- (1 2) This Agreement shall supersede and take the place of that Agreement for mutual day-to-day fire protection aid already in existence which bears the date of November 27, 1984, and which last mentioned Agreement is to become null and void at the time of full execution of this Agreement by the parties hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been executed the day and year first above written by the parties hereto by their duly authorized officers.

CITY OF LODI

CITY OF MANTECA

By_____

By_____

CITY OF STOCKTON

CITY OF TRACY

By_____

By_____

BOGGS TRACT FIRE PROTECTION DIST. By_____

2 **References**

Following is a list of the references used to conduct emergency operations in the county and state.

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

Laws And Authority - Government Codes: Emergency Management/Mutual Aid (see attached)

Continuity of Government in California (Article IV, Section 21 of the State Constitution).
Temporary Seat of State Government (Section 450, Title 1, Division 3, Chapter 1 of the Government Code).

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

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

Legislative Session after War or Enemy-Caused Disaster (Section 9035-9038, Title 2, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 1.5, Article 2.5 of the Government Code).
Succession to the Office of Governor (Article V, Section 10 of the State Constitution).

Succession to Constitutional Offices (Sections 12700-12704, Title 2, Division 3, Part 2, Chapter 7 of the Government Code).

Preservation of State Records (Sections 14745-14750, Title 2, Division 3, Part 5.5, Chapter 5, Articles 2 and 3 of the Government Code).

INSERT

CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT ARTICLE 15 (page 1 of 4)

INSERT

CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT ARTICLE 15 (page 2 of 4)

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CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT ARTICLE 15 (page 3 of 4)

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CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT ARTICLE 15 (page 4 of 4)

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LAWS AND AUTHORITY - GOVERNMENT CODES: (page 1 of 4)

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LAWS AND AUTHORITY - GOVERNMENT CODES: (page 2 of 4)

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LAWS AND AUTHORITY - GOVERNMENT CODES: (page 3 of 4)

INSERT

LAWS AND AUTHORITY - GOVERNMENT CODES: (page 4 of 4)

1. **General**

The Agricultural Commissioner of San Joaquin County would be primarily involved in coordinating the activities of other agencies when responding to this type of emergency. Damage assessment and emergency relief claims and disaster declarations would continue to be overseen by the Office of Emergency Services.

Agricultural emergencies have occurred in San Joaquin County as a result of adverse weather conditions (drought insect and rodent infestations and from hazardous chemical spills.

Agriculture is one of the primary economic activities in the County and a major source of employment and revenue within the County. An agricultural disaster would lead to severe economic losses in jobs, property and tax revenues.

2. **Escalating Circumstances/Event Anticipated**

___ Coordinate the emergency response and preparedness functions of San Joaquin County including public warning, emergency communications, emergency facilities, mutual aid (fire, law and medical), other county agencies and departments as well as damage assessment and recovery.

___ Ensure that the emergency has been classified as one of the four "MACS MODES" of severity for County emergency operations. The decision to change modes will be made through a MACS conference call or collectively by:

- * OES Coordinator (MACS Coordinator)
- * Mutual Aid Coordinators; Law, Medical and Fire
- * Affected Jurisdictions

___ Determine if Emergency Operations Center(EOC) should be activated.

___ Determine status of utilities, and transportation routes.

___ Select emergency self-help instructions to be broadcast to the public.

___ Request medical support as needed.

___ Review the Basic Plan (PART IV) listing of emergency plans, manuals and procedures and implement those required.

___ Activate Emergency Public Information procedures.

___ Obtain estimates of area that may be affected by release of the hazardous material.

___ Determine if evacuation is necessary.

___ Assure that all essential emergency services are activated. Activate Mutual Aid Coordinators as needed.

___ Review and update warning procedures with **Operations Section**.

___ Test primary and alternate communications.

___ Report situation and support requirements to the Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region Offices.

___ Activate mass care facilities in reception areas.

___ Search evacuation areas to ensure people received warning.

3. **Response to Event**

___ When notified of an emergency occurrence affecting San Joaquin County, initiate emergency response operations by the Office of Emergency Services. ENSURE that the following emergency response functions have been initiated or considered:

- o Emergency Broadcast System Activation
- o Incident Priority Determination
- o Resource Acquisition
- o Disaster Coordination
- o Political Interfaces
- o Damage Assessment

___ When an emergency response or incident requires involvement by the Office of Emergency Services (OES), ensure that the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor has made the initial notifications in accordance with the "**OES On-Call Calendar**".

___ Notify the OES Duty Officer to initiate an activation of the Emergency Operations Center, or if you decide to activate the EOC as County MACS Coordinator, make the following notifications from the list found in the San Joaquin County "**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY**".

___ Monitor communications to determine situation in other areas.

___ Advise key personnel of results of damage survey.

___ Determine if mutual aid support is required by other jurisdictions.

___ Determine condition of medical support and health facilities.

___ Obtain proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY. (Establish an Area Command Authority)

___ Request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY, if required.

___ Set up aid stations as required.

___ Establish access controls into damaged areas.

___ Supervise first aid and movement of casualties to health facilities.

___ Determine if Incident Command System is being utilized. Activate an on-scene Incident Command Post.

___ Establish contact with appropriate state agency coordinators.

___ Notify State Office of Emergency Services.

___ Collect and evaluate incoming information.

___ Post pertinent information on status boards and maps, and maintain other essential records.

___ Ensure that Hazardous Materials Response Team is dispatched to scene.

___ Establish priorities for emergency procurement and allocation of available resources.

___ Report situation and support requirements to the OES Mutual Aid Region Offices.

- ___ Coordinate with appropriate segments of the private sector.
- ___ Direct implementation of public warning and movement operations as required.

4. **Recovery From Event**

- ___ Establish traffic controls needed to permit return of displaced people when public re-entry is feasible.
- ___ Activate the damage assessment and planning reporting system.
- ___ When re-entry is feasible, establish traffic controls to permit return of displaced people.
- ___ Develop preliminary estimate of homeless and inform the EOC. Periodically update.
- ___ Poll field units and key facilities to determine extent of damage and ability to function.

FIRE EMERGENCY RESPONSE CHECKLIST

1. **General**

Fire hazards within San Joaquin County include wildland fires, peat fires, chemical fires, flammable liquid storage fires, structural fires and fires that result from transportation (vehicle) accidents. The peat lands of the Delta represent a significant fire hazard to the County. Once ignited they can be very difficult to extinguish.

High hazard areas for wildland fires are the grass covered (dry) areas in the east and the southwest foothills of the County. Of significant concern are those areas of open grassland near residential areas and park areas when temperature, moisture and wind conditions indicate an increasing risk, the County has increased its operational readiness level (MACS Mode).

2. **Escalating Circumstances/Event Anticipated**

- Ensure the readiness of emergency response and preparedness functions including public warning system, emergency communications, emergency facilities, mutual aid coordinators, and other County agencies involved in damage assessment and recovery.
- Initiate MACS operations within the County as necessary and notify the County Fire Dispatcher of a change in MACS MODES of operation.
- Classify the situation as one of the four "MACS MODES" for County emergency operations. The decision to change modes will be made through a MACS conference call or collectively by:
 - * OES Coordinator (MACS Coordinator)
 - * Mutual Aid Coordinators; Law, Medical and Fire
 - * Representatives of affected jurisdictions
- Determine whether the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be activated and whether a minimum, partial or full activation is necessary. (See MACS EOC Operations Procedures)
- Activate the Emergency Public Information Officer and have him/her review the Emergency Broadcast System procedures.
- Develop emergency self-help instructions with the Public Information Officer for broadcast to the public.
- Review Part IV of the Basic Plan for a listing of emergency plans and procedures and implement those required.

3. **Response to Event**

- Initiate emergency response operations by the Office of Emergency Services in support of the Incident Command. ENSURE that the following emergency response functions have been initiated or considered:
 - Activation of the Emergency Broadcast System
 - Incident Prioritization
 - Resource Acquisition
 - Disaster Coordination

- ___ Political Interfaces
- ___ Damage Assessment

- ___ Determine if the Incident Command System is being used and if an on-scene Incident Command Post has been activated. Establish communications with the Incident Command.
- ___ Activate Operational Area organization if mutual aid support is being requested.
- ___ Ensure that the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor has notified the OES On-Call Duty Officer for OES staff call back.
- ___ Direct the OES On-Call Duty Officer to initiate an activation of the Emergency Operations Center if appropriate, or make the notifications from the list found in the San Joaquin County Emergency Telephone Directory.
- ___ Determine condition of medical support and health facilities.
- ___ Activate the Care and Shelter Manager and direct opening of mass care facilities if requested by the Incident Command or impacted jurisdictions.
- ___ Monitor the implementation of the Incident Action Plan and verify whether search & rescue operations are underway.
- ___ Monitor and verify access routes in support of response or evacuation activities as established by the Incident Command.
- ___ Request communications assistance from telephone company, RACES, REACT, or other as required.
- ___ Assist in the implementation of public warning and movement operations as required.
- ___ Activate Care and Shelter Manager and develop a care and shelter plan if needed.
- ___ Ensure that the Incident Action Plan includes access controls around fire areas.
- ___ Direct the Planning Section to organize mobile and aerial survey units to survey for damages.
- ___ Poll field units and key facilities to determine situation in their vicinity and ability to function. Have the Operational Area Planning Section verify situation information.
- ___ Direct the Communications Unit Leader to monitor communications to determine situation in other areas.
- ___ Advise County leadership and key County, city, and community personnel of results of damage survey.
- ___ If required, obtain proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY.
- ___ Request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY, if required.
- ___ Forward situation reports and proclamations to the State OES Inland Region Administrator for relay to State OES headquarters.
- ___ Monitor and collect the evaluation of incoming damage assessment reports by the Planning Section.

4. **Recovery From Event**

- ___ Provide the Damage Assessment & Recovery Procedures to involved agencies.
- ___ Establish a Recovery Task Force of public agencies and community leaders. Direct the Planning Section to assist the task force in the development of a recovery plan.
- ___ Verify and forward detailed damage assessment reports to State OES for purposes of potential disaster assistance programs.

FLOOD (IMMINENT/ACTUAL) EMERGENCY RESPONSE CHECKLIST

1. General

Reclamation Districts are responsible for maintenance of their levee systems. District superintendents will establish levee patrols during flood events and will take immediate action to correct problems. Public safety agencies will support the efforts of the reclamation districts to maintain levees and conduct evacuation and rescue operations if necessary. The Office of Emergency Services will activate the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center for multi-agency coordination as appropriate.

The Department of Water Resources is responsible for the maintenance of State Water Project levees and for providing early warning and information on river stages. It will also support the efforts of reclamation districts within its mandates.

Evacuation plans are required for existing mobile homes, mobile home parks, or recreational vehicle parks located within a flood zone. These plans are maintained by the County Community Development Department.

Refer to the County "Flood Evacuation Plan for Reclamation Districts" for response procedures. Supplies for flood fighting, such as sandbags and plastic sheeting, are maintained by individual reclamation districts and the County. The "Emergency Resource Directory" contains sources of materials used during flood emergencies.

2. Escalating Circumstances/Event Anticipated

___ Review procedures and prepare to coordinate the potentially needed emergency response functions including public warning, emergency communications, emergency facilities, mutual aid, mobilization of other County agencies and departments, and damage assessment and recovery.

___ Review the MACS Procedures for changing modes response to conditions and brief mutual aid coordinators on the situation. Review procedures for notifying the County Fire Dispatcher of a change in MACS MODES of operation.

___ Relieve the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor as County MACS Coordinator if appropriate.

___ Ensure that the emergency has been classified appropriately as one of the four "MACS MODES" of severity. The decision to change modes will be made collectively through a MACS conference call by the following officials:

- * OES Coordinator (MACS Coordinator)
- * Mutual Aid Coordinators; Law, Medical and Fire
- * Representatives of Affected Jurisdictions

___ Determine whether the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be activated. The decision to initiate a minimum, or full activation can be made by the Coordinator or Assistant Coordinator of Emergency Services or the OES On-Call Officer (see MACS EOC Procedures).

___ Activate the Emergency Public Information Officer and have him/her review the Emergency Broadcast System procedures.

___ Establish contact with city or reclamation engineers as appropriate.

___ Select or develop appropriate emergency self-help instructions for potential broadcast to the public.

___ Review the listing of emergency plans and procedures in Part IV of the Basic Plan and implement

those which are appropriate.

- ___ Determine whether failure of a dam is considered possible and any potentially affected areas.
- ___ Determine status of public utilities and transportation routes.
- ___ Direct the development of warning and evacuation action plans if dam or levee failures are reported to be possible or imminent.
- ___ Determine the need to advise persons in risk areas to prepare for evacuation.
- ___ If flooding appears imminent, initiate warning and evacuation plans. Coordinate evacuation of the inundation area. Work with **Operations Section** to implement and revise as necessary the Incident Action Plan.
- ___ Direct the Care & Shelter Manager to prepare a mass care plan.

3. **Response to Event**

- ___ Determine the need to expand emergency response operations by the Office of Emergency Services. Consider the need for the following emergency response functions:
 - ___ Activation of Emergency Broadcast System
 - ___ Incident Prioritization
 - ___ Resource Acquisition
 - ___ Disaster Coordination
 - ___ Political Interfaces
 - ___ Damage Assessment
- ___ Ensure that the Incident Command System is being used, an Incident Action Plan is being prepared, and an on-scene Incident Command Post is being activated for the unincorporated area.
- ___ Activate the Operational Area organization if mutual aid is being requested.
- ___ When a flood emergency requires involvement by the Office of Emergency Services (OES), ensure that the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor has made the initial notifications in accordance with the OES On-Call Calendar.
- ___ Notify the OES On-Call Duty Officer to initiate an activation of the Emergency Operations Center, or make the following notifications from the list found in the San Joaquin County, Emergency Telephone Directory.
- ___ Dispatch mobile and aerial survey units to survey for damage, flooding, fires, or other hazards.
- ___ Poll field units and key facilities to determine situation in their vicinity and ability to function.
- ___ Establish a Communications Section to monitor communications to determine Countywide situation.
- ___ Advise County leadership and key city, county, and state personnel of results of damage survey.
- ___ If mutual aid or disaster assistance is required, obtain proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY.
- ___ Request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY, if required.

- ___ Forward situation reports and proclamations to State OES Inland Region Administrator to relay to State OES headquarters.
- ___ Monitor the collection and evaluation of incoming damage assessment reports by the Operational Area Planning Section.
- ___ Determine condition of medical support and health facilities.
- ___ Activate emergency medical care in case of need in evacuations.
- ___ Monitor the operations of the multi-casualty system to determine if assistance or actions are needed.
- ___ Direct the Care and Shelter Manager to open mass care facilities if required.
- ___ Assist with the implementation of the Incident Action Plan to include search & rescue operations.
- ___ Monitor and verify access routes with the Incident Command to support response activities.
- ___ Direct implementation of public warning and movement operations as required.
- ___ Determine need to warn areas subject to potential additional flooding.
- ___ Ensure that Incident Action Plan contains plan to establish access controls around flooded areas.
- ___ Contact USCG and warn of floating debris, hazards, coordinate marking of hazards and alerting boaters.

4. **Recovery From Event**

- ___ Establish Recovery Task Force with County/city agencies and community representation. Ensure that a recovery plan is prepared and includes testing of drinking water and other public health activities as well as reentry and cleanup procedures.
- ___ Provide "Damage Assessment & Recovery Procedures" to County agencies for their use.
- ___ Review and implement recovery plan.
- ___ Direct Planning Section to begin detailed damage assessment by polling field units and key facilities to determine extent of damage.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE CHECKLIST

1. General

San Joaquin County agencies respond to approximately 200 hazardous material spills per year. Most of these are minor and the response is limited primarily to a clean-up of the spilled material. However, several times a year a spill occurs that results in injuries or requires an evacuation.

The County and most cities participate in a Joint Hazardous Materials Team which operates several response vehicles. This team can provide technical advice, classify unknown chemicals, conduct entry operations, and mobilize resources in support of first responders at fixed facility and transportation accidents. Long term clean-up and oversight of spills are the responsibility of the County Public Health Department and state regulatory agencies.

Approximately 2,000 fixed facilities in the County use more than 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet of a hazardous material and are required to submit a Hazardous Material Management Plan to the County Office of Emergency Services. These plans ensure that businesses have adequate procedures and resources to respond to their own spills. Key information from the plans is entered in an information management system and provided to the fire department which covers that facility.

Over 230 companies and facilities in the County handle acutely hazardous materials. These range from chlorine cylinders for use in pools to certain types of industrial chemicals in a gaseous form. Accidents involving these materials have the potential for seriously impacting the public health and safety, and threatening situations for employees of businesses that utilize hazardous materials. A list of these companies and facilities is maintained by the Office of Emergency Services.

2. Escalating Circumstances/Event Anticipated

___ Coordinate standby of the Joint Team, OES staff, public warning system, emergency communications, emergency facilities, mutual aid coordinators, and other county agencies involved in damage assessment and recovery.

___ Initiate MACS operations within the County, and notify the County Fire Dispatcher of any change in MACS MODES of operation.

___ Classify the situation as one of the four "MACS MODES" for county emergency operations. The decision to change modes will be made through a MACS Conference Call or collectively by:

- * OES Coordinator (MACS Coordinator)
- * Mutual Aid Coordinators; Law, Medical and Fire
- * Representatives of affected Jurisdictions

___ Determine if County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be activated and if so, whether a minimum, partial or full activation of the EOC is necessary. (See MACS EOC Operations Procedures. Prepare to activate the Operational Area organization.

___ Activate Emergency Public Information Officer and have him/her review the Emergency Broadcast System procedures.

___ Develop emergency self-help instructions with Public Information Officer for broadcast to the public.

___ Review and implement other emergency plans and procedures as necessary.

3. **Response to Event**

- ___ Initiate emergency response operations by the Office of Emergency Services and the Joint Team. ENSURE that the following emergency response functions have been initiated or considered:
 - ___ Activation of Emergency Broadcast System
 - ___ Incident Prioritization
 - ___ Resource Acquisition
 - ___ Disaster Coordination
 - ___ Political Interfaces
 - ___ Damage Assessment

- ___ Determine if the Incident Command System is being utilized and if an on-scene Incident Command Post has been activated.

- ___ Ensure that an Incident Action Plan is developed.

- ___ Activate the Operational Area organization if mutual aid support is required by any jurisdictions.

- ___ If the incident requires involvement by the OES, ensure that the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor has made the initial notifications in accordance with the OES On-Call Calendar.

- ___ Notify the OES On-Call Duty Officer to initiate an activation of the Emergency Operations Center and call back of OES staff if needed, or make the notifications from the list found in the San Joaquin County Emergency Telephone Directory.

- ___ Ensure that the ICS Hazardous Materials organization identified in the Area Plan is being used.

- ___ Monitor the Multi-Casualty System and determine if intervention is needed.

- ___ Monitor and verify access routes in support of response or evacuation activities as established by the Incident Command.

- ___ Ensure that coordination with appropriate segments of the private sector is taking place.

- ___ Assist in the implementation of public warning and movement operations as required.

- ___ Monitor activities of private, hazardous materials clean-up companies.

- ___ Ensure that the Incident Action Plan includes access controls around contaminated areas.

- ___ Direct the Planning Section to organize mobile and aerial survey units to assist the Incident Command to survey for damages.

- ___ Poll field units and key facilities to determine situation in their vicinity and ability to function. Have the Operational Area Planning Section verify situation information.

- ___ Direct Communications Unit Leader to monitor communications to determine situation in areas surrounding incident site.

- ___ Advise County leadership and key county, city, and community personnel of results of damage and situation surveys.

- ___ If required, obtain proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY.

- ___ Request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY if required.

- ___ Forward situation reports and proclamations to the State OES Inland Region Administrator for relay to State OES headquarters.
- ___ Monitor the collection and evaluation of incoming damage assessment reports by the Planning Section.

4. **Recovery From Event**

- ___ Provide the Damage Assessment & Recovery Procedures to involved agencies.
- ___ Establish a Recovery Task Force of public agencies and community leaders. Direct the Planning Section to assist the task force in developing a recovery plan.
- ___ Ensure that the Investigation Group is operating and that a cleanup plan has been developed by the Environmental Group.

MULTI-CASUALTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE CHECKLIST

1. General

A great number of deaths could be expected from multi-casualty incidents without a coordinated and efficient method of casualty collection and dispersal. Hospitals, public safety agencies, ambulance companies, the Emergency Medical Services Agency, County and City Offices of Emergency Services, the Mental Health Department, and the Medical Mutual Aid Coordinators are all involved in implementing the County multi-casualty plan.

The Region IV Medical Multi-Casualty Incident Plan was prepared to provide consistent response to multi-casualty incidents in the region. The San Joaquin County plan is consistent with the regional plan. This helps ensure that neighboring jurisdictions can efficiently share resources, work together and communicate rapidly during a multi-jurisdictional incident. A medical mutual aid system is part of the region plan. Medical mutual aid will be requested in a manner similar to the established fire and law mutual aid systems.

A transportation accident involving a passenger train or airliner, or the release of toxic material near a residential area, is the most likely worst case multi-casualty scenario for the County. Although this has not occurred, a terrorist act or bombing holds perhaps similar potential. It is difficult to envision a circumstance where more than 100 people would become casualties as the result of a single incident.

2. Escalating Circumstances/Event Anticipated

- ___ Coordinate standby of emergency response and preparedness functions including public warning systems, emergency communications, emergency facilities, mutual aid coordinators, and other county agencies and departments involved in warning, damage assessment, and recovery.
- ___ Initiate MACS operations within the county and notify the County Fire Dispatcher of a change in MACS MODES of operation.
- ___ Relieve the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor as County MACS Coordinator.
- ___ Classify the situation as one of the four "MACS MODES" for County emergency operations. The decision to change modes will be made through a MACS Conference Call or collectively by:
 - * OES Coordinator (MACS Coordinator)
 - * Mutual Aid Coordinators; Law, Medical and Fire
 - * Representatives of affected jurisdictions
- ___ Determine if County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be activated and if so, whether a minimum, partial or full activation of the EOC is necessary. (See MACS EOC Operations Procedures).
- ___ Activate the Emergency Public Information Officer and have him/her review the Emergency Broadcast System procedures.
- ___ Develop emergency self-help instructions with the Public Information Officer for broadcast to the public.
- ___ Review Part IV of the Basic Plan for a listing of emergency plans and procedures and implement those required.

3. Response to Event

- ___ Initiate emergency response operations by the Office of Emergency Services. ENSURE that the following emergency response functions have been initiated or considered:
 - ___ Activation of the Emergency Broadcast System
 - ___ Incident Prioritization
 - ___ Resource Acquisition
 - ___ Disaster Coordination
 - ___ Political Interfaces
 - ___ Damage Assessment
- ___ Ensure that the Incident Command System is being used, an Incident Action Plan is being prepared, and that an on-scene Incident Command Post is being activated.
- ___ Activate the Operational Area organization if mutual aid is being requested.
- ___ At a minimum, assign operator to "medical phone" and have Disaster Control Facility add the County Emergency Operations Center to hospital conference call for situation information and operational needs.
- ___ If the incident requires involvement by the Office of Emergency Services (OES), ensure that the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor has made the initial notifications in accordance with the OES On-Call Calendar.
- ___ Notify the OES On-Call Duty Officer to call back OES staff and initiate an activation of the Emergency Operations Center if necessary, or make the notifications from the list found in the San Joaquin County Emergency Telephone Directory.
- ___ Determine condition of medical support and health facilities.
- ___ Monitor the medical system for needed intervention.
- ___ Coordinate with the Incident Command for the need to activate Casualty Collection Points as required.
- ___ Activate the Care and Shelter Manager and direct the development of a Care and Shelter Plan for opening mass care facilities if required.
- ___ Monitor the implementation of the Incident Action Plan to include search & rescue operations.
- ___ Monitor and verify access routes for support of response activities if established by the Incident Command.
- ___ Ensure that the Joint Hazardous Materials Team is dispatched to scene, if required.
- ___ Coordinate with appropriate segments of the private sector.
- ___ Request communications assistance from telephone company, RACES, or other as required.
- ___ When the County Emergency Operations Center is activated and Disaster Welfare Inquiry (DWI) teams present, direct hospitals to send in Disaster Welfare Inquiry information. Monitor DWI team performance.
- ___ Ensure coordination of DWI teams with Coroner's Office for Disaster Welfare Inquiry referrals.
- ___ Ensure that the Incident Action Plan includes access controls around incident areas.

- ___ Direct Operational Area Planning Section to organize mobile and aerial survey units to survey for damages in coordination with Incident Command(s).
- ___ Poll field units and facilities to determine situation and ability to function. Direct Planning Section to verify situation reports.
- ___ Direct Communications Unit Leader to monitor communications to determine situation in other areas.
- ___ Advise County leadership and key County, city, and community personnel of results of damage survey.
- ___ If required, obtain proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY.
- ___ Request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY, if required.
- ___ Forward situation reports and proclamations to the State OES Inland Region Administrator for relay to State OES headquarters.
- ___ Monitor the collection and evaluation of incoming damage assessment reports by the Planning Section.

4. **Recovery From Event**

- ___ Provide the Damage Assessment & Recovery Procedures to involved agencies.
- ___ Establish a Recovery Task Force with public agencies and community leaders and direct the Operational Area Planning Section to assist the task force with the development of a recovery plan.

NUCLEAR EMERGENCY RESPONSE CHECKLIST

1. **General**

The California Emergency Plan establishes four Readiness Conditions numbered inversely from Condition Four through Condition One and corresponding to federal categories A-D. These will be used in planning for or responding to war emergencies. These readiness conditions provide the basis for an orderly transition from normal peacetime activities to wartime readiness at each level of the State Emergency Management Organization.

Orders to make the transition from one readiness condition to another will be disseminated by the Governor or his designated representative using the California Law Enforcement Teletype System (CLETS) and followed by official release to the news media.

Simultaneous with the announcement of either Condition Two or Condition One, the Governor may proclaim a State of War Emergency to permit full mobilization of Emergency Management Organizations and complete transition to wartime emergency status. A State of War Emergency will exist automatically on receipt of attack warning or an actual attack.

Readiness Condition Four - (Federal Guide Category A)

This readiness condition is in effect during a normal peacetime situation. Preparedness programs are primarily concerned with developing and maintaining standby plans for responding to possible, however unlikely, nuclear defense emergencies. State and local governments operate in a normal manner giving priority to their peacetime statutory responsibilities and obligations.

Readiness Condition Three - (Federal Guide Category B)

This readiness condition will be announced by the Governor or his representative when, in his opinion, it would be prudent for state and local governments to make internal preparations for in-place sheltering in anticipation of, or response to, a worsening international situation.

Readiness Condition Two - (Federal Guide Category C)

This readiness condition may be ordered during an international crisis created by actions on the part of a potential enemy or the United States which may result in great risk of a general war. The condition will be announced by the Governor or his representative when, in his opinion, the Emergency Management Organizations of the state and local governments including organized volunteers, auxiliaries, and the public, should take additional specific precautionary measures in preparation for a war emergency.

Readiness Condition One - (Federal Guide Category D)

This readiness condition will be announced if it is necessary to assume a complete state of war readiness based on official notice from the Federal Government that enemy attack is considered imminent and could occur with little or no warning.

Response to Nearby Weapon Detonation

If an attack occurs close enough to the jurisdiction to cause blast damage or fires, all available forces will be used to immediately check for possible life-threatening damage and developing fires, whether or not radiation is present. In the event of nuclear attack, all radiation dose controls will be suspended until actions to determine the local situation area is completed. If radiation is present, the dose rates and total dose to personnel will be monitored and reported.

Response to Weapon-Caused Damage and Fires

If the jurisdiction experiences direct weapons effects, emergency operations will be focused on protecting the population from the immediate threat of fires whether or not fallout radiation is present.

If fires are judged to be uncontrollable, shelters in areas susceptible to mass fires will be evacuated immediately and the threatened population will be moved to safer shelters or to safer nearby jurisdictions, if feasible. Fire control efforts will be centered on protecting people and preventing further fire spread. Organized forces and volunteer groups from outside the mass fire area will assist once the threatened population has been moved. The best available shelter posture will be maintained until the danger of attack is over and fallout radiation levels permit unsheltered operations.

2. Escalating Circumstances/Event Anticipated

- ___ Coordinate standby of emergency response and preparedness functions including public warning systems, emergency communications, emergency facilities, mutual aid coordinators, and other County agencies and departments involved in warning, damage assessment, and recovery.
- ___ Initiate MACS operations within the County and notify the County Fire Dispatcher of a change in MACS MODES of operation.
- ___ Relieve the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor as County MACS Coordinator.
- ___ Classify the situation as one of the four "MACS MODES" for County emergency operations. The decision to change modes will be made through a MACS Conference Call or collectively by:
 - * OES Coordinator (MACS Coordinator)
 - * Mutual Aid Coordinators; Law, Medical and Fire
 - * Representatives of affected jurisdictions
- ___ Determine if Emergency Operations Center(EOC) should be activated and if so, whether a minimum, partial or full activation of the EOC is needed. (See "**MACS EOC OPERATIONS PROCEDURES**")
- ___ Activate the Emergency Public Information Officer and have him/her review the Emergency Broadcast System procedures.
- ___ Develop emergency self-help instructions with the Public Information Office for broadcast to the public.
- ___ Review Part IV of the Basic Plan for a listing of emergency plans and procedures and implement those required.
- ___ If a nuclear attack warning is received, use public warning systems and direct the public to take cover in the best available shelter. Disseminate attack warning and protection instructions to the public and emergency organizations by all means available.
- ___ Review all parts of the San Joaquin County Multi-Hazard Emergency Plan and other Emergency Preparedness Plans, Manuals and Procedures (see Basic Plan, Table of Contents, PART IV).
- ___ Review existing mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, State agencies, and private organizations.
- ___ Urge the public to make final preparations without delay, such as gathering supplies, filling drinking water containers, taking fire prevention measures and improving medical preparedness.

- ___ Continue increased readiness actions by devoting all available resources to improving the capacity and protection of public and private shelters.
- ___ Brief Board of Supervisors and County Department Heads and review FEMA Civil Protection Guide (CPG) 1-7. Review assignments of all local government employees.
- ___ Protect communications against EMP when warning procedures are completed.
- ___ If evacuations appear imminent, review and, if necessary, update the following:
 - o Requirements for providing lodging, shelters, and essential services to the evacuated population.
 - o Predesignated essential industries, facilities, and services that would have to remain in operation.
 - o Shelter requirements for essential workers and others remaining in hazard areas.
 - o Augmenting lifeline services in evacuation areas.
 - o Identifying essential workers and hosting them in reception areas close enough to permit commuting to hazard areas.
 - o Checking, repairing, and as necessary, redistributing radiological monitoring equipment to monitoring stations, shelters, and emergency teams.
 - o Redistributing pharmaceutical and medical supplies, and assigning medical personnel to augment capability of evacuation areas.
- ___ Fully mobilize shelter management teams, activate shelter complex staffs, and prepare shelters for occupancy.
- ___ Establish and maintain communications with emergency organizations and other jurisdictions.

3. **Response to Event**

___ When a nuclear attack/event affects San Joaquin County, initiate emergency response operations by the Office of Emergency Services. ENSURE that the following emergency response functions have been initiated or considered:

- ___ Activation of the Emergency Broadcast System
- ___ Incident Prioritization
- ___ Resource Acquisition
- ___ Disaster Coordination
- ___ Political Interfaces
- ___ Damage Assessment

___ Notify the OES On-Call Duty Officer to call back staff and initiate an activation of the Emergency Operations Center, or make the notifications from the list found in the San Joaquin County Emergency Telephone Directory.

___ If the jurisdiction receives fallout, the objective of emergency operations will be to minimize exposure to fallout radiation by maintaining the population in shelters until danger of further attack is over and fallout is no longer a substantial hazard. Limit outside operations, to those required to complete movement to shelter or to control fires that threaten the immediate safety of people in shelters.

- ___ If measured outside dose rates remain below 50 r/hr, unsheltered operations needed to sustain the sheltered population may be authorized. If outside dose rates exceed 50 r/hr, operations outside shelters will be prohibited until the dose rate has decreased to less than 50 r/hr. At that time, essential operations to sustain the population in shelters will be undertaken under strict radiation controls and plans will be developed for shelter emergency.
- ___ Determine requirements for outside assistance, request assistance from nearby undamaged jurisdictions, and accept control of incoming support units.
- ___ If fallout is present, suspend radiation dose controls until actions to protect the surviving population from immediate threat of fire are completed.
- ___ If fires in area are uncontrollable, consider abandoning firefighting and concentrating on evacuating threatened population.
- ___ When permitted by fallout, dispatch survey teams to determine extent and severity of blast and fire damage, debris, hazardous structures, residual fires, etc.
- ___ Determine requirements and capabilities for sustaining survivors.
- ___ Determine condition of lifeline systems serving the area.
- ___ Dispatch mobile and aerial survey units to survey for damage, flooding, fires, or other hazards.
- ___ Verify reports, poll field units and key facilities to determine situation in their vicinity and ability to function.
- ___ Monitor communications to determine situation in other areas.
- ___ Advise key personnel of results of damage survey.
- ___ Determine if mutual aid support is required by other jurisdictions.
- ___ If required, obtain proclamation of a Local Emergency.
- ___ Request that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency, if required.
- ___ Determine if the Incident Command System is being utilized and if an on-scene Incident Command Post has been activated.
- ___ Establish contact with the State Office of Emergency Services and the State Mutual Aid Region IV Office.
- ___ Collect and evaluate incoming damage assessment reports.
- ___ Review the Emergency Resource Directory and establish controls over the allocation, distribution, and use of available resources.

4. **Recovery From Event**

- ___ Utilize the "**DAMAGE ASSESSMENT & RECOVERY PROCEDURES**".
- ___ Determine operability of power, water, and other systems serving the County.
- ___ If fallout radiation presents a substantial hazard:

- ___ Continue to survey fallout situation throughout jurisdiction.
- ___ Evaluate radiation monitor reports and update and continue exposure control guidance for unsheltered operations; advise service units and public.
- ___ Develop plans and schedule for remedial movement of people that cannot be sustained because of dose, residual radiation levels, or shortages of resources and essential services.
- ___ Begin controlled release of population from shelter; if needed, continue decontamination and part-time use of shelter.
- ___ Resume vector control, sewage disposal, food and water inspections, and other essential public health measures.
- ___ Organize work teams from the population and assign them to the appropriate emergency operating organization, as needed.

- ___ Begin restoration of water distribution, sanitation, power, transportation, communications, and other lifeline systems needed to sustain population and to resume operations of vital facilities. As necessary, use expedient measures or alternative sources to provide needed services.
- ___ Clear debris as needed to support fire and rescue efforts, to allow transport of casualties to shelters for first aid, and to permit outside assistance.
- ___ Rescue entrapped people, perform first aid, search all occupied facilities that are damaged or threatened by fire, and assist survivors from untenable facilities to safe locations.
- ___ Determine requirements for outside assistance; request assistance from nearby undamaged jurisdictions; accept control of, and assign missions to, incoming support units.
- ___ If fallout is present, suspend radiation dose controls until actions to protect the surviving population from immediate threat of fire are completed.
- ___ If fires in area are uncontrollable, consider abandoning firefighting and concentrating on evacuating threatened population.
- ___ When permitted by fallout, dispatch survey teams to determine extent and severity of blast and fire damage, debris, hazardous structures, residual fires, etc.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE/TERRORISM EMERGENCY RESPONSE CHECKLIST

1. **General**

The County does not have a history of large scale civil riots like those that have been experienced in the Los Angeles area. Some of the conditions and circumstances associated with riot torn areas in Los Angeles, although on a much smaller scale, are present in San Joaquin County including demographically segmented populations. Urban areas represent a greater risk for both civil disturbance and acts of terrorism.

Recent urban riots in California have demonstrated the potential for widespread damage to property, to businesses and the threat to the lives of residents and passerbys. In addition to the overt threats posed by civil disturbances, the disruption of vital services such as fire protection, law enforcement, mail, utilities, food, medical supplies and social services are possible following a civil disturbance.

The response to civil disturbances is essentially a law enforcement function. County law enforcement agencies would be mobilized as necessary to restore order and public safety. The law enforcement mutual aid plan would be utilized to obtain additional personnel and resources as necessary.

2. **Escalating Circumstances/Event Anticipated**

- ___ Coordinate standby of emergency response and preparedness functions including public warning systems, emergency communications, emergency facilities, mutual aid coordinators, and other county agencies and departments involved in warning, damage assessment, and recovery.
- ___ Initiate MACS operations within the County and notify the County Fire Dispatcher of a change in MACS MODES of operation.
- ___ Relieve the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor as County MACS Coordinator.
- ___ Classify the situation as one of the four "MACS MODES" for County emergency operations. The decision to change modes will be made through a MACS Conference Call or collectively by:
 - * OES Coordinator (MACS Coordinator)
 - * Mutual Aid Coordinators; Law, Medical, and Fire
 - * Representatives of affected jurisdictions
- ___ Determine if the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be activated and if so, whether a minimum, partial or full activation is needed. (See MACS EOC Operations Procedures).
- ___ Activate the Emergency Public Information Officer and have him/her review the Emergency Broadcast System procedures.
- ___ Develop emergency self-help instructions with the Public Information Officer for broadcast to the public.
- ___ Review Part IV of the Basic Plan for a listing of emergency plans and procedures and implement those required.

3. **Response to Event**

- ___ Initiate emergency response operations by the Office of Emergency Services. ENSURE that the following emergency response functions have been initiated or considered:
 - ___ Activation of the Emergency Broadcast System

- ___ Incident Prioritization
- ___ Resource Acquisition
- ___ Disaster Coordination
- ___ Political Interfaces
- ___ Damage Assessment

- ___ Ensure that the Incident Command System is being used, an Incident Action Plan is being prepared, and an on-scene Incident Command Post is being activated.
- ___ Activate the Operational Area organization if mutual aid is being requested.
- ___ If the incident requires the involvement of the Office of Emergency Services (OES), ensure that the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor has made the initial notifications in accordance with the OES On-Call Calendar.
- ___ Notify the OES On-Call Duty Officer to call back OES staff and initiate an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, or make the notifications from the list found in the San Joaquin County Emergency Telephone Directory.
- ___ Activate a Planning Section and direct the determination of the status of utilities, and transportation routes.
- ___ Activate The Care & Shelter Manager and direct the preparation of a Shelter Mass Care Plan.
- ___ Monitor and verify the access routes established by the Incident Command(s) to support response activities.
- ___ Ensure that Joint Hazardous Materials Team is prepared if needed.
- ___ Request communications assistance from telephone company, RACES, or other as required.
- ___ Assist with implementation of public warning and movement operations in coordination with the Incident Command(s) as required.
- ___ Ensure that an Environmental Group has been established to coordinate the activities of private, hazardous materials clean-up companies if necessary.
- ___ Monitor the implementation of the Incident Action Plan to include access controls around disturbance areas.
- ___ Direct the Operational Area (or Incident Command) Planning Section to organize mobile and aerial survey units to survey for damages.
- ___ Poll field units and key facilities to determine situation in their vicinity and ability to function. Direct the Planning Section to verify situation reports.
- ___ Direct the Communications Unit Leader to monitor communications to determine situation in other areas.
- ___ Advise County leadership and key County, city, and community personnel of results of damage survey.
- ___ If required, obtain proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY.
- ___ Request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY, if required.
- ___ Forward situation reports and proclamations to the State OES Inland Region Administrator for

relay to State OES headquarters.

___ Monitor the collection and evaluation of incoming damage assessment reports by the Planning Section.

4. **Recovery From Event**

___ Provide the Damage Assessment & Recovery Procedures to involved agencies.

___ Establish a Recovery Task Force from public agencies and community leaders and direct the Operational Area Planning Section to assist the task force with the development of a recovery plan.

___ Direct Planning Section to prepare detailed damage assessments for use in State and Federal disaster assistance programs.

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY RESPONSE CHECKLIST

1. **General**

San Joaquin County contains several Interstate and state highways, three transcontinental railroads, two intercity bus lines, five public transit operators, over 100 trucking operations, a major deep water port, a metropolitan airport, and a number of smaller air landing facilities. Automobile, bus and truck travel represent the primary method of public transport. Railroads, airports, and port facilities are also available but are used by fewer people. Interstate 5 (I-5) and State Route 99 (SR-99) run north and south. Interstate 205/580 (I-205 & I-580), which extends from the south county west toward San Jose, State Route 4 (SR-4), which leads from the center of the County to Contra Costa County, and State Route 12 (SR-12), which extends westerly to Rio Vista in Solano County constitute the major east-west routes. Roadway accidents during fog and at other times have resulted in multi-casualty incidents, hazardous material spills and fires that have involved buses, trains, trucks and automobiles.

2. **Escalating Circumstances/Event Anticipated**

- ___ Coordinate standby of emergency response and preparedness functions including public warning systems, emergency communications, emergency facilities, mutual aid coordinators, and other county agencies and departments involved in warning, damage assessment, and recovery.
- ___ Initiate MACS operations within the County and notify the County Fire Dispatcher of a change in MACS MODES of operation.
- ___ Relieve the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor as County MACS Coordinator.
- ___ Classify the situation as one of the four "MACS MODES" for County emergency operations. The decision to change modes will be made through a MACS Conference Call or collectively by:
 - * OES Coordinator (MACS Coordinator)
 - * Mutual Aid Coordinators; Law, Medical and Fire
 - * Representatives of affected jurisdictions
- ___ Determine if the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be activated and if so, whether a minimum, partial, or full activation of the EOC is necessary. (See MACS EOC Operations Procedures).
- ___ Activate the Emergency Public Information Officer and have him/her review the Emergency Broadcast System procedures.
- ___ Develop emergency self-help instructions with the Public Information Officer for broadcast to the public.
- ___ Review Part IV of the Basic Plan for a listing of emergency plans and procedures and implement those required.

3. **Response to Event**

- ___ Initiate emergency response operations by the Office of Emergency Services. ENSURE that the following emergency response functions have been initiated or considered:
 - ___ Activation of Emergency Broadcast System
 - ___ Incident Prioritization
 - ___ Resource Acquisition

- ___ Disaster Coordination
- ___ Political Interfaces
- ___ Damage Assessment

- ___ Ensure that the Incident Command System is being used and that an on-scene Incident Command Post has been activated.
- ___ Activate the Operational Area organization if mutual aid is being requested.
- ___ If the incident requires involvement by the Office of Emergency Services (OES), ensure that the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor has made the initial notifications in accordance with the OES On-Call Calendar.
- ___ Notify the OES On-Call Duty Officer to call back OES staff and initiate an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, or make the following notifications from the list found in the San Joaquin County Emergency Telephone Directory.
- ___ Determine condition of medical support and health facilities.
- ___ Activate the Care and Shelter Manager and direct the development of a Care and Shelter Plan.
- ___ Monitor the Multi-Casualty System for need for intervention by OES.
- ___ Monitor and verify access routes in support of response or evacuation activities as established by the Incident Command.
- ___ Ensure that the Joint Hazardous Materials Team is dispatched to scene, if required.
- ___ Assist in implementation of public warning and movement operations in coordination with the Incident Command.
- ___ Monitor activities of private, hazardous materials clean-up companies and ensure that an Environmental Group has been established.
- ___ Ensure that the Incident Action Plan contains access controls around incident areas.
- ___ Direct the Operational Area Planning Section to organize mobile and aerial survey units to survey for damages.
- ___ Poll field units and key facilities to determine situation in their vicinity and ability to function.
- ___ Direct the Planning Section to verify situation reports.
- ___ Direct the Communications Unit Leader to monitor communications to determine situation in other areas.
- ___ Advise County leadership and key County, city, and community personnel of results of damage survey.
- ___ If required, obtain proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY.
- ___ Request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY, if required.
- ___ Forward situation reports and proclamations to State OES Inland Region Administrator for relay to State OES headquarters.
- ___ Monitor the collection and evaluation of incoming damage assessment reports by the Planning Section.

4. **Recovery From Event**

- ___ Provide the Damage Assessment & Recovery Procedures to involved agencies.
- ___ Establish a Recovery Task Force with public agencies and community leaders and direct the Operational Area Planning Section to assist the task force with the development of a recovery plan.

EARTHQUAKE & EARTH MOVEMENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE CHECKLIST

1. General

While no known active faults run through San Joaquin County, several inactive faults do exist near Tracy and Castle Rock. It is possible that an unknown fault exists, but the most probable impact from earthquakes will come from the effects of a major earthquake on one of the faults running to the west of the County. Effects of a major movement on the San Andreas, Hayward, or Calaveras faults could be significant. The "Modified Mercalli Scale" of earthquake intensity and effects indicate that active faults within 70 miles of San Joaquin County have potentials reaching intensity levels of VIII-IX. This level of activity could generate significant damage to life and property within the County.

It is, however, unlikely that it would be catastrophic for this County. In addition to faults in the west, the Melones and Bear Mountain faults to the east of the County have demonstrated activity as recently as 1975.

A significant problem that the County may encounter from a major earthquake is levee failure. If the earthquake strikes during a high water period when County levees are saturated and under pressure one or more levees may fail. Flooding may be a significant result of an earthquake. In addition, the following areas are recognized as susceptible to landslides:

- * Steep hills of the Diablo Range (extreme south county, Tracy area)
- * Sierra Nevada foothills (far east county, Lockeford and Linden areas)

2. Escalating Circumstances/Event Anticipated

___ Coordinate standby of emergency response and preparedness functions including public warning systems, emergency communications, emergency facilities, mutual aid coordinators, and other county agencies and departments involved in warning, damage assessment, and recovery.

___ Initiate MACS operations within the County and notify the County Fire Dispatcher of a change in MACS MODES of operation.

___ Relieve the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor as County MACS Coordinator.

___ Classify the situation as one of the four "MACS MODES" for County emergency operations. The decision to change modes will be made through a MACS Conference Call or collectively by:

- * OES Coordinator (MACS Coordinator)
- * Mutual Aid Coordinators; Law, Medical and Fire
- * Representatives of affected jurisdictions

___ Determine if County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be activated and if so, whether a minimum, partial or full activation is needed. (See MACS EOC Operations Procedures).

___ Activate the Emergency Public Information Officer and have him/her review the Emergency Broadcast System procedures.

___ Develop emergency self-help instructions with the Public Information Office for broadcast to the public.

___ Review Part IV of the Basic Plan for a listing of emergency plans and procedures and implement those required.

3. Response to Event

- ___ Initiate emergency response operations by the Office of Emergency Services. ENSURE that the following emergency response functions have been initiated or considered:
 - ___ Activation of the Emergency Broadcast System
 - ___ Incident Prioritization
 - ___ Resource Acquisition
 - ___ Disaster Coordination
 - ___ Political Interfaces
 - ___ Damage Assessment
- ___ Ensure that the Incident Command System is being used, appropriate Incident Actions Plans are being prepared, and appropriate on-scene Incident Command Posts are being activated.
- ___ Activate the Operational Area organization if mutual aid is being requested.
- ___ If the incident requires involvement by the Office of Emergency Services (OES), ensure that the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor has made the initial notifications in accordance with the OES On-Call Calendar.
- ___ Notify the OES On-Call Duty Officer to call back OES staff and initiate an activation of the County Emergency Operations Center, or make the following notifications from the list found in the San Joaquin County Emergency Telephone Directory.
- ___ Activate Planning Section and begin determination of the status of utilities and transportation systems.
- ___ Activate an Energy Coordinator if coordination of petroleum and other energy resources may be required for protecting the health and safety of the public or for the transportation of casualties, evacuees, emergency supplies, equipment, personnel and facilities.
- ___ Determine from dam operators if failure of any dam is considered possible.
- ___ Ensure incident command agencies are notified to consider evacuation of vulnerable areas if any dam failures are reported or are imminent.
- ___ Activate the Emergency Broadcast System and other systems to advise persons in flood-prone areas to prepare for evacuation in coordination with Incident Command(s).
- ___ Assist with warning and evacuation of potential inundation area in coordination with County Incident Command **Operations Section**.
- ___ Direct the Care and Shelter Manager to prepare a Care and Shelter Plan and activate mass care facilities in reception areas as needed.
- ___ Monitor the medical system for needed assistance or intervention.
- ___ Activate Casualty Collection Points as required.
- ___ Assist with the implementation of the Incident Action Plan including search & rescue operations.
- ___ Monitor and verify access routes established by Incident Command(s) for support of response activities.
- ___ Monitor deployment of Joint Hazardous Materials Team and need for mutual aid.
- ___ Ensure that appropriate segments of the private sector are included in the development of the Incident Action Plan for the Operational Area.

- ___ Request communications assistance from telephone company, RACES, REACT, or other as required.
- ___ Assist with implementation of public warning and movement operations as required in coordination with Incident Command(s).
- ___ Ensure that adequate Environmental Groups have been established to direct and monitor the activities of private, hazardous materials clean-up companies.
- ___ Assist in the warning of areas subject to flooding, power failures, etc., in coordination with Incident Commands and other jurisdictions.
- ___ Ensure that the Incident Action Plan includes access controls around flooded areas.
- ___ Direct the testing of drinking water for purity in areas that could be affected by flooding.
- ___ Direct the Operational Area Planning Section to organize mobile and aerial survey units to survey for damages in coordination with Incident Command(s) and other jurisdictions.
- ___ Poll field units and key facilities to determine situation in their vicinity and ability to function. Direct the Planning Section to verify situation reports.
- ___ Direct the Communications Unit Leader to monitor communications to determine situation in other areas.
- ___ Advise County leadership and key County, city, and community personnel of results of damage survey.
- ___ If required, obtain proclamation of a Local Emergency.
- ___ Request that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency, if required.
- ___ Forward situation reports and proclamations to the State Office of Emergency Services Inland Region Administrator for relay to State Office of Emergency Services headquarters.
- ___ Monitor the collection and evaluation of incoming damage assessment reports by the Planning Section.

4. **Recovery From Event**

- ___ Provide the Damage Assessment & Recovery Procedures to involved agencies. Ensure that these procedures are implemented immediately by all County agencies.
- ___ Establish a Recovery Task Force from public agencies and community leaders and direct the Operational Area Planning Section to assist the task force with the development of a recovery plan.
- ___ Begin preparation of all preliminary documents pertaining to the State and Federal disaster assistance programs.

WEATHER EMERGENCY RESPONSE CHECKLIST

1. **General**

San Joaquin County is only occasionally subjected to severe weather events and severe weather is not considered one of the major threats to life and property. Events such as torrential rains, storms and thunderstorms, fog, hail, lightning, high winds, drought, funnel clouds and even an infrequent tornado have occurred in the County. Storms and thunderstorms with lightning and fog are considered annual events, with September and April historically being the months with the most intense storm activity. The fog season normally runs between November and February. Deaths attributed directly to severe weather within the County have been rare but each year property damage, accidents, and deaths have occurred in the aftermath of severe weather, in particular, fog and rain.

The National Weather Service maintains an office at the Stockton Metropolitan Airport where weather advisory messages are issued. Plans, procedures and resources specific to weather emergencies have not been prepared, but procedures and resources do exist to notify the public (Emergency Broadcast System) and to provide resources and mutual aid in the aftermath of a severe weather incident.

2. **Escalating Circumstances/Event Anticipated**

- ___ Coordinate standby of emergency response and preparedness functions including public warning systems, emergency communications, emergency facilities, mutual aid, and other county agencies and departments involved in warning, damage assessment, and recovery.
- ___ Initiate MACS operations within the County and notify the County Fire Dispatcher of a change in MACS MODES of operation.
- ___ Relieve the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor as County MACS Coordinator.
- ___ Classify the situation as one of the four "MACS MODES" for County emergency operations. The decision to change modes will be made collectively through a MACS Conference Call by:
 - * OES Coordinator (MACS Coordinator)
 - * Mutual Aid Coordinators; Law, Medical and Fire
 - * Representatives of affected jurisdictions
- ___ Determine if County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) should be activated and if so, whether a minimum or full activation is necessary. (See MACS EOC Operations Procedures.
- ___ Activate Emergency Public Information Officer and have him/her review the Emergency Broadcast System procedures.
- ___ Develop emergency self-help instructions with the Public Information Officer for broadcast to the public.
- ___ Review Part IV of the Basic Plan for a listing of emergency plans and procedures and implement those required.
- ___ Direct the Planning Section to determine the status of essential utilities and transportation routes.

3. **Response to Event**

- ___ Initiate emergency response operations by the Office of Emergency Services in support of Incident Command(s). ENSURE that the following emergency response functions have been initiated or

considered:

- ___ Activation of the Emergency Broadcast System
- ___ Incident Prioritization
- ___ Resource Acquisition
- ___ Disaster Coordination
- ___ Political Interfaces
- ___ Damage Assessment

- ___ Ensure that the Incident Command System is being used and that an Incident Command Post has been established.
- ___ Activate the Operational Area organization if mutual aid is being requested.
- ___ If involvement by the Office of Emergency Services (OES) is necessary, ensure that the Sheriff's Dispatch Supervisor has made the initial notifications in accordance with the OES On-Call Calendar.
- ___ Notify the OES On-Call Duty Officer to call back staff and activate the County Emergency Operations Center if necessary, or make the notifications from the list found in the San Joaquin County Emergency Telephone Directory.
- ___ Activate the Care and Shelter Manager and direct the development of a Care and Shelter Plan.
- ___ Assist in the implementation of the Incident Action Plan as necessary.
- ___ Monitor and verify access routes established by the Incident Command to support response or evacuation activities.
- ___ Ensure that coordination with appropriate segments of the private sector is taking place.
- ___ Request communications assistance from telephone company, RACES, REACT, or other as required.
- ___ Assist with implementation of public warning and movement operations in coordination with the Incident Command.
- ___ Coordinate warning of areas subject to additional disruption from severe weather.
- ___ Verify that the Incident Action Plan includes access controls around danger areas.
- ___ Direct the Planning Section to organize mobile and aerial survey units to survey for damages.
- ___ Poll field units and key facilities to determine situation in their vicinity and ability to function.
- ___ Direct the Operational Area Planning Section to verify situation reports.
- ___ Direct the Communications Section Leader to monitor communications to determine situation in other areas.
- ___ Advise County leadership and key County, city, and community personnel of results of damage survey.
- ___ If required, obtain proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY.
- ___ Request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY, if required.
- ___ Forward situation reports and proclamations to the State OES Inland Region Administrator for

relay to State OES headquarters.

___ Monitor the collection and evaluation of incoming damage assessment reports by the Planning Section.

4. **Recovery From Event**

___ Provide the Damage Assessment & Recovery Procedures to involved agencies.

___ Establish a Recovery Task Force of public agencies and community leaders if necessary. Direct the Planning Section to assist the task force with the development of a recovery plan.