

Sonoma County / Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan

December 2014



Sonoma County Fire and Emergency Services Department
2300 County Center Drive, Suite 220B
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

707/565-1152
707/565-1172 (fax)

www.sonomacounty.ca.gov

Sonoma County (Fire) Master Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted 1998..... Legal - 19

Memorandum of Understanding between the Redwood Empire Chapter of the American Red Cross and the County of Sonoma, adopted September 29, 1995..... Legal - 23

Chapter 10 of the Sonoma County Code, Emergency Management and Response, adopted December 9, 2014..... Legal - 29

Glossary of Terms Glossary - 1

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations Acronyms - 1

Pictures on the cover:

Top Left - Two swift water rescue technicians assisting a man to safety from his flooded vehicle during the New Year’s Flood of 2005/2006. Picture courtesy of Sonoma County Fire and Emergency Services Department.

Center – Sonoma County Courthouse in Santa Rosa damage after the 1906 Earthquake.

Bottom Right – 2013 house fire on Montgomery Lane in Camp Meeker. Picture courtesy of Sonoma County Fire and Emergency Services Department.

PART ONE - GENERAL INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION TO THE PLAN

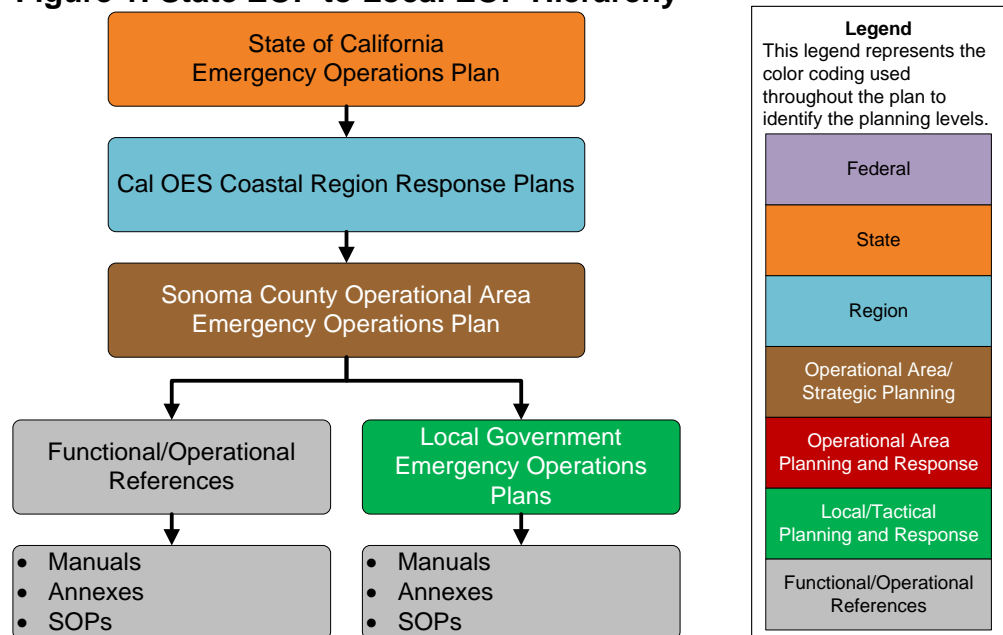
The Sonoma County/Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with large-scale disasters affecting the Sonoma County Operational Area. The Sonoma County Operational Area (Sonoma County Op Area) consists of the cities, special districts and the unincorporated areas of the County. This plan is not intended to address the normal day-to-day emergency or well-established emergency procedures.

This plan accomplishes the following:

- ◆ Establishes the emergency management organization necessary for response to any significant emergency or disaster affecting the Sonoma County Op Area.
- ◆ Establishes the overall operational concepts associated with the management of emergencies.
- ◆ Provides a flexible platform for planning and response to all hazards and emergencies that are likely to impact Sonoma County. The EOP is adaptable for disasters such as earthquake, wildland/urban interface fires, floods, landslides, health emergencies, and other situations outlined in Part Two; Threat Summary and Assessments. The Sonoma County Op Area EOP also has Hazard Specific Appendices dealing with contingencies for emergencies such as Hazardous Materials Spills, Oils Spills, Public Health Emergencies, Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidents and others.

This plan is designed to establish the implementation of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) for the Sonoma County Op Area and has been revised to comply with components of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). In disaster situations, emergency management and homeland security operations start at the local level and expand to include Federal, state, regional and private sector assets as the affected jurisdictions requires additional resources and capabilities. The purpose of this plan is to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination during emergency operations, particularly between Sonoma County and local governments, including, special districts as well as state and Federal agencies.

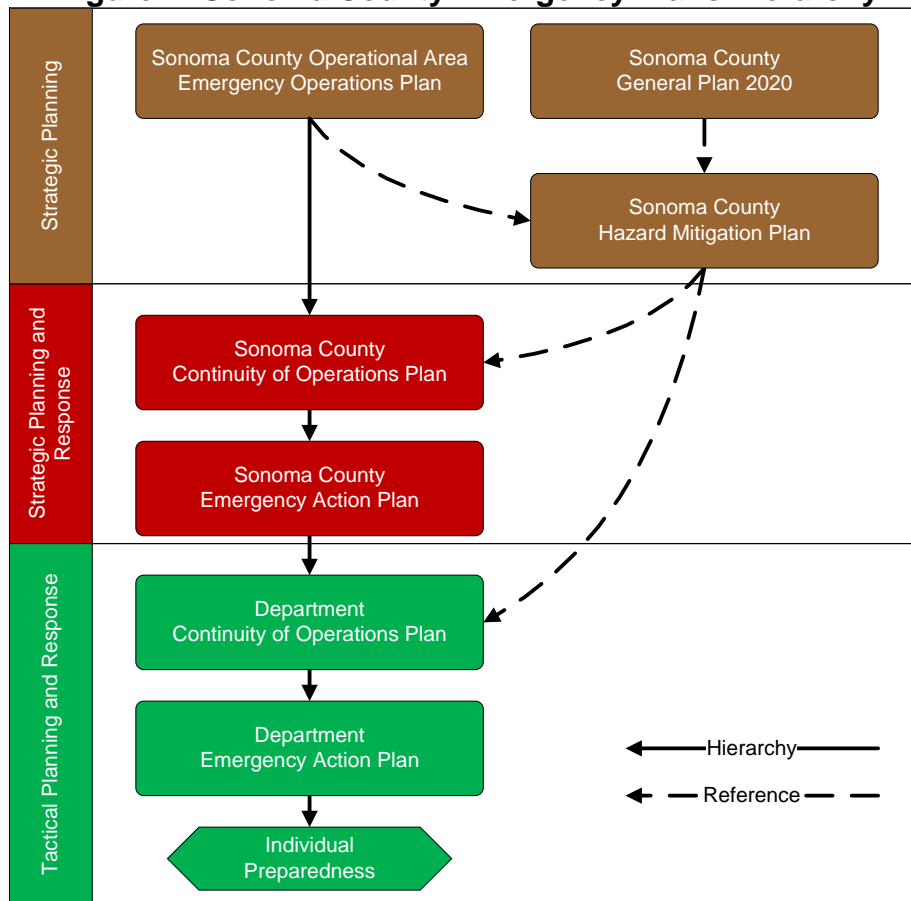
Figure 1: State EOP to Local EOP Hierarchy



This document serves as a planning reference. Departments within the County of Sonoma and other agencies that have roles and responsibilities identified by this plan are encouraged to develop department operations plans, detailed standard operating procedures (SOPs), and emergency response checklists based on the provisions of this plan.

This document serves as the legal and conceptual framework for emergency management in the Sonoma County Op Area. There are a number of separately published documents that support this plan (Figure 5). These supporting references further describe the operational or functional response to particular threats and the responsibilities of specific emergency response disciplines. These references contain checklists and other resource material designed to provide users with the basic considerations and actions necessary for effective emergency response for the specific hazard or function.

Figure 2: Sonoma County Emergency Plans Hierarchy



The Sonoma County Operational Area utilizes an “all hazards” and “whole community” approach to develop emergency plans and to make all emergency planning, programs, and services equally accessible to individuals with Access and Functional Needs, At Risk Populations, and individuals protected under the Americans with Disabilities Act in accordance with the provisions of Sections 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). For the purposes of this document, individuals in these groups are referred to as “residents with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.” Residents with disabilities and others with access and functional needs are considered to be those who may need assistance with communication, maintaining health, independence, support and safety, or transportation including, but not limited to: elderly, children, homeless or living in a non-traditional environment, individuals with physical or mental disabilities, non

or limited English speakers, individuals with limited or no access to mass media, visitors and tourists, or other groups.

This plan is divided into the following parts:

Part 1 – General Information

The "basic plan" describes the emergency management organization, and its roles, responsibilities, and operational concepts.

Part 2 – Threat Summaries and Assessments

A general description of the Sonoma County Operational Area and a brief analysis of hazards and how they might affect the Operational Area.

Part 3 – References

A reference section containing copies of agreements and memorandums of understanding (MOU), glossary and a list of acronyms and abbreviations used in the plan.

Emergency Operation Plan Revision Process

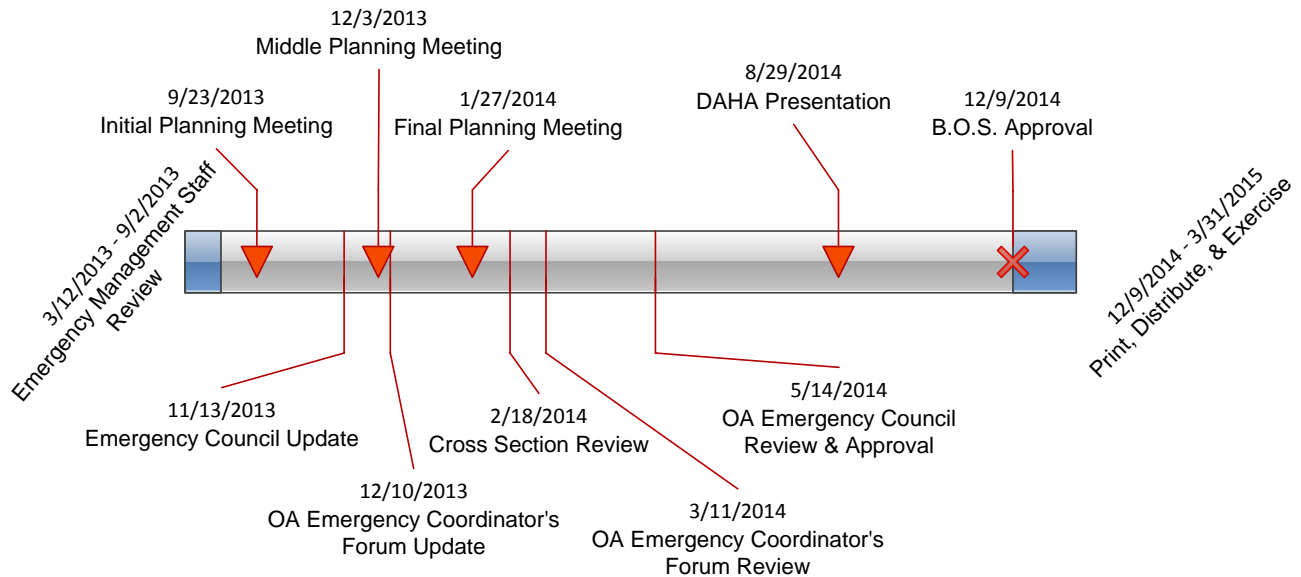
In order to develop a comprehensive plan, the Sonoma County Operational Area utilized guidance from Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans (Nov 2010), Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management (Dec 2011) and Chapter 7 of the Department of Justice’s ADA Best Practices Tool Kit for State and Local Government. A six step planning process was used in the development of this revision to the EOP (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Six Step Planning Process



To ensure all stakeholders within Sonoma County Operational Area have been incorporated into this revision, Sonoma County Fire & Emergency Services Department hosted and/or attended the following meetings throughout the revision process.

Figure 4: Emergency Operations Plan Revision Timeline



The primary planning team consisted of, but was not limited to:

- | | |
|--|--|
| American Red Cross (ARC) | Sonoma County Auditor, Controller, Treasurer, Tax Collector |
| Auxiliary Communications Services (ACS) | Sonoma County Counsel |
| California Army National Guard (CNG) | Sonoma County Department of Health Services |
| California Highway Patrol (CHP) | Sonoma County Fire and Emergency Services Department (FES) |
| California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) | Sonoma County General Services Department |
| City of Cloverdale | Sonoma County Human Services Department |
| City of Cotati | Sonoma County Junior College District (SCJCD) |
| City of Healdsburg | Sonoma County Office of Education (SCOE) |
| City of Petaluma | Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department (PRMD) |
| City of Rohnert Park | Sonoma County Sheriff’s Office |
| City of Santa Rosa | Sonoma County Transportation and Public Works Department (TPW) |
| City of Sebastopol | Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) |
| City of Sonoma | Sonoma State University District (SSU) |
| Civil Air Patrol (CAP) | Town of Windsor |
| Disaster Preparedness for Vulnerable Populations (DP4VP) | Volunteer Center of Sonoma County/2-1-1 Sonoma County (211) |
| Redwood Empire Schools Insurance Group (RESIG) | |
| Sonoma County Administrator’s Office (CAO) | |

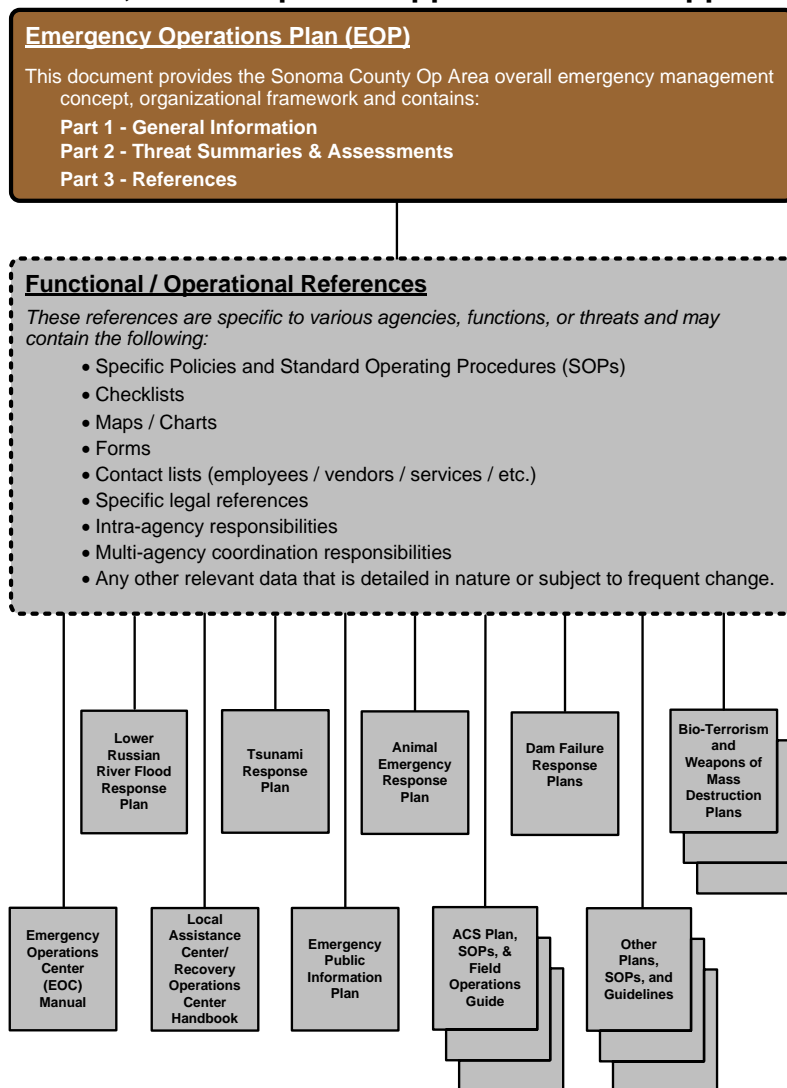
Input from Operational Area partners, non-governmental organizations, non-profit groups and representatives from assorted other groups have also been incorporated into this plan.

Emergency Operations Plan Maintenance

Periodically, the entire EOP will be reviewed, updated, published, and distributed. As the lead agency for coordinating planning, the Sonoma County Fire & Emergency Services Department is responsible to maintain the EOP, the EOP’s Annexes, revision and documentation. This includes, but is not limited to ensuring plans are inclusive of the whole community and integrate all public and private partners, to include residents with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Secondary agencies with planning responsibilities will be identified within each annex as updates occur. Secondary planning responsibilities will be assigned according to the functionality of the annex. For example, logistics is a function managed by the Sonoma County General Services Department during emergency operations; therefore General Services will be the secondary lead planning agency responsible for maintaining the Logistics Annex.

This plan may be modified as a result of post-incident analyses and/or post-exercise critiques. It may be modified if responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to emergency management and operations change. Those agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan are obligated to inform the Sonoma County Fire & Emergency Services Department when changes need to be made.

Figure 5: Basic Plan, Hazard Specific Appendices and Supporting References



PURPOSE, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Purpose

This EOP establishes policies and procedures and assigns responsibilities to ensure the effective management of emergency operations within the Sonoma County Op Area. It provides information on the Sonoma County Op Area's emergency management structure, how the emergency management team is activated, and integration of functional and operational references.

Goals

- Provide effective life safety measures and reduce property loss and damage to the environment.
- Provide for the rapid resumption of impacted businesses and community services.
- Provide accurate documentation and records required for cost recovery efforts.

Objectives

The overall objective of emergency management is to ensure the effective management of response forces and resources in preparing for and responding to situations associated with natural disasters, terrorist attack, technological incidents and national security emergencies. To carry out its responsibilities, the emergency management organization will accomplish the following objectives during a disaster/emergency:

- Overall management and coordination of emergency response and recovery operations, including on-scene incident management as required.
- Coordinate and liaison with appropriate federal, state and other local government agencies, as well as applicable segments of private sector entities and volunteer agencies.
- Establish priorities and resolve any conflicting demands for support.
- Prepare and disseminate emergency public information to alert, warn, and inform the public.
- Disseminate damage information and other essential data.

Assumptions

The following assumptions reflect the situations that must be considered to achieve effective emergency management in the Sonoma County Operational Area:

- All incidents are local.
- Emergencies may occur at any time with little or no warning and may exceed capabilities of local, state, federal, tribal governments and the private sector in the affected areas.
- Emergencies may result in casualties, fatalities and displace people from their homes.
- An emergency can result in property loss, interruption of essential public services, damage to basic infrastructure and significant harm to the environment.
- The greater the complexity, impact and geographic scope of an emergency, the more multiagency coordination will be required.
- The political subdivisions of the county will mobilize to deliver emergency and essential services under all threats and emergencies.

- Mutual aid and other forms of assistance will be rendered within the Operational Area when impacted local jurisdictions exhaust or anticipate exhausting their resources.
- Individuals, community based organizations and businesses will offer services and support in time of disaster.
- County agencies and departments with regulatory oversight responsibilities will continue with their day-to-day roles during all phases of an emergency and will insert themselves into the organizational chain to support emergency management efforts.
- Neighboring Operational Areas will come to the Operational Area's aid through Mutual Aid requests, Joint Power Agreements and/or other mechanisms and agreements.
- The State will provide emergency assistance to the Operational Area when requested, in accordance with the State of California Emergency Operations Plan.
- The federal government will provide emergency assistance to the Operational Area when requested by the state of California in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF).
- Federal state and Operational Area response and recovery operations will be mutually coordinated to ensure effective mobilization of resources to and in support of the impacted jurisdictions in accordance with the Sonoma County Emergency Operations Plan, dated August 2014.

Local Governments

There are specific responsibilities identified in this EOP regarding local government response to disaster. The assumptions made regarding the expectations of local governments include:

- Local government entities (including cities, special districts, and tribal governments) will participate in the Sonoma County Op Area emergency management organization.
- Sonoma County Op Area agencies are primarily responsible for emergency actions and will commit all available resources to save lives, minimize injury to persons, and minimize damage to property and the environment.
- The Sonoma County Op Area will utilize Standardize Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) in emergency response and management operations.
- The Director of Emergency Services will coordinate the County's disaster response in conformance with the California Emergency Services Act, County Code Chapter 10, and Operational Area policies.
- The resources of the Sonoma County Op Area will be made available to local agencies and citizens to cope with disasters affecting this area.
- The Sonoma County Op Area will commit its resources to a reasonable degree before requesting mutual aid assistance. Mutual aid assistance will be requested when disaster response and recovery requirements exceed the Sonoma County Op Area's ability to meet them.
- Sonoma County Op Area agencies and personnel will receive sponsorship, authority, time, resources and funding to attend ongoing training.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The emergency management organization in Sonoma County will identify potential threats to life, property and the environment and develop plans and procedures to protect those assets. These

plans and procedures will direct emergency response and recovery activities and will be validated by the conduct of actual responses or by exercising. The goal is to maintain a robust emergency management organization with strong collaborative ties among local, regional and state governments, community-based organizations and volunteers, special needs community, public service agencies, and the private sector under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) structure (See SEMS in this section).

The four emergency management phases listed below provide the structure to categorize governmental actions. Not every disaster necessarily includes all emergency management phases.

Preparedness Phase

The preparedness phase involves activities taken in advance of an emergency. Preparedness activities develop operational capabilities and effective responses to a disaster. These actions might include mitigation activities, emergency/disaster planning, training, exercises and public education. Members of the emergency management organization regularly prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklists detailing personnel assignments, policies, notification rosters, and resource lists. Personnel assigned to the Emergency Operation Center should be familiar with these SOPs and checklists.

Training and Exercising

Those with responsibilities under this plan must ensure their personnel are properly trained to carry out these responsibilities. Training requirements for each EOC position are outlined in the EOC Staff Development Plan (SDP). The SDP has been developed to provide structure and guidance to the EOC training program for the Sonoma County Op Area and its' partners. The SDP directly supports the Operational Area EOC by standardizing ICS/SEMS/NIMS training requirements and recommendations. Following the program will improve EOC staff effectiveness and confidence in delivering high quality service to the public even under the most difficult conditions. The program is based on initially identifying common skills and courses and working toward specific position training for all EOC functions.

The SDP follows the guidance established in the National Incident Management System Training Program and the Combined Training Matrix (2011-2012) developed by CAL OES. EOC Section Chiefs are expected to ensure each of their staff members attend and complete required EOC trainings outlined in the SDP. The Fire & Emergency Services Department will regularly review and update the courses and exercises that are considered part of the EOC SDP.

The best method of training emergency responders is through exercises. Exercises allow emergency responders to become familiar with the procedures, facilities and systems that they will use in emergency situations.

Exercises will be conducted on a regular basis to maintain readiness and validate plans. Exercises will include as many Operational Area member jurisdictions as possible, focus on EOC functional areas as needed in order to develop or strengthen assorted capabilities, and incorporate participants from the whole community, to include residents with disabilities and others with access and functional needs. Following all major exercises, drills, and actual incidents, the Sonoma County Op Area requires that an After Action Report (AAR) and Improvement Plan (IP) be developed outlining areas for improvement of plans and systems. The Sonoma County Op Area has developed a Corrective Action Plan process that makes assignments for implementing improvements outlined in AARs. This system is a best practice and in accordance with Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) and NIMS requirements.

The Sonoma County Fire & Emergency Services Department will inform County departments and Operational Area jurisdictions of training and exercise opportunities associated with emergency management. Training and exercise opportunities will be published and distributed quarterly in conjunction with each Emergency Coordinators' Forum and Emergency Council Meeting.

Response Phase

Pre-Emergency

When a disaster is imminent, actions are precautionary and emphasize protection of life. Typical responses might be:

- Activation of a local EOC.
- Information gathering and assessment of the emergency.
- Sharing information and consulting with local response partners.
- Alerting necessary agencies, placing critical resources and personnel on stand-by.
- Advising threatened populations of the emergency and apprising them of safety actions to be taken.
- Identifying the need for requesting mutual aid.

Emergency Response

During this phase, emphasis is placed on saving lives and property, attempting to establish and maintain control of the situation and minimizing effects of the disaster. Immediate response is accomplished within the affected area by local government agencies and segments of the private sector.

- Evacuation of threatened populations to safe areas.
- Proclamation of a Local Emergency by local authorities.
- Requesting mutual aid.

Sustained Emergency

In addition to continuing life safety and property protection operations, mass care, relocation, public information, situation analysis, status and damage assessment operations may be initiated.

Recovery Phase

At the onset of an emergency, actions should be taken to enhance the effectiveness of recovery operations. The recovery phase is both short-term activities intended to restore vital lifeline systems and long-term activities designed to return infrastructure systems to pre-disaster conditions. The recovery phase may also include cost recovery activities.

The recovery period has major objectives which may overlap, including:

- Reinstatement of family autonomy.
- Provision of essential public services.

- Permanent restoration of private and public property.
- Identification of residual hazards.
- Plans to mitigate future hazards.
- Recovery of costs associated with response and recovery efforts.
- Coordination with State and Federal governments offering private and public assistance.

Mitigation Phase

Mitigation efforts can occur both before and following disaster events. Post-disaster mitigation is part of the recovery process. Eliminating or reducing the impact of hazards that exist within the Sonoma County Op Area that are a threat to life and property are part of the mitigation efforts. Mitigation tools include:

- Local ordinances and statutes (zoning ordinances, building codes and enforcement, etc.).
- Structural measures.
- Tax levy or abatements.
- Public information and community relations.
- Land use planning.
- Hazard mitigation planning.

See the Sonoma County Hazard Mitigation Plan for additional information on mitigation efforts and priorities in the county.

PRIVATE SECTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Sonoma County Residents

Residents of Sonoma County play an important role in emergency management by ensuring that their families are prepared for disasters. This plan assumes that many of our residents have made the appropriate and necessary preparations for disaster, lessening the burden on the emergency management organization.

It is recommended that all residents prepare for disaster by taking first aid and CPR training, maintaining disaster supplies of food and water, safekeeping personal documentation consisting of, but not limited to, personal identification and individual medical records. These actions will better prepare residents to evacuate or shelter-in-place for several days. Those families or residents with disabilities and others with access and functional needs may require additional personal planning before, during, and after an emergency to accommodate their need for assistance with communication, maintaining health and medical supplies, independence, support and safety, or transportation.

Many local government agencies have individual, family and community preparedness initiatives. Residents may participate in the disaster response by joining disaster volunteer programs such as American Red Cross (ARC), Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS), Sonoma County Sheriff's Search & Rescue, or by forming a local Community Emergency Response Team (CERT). During an emergency, residents should monitor emergency alert and warnings and carefully follow directions from authorities. By being prepared, residents can increase their safety for their family, their community and reduce demands on first responders and the emergency management organization.

Additional preparedness information, resources and assorted training opportunities can be found on the Sonoma County Fire and Emergency Services Department website.

The County encourages members of the public with complaints regarding access to a facility, program or service to attempt to informally resolve those complaints or file a grievance with the County ADA Coordinator.

Businesses

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

Target Hazards: Some key industries are potential targets for terrorist attacks and must institute measures to prevent attacks and protect their infrastructure and the surrounding community. This requires businesses to coordinate with federal, state and local governments to ensure that their emergency plans are integrated with government plans.

Hazardous Materials Area Plans: Businesses that handle hazardous materials in Sonoma County are required to file a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) and Risk Management Plans to Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs). The California Health & Safety Code (Division 20, Chapter 6.95) defines a hazardous material as "any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and the environment if released into the workplace or the environment." Common hazardous materials include new and used oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, propane, antifreeze, solvents, etc.

The Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Division in the Sonoma County Fire & Emergency Services Department has the responsibility for the County's Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) Programs. There are three other CUPA agencies in Sonoma County which regulate facilities in their communities: Santa Rosa Fire Department, Petaluma Fire Department and Healdsburg Fire Department, which regulates facilities within Sebastopol and Healdsburg through a Joint Powers Agreement.

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

- Information to the employees to protect themselves and their families from the effects of likely emergencies.
- A business emergency organization with identified positions having clear and specific emergency roles, responsibilities, delegated authority and identified successors.
- An identification of actions necessary to protect company property and records during emergencies.
- A listing of critical products and services.
- Production shut-down procedures.
- A company command post.
- Alternate work sites.

- Methods and channels of communication.
- Contacts with local emergency management officials.
- A method to provide and accept goods and services from other companies.

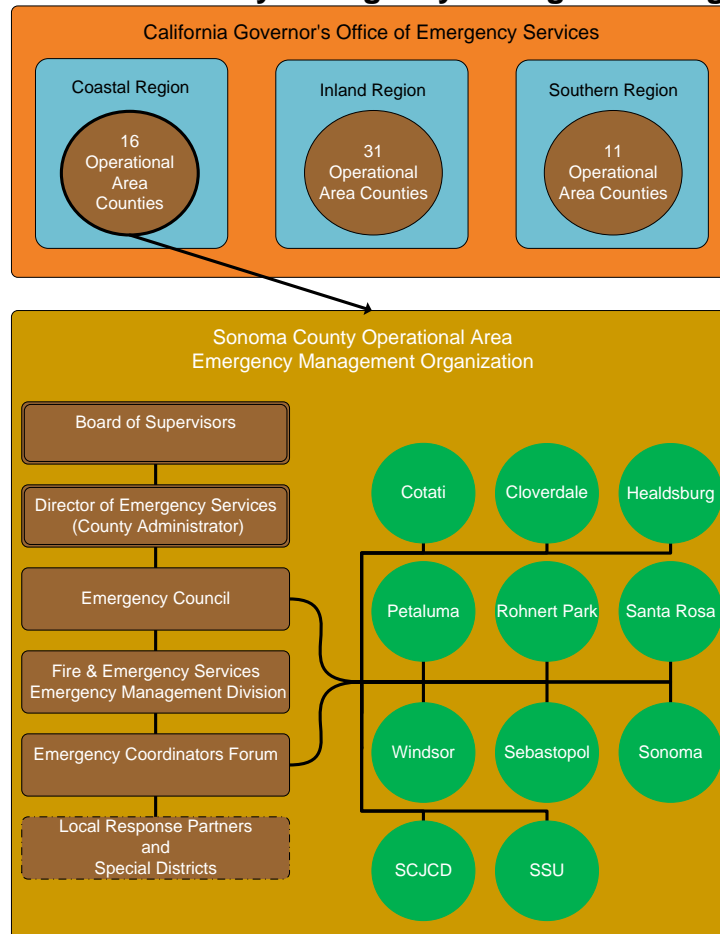
Business Operations Centers: This plan promotes the use of business operations centers to enhance public and private coordination. State and local governments can effectively coordinate with businesses by establishing a business operations center that is linked to an existing emergency operations center.

PUBLIC SECTOR ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Sonoma County/Operational Area Emergency Management Organization

The County of Sonoma, functions as both the County government and Operational Area, has defined specific roles and responsibilities to respond to disasters and perform emergency management. These roles and responsibility outlined in this EOP and are part of the Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Management Organization. The Emergency Management Organization consists of the Board of Supervisors, a Director of Emergency Services, the Emergency Management Division of the Sonoma County Fire & Emergency Services Department, Emergency Council, Emergency Coordinators Forum and various local response partners and special districts (Figure 6). These levels are described in detail below.

Figure 6: Sonoma County Emergency Management Organization



The County Board of Supervisors is the governing authority acting as the policy group for all emergency management activities in the Sonoma County Op Area. As the governing authority, they have established specific ordinances and agreements to conduct effective emergency management in the Op Area, in both disaster and non-disaster circumstances. Key roles and responsibilities to accomplish this effort are identified in County Code Chapter 10, the Operational Area Agreement, this plan and other operational plans and annexes.

County departments all have responsibilities to prepare and plan for and respond to disaster situations and how they affect their department and mission. All departments have defined their essential functions in their Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan and determined their immediate priorities post incident. Many County departments have a direct response role to the disaster, or a support role in staffing specific positions in the EOC or their Department Operations Center (DOC). Departments play a critical role in the recovery phase of the disaster by providing resources and services to the public and facilitating the process of returning to normal.

The County Administrator serves as the Director of Emergency Services and will direct the Sonoma County Op Area's emergency management organization, including emergency response and recovery. Pursuant to Chapter 10, Section 1-5 of the Sonoma County Code, the Director of Emergency Services is responsible to the Board of Supervisors for implementing the Sonoma County Op Area Emergency Operations Plan.

In a large scale disaster, the Director of Emergency Services accomplishes these responsibilities by activating, staffing and managing the County/Op Area EOC. See Sonoma County/Operational Area Emergency Operations Center Staffing Chart (Figure 17). The Director of Emergency Services is supported by the emergency management organization and has overall responsibility for:

- Operating communications and warning systems
- Providing information and guidance to the public
- Maintaining information on the status of resources, services, and operations
- Directing overall emergency management operations
- Obtaining support for the Sonoma County Op Area and providing support to other jurisdictions as required
- Identifying and analyzing potential hazards and recommending appropriate mitigations
- Collecting, evaluating and sharing damage assessment and other essential information

The EOC staffing by County departments and agencies is shown in the Emergency Operations Center Staffing Matrix (Figure 18).

Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Management

County Code Chapter 10 identifies the lead agency for local emergency management efforts, as the Emergency Management Division of the Fire & Emergency Services Department. The Emergency Management Division consists of an Emergency Manager, Emergency Coordinators, an Urban Area Securities Initiative (UASI) Program Manager, a Chief Radio Operator and Auxiliary Communications Service volunteers.

During non-emergency times, Emergency Management personnel maintain the Op Area EOC in a constant state of readiness; coordinate planning and training efforts of the participating members of the emergency management organization, including regional projects through CAL OES and the Bay Area UASI; and ensure County owned emergency management and amateur band emergency

communications systems are functioning by regular testing and evaluation. Emergency Management is available to monitor and respond to emergencies on a 24/7 basis through Sonoma County Sheriff's Dispatch or the County Fire Duty Officer.

Additionally, Emergency Management personnel coordinate, manage and submit emergency preparedness grants through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Past grants that have provided funds to the County Op Area include; Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG), State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP), Urban Area Securities Initiative (UASI), Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP), and in coordination with the Sonoma County Community Development Commission, funding for Hazard Mitigation Programs (HMP), including Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) and Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grants. Since 2000, these grants have provided funding for over \$20 million to first responder agencies and specific hazard mitigation projects.

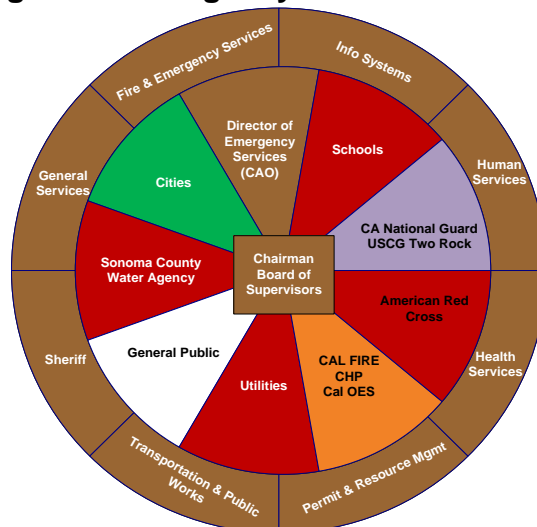
Many of the other ways the Emergency Management Division performs these emergency management organizational functions locally, regionally and at the state level are outlined below.

Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Council

The purpose of the Sonoma County/Operational Area Emergency Council is to meet state requirements to establish a local disaster council and authorize rules and regulations for dealing with local emergencies. Pursuant to Chapter 10, Sections 10-7 and 10-8 of the Sonoma County Code, the Sonoma County/Operational Area Emergency Council is empowered to study, revise, and recommend to the Board of Supervisors for adoption, the County's emergency operations plan. The Emergency Council serves as the local Citizen Corps Council, and reviews and recommends action upon all proposed mutual aid agreements for the Operational Area. The Emergency Council may recommend resolutions, rules and regulations necessary to implement the County's emergency operations plan or any mutual aid agreement entered into pursuant to such plan.

The Emergency Council meets twice a year with membership consisting of: the Chair of the Board of Supervisors, the Director of Emergency Services, the Sheriff, various Directors of County Departments, a representative from each of the incorporated cities and/or Joint Powers Authority (JPA) jurisdictions, public utilities, public schools, the general public, American Red Cross, the U.S. Coast Guard, Governor's Office of Emergency Services, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, California Highway Patrol, and the California National Guard (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Emergency Council Members



Operational Area Agreements

Due to the potential for a major catastrophe such as an earthquake, flood, fire or other natural or man-made disaster which could cause all governmental entities within Sonoma County to share resources and information with each other and with the State of California, the incorporated cities and special districts within Sonoma County have agreed to participate in the Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Management Organization through a Joint Powers Authority (JPA). In order to ensure an intermediate level of organization, cooperation and planning between public and private entities within the Sonoma County boundaries each participant has agreed to the following:

- To participate in the Sonoma County Op Area Emergency Coordinator's Forum
- To share and disseminate disaster intelligence to the Sonoma County Op Area EOC
- To train and exercise personnel as needed to apply effective disaster management within their own jurisdiction
- To exchange resource requests between the cities and the Sonoma County Op Area
- To designate a representative who is authorized to speak on behalf of the party at the Sonoma County Op Area Emergency Council

In accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System and our local JPA, when a disaster occurs, the Sonoma County Op Area Emergency Management Organization assumes overall responsibility for coordinating and supporting emergency operations within the County/Op Area. When one of the city or jurisdictional EOCs activate and request Op Area EOC support, or two or more city or jurisdictional EOCs are activated, this would prompt the activation of the Sonoma County Op Area EOC. The Op Area EOC then becomes the focal point for information sharing and support requests by cities within the County. The Op Area EOC administers mutual aid requests for all fire, law, EMS, public works, emergency managers or other mutual aid through OES Mutual Aid Region II.

The entire JPA can be found in the legal references portion of this plan.

Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Coordinators Forum

The Sonoma County/Operational Area's Emergency Coordinators Forum is a working group hosted by Sonoma County Fire & Emergency Services and composed of representatives from each of the cities, various county departments, state agencies, special districts, utilities, and disaster response and recovery related agencies. The group meets quarterly to discuss and coordinate emergency management, preparedness, training and disaster recovery-related issues.

Regional Emergency Management

The Sonoma County Op Area is within OES Mutual Aid Region II and the OES Coastal Administrative Region. The primary mission of Coastal Region's emergency management organization is to support Operational Area response and recovery operations and to coordinate non-law, non-fire, and non-health Mutual Aid Regional response and recovery operations through the Regional EOC (REOC). The Coastal Region has assigned an Emergency Services Coordinator to represent their agency to coordinate and participate in the Sonoma County Op Area emergency management activities. The OES Region Office may also serve as a Disaster Support Area (DSA) when necessary.

In accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System, CAL OES Coastal Region meets and coordinates with local emergency management agencies on a regular basis by hosting the

Mutual Aid Regional Assistance Committee (MARAC). The Fire & Emergency Services Emergency Management Division represents the Sonoma County Op Area at these meetings.

The Bay Area Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) program sustains and improves the region's capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist incidents and catastrophic events. Sonoma County actively participates in the governance of the Bay Area UASI program through membership in its Approval Authority and Advisory Group.

Bay Area UASI is an established forum for collaborating and coordinating with all other Bay Area Operational Areas. Regional working groups are in place to address Interoperable Communications, Risk Management and Information Sharing, Medical and Health Preparedness, Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program (RCPGP), Chemical/Biological/Radiological/Nuclear/Explosive (CBRNE), and Training and Exercise. Participation in Bay Area UASI also includes administering grant funding received from the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The Bay Area UASI's North Bay Hub includes the Operational Areas of Marin County, Sonoma County, Napa County, and Solano County. The hub provides its members with an invaluable opportunity to develop and maintain ties with its neighboring Operational Areas.

State Emergency Management

The Governor has delegated to OES and its Administrative and Mutual Aid Regions, the coordination of statewide emergency management and response operations during disaster and non-disaster periods.

The state emergency management response operates out of the State Operations Center (SOC). The OES Director, assisted by State agency directors and their staffs will staff the State Operations Center. They determine emergency management priorities and tasks. They coordinate state resources in response to requests from the regional level and coordinate mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the regional level and state level. The SOC serves as the coordination and communication link between the state and the federal emergency response system. They may request assistance from other state governments through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and similar interstate compacts/agreements and coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) when federal assistance is requested.

STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

General

As a result of the 1991 East Bay Hills Fire in Oakland, Senate Bill 1841 creating the Standardized Emergency Management Systems became law on January 1, 1993. The intent of this law, is to improve the coordination of state and local emergency response in California. SEMS is required by the Government Code §8607.

SEMS is designed to be flexible and adaptable to the varied emergencies that can occur in California, and to meet the emergency management needs of all responders. SEMS consists of five organizational levels that are activated as necessary: field response, local government, Operational Area, regional and state.

SEMS incorporates the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and existing mutual aid systems, the Operational Area Concept, the Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) and multi-agency or inter-agency coordination. Local

governments must use SEMS to be eligible for reimbursement of their personnel-related costs under state disaster assistance programs, identified in CCR, Title 19, §2920, §2935, and §2930.

Local Government Level in SEMS

Local government is one of the five levels of SEMS. The basic role of a local government is to manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within its jurisdiction.

A local government entity under SEMS is a city, county, school district, special district or tribal government. Special districts under SEMS are units of local government (other than a city, county, or city and county) with authority or responsibility to own, operate or maintain a project (as defined in California Code of Regulations, §2900(s) for purposes of natural disaster assistance). This may include a joint powers authority established under Government Code Section 6500 et seq. of the Code.

Cities maintain and control first responders and are responsible for emergency response within their boundaries. Some cities contract for selected municipal services from other agencies. In larger events, cities may support their emergency response efforts by opening their Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

All local governments are responsible for coordinating with other local governments, to their field responders and with the Operational Area. When requested, local governments are expected to provide mutual aid within their capabilities.

Special districts are primarily responsible during emergencies for restoration of services that they normally provide. They may also be responsible for safety of people at their facilities or on their property and for warning of hazards from their facilities or operations. Some special districts may assist other local governments in the emergency response.

The County of Sonoma assumes the dual responsibility of acting as the local government entity in the unincorporated area as well as the Operational Area in the intermediate level of the state's emergency services organization.

SEMS Requirements for Local Governments

The County of Sonoma will comply with SEMS regulations in order to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs and will:

1. Use SEMS when a local emergency is declared or proclaimed, or the local government or Op Area EOC is activated.
2. Establish coordination and communication with field incident commanders as necessary, through either local government EOCs, Departmental Operating Centers (DOCs) to the Op Area EOC, or directly to the Op Area EOC, when activated.
3. Use existing mutual aid systems for coordinating fire, law enforcement, EMS, and other resources.
4. Establish coordination communication and information sharing between the local government EOC when activated, to the Op Area's EOC, and any state or local emergency response agency having jurisdiction at an incident within the County's boundaries.
5. Use multi-agency or inter-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall local government-level emergency response activities.

The requirement to use SEMS includes fulfilling the management and coordination role of local government and providing for the five essential SEMS functions of management, operations, planning, logistics and finance/administration.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In response to the September 11th 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City, the Pentagon and Flight 93, President George W. Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5. Released on February 28, 2003, HSPD-5 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). In September 2004, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Tom Ridge sent a policy letter to all state Governors outlining the content and implementation strategy for NIMS. All states and political subdivisions were required to adopt and implement NIMS by September 2008. The Sonoma County Op Area adopted NIMS in September 2006. HSPD-5 requires Federal Departments and agencies to make adoption of NIMS by State and local organizations a condition for Federal preparedness assistance. NIMS includes the following components:

- Command and Management, including the Incident Command System (ICS)
- Communications and Information Management
- Preparedness
- Resource Management
- Supporting Technologies
- Joint Information System (JIS)
- NIMS Management and Maintenance

NIMS is based in part on the California SEMS model. In February 2005, through Executive Order S-2-05, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger ordered Cal OES to provide guidance to counties, cities, and all response agencies on how to modify SEMS to comply with the requirements of NIMS. Sonoma County will continue to follow guidance from Cal OES as it is developed.

NIMS Data Collection Tool

Sonoma County Fire & Emergency Services is designated by Cal OES as the principal coordinator within the Operational Area for the NIMS Data Collection Tool. The NIMS Data Collection Tool is a self-assessment instrument developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and designed for the emergency management community for State, territorial, tribal, local governments to evaluate and report their jurisdiction's achievement of all NIMS implementation activities released since 2004. The NIMS Data Collection Tool was developed to assist the nation's emergency management community to comply with the NIMS requirements, as determined by the National Integration Center (NIC).

Sonoma County Op Area Responsibilities under SEMS & NIMS

Under SEMS, the operational area means an intermediate level of the state's emergency services organization which encompasses the county and all political subdivisions located within the geographical borders of the county. The Operational Area manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments within the operational area, and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level.

The implementation of SEMS & NIMS is a cooperative effort of all departments and agencies within the County, cities, and special districts that have an emergency response role. The Fire & Emergency Services Department - Emergency Management Division has the lead responsibility for SEMS & NIMS implementation and planning with responsibilities for:

- Communicating information within the County/Op Area on SEMS & NIMS requirements and guidelines
- Coordinating SEMS & NIMS training and development among departments and agencies
- Institutionalizing the Incident Command System (ICS) into the EOP and response plans
- Completing a National Incident Management System Capability Assessment Support Tool (NIMS Data Collection Tool) baseline survey and submit to Cal OES & DHS (completed April 2006)
- Completing and maintaining the local NIMS Data Collection Tool
- Incorporating NIMS requirements into the EOP and County Code when necessary, including adoption by the County Board of Supervisors
- Identification of all departments and agencies involved in field level response
- Identification of departments and agencies with Department Operations Centers (DOC)
- Coordinating with local governments, County/Op Area and volunteer and private agencies on development and implementation of SEMS & NIMS
- Identification of special districts that operate or provide services within the County/Op Area. Determining the emergency role of these districts and making provisions for coordination during emergencies
- Identification of local volunteer and private agencies that have an emergency response role. Determining their emergency role and making provisions for coordination during emergencies

All local government, County/Op Area staff who may work in the EOC, in a Department Operations Center (DOC) or at the field level will receive appropriate ICS/SEMS/NIMS training as recommended by the Department of Homeland Security. New County personnel receive ICS/SEMS/NIMS awareness training as part of their new employee orientation. To validate preparedness and planning efforts, local governments will develop an exercise program that provides periodic exercises for EOC and DOC personnel under ICS/SEMS/NIMS guidelines.

Members of the Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Coordinators' Forum are responsible for the overall documentation of ICS/SEMS/NIMS training in the cities and special districts. Under the guidance issued by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, NIMS training and self-certification of personnel is the responsibility of individual Law, Fire, EMS, Public Works and other agencies.

National Response Framework Integration with the Emergency Operations Plan

The National Response Framework (NRF) is a guide to how the Nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. The NRF describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

NIMS provides the incident management basis for the NRF and defines standard command and management structures. Standardizing national response doctrine on NIMS provides a consistent, nationwide template to enable the whole community to work together to prevent, protect against,

mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity.

The NRF is built upon the premise that incidents are typically handled at the lowest jurisdictional level. In the vast majority of incidents, State, local resources and intrastate mutual aid will provide the first line of emergency response and incident management support. When State resources and capabilities are overwhelmed, Governors may request Federal assistance. The NRF provides the framework for Federal interaction with State, local, tribal, private sector and nongovernmental entities in the context of domestic incident management to ensure timely and effective Federal support. The NRF effectively ties federal response efforts into California SEMS and assures that local control and unified command are honored in their response.

The NIMS concepts of multi-agency coordination and unified command are described in the command and management component of NIMS. These two concepts are essential to effective response operations because they address the importance of: (1) developing a single set of objectives; (2) using a collective, strategic approach; (3) improving information flow and coordination; (4) creating a common understanding of joint priorities and limitations; (5) ensuring that no agency's legal authorities are compromised or neglected; and (6) optimizing the combined efforts of all participants under a single plan.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM ELEMENTS WITHIN SEMS

The five essential ICS functions in SEMS and NIMS are identified as 'Sections' in the EOC. All other functions are organized as branches, groups or units within these sections. The types of functions and their relationship to one another will depend upon jurisdictional and agency responsibilities and the size and nature of the incident.

Organization Flexibility - Modular Organization

In a modular organization, only functional elements that are required to meet current objectives will be activated. Those functions that are needed but not staffed will be the responsibility of the next higher element in the organization. When necessary, the higher element can make a determination to add a branch, group or unit to perform the functions required.

Management of Personnel - Hierarchy of Command and Span-of-Control

Management of personnel within the EOC will be accomplished through the assignment of Section Chiefs for Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration functions. Section Chiefs will report to the EOC Director. They are responsible for:

- Overseeing the internal functioning of their section, and
- Adding and/or demobilizing elements to the modular organization as determined by workloads, response needs and priorities, and
- Interacting with each other, the EOC Director, and other entities within the EOC to ensure the effective functioning of the EOC organization, and
- Contributing and supporting the creation and implementing the objectives of the EOC Action Plan.

Multi-Agency Coordination

Multi-agency coordination is a process that allows all levels of government and all disciplines to work together more efficiently and effectively. Multi-agency coordination occurs across the different

disciplines involved in incident management, across jurisdictional lines or across levels of government. Multi-agency coordination is important for:

- Establishing priorities for response
- Allocating critical resources
- Developing strategies for handling multi-agency response problems
- Sharing information
- Facilitating communications
- Guaranteeing jurisdictional/agencies objectives are not compromised

Multi-agency emergency response is coordinated at the EOC through:

- Representatives from County departments and agencies
- Representatives from outside agencies, including cities, special districts, volunteer agencies and private organizations

The Sonoma County Op Area EOC functions as the Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC) for most disaster incidents and will facilitate liaisons from local, state, and Federal agencies as needed. Coordination with agencies not represented in the EOC may be accomplished via in-person meetings, such as cooperator briefings, or through various communications systems such as telephone, fax, radio and computer networks.

EOC Action Plans

At local, Operational Area, regional and state levels, the use of EOC action plans provide designated personnel with knowledge of the objectives to be attained and the steps required for achievement over a specified time frame, referred to as an “Operational Period”. Action plans give direction, and provide a basis for measuring achievement of objectives and overall system performance.

Action planning is an important management tool that involves:

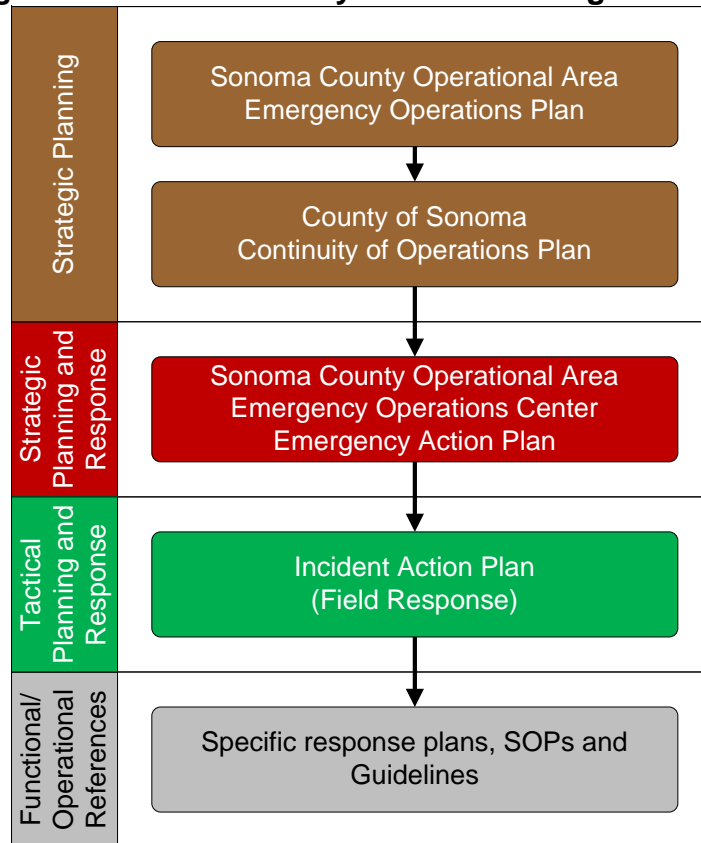
- A process for identifying priorities and objectives for emergency response or recovery efforts
- Documentation of priorities and objectives, tasks and personnel assignments
- The EOC Director and other EOC elements, special district representatives and other agency representatives, as needed. The Planning Section Chief and the Op Area Emergency Manager develop the action plan and facilitate the action planning meetings
- Developing a plan for a specified operational period that may range from a few hours to 24 hours or longer, according to the objectives. The operational period is determined by first establishing a set of priority actions that need to be performed. A reasonable time frame is then established for accomplishing those actions. The action plans need not be complex, but should be sufficiently detailed to guide EOC personnel in implementing the priority actions. See also Sonoma County Op Area EOC Planning Section Checklists.

An Incident Action Plan is focused on operations and tactics related specifically to the field response. An EOC Action Plan is designed to support field operations through mutual aid, logistics requests, long term and recovery planning and providing public alert and warning.

Action planning is a five step process:

1. Understand the situation
2. Establish objectives and strategies
3. Develop the plan
4. Prepare, approve and distribute the plan
5. Evaluate and revise the plan

Figure 8: Sonoma County Action Planning Hierarchy



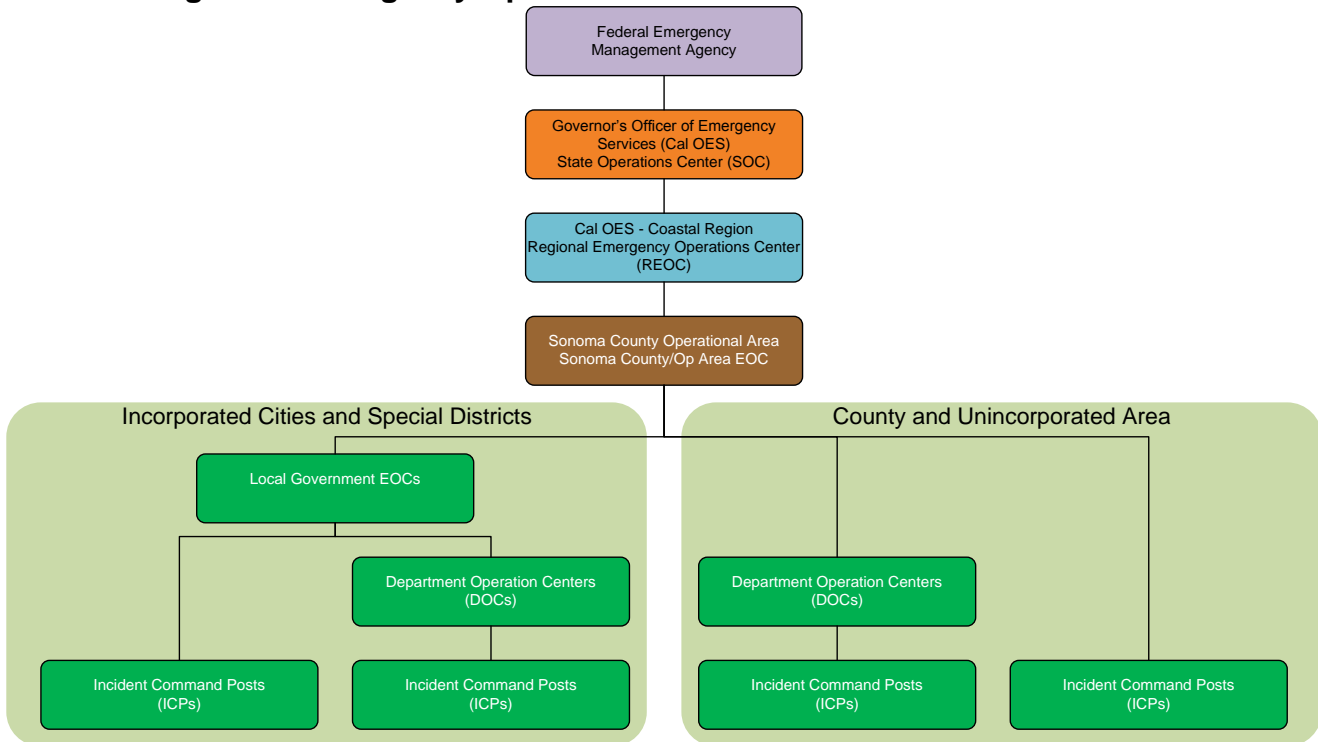
Coordination with the Field Response Level – Incident Command System (ICS)

In a major emergency, a local government (city) EOC may be activated to coordinate and support the overall response while field responders use the Incident Command System. The Incident Commander will initially be the most senior officer of the first responding agency. Responding agencies will determine the most appropriate agency and officer to assume Incident Command. Field coordination occurs under the leadership of the Incident Commander at the Incident Command Post (ICP).

Incident Commanders may report to Department Operations Centers (DOC), which in turn will coordinate with the local government (city) EOC. In some jurisdictions, Incident Commanders may report directly to the EOC, usually to their counterpart in the Operations Section. When the EOC is directly overseeing Incident Command teams, the EOC is operating in a centralized coordination and direction mode (Figure 9).

Unified Command is a concept of ICS/NIMS and may be established at the field response level when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross jurisdictional boundaries. Unified Command allows for jurisdictions through their Incident Commander to remain in control of their personnel and resources in field response operations. Agencies work together to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single Incident Command Post (ICP). In Unified Command, entities develop a common set of objectives and strategies which provides the basis for a single Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Figure 9: Emergency Operations Center to Incident Command Post



Coordination with Sonoma County Operational Area Level

Coordination and communications should be established between activated local government EOC and the Operational Area. When activated, the Sonoma County Op Area EOC will perform this function. When not activated, Emergency Management personnel should be contacted through the Sheriff’s Dispatch or County Fire Duty Officer. For the County, the common communications systems to the local government EOC are telephone, fax, cellular, computer networks, amateur radio, public safety and low-band radio. Any or all of these systems might be used to coordinate and communicate from the field to local government to the Op Area.

Sonoma County uses an Operational Area Multi Agency Coordination System (MACS) concept when developing response and recovery operations. When and where possible, the County will include jurisdictional representatives in planning for jurisdictional support. Figure 10: Mutual Aid System shows the different levels of government emergency response during large-scale disasters and how they relate to one another under SEMS.

Special District Involvement

Special districts are defined as local government entities in SEMS. The emergency response role of special districts is generally focused on the restoration of lifelines and the return to normal services. During disasters, some types of special districts will be more extensively involved in the emergency response by assisting other local governments.

Coordination and communications should be established among special districts that are involved in emergency response, other local governments and the Operational Area. This may be accomplished in various ways depending on the local situation. Relationships among special districts, cities, county government and the Operational Area are complicated by overlapping boundaries and by the multiplicity of special districts. Special districts need to work with the local governments in their service areas to determine how best to establish coordination and communications in emergencies.

When a special district is wholly contained within the city, the special district should have an agency representative at the local government EOC to directly support emergency response. Exceptions may occur if there are many special districts within the city.

When there are many special districts within a city, it may not be feasible for the local government EOC to accommodate representatives from all special districts during area-wide disasters. In such cases, the city should work with the special districts to develop alternate ways of establishing coordination and communications.

Typically, special district boundaries cross municipal boundary lines. A special district may serve several cities and county unincorporated areas. Some special districts serve more than one county. In such a situation, the special district may provide an agency representative to the Operational Area EOC to facilitate coordination and communication with the various entities it serves.

MUTUAL AID

Introduction

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system which is designed to ensure adequate resources, facilities and other support is provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s). The basis for the system is 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 the state, all 58 counties and most incorporated cities in the State of California. The Master Mutual Aid Agreement creates a formal structure wherein each jurisdiction retains control of its own facilities, personnel and resources, but may also receive or render assistance to other jurisdictions within the state. State government is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. It is the responsibility of the local jurisdiction to negotiate, coordinate and prepare mutual aid agreements.

In Sonoma County, the following mutual aid agreements are in place:

- Sonoma County Civil Defense and Disaster Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted 1963
- Sonoma County Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted 1965
- Sonoma County Operational Area Agreement, adopted 1997
- Sonoma County Fire Master Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted 1998

- Cooperative Health MOU, adopted 2004

These agreements are found in Part Three of this EOP.

Regional mutual aid agreements exist within the following disciplines:

- Law enforcement
- Fire services
- Medical
- Public Health
- Emergency Managers (EMMA)
- Hazardous Materials
- Public Utilities
- Engineers
- Coroner, and others

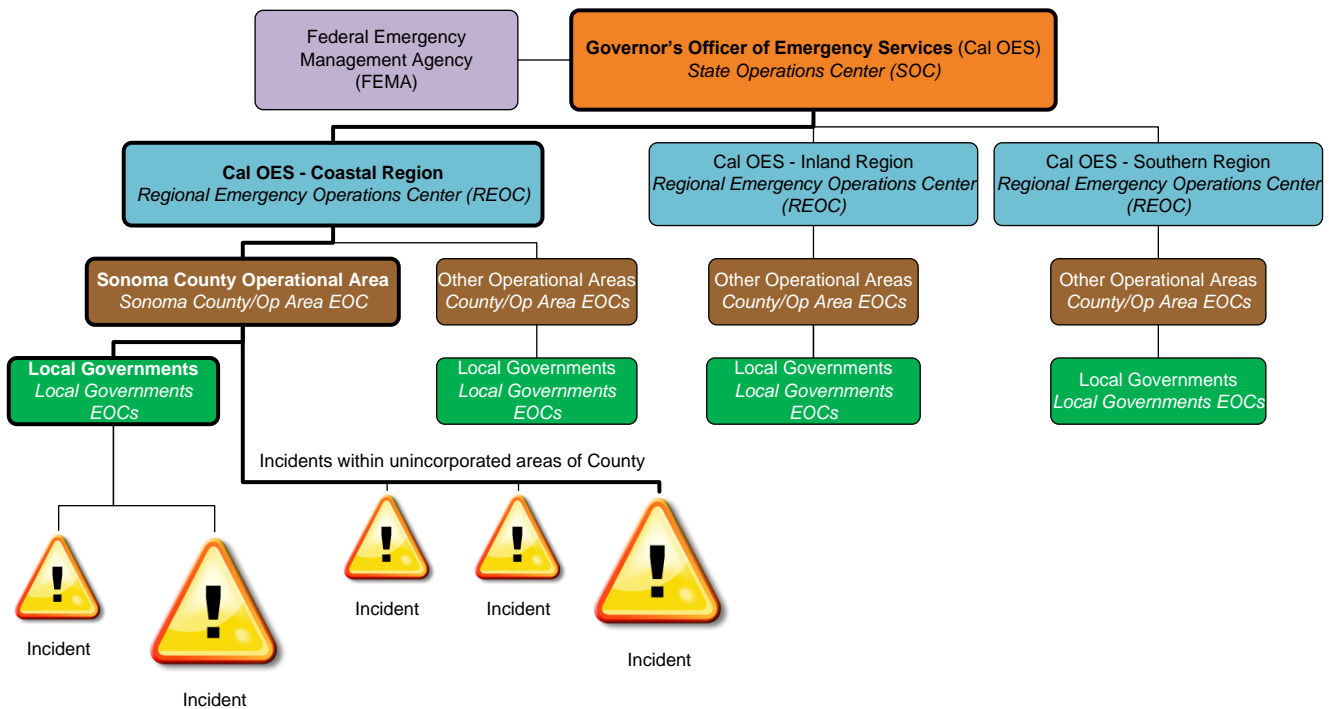
Statewide mutual aid agreements:

- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan
- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
- California Emergency Managers Mutual Aid
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended) provides federal support to state and local disaster activities
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

Mutual Aid System

A statewide mutual aid system, operating within the framework of the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, allows for the progressive mobilization of resources to and from emergency response agencies, local governments, Operational Areas, regions and state with the intent to provide requesting agencies with adequate resources. Emergency mutual aid response and recovery activities are generally conducted at the request and under the direction of the affected local government.

Figure 10: Mutual Aid System



The statewide mutual aid system includes several discipline-specific mutual aid systems, such as fire and rescue, law, medical and public works. The adoption of SEMS/NIMS does not alter existing mutual aid systems. These systems work through local government, Operational Area, regional and state levels consistent with SEMS/NIMS (Figure 11 and Figure 13). Resource typing of equipment will be handled by individual law, fire, EMS, public works and others under the guidance issued by Cal OES.

For resources that do not have discipline specific mutual aid systems, requests should be made through the city EOC to the County Op Area EOC. Requests should specify, at a minimum:

- Number and type of personnel needed
- Type and amount of equipment needed
- Reporting time and location
- To whom forces should report
- Access routes
- Estimated duration of operations
- Risks and hazards

The Operations and Logistics Sections of the Sonoma County Op Area EOC will be responsible for tracking requests for equipment, resources and personnel under existing mutual aid and Cal OES procedures.

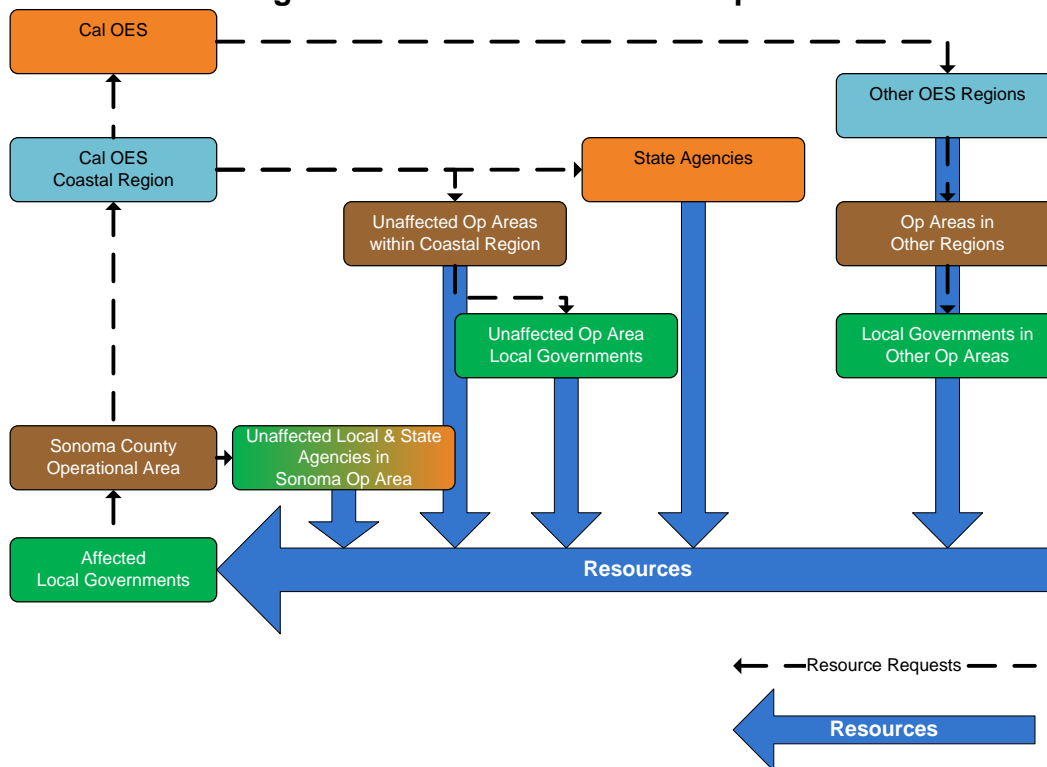
If the County Op Area EOC cannot fill the request with local resources, it will forward the request to the Cal OES Coastal Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC). Cal OES will assign missions for State resources and coordinate requests for federal resources. If Cal OES receives a request that meets the criteria for State agency tasking and if an agency has the capability, Cal OES will issue a

mission number authorizing the agency to respond. Once tasked, that agency will work directly with the requesting agency and provide the resource within the definition and limits of the mission authorization. State agencies tasked under a Cal OES mission number respond free of charge. However, crews may require feeding and sheltering; transport vehicles may require gas and maintenance. These services are usually paid for or provided by the requesting agency unless otherwise agreed to at the time of the request.

In the event that a state agency cannot supply the requested resource, Cal OES will coordinate for federal assistance to fulfill the request.

Mutual aid may also be obtained from other states. Beginning in 2005, California became a member of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). The purpose of the compact is to provide assistance between states in managing any emergency or disaster that has been declared by the Governor. Interstate mutual aid using EMAC may be obtained through Cal OES.

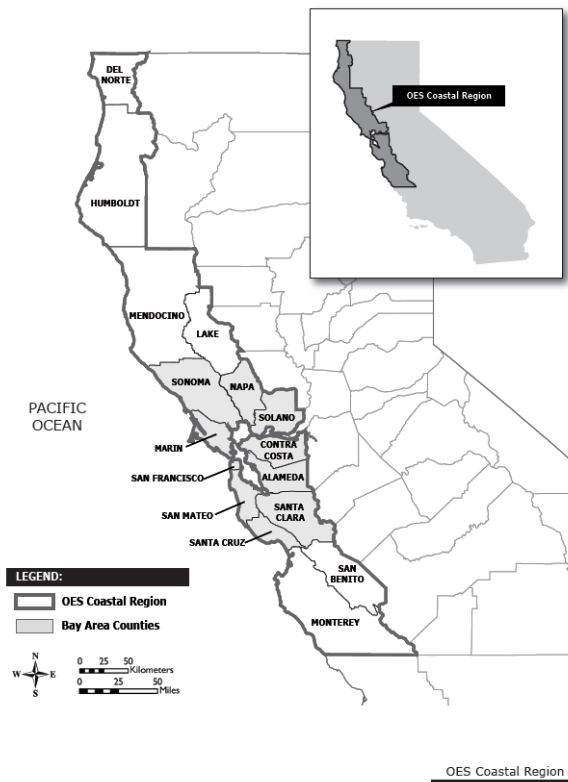
Figure 11: Flow of Resource Requests



Mutual Aid Regions

Mutual aid regions are established under the California Emergency Services Act. Six mutual aid regions numbered I-VI have been established within California. The Sonoma County Op Area is within Mutual Aid Region II. Each mutual aid region consists of designated counties. Mutual Aid Region II is in the Cal OES Coastal Administrative Region (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Cal OES Coastal Administrative Region



Mutual Aid Coordinators

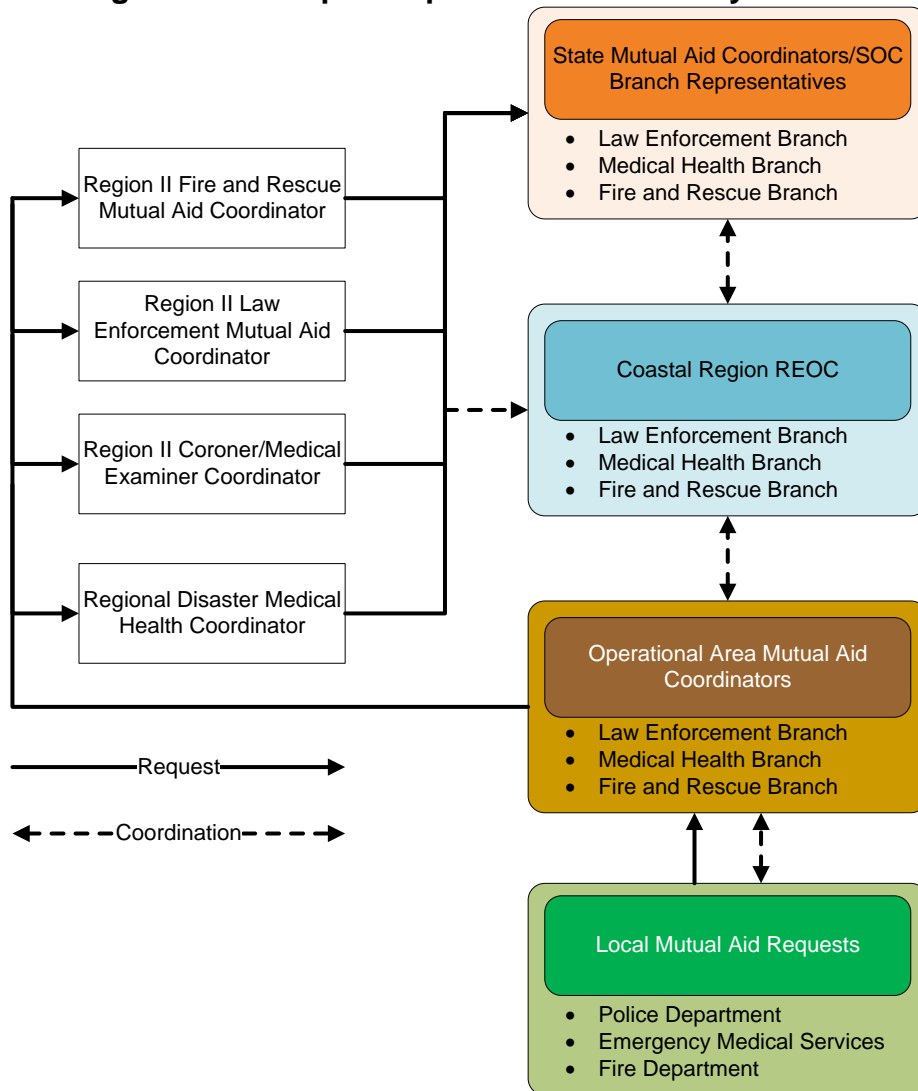
Whether an EOC is activated or not, in order to facilitate mutual aid, discipline-specific mutual aid systems work through designated mutual aid coordinators at the Operational Area, regional and state levels. The basic role of a mutual aid coordinator is to receive mutual aid requests, coordinate the provision of resources from within the coordinator's geographic area of responsibility and pass on unfilled requests to the next level (Figure 13). These coordinators are experienced in their respective disciplines and knowledgeable about resource type and availability within their assigned jurisdictions.

Mutual aid coordinators may function from an EOC, their normal departmental location or other locations depending on the circumstances. Some incidents require mutual aid but do not necessitate activation of the affected local government or Operational Area EOC because of the incident's limited impacts. In such cases, mutual aid coordinators typically handle requests from their normal work location. When an EOC is activated, all discipline-specific mutual aid systems being utilized should establish coordination and communications with the EOC:

- When the Op Area EOC is activated, Operational Area mutual aid system representatives should be at the Op Area EOC to facilitate coordination and information flow.
- Mutual aid system representatives at an EOC may be located in various functional elements (sections, branches, groups or units) or serve as an agency representative, depending on the organization and activation level of the EOC.
- When the OES Coastal Region EOC (REOC) is activated, regional mutual aid coordinators should have representatives in the REOC unless it is mutually agreed that effective coordination can be accomplished through telecommunications.
- When the State Operations Center (SOC) is activated, state agencies with mutual aid coordination responsibilities will be requested to send representatives to the SOC.

Mutual aid requests that do not fall into one of the discipline-specific mutual aid systems are handled through the mutual aid system by the EOC at the local government, Operational Area, regional and state levels.

Figure 13: Discipline Specific Mutual Aid Systems



Volunteer and Private Agencies in Mutual Aid

Volunteer agencies and private agencies may participate in the mutual aid system along with governmental agencies. For example, the disaster medical mutual aid system relies heavily on private sector involvement for medical/health resources. Some volunteer agencies such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army and others are an essential element of the statewide emergency response to meet the needs of disaster victims. Volunteer agencies mobilize volunteers and other resources through their own systems. They may identify resource needs that are not met within their own systems that would be requested through the mutual aid system. Volunteer agencies with extensive involvement in the emergency response may be represented in the EOC.

In addition to community-based volunteer agencies, several County departments have established their own volunteer groups that may be mobilized during a disaster, such as the Fire & Emergency Services Department’s Auxiliary Communications Service amateur radio operators or the Department

of Health Services' Medical Reserve Corps. These volunteer groups are registered with the County's Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program and are managed by their sponsoring departments.

Some private agencies have established mutual aid arrangements to assist other private agencies within their functional area. For example, electric and gas utilities have mutual aid agreements within their industry and established procedures for coordinating with a governmental EOC. In some functional areas, services are provided by a mix of special district, municipal and private agencies. Mutual aid arrangements may include both governmental and private agencies.

Liaison should be established between an activated EOC and private agencies involved in a response. Where there is a need for extensive coordination and information exchange, private agencies should provide an Agency Representative in an activated EOC at the appropriate SEMS level.

Emergency Facilities Used for Mutual Aid

Incoming mutual aid resources may be received and processed at several types of facilities including marshaling areas, mobilization centers and incident facilities. Each type of facility is described briefly below.

Marshaling Area - An area used for the complete assemblage of personnel and other resources prior to their being sent directly to the disaster affected area. Marshaling areas may be established in other states for a catastrophic California earthquake.

Mobilization Center - An off-incident location at which emergency service personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment, release or reassignment. For major area-wide disasters, mobilization centers may be located in or on the periphery of the disaster area.

Incident Facilities/Staging Areas - Incoming resources may be sent to staging areas, other incident facilities or directly to an incident, depending on the circumstances. Staging areas are temporary locations at an incident where personnel and equipment are kept while awaiting tactical assignments.

Logistics Staging Area (LSA) - A temporary facility at which incoming shipments of commodities and other support resources are received and pre-positioned for deployment upon request by State, Region, JFO, Operational Area, Local Government or the Field.

Point of Distribution (POD) - A location from which basic material assistance is provided to the public in the form of emergency food and drinking water. The POD may also distribute other commodities such as ice, tarps, baby food, etc. The need for a POD is based on lack of infrastructure to support normal distribution of food, water, or other supplies.

SONOMA COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

Introduction

Normal, day-to-day and emergency operations are managed by departments and agencies that are widely dispersed throughout the Sonoma County Op Area. An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is a location from which centralized emergency management can be performed during a major emergency or disaster. An EOC makes possible a coordinated response by the Director of Emergency Services, Emergency Management staff and representatives from departments and organizations who are assigned emergency management responsibilities. To facilitate this response, this plan references the Emergency Operations Center Manual to define specific functional responsibilities and actions. The EOC manual includes position-based checklists for all personnel

expected to staff the EOC from law, fire, EMS, public works, health, general services, management, and other agencies. The level of EOC staffing will be determined by the specific emergency situation.

An EOC provides a central location of authority and information, and allows for face-to-face coordination among personnel who must make emergency decisions. The following functions are performed in the Sonoma County Op Area EOC:

- Managing and coordinating emergency operations
- Receiving and disseminating alert and warning information
- Developing emergency policies and procedures
- Collecting intelligence from, and disseminating information to, the various EOC representatives, and, as appropriate, to County, city, special district, State agencies, military, and Federal agencies.
- Preparing intelligence/information summaries, situation reports, operational reports, and other reports as required.
- Maintaining general and specific maps, information display boards, and other data pertaining to emergency operations.
- Continuing analysis and evaluation of all data pertaining to emergency operations
- Directing, controlling and coordinating, within established policy, the operational and logistical support of Op Area resources committed to the emergency.
- Drafting, approving, and disseminating an EOC Action Plan that includes Op Area objectives and defines the Operational Period.
- Maintaining contact and coordination with support Department Operations Centers (DOCs), other local government EOCs, and the OES Coastal Region.
- Providing emergency information and instructions to the public, making official releases to the news media and the scheduling of press conferences as necessary.
- Documenting all facets of the EOC operations, including costs associated with the disaster.

EOC Location and Description

The EOC is located in the Hall of Justice in the Sonoma County Complex. The Sonoma County Operational Area EOC was constructed in 1974 with federal civil defense funding. It has been renovated on several occasions to improve functionality and enhance capability.

The EOC is supplied with a local area computer network, internet, including wireless access, telephones, dedicated fax lines, televisions, flat screen displays and all County communication systems, including amateur and public safety radio systems. Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS) operators are located in the Auxiliary Communications Center to provide radio communications, when necessary. Public information operations, including hotline call takers are conducted in the EOC. A modular status board system is in place for the collection and display of information. Staffing pattern is SEMS-based and operational periods are determined during the initial stages of an event. The CAO (or other designated staff) serves as the EOC Director with additional staffing provided by County Department Heads (or other designated personnel) and other supporting agencies, including California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), California Highway Patrol (CHP), California National Guard (CNG), Coastal Region OES, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E), American Red Cross, and other organizations as needed.

Alternate EOC Location and Description

If the primary EOC is not habitable or unavailable for any reason, set up at an alternate location may be required. A potential alternate EOC is located at the Sebastopol Community Center, with a secondary site at Los Guillicos on Highway 12, near Kenwood. The operational capabilities of the alternate EOCs are significantly less than those of the primary EOC. Pre-positioned stocks of equipment and supplies are stored at the Fire & Emergency Services Logistics Warehouse in western Santa Rosa. The decision to activate an alternate EOC will be made by the EOC Director. If necessary, the Logistics Section will arrange for relocation of EOC staff members to the alternate EOC. All Section Chiefs will advise their emergency response field forces of the new location and transition to the alternate EOC.

Emergency response coordination may be conducted from the EOC or from other locations depending on the situation. The EOC may be partially or fully staffed to meet the demands of the situation (Figure 14 and Figure 17).

When to Activate the EOC:

- A significant earthquake causing damage in the Op Area or neighboring jurisdictions
- Two or more cities activate their EOCs, or a city requests Op Area EOC activation
- Heavy or continuous rain expected to elevate river levels beyond flood stage
- An impending or declared "State of War Emergency"
- An emergency situation that has occurred or might occur of such a magnitude that it will require a large commitment of resources from two or more cities or of the County over an extended period of time. Examples include a major hazardous material incident, civil disturbance, aircraft disaster, wildland fire or severe weather conditions.

Who Can Activate the EOC:

The following individuals are authorized to activate the EOC, either acting as the EOC Director or on behalf of the EOC Director, or their appointed representatives designated by the Continuity of Government Lines of Succession in Section 10-5(h) of the County Code:

- County Administrator
- Assistant/Deputy County Administrators
- Director of Fire & Emergency Services Department (Fire Chief)
- Sheriff or designee
- County/Operational Area Emergency Manager

How to Activate the EOC:

- Contact the Sonoma County Sheriff's Dispatch Bureau
- Identify yourself and provide a callback confirmation phone number if requested
- Briefly describe the emergency/disaster situation causing the request for activation

Specific activation protocols and procedures can be found in the Sonoma County Operational Area EOC Manual - EOC Activation Procedures.

Activation Levels

The activation levels of the Op Area EOC are:

Stand-By - A specific condition or forecast has been received that requires a higher level of readiness. EOC is prepared for activation and Emergency Management staff are monitoring intelligence and events from their offices.

Minimal - An event involves several County departments or has affected city(s) operations and needs enhanced information sharing, increased intelligence gathering, greater coordination and streamlined decision making. A small cadre of key personnel staff the EOC to facilitate support to the field responders or to provide for specific EOC roles, such as emergency public information.

Partial - A larger event that requires additional EOC staffing to support field responders. This level involves significant information sharing and resource coordination. Extended operations are likely.

Full - A severe need for massive information sharing, mutual aid coordination, and incident prioritization. Extended operations are expected.

The following table provides examples of these activations with staffing levels and activities that could be performed. This table is meant to be a guideline for potential EOC responses. Flexibility should be allowed to adjust to the most appropriate staffing and activities to best respond to the specific situation.

Figure 14: Examples of EOC Activation Levels

Trigger Event/Situation	Activation Level	Staffing	Activities
Severe Weather Watch	Stand-By	Limited to office or other location	EOC is configured; all systems ready
Severe Weather Warning	Minimal	EOC Director Fire & Emergency Services Staff PIO Hotline Call-taker Planning Section Chief Operations Section Chief	Situation analysis Public Information Response coordination Resource coordination
Significant incidents involving two or more cities			
Flood Advisory/Watch			
Tsunami/Flood Warning	Partial	EOC Director Fire & Emergency Services Staff PIO Hotline Call-taker Planning Section Chief Operations Section Chief Logistics Section Chief Section Coordinators, Branches and Units as appropriate to situation Liaison Officer, Agency reps as appropriate	Situation analysis Public Information Response coordination Resource coordination Logistics support Status reporting Agency coordination
Earthquake with substantial damage reported			
Major wind or rain storm with damage			
Two or more large incidents involving two or more cities			
Wildfire affecting developed area			
Major scheduled event			
Potential Public Health emergency			
Incident involving large-scale or possible large-scale evacuations			
Major city or regional emergency - multiple areas with heavy resource involvement			
Earthquake with severe damage	Full	All positions Liaison Officer Agency reps as appropriate	Situation analysis Public Information Response coordination Resource coordination Logistics support Status reporting Agency coordination Recovery Operations Sustained Operations
Public Health Emergency			
Major Flooding			

Who has the Authority to Order an Evacuation:

The following governing bodies, or whomever the local governing body has authorized to issue the evacuation order, have the authority to issue an evacuation order within its jurisdiction:

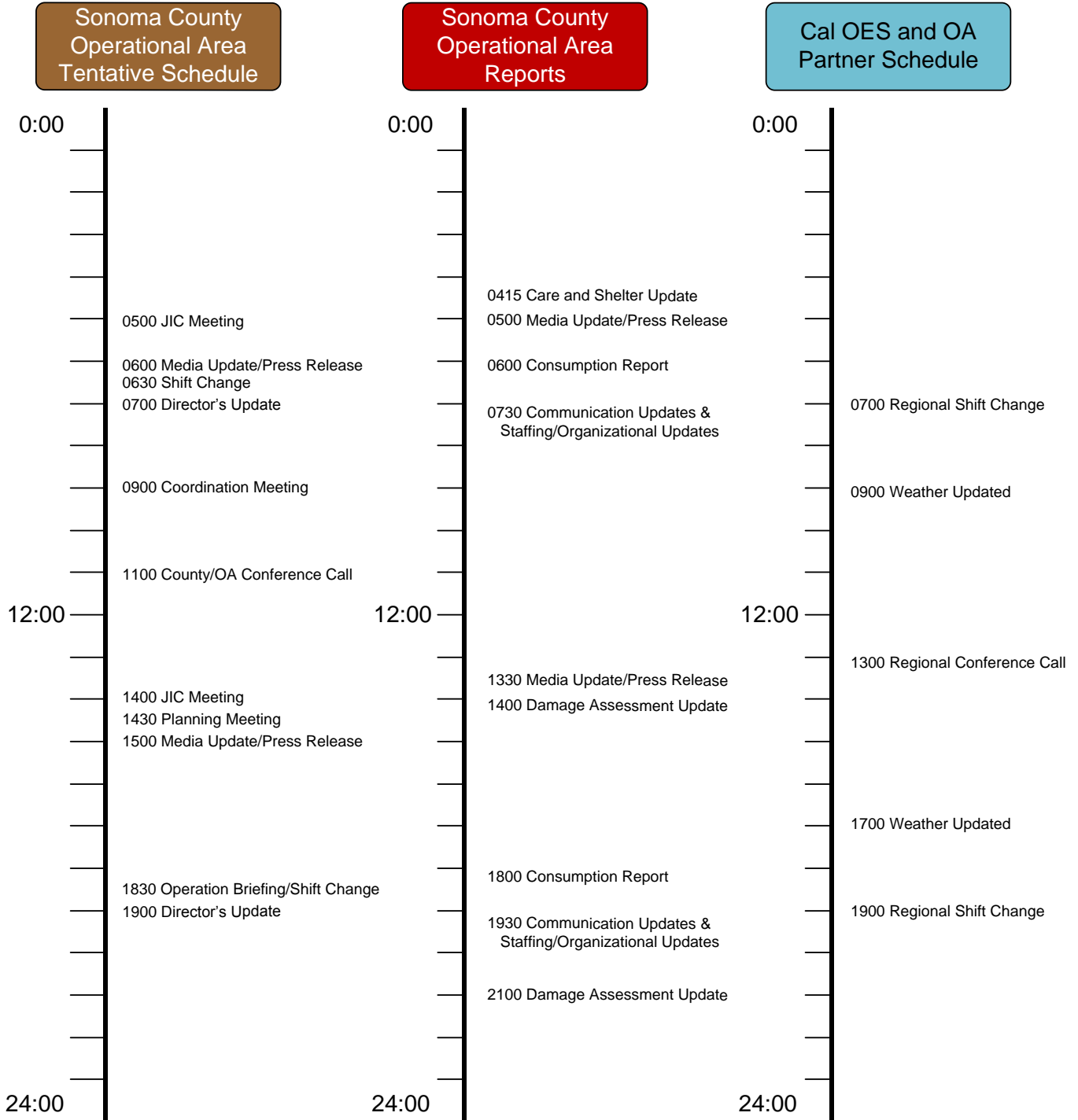
- Sonoma County Board of Supervisors or their designees,
- Local governing body of cities, or their designee,
- Statutorily designated law enforcement officers,
- Sonoma County Public Health Officer; and
- Governor

This authorization can be in the form of an ordinance, resolution, or order that the local governing body has enacted. The primary legal authorities to order an evacuation include: Government Code, Section 10-5(f) of the County Code, Penal Code, Emergency Services Act, California Constitution, and case law.

Sonoma County Op Area Operational Tempo

Operational Tempo provides predictable planning of internal EOC operations and external subordinate organizational support. By establishing proper reporting times, formats and mediums, organizations can expedite information flow, information analysis, decision making, and information sharing. The local Operational Tempo may be modified to fit changes in California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) information requirements or potential Unified Command schedules, supporting unit coordination requirements, and operational limitations. The tentative Sonoma County Operational Area (OA) Operational Tempo is illustrated below. The current Operational Tempo will be distributed to Operational Area Partners upon EOC activations.

Figure 15: Operational Tempo



Status Boards

Since accumulating and sharing information to ensure coordinated and timely emergency response is a primary EOC function, status boards for tracking emergency activities will be made available for use in both the primary and alternate EOCs. All EOC sections must maintain display devices so that other sections can quickly comprehend what actions have been taken, what resources are available, and to track damage in the Op Area. New display technology may be developed and used to provide this information in the EOC. All display charts, boards, and materials are stored in the EOC.

At the onset of any disaster, a major event log and status summary will be compiled and updated during the duration of the emergency situation. All major incidents will be listed in the major event log. Key disaster related information will be recorded in the status summary; e.g., casualty information, health concerns, property damage, fire status, size of risk area, scope of the hazard to the public, number of evacuees, etc. Reporting and posting of the major event log and status summary is the responsibility of the Planning Section staff.

EOC Communications

EOC Communications systems have been designed to be highly redundant and diverse in order to meet operational needs and the needs of the whole community. Computer, network and wireless capability and telecommunications is the responsibility of Sonoma County Information Systems Department (ISD). The Sheriff's Telecommunications Bureau, will have primary responsibility for two-way public safety radio systems. The Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS) is a geographically based group of over 150 licensed amateur radio volunteers managed by the Fire & Emergency Services Department. They provide emergency communications between the county and city governments, neighboring counties or region. Other Communication needs are provided for in the EOC include:

- **IPAWS** – Integrated Public Alert Warning System, a National Initiative which provides altering authorities the capability to send a single message over multiple communication pathways.
- **CalEOC** – WebEOC based, online, state provided situation status, information sharing and mutual aid request tool.
- **OASIS** – Operational Area Satellite Information System state provided disaster resistant, redundant telephonic and data system between the Op Areas and the Region/State.
- **EAS** – Emergency Alert System national warning system designed to provide immediate communications and information to the general public over radio and television.
- **EDIS** – Emergency Digital Information Service delivers official information about emergencies and disasters to the public and news media in California
- **TENS** – County-wide computerized Telephone Emergency Notification System to provide specific information and instructions directly to land based telephones.
- **Lo-Band Radio Inter-City System (LBRICS)** – a dedicated radio system linking Op Area and municipal EOCs
- **County Sheriff's Dispatch Bureau** – Primary public safety answering point for 9-1-1 calls within the unincorporated areas of the County, Town of Windsor and City of Sonoma. Responsible for law and local government frequencies.
- **REDCOM** – Redwood Empire Dispatch Communications Authority responsible for fire and EMS dispatch.
- **WEA** – Wireless Emergency Alerts are short and easy to read text like messages to mobile phones within a defined geographic area experiencing emergency conditions.

- **EMSystems** – An internet-based medical and health communications system linking health care providers throughout the Op Area.
- **Social Media** – County and department resources may be developed and used to relay emergency information.
- **Emergency Hotline** – An Emergency Hotline becomes active in the event of an EOC activation. The Emergency Hotline supplements the primary public safety answering point for 9-1-1 and attends to non-life safety calls in coordination with 2-1-1 Sonoma County.

All Sonoma County Operational Area partners and residents are capable to receive voice notification and voice messages, text messages, video, and emails in the event of an emergency due to the redundant Joint Information Systems (JIS) listed above. This shared capability is an essential component of all Op Area training and exercises. The Sonoma County Human Resources department has identified county staff capable of providing translation services. Additional translation resources will be provided by telephone translation services, or requested through Logistics as needed.

Tactical Interoperability Communications Plan (TIC-P)

A Tactical Interoperability Communication Plan assists local public safety agencies to find solutions to operate collaboratively at the scene of an emergency. The TIC-P is intended to document the interoperable communications resources available within the Sonoma County Op Area, who controls each resource, and what rules of use or operational procedures exist for the activation and deactivation of the resource. The plan is intended for use by first responders, government or non-government organizations and personnel requiring communications or coordination during an incident or planned event.

EOC COORDINATION WITH VOLUNTEER AND PRIVATE AGENCIES

Local Government EOCs will generally be a focal point for coordination of response activities with many non-governmental agencies. These EOCs should establish communication with private and volunteer agencies providing services in their jurisdiction.

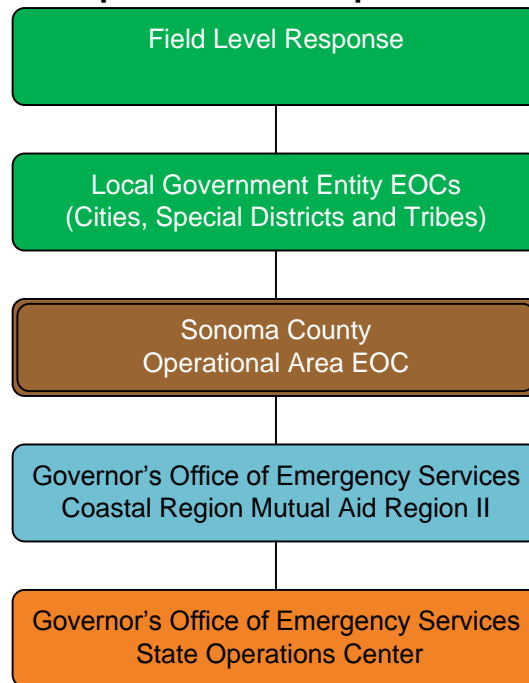
Agencies that play key roles in the response should have representatives at the EOC. If an agency supports several functions and has only one representative at the EOC, the agency representative should coordinate with the liaison officer. If an agency is supporting one function only, its representative may be located with that functional element. Some agencies may have several personnel participating in functional elements in the EOC. For example, American Red Cross personnel may be part of the staffing for the Care and Shelter Branch of the EOC. Agencies that have countywide response roles and cannot respond to numerous city EOCs should be represented at the Operational Area level.

Cities served by a large number of private and volunteer agencies may not be able to accommodate representatives in their EOC from all agencies that have important response roles. Cities should develop alternate means of cooperating with these agencies when agency representation is not practical.

Coordination with volunteer and private agencies that do not have representatives at the EOC may be accomplished through telecommunications, liaison with community councils that represent several agencies or involvement of agencies in special multi-agency groups on specific issues.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Figure 16: Field Response to State Operations Center Structure



SEMS regulations require local governments to provide for five functions: Management, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration. These functions are the basis for structuring the EOC organization.

Management - Responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination through the joint efforts of governmental agencies and private organizations

Operations - Responsible for coordinating all jurisdictional operations in support of the emergency response through implementation of the local government's EOC Action Plan

Planning - Responsible for collecting, evaluating and disseminating information; assist in developing the County/Op Area's EOC Action Plan, conducting advance planning, maintaining documentation and completing an After Action Report in coordination with the Op Area Emergency Manager.

Logistics - Responsible for supporting operations, providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment and materials

Finance/Administration - Responsible for managing financial activities and other administrative tasks

The EOC organization may include representatives from special districts, volunteer agencies, and private agencies with significant response roles.

Mutual Aid Assignments are responsible to liaison between the Sonoma County/Operational Area EOC and their respective agency/jurisdiction.

EOC POSITION DESCRIPTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Management Section

The Management Section is responsible for overall management and administration of the incident. Management Section includes the Management Staff and General Staff. The Management Staff provides the specific support necessary to accomplish the EOC Management functions. The following personnel and any associated positions are part of the Management Section Management Staff:

- EOC Director
- Emergency Manager
- Legal Officer
- Liaison Officer
- Public Information Officer
 - 2-1-1 Sonoma County
- Safety Officer
 - AFN and Disability Coordinator

The Management Section also includes the Section Chief's from each of the other sections. This is considered the General Staff. Together, the Management Staff and General Staff make up the Management Section.

The Management Section in the Sonoma County Op Area EOC is responsible to set policy, establish coordination, allocate resources, liaison with local, state and federal agencies, composing and approving alerts and warnings and activating public warning systems when deemed necessary. The Emergency Public Information Plan Annex lists public warning systems available and addresses the authority levels required and the responsibility of personnel for activation. City EOCs and Incident Commanders may request activation of various public warning systems within County Op Area as needed.

EOC Director - The EOC Director is responsible for the County Op Area response to and recovery from any disaster or emergency, including interactions with the Policy Group. The County Administrative Officer (CAO) is the primary EOC Director and may delegate this responsibility. In the CAO's absence the Assistant CAO, Deputy CAOs, Director of Fire & Emergency Services Department, or Emergency Manager may serve as the primary EOC Director. See the Emergency Management Organization (Figure 6)

Emergency Manager (EM) - The Emergency Manager (EM) is the Sonoma County/Operational Area Manager. The EM is responsible for overall coordination and planning during the emergency; for establishing and maintaining liaison with local, state, federal, private industry, and other disaster response agencies and organizations as needed, and for managing mutual aid (except law, fire, medical, and public works mutual aid). The EM is the subject matter expert (SME) for disaster related plans and protocols and advises the General Staff as appropriate. The Emergency Coordinator works for the EM. The Emergency Manager may also serve as the EOC Director.

Legal Officer - The Legal Officer is the County Counsel or his or her designate. The Legal Officer provides advice to the CAO/EOC Director in all legal matters relating to the emergency. The Legal Officer assists the Director of Emergency Services in declaring a local emergency and implementation of emergency powers.

Liaison Officer - The Liaison Officer serves as the initial point-of-contact for outside agencies and jurisdictions. The Liaison Officer is responsible for representing the Operational Area and coordinating with the outside groups and agencies and their response to the emergency.

Public Information Officer (PIO) - The Public Information Officer (PIO) acts under the direction of the EOC Director and Emergency Manager and coordinates city and county public information activities and acts as the Joint Information Center (JIC) for the County Op Area. The Public Information Officer ensures that the media and citizens are fully informed on public aspects of the emergency. The PIO staff and the Public Information Hotline Call Takers work for the PIO. The PIO will coordinate public information with 2-1-1 Sonoma County.

2-1-1 Sonoma County - 2-1-1 Sonoma County has established an MOU (see attachment) with the Sonoma County Fire & Emergency Services Department that specifies the role 2-1-1 Sonoma County will play in the aftermath of a major disaster and/or activation of the EOC. 2-1-1 Sonoma County will establish contact with the PIO at the EOC and serve as support to the EOC by providing public information and referral and assist in rumor control.

Safety Officer - The Safety Officer acts as an advisor to the EOC Director. They supervise the over all aspects of the emergency organization to ensure the safety of all personnel involved. The Safety Officer is responsible for correcting unsafe operations and for working with all sections to protect the safety of all emergency services workers in the EOC, including mental health and critical incident stress management issues.

AFN and Disability Coordinator - The AFN and Disability Coordinator oversees efforts when it comes to assisting those with disabilities or other access and functional needs. These efforts should include identifying residents with disabilities and others with access and functional needs within an impacted area as well as assisting the General Staff in developing a plan to meet their needs in times of a disaster. The AFN and Disability Coordinator reports directly to the Safety Officer.

Operations Section

The Operations Section is under the supervision of the Operations Section Chief who is in charge of all functions within the Operations Section.

The Operations Section directs County Op Area operational resources and coordinates discipline specific mutual aid resources. The Operations Section is responsible for coordinating with County Op Area field incident commanders and City EOC Operations Sections. The following branches make up the Operations Section. Additional Branches/Groups/Units can be added as needed.

- Air Operations Branch
- Fire Rescue Branch
- Hazardous Materials Branch
- Health Branch
 - Sonoma County Medical Reserve Corps
- Law Branch
- Public Works Branch

Directions for a large-scale evacuation, when needed, will be the responsibility of the Operations Section Chief and Section, in coordination with the appropriate field Incident Commander(s) and City

EOCs. The Sheriff's Office will take the lead role as the Law Branch, supported by CHP, CalTrans, Transportation and Public Works, Fire, Health Services and others as deemed necessary.

Operations Section Chief - The Operations Section Chief is in charge of all branches/groups in the Operations Section and reports directly to the EOC Director. The Operations Chief assists in the development and execution of the Action Plan and ensures field priorities, resources and needs are considered. The Operations Section Chief shall be advised of all requests for Mutual Aid and other resources.

Air Operations Branch - The Air Ops Branch coordinates and directs planning, operations, and logistics functions for all fixed and rotary wing aircraft - including mutual aid.

Fire Rescue Branch - The Fire Rescue Branch directs the fire response activities of County, volunteer, and mutual aid resources. This Branch coordinates heavy rescue operations with the Public Works Branch and other outside agencies.

Hazardous Materials Branch - Coordinate and establish proper procedures and guidelines regarding hazardous materials, including managing the field response. Act as liaison to Cal EPA and USEPA.

Health Branch - The Health Branch directs and coordinates response and recovery activities in five areas: Emergency Medical Services (EMS), animal care and control, environmental health, public health disease control and containment, and behavioral health needs of responders and of the community. Medical-Health mutual aid is coordinated by the Medical-Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC). Animal Control functions are coordinated with city and county animal control agencies, Humane Society, and Redwood Empire Veterinarians Medical Association (REVMA). Environmental Health verifies food safety and coordinates with water officials to ensure the safe supply of drinking water. Public Health coordinates with hospitals, clinics, and other healthcare providers to respond to medical surge and infectious disease threats.

Sonoma County Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) - The primary mission of the Sonoma County MRC is to recruit and train health care professionals for staffing mass vaccination and prophylactic medication dispensing sites in the event of a public health emergency.

Law Branch - The Law Branch directs the response activities of Sheriff's Office units, reserves, and volunteers. The Law Branch coordinates all law mutual aid, including local resources, California Highway Patrol and the California National Guard. Coroner operations are under the supervision of the Law Branch.

Public Works Branch - The Public Works Branch directs and coordinates response to public works problems, maintains surviving utilities and services, and coordinates public works mutual aid. This Branch assists in evaluating the safety of structures (e.g., buildings and bridges) and roads. Public Works can assist other units with traffic control, search and rescue, and transportation as needed.

Planning Section

The Planning Section is under the supervision of the Planning Section Chief. The Planning Section Chief is in charge of all functions in the Planning Section.

The duties and responsibilities of the Planning Section are gathering and performing analysis of all data regarding the incident. The Planning Section maintains an incident log, EOC display maps, and charts. The Planning Section is responsible for preparing situation reports, assessing damage, conducting planning meetings, documenting all EOC activities, conducting advanced planning and leading the preparation of the Action Plan. The Plans Section will evaluate and validate the pre-

established Operational Tempo or distribute an updated Operational Tempo as appropriate. Depending upon the specific situation, this Section is normally staffed by members of the Permits and Resource Management Department, Environmental Management, the Assessor's Office, General Services Department, and the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA). The following branches and units are staffed in the Planning Section as necessary:

- Advance Planning Unit
- Damage Assessment Unit
- Documentation Unit
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Recovery Unit
- Situation Analysis Branch
 - Utilities Unit
- Technical Specialists

Planning Section Chief - The Planning Section Chief manages the Planning Section. The Planning Section Chief is responsible to gather and display information about the emergency; brief and update the Management Staff on the impact of the emergency in the County Op Area. The Planning Section Chief leads and supervises the Action Planning process with the Advance Planning Unit, Management Section and General Staff. Briefs and distributes the plan.

Advance Planning Unit - Coordinates and implements the action planning process under the leadership of the Planning Section Chief. Organizes and prepares action planning meetings, compiles and reviews Action Plan. Performs advance planning to forecast potential response and recovery related issues likely to occur beyond the next operational period, generally within 36 – 72 hours.

Damage Assessment Unit - The Damage Assessment Unit collects damage information from the County and cities, coordinates inspections and prepares a damage assessment report for the EOC Director and other agencies that may need damage information. They assist in the preparation of the Action Plan.

Documentation Unit - The Documentation Unit maintains and files all EOC messages, updates and maintains Cal EOC, including transmission of periodic reports as required; files, maintains and stores all documents relating to the emergency; maintains the official history of the emergency; assists in preparation of situation summaries and damage assessment reports; provides duplication services as required. They assist in the preparation of the Action Plan.

Geographic Information Systems Unit - The GIS Unit provides mapping expertise and skills to assist in documenting and displaying aspects of the emergency

Recovery Unit - The Recovery Unit coordinates the development of recovery plans and operations with other EOC Sections. The Recovery Plan may include establishment of a Recovery Operations Center (ROC) or Local Assistance Center(s) (LAC) as needed. They assist in the preparation of the Action Plan.

Situation Analysis Branch - The Situation Analysis Branch's primary role is to collect, collate and process all information and intelligence related to the incident. Situation Analysis is responsible for maintaining the situation summary, situation status report, Major Event Log and map displays. They assist in the preparation of the Action Plan.

Utilities Unit - The Utilities Unit coordinates activities of telephone, water, and power utilities with city and County emergency organizations.

Technical Specialist - Technical Specialists provide expert information related to the emergency, the development of the recovery plan. Areas of expertise may include: river levels, weather, hazardous materials, public utilities and infrastructure (including road conditions), or public health issues. They assist in the preparation of the Action Plan.

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is under the supervision of the Logistics Section Chief and provides all emergency support needs.

The Logistics Section orders all resources, coordinates volunteer personnel, and provides communications, facilities, personnel, transportation, supplies, equipment, fuel, food, staging and shelter as required to support the Operations Section. This section is authorized to direct supporting departments and agencies to furnish materials and commodities for residents with special needs. Coordination of Private Sector resources will be accomplished in the Logistics Section.

The Logistics Section is made up of the following Branches, Units and agencies that report directly to the Logistics Section Chief:

- Care and Shelter Branch
 - American Red Cross
- Deputy Logistics Section Chief
- Human Resources Unit
- Operations Section Liaison
- Resource Status Unit
- Schools Unit

These Branches and Units report to the Deputy Logistics Section Chief:

- Communications and Data Branch
- Facilities Unit
- Message Center Unit
- Supply Unit
- Transportation and Distribution Branch
 - Multipurpose Staging Area Manager
 - Logistics Staging Area Manager
 - Points of Distribution Manager

Logistics Section Chief - The Logistics Section Chief is normally the Director of General Services or designate. The Logistics Section Chief manages all functions and units of the Logistics Section.

Care and Shelter Branch - The Care and Shelter Branch provides for feeding and shelter needs of shelter clients in coordination with the American Red Cross and maintains the In-Home Support Services (IHSS) data.

American Red Cross (ARC) - When a disaster threatens or strikes, the Red Cross provides shelter, food and health and mental health services to address basic human needs to enable them to resume normal daily activities.

Communications and Data Branch - The Communications and Data Branch (with an Auxiliary Communications Service Unit Leader) develops plans for communication equipment and facilities, assigns ACS radio operators. Communications equipment includes radios, telephones, cell phones, computers and related equipment.

Deputy Logistics Section Chief – The Deputy Logistics Chief is responsible for managing all service activities within the affected area. The Deputy Logistics Chief directs the operations of communications, facilities, supply, transportation and distribution.

EOC Message Center Unit - The EOC Message Center Unit receives and distributes external messages and phone calls to the EOC, sends external messages as appropriate. The unit develops the EOC staffing roster and distributes.

Facilities Unit - The Facilities Unit maintains and develops facilities needed for disaster response and recovery, assists with Care and Shelter Unit, provides conduit for County departments with COOP Group coordination.

Human Resources Unit - The Human Resources Unit provides for staffing the EOC, communicates to County departments through the Safety Coordinators, coordinates the County volunteer program and liaisons to volunteer organizations.

Operations Section Liaison – The Operations Section Liaison provides coordination of resources and support functions provided by the Logistics Section to the Operations Section. The Operations Section Liaison works with the Operations Section Chief to establish priorities for resources allocated to incidents within the affected area.

Resource Status Unit - The Resource Status Unit tracks and updates resource information in the EOC.

Schools Unit - The Schools Unit liaisons to County Op Area schools, updates and coordinates school status information.

Supply Unit - The Supply Unit performs and tracks all ordering for the emergency.

Transportation and Distribution Branch - The Transportation and Distribution Branch coordinates with the Sonoma County Transportation Authority for transportation resources in support of evacuations and other transportation needs, designs traffic flow patterns and designated routes.

Multipurpose Staging Area Manager - The Multipurpose Staging Area Manager establishes and maintains staging area(s). Manages all activities within the staging area(s) and assists with receipt, assignment, and deployment of resources.

Logistics Staging Area Manager - The Logistics Staging Area (LSA) Manager manages the LSA, including agency coordination, safety public information.

Points of Distribution Manager - The Points of Distribution Manager oversees and manages all aspects of the POD operations. Establishes and maintains proper lines of command, control and communication.

Finance/Administration Section

The Finance/Administration Section provides for the tracking of the time worked by all emergency personnel involved in the incident, provides cost analysis and projections, and records any and all injury claims for compensation. The Finance Section is managed by the Finance Section Chief (County Auditor-Controller). The following units are staffed in the Finance/Administration Section as necessary:

- Cost/Records Unit
- Time Unit
- Compensation and Claims Unit

Finance Section Chief - The Finance Section Chief provides reports to the EOC Director and manages all financial aspects of the emergency. The Finance Section Chief manages the receipt of claims for compensation against the County.

Cost/Records Unit - The Cost/Records Unit provides the projected cost of supplies and materials to support the emergency, collects all cost data and records, performs cost effectiveness analysis and provides cost estimates and cost savings recommendations.

Time Unit - The Time Unit maintains records of all personnel time worked at the emergency.

Compensation and Claims Unit - The Compensation and Claims Unit manages all legal claims for compensation filed against the County.

Figure 17: Sonoma County Op Area Emergency Operations Center Organization Chart

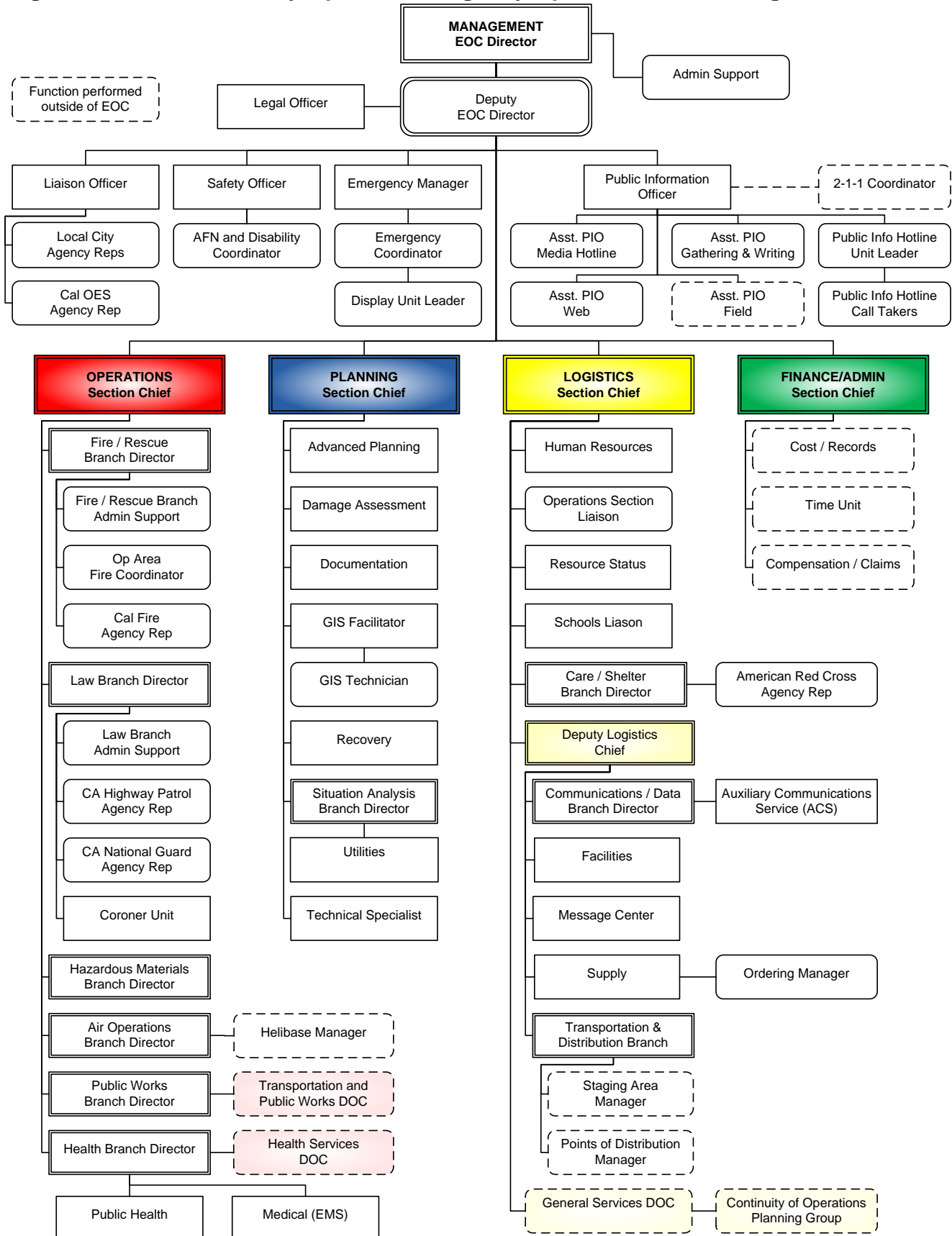


Figure 18: Emergency Organization Functional Matrix – County Departments

Sonoma County Op Area Emergency Organization Functional Matrix	MANAGEMENT	Emergency Management	Safety Officer/Mental Health	Legal Officer	Liaison Officer	Agency Representative	Public Information	OPERATIONS	Law/Coroner	Fire/Rescue	Medical/EMS	Public Works	Health/Medical	Hazardous Materials	PLANNING	Situation Analysis	Damage Assessment	Advanced Planning	Recovery Unit	GIS Mapping	Documentation	LOGISTICS	Human Resources	Care/Shelter	Comm/Data	Resource Status	Supply	Facilities	COOP/COG Group	Schools	Utilities	Transportation	FINANCE/ADMIN			
	Agricultural Commissioner	S						S									S																			
Assessor/County Clerk/Recorder	S						S									S			S																	
Auditor/Controller/Treasurer/Tax Collector	S						S																			S									L	
Board of Supervisors	S																																			
County Administrator	L						L											S																S		
County Counsel	S			L																																
District Attorney	S																																			
Economic Development	S				L														S																	
Fairgrounds	S										S													S												
Fire & Emergency Services	S	L					S	S		L	S			L	S	S		S	S			S			S										S	
General Services	S																S		S		S	L	S	S		L	L	L	L		S	S				
Health Services	S		L					S	S		L		L						S																	
Human Resources	S		S				S																L	S											S	
Human Services	S																		S					L												
Information Systems	S						S														S	S				L										
Permit & Resource Management	S														L	L	L	L	S	L	L														S	
Probation	S								S			S							S																S	
Public Defender	S																																			S
Regional Parks	S																S		L					S					S	S						
Retirement	S																																			S
Sheriff's Office	S							L	L	S						S									S											S
Transportation & Public Works	S							S	S		S	L		S		S								S											L	

**Sonoma County
Op Area
Emergency
Organization
Functional Matrix**

	MANAGEMENT	Emergency Management	Safety Officer/Mental Health	Legal Officer	Liaison Officer	Agency Representative	Public Information	OPERATIONS	Law/Coroner	Fire/Rescue	Medical/EMS	Public Works	Health/Medical	Hazardous Materials	PLANNING	Situation Analysis	Damage Assessment	Advanced Planning	Recovery Unit	GIS Mapping	Documentation	LOGISTICS	Human Resources	Care/Shelter	Comm/Data	Resource Status	Supply	Facilities	COOP/COG Group	Schools	Utilities	Transportation	FINANCE/ADMIN				
Ag Preserve & Open Space	S						S																														
Comm. Develop. Commission	S																		S																		
UC Cooperative	S						S												S																		
Water Agency	S															S				S																	
Supporting Agencies																																					
California Highway Patrol									S																												
Cal Fire										S																											
Cal OES					S																																
Cities						L										S	S		S		S															S	
RESIG																																					
SCOE																																					
American Red Cross																S								S													

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS

When there is a condition of extreme peril or potential peril to the safety of persons and property, and the condition is beyond the capability of a local jurisdiction to control effectively, an emergency may be proclaimed (Figure 19). Emergencies exist due to a specific situation, such as flood, fire, storm, earthquake, epidemic, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, or other condition (Figure 20).

Figure 19: Emergency Levels

Level	Name	Provides
Local – County, City/Special District	Local Proclamation	Mutual aid available Orders to protect life & property Enhanced immunity from law suits Suspend ordinances & regulations
Local – County, Op Area	Local Proclamation	Mutual aid available Orders to protect life & property Enhanced immunity from law suits Suspend ordinances & regulations
State	Gubernatorial Proclamation	Suspend statutes & regulations Enact emergency plans Financial relief for emergency actions State mutual aid
Federal	Presidential Declaration of Major Disaster	Authorizes federal essential assistance Individual assistance Federal mutual aid Mitigation funds

Local Emergency

Incorporated cities within the Operational Area may proclaim a local emergency as provided for under their municipal code. When made, the city shall advise the County Fire & Emergency Services Department of the proclamation.

At the County level, a Local Emergency may be proclaimed by the Director of Emergency Services (County Administrator) or designee in accordance with the ordinance adopted by the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors. The Sonoma County Board of Supervisors must ratify a Local Emergency proclaimed by the Director of Emergency Services within seven days. The governing body must review the need to continue the proclamation at least every thirty days until the Local Emergency is terminated. The Local Emergency must be terminated by resolution as soon as conditions warrant.

The proclamation of a Local Emergency provides the governing body with the legal authority to:

- If necessary, request that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency
- Promulgate or suspend orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property, including issuing orders or regulations imposing a curfew within designated boundaries
- Exercise full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, or agreements
- Request state agencies and other jurisdictions to provide mutual aid
- Require the emergency services of any local official or employee
- Requisition necessary personnel and materials from any local department or agency

- Obtain vital supplies and equipment and, if required, immediately commandeer the same for public use
- Impose isolation or quarantine orders or otherwise restrict public activities, as well as control or destroy objects that pose imminent menace to the public health
- Impose penalties for violation of lawful orders
- Conduct emergency operations without incurring legal liability for performance, or failure of performance. (Note: Article 17 of the Emergency Services Act provides for certain privileges and immunities.)

State of Emergency

The Governor may proclaim a State of Emergency when:

- Conditions of disaster or extreme peril exist which threaten the safety of persons and property within the state caused by natural or man-made incidents.
- The Governor is requested to do so by local authorities
- The Governor finds that local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency

Whenever the Governor proclaims a State of Emergency:

- Mutual aid shall be rendered in accordance with approved emergency plans when the need arises in any county, city and county, or city for outside assistance
- The Governor shall, to the extent he deems necessary, have the right to exercise all police power vested in the state by the Constitution and the laws of the State of California within the designated area
- Jurisdictions may command the aid of citizens as deemed necessary to cope with an emergency
- The Governor may suspend the provisions of orders, rules or regulations of any state agency; and any regulatory statute or statute prescribing the procedure for conducting state business
- The Governor may commandeer or make use of any private property or personnel (other than the media) in carrying out the responsibilities of his office
- The Governor may promulgate, issue and enforce orders and regulations deemed necessary
- The Governor can request additional assistance by asking for a Presidential declaration

State of War Emergency

If the Governor were to proclaim a State of War Emergency, or if a State of War Emergency exists, all provisions associated with a State of Emergency apply, plus:

All state agencies and political subdivisions are required to comply with the lawful orders and regulations of the Governor which are made or given within the limits of his authority as provided for in the Emergency Services Act.

Presidential Declaration

At the Federal level an Emergency Declaration may be proclaimed by the President of the United States. Declarations are normally made when there is a large regional incident or threat of disaster, or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by natural or man-made situations.

The President may Declare an Emergency when:

- Conditions of disaster or extreme peril exist which threaten the safety of persons and property within the Country caused by natural or man-made incidents.
- The President is requested to do so by the Governor of the State of California
- The President finds that State authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency

Whenever the President Declares an Emergency:

- The President may authorize Federal essential assistance
- The President may authorize public assistance
- The President may authorize individual assistance
- The President may authorize Federal mutual aid
- The President may authorize mitigation funds

Figure 20: Sonoma County Op Area Emergency Management Events since 2000

Year	Event	Date	EOC Activated	Local Emergency	Gubernatorial Proclamation	Presidential Declaration
2002	December Winter Storms	December		X		
2004	Geysers Fire	Sep 3 - 7	X	X		
2006	New Year's Flood	Dec 30 2005 - Jan 4 2006	X	X	X	X
2006	Spring Flooding	Mar 29 - Apr 16		X	X	X
2007	SF Bay Oil Spill	Nov 7		X	X	
2009	H1N1 Event	Apr - May		X		
2011	Great Tohoku Tsunami	Mar 11	X		X	X
2012	Holiday Near Flood	Dec 2	X			
2013	Lopez Protests	Oct 29 & Nov 5	X			
2014	Drought	Feb - Nov		X	X	
2014	South Napa EQ	Aug 23	X	X	X	X

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS/CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Purpose

A major disaster or an enemy attack could result in great loss of life and property, including the death, injury, or unavailability of key government officials. At the same time, there could be partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, and the destruction of public and private records essential to continued operations of government and industry.

In the aftermath of a major disaster, law and order must be preserved and essential government services must be maintained. Civil government best accomplishes this. To this end, it is particularly essential that local units of government continue to function.

Applicable portions of the California Government Code and the State Constitution, cited in the next few paragraphs, provide authority for the continuity and preservation of state and local government.

Responsibilities

Government at all levels is responsible for providing continuous, effective leadership and authority under all aspects of emergency management operations (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation). Under California's concept of mutual aid, local officials remain in control of their jurisdiction's emergency operations while others may provide additional resources upon request. A key aspect of this control is the ability to communicate official requests, situation reports, and emergency information throughout any disaster a community might face.

Article 15, Section 8643 Emergency Services Act describes the duties of a governing body during emergencies as follows:

- Ascertain the damage to the jurisdiction and its personnel and property
- Reconstitute itself and any subdivisions
- Perform functions in preserving law and order and furnishing local service

Preservation of Local Government

Article 15 of the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code section 8635 et seq.) provides the authority, as well as the procedures to be employed, to ensure continued functioning of political subdivisions within the State of California. Article 15 provides for the succession of officers who head departments responsible for maintaining law and order, or in furnishing public services relating to health and safety. Article 15 outlines procedures to assure continued functioning of political subdivisions in the event the governing body, including standby officers, are unavailable to serve.

Lines of Succession for Officials Charged with Discharging Emergency Responsibilities

The first step in assuring continuity of government is to have personnel who are authorized and prepared to carry out emergency actions for government in the event of a natural, technological, or national security disaster.

Article 15, Section 8638 of the Emergency Services Act authorizes governing bodies to designate and appoint three standby officers for each member of the governing body. Chapter 10, Section 10-18 of the Sonoma County Code states the Board of Supervisors may appoint up to three standby officers for each

member of the Board. Notification of any successor changes shall be made through the established chain of command.

Article 15, Section 8637 of the Emergency Services Act authorizes each political subdivision to provide for the succession of officers who head departments having duties in the maintenance of law and order or in the furnishing of public services relating to health and safety.

Service/Department	Title/Position
County Administrator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. County Administrator 2. Assistant County Administrator 3. Deputy County Administrator
Fire & Emergency Services Dept.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department Director (Fire Chief) 2. Fire Marshal (Assistant Chief) 3. Hazardous Materials Manager (Assistant Chief) 4. Training and Operations (Assistant Chief)
Sheriff's Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sheriff 2. Assistant Sheriff 3. Captain

Preservation of Vital Records

In the County, the following departments are responsible for the preservation of vital records:

- Information Systems
- Records Management
- Recorder
- Health Services
- Auditor-Controller-Treasurer-Tax Collector

Vital records are defined as those records that are essential to:

- Protect and preserve the rights and interests of individuals, governments, corporations and other entities. Examples include vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers, and articles of incorporation.
- Conduct emergency response and recovery operations. Records of this type include utility system maps, locations of emergency supplies and equipment, emergency operations plans and procedures, personnel rosters, etc.
- Re-establish normal governmental functions and protect the rights and interests of government: constitutions and charters, statutes and ordinances, court records, official proceedings and financial records.

Each department within the County and the local government entities within the Sonoma County Op Area should identify, maintain and protect its own vital records.

SHELTER OPERATIONS

In the event of a large-scale emergency or disaster, substantial populations may be displaced and require emergency shelter. Historically, in most events, less than 10% of the evacuated population seeks public shelter, while the majority choose to shelter in place with friends, relatives, or commercial accommodations. In the unlikely scenario that all Sonoma County residents were to be impacted equally by an event, with a total population of approximately 500,000, about 50,000 would be expected to seek public shelter.

The Sonoma County Human Services Department (HSD) has the primary responsibility for providing emergency shelter to the public under a mandate from the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors. HSD provides a staff member to act as the Sonoma County Operational Area Care and Shelter Coordinator who leads the Care and Shelter Committee and maintains the Care and Shelter Plan. The Care and Shelter Plan details policies and procedures for providing emergency care and shelter services.

In 1995, the County entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the American Red Cross (ARC) that states all shelters opened by the Sonoma County Operational Area will be operated by ARC using ARC National standards for shelter management, with the provision that the EOC would support any unmet needs for staffing and/or resources. ARC maintains emergency supplies, cots, paperwork, and other necessary resources for operating a limited number of emergency shelters. The County has allocated shelter resources to ARC for use in Sonoma County Op Area shelters, including a supply of accessible cots and other access and functional needs provisions.

Sonoma County Op Area EOC oversees the assessment of needs for emergency shelters. A variety of agencies, organizations and groups, such as cities or churches, may independently open emergency shelters and assume full responsibility for them. The EOC supports the resource needs of authorized Sonoma County Op Area sponsored ARC shelters, although it may consider other requests for support as it is able.

Potential shelter locations have been identified and surveyed by ARC. Since the need for shelters is event and scope specific, shelter locations are not publicized in advance. When opened, shelter locations will be announced to the public via 2-1-1, the media, and emergency communications systems.

When determining a shelter location, every attempt is made to select ADA accessible facilities compliant with Department of Justice Title II regulations. Where non ADA accessible areas are present at the shelter location, organizations will make every attempt possible to bring in necessary equipment or resources to ensure compliance.

Historically, 20 - 25% of shelter occupants may be residents with special needs requiring assistance relative to communication, medical needs, independence, supervision, or transportation. ARC and the Sonoma County Op Area EOC will collaborate with response partners to acquire resources to accommodate residents with special needs onsite at shelters or to locate an alternate placement appropriate for the client's needs.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

The California Emergency Services Act (Government Code section 8550 et seq.), hereafter referred to as, "The Act", provides the basic authorities for conducting emergency operations following a proclamation of Local Emergency, State of Emergency or State of War Emergency by the Governor and/or appropriate local authorities, consistent with the provisions of the Act.

The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations (Chapter 1, Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations), establishes SEMS to provide an effective response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California.

The California Emergency Plan, which is promulgated by the Governor, is published in accordance with the Act and provides overall statewide authorities and responsibilities, and describes the functions and operations of government at all levels during extraordinary emergencies, including wartime. Section 8568 of the Act states, in part, that "the State Emergency Plan shall be in effect in each political subdivision of the state, and the governing body of each political subdivision shall take such action as may be necessary to carry out the provisions thereof". Local emergency plans are considered to be extensions of the California Emergency Plan. This Emergency Operations Plan is intended to be such an extension of the State Emergency Plan.

The California Civil and Government Codes contain several references to liability release (Good Samaritan Act) for those providing emergency services.

All operations and facilities involved in the disaster response activities shall take special note of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Appropriate efforts shall be made to insure that necessary considerations are given to accommodate survivors with disabilities. Public warning, emergency communications, transportation, and sheltering are areas that require special attention.

Federal

A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes and Pathways for Action, December 2011

ADA Best Practices Tool Kit for State and Local Government, Chapter 7, Department of Justice, July 2007

Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Version 2.0, FEMA, November 2010

DHS Risk Lexicon, September 2008

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

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, February 28, 2003 - Established the National Incident Management System (NIMS)

National Response Framework (DHS), May 2013

Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8: National Preparedness, March 2011

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Public Law 93-288, as amended)

State

California Coroners Mutual Aid Plan, 2010 Edition

California Emergency Plan, July 2009

California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan, February 2012

California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 5192

California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Sections 25115 and 25117, Chapter 6.95, Sections 2550 et seq., Chapter 7, Sections 25600 through 25610, dealing with hazardous materials

California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, 9th edition, April 2014

California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, November 15, 1950

California Natural Disaster Assistance Act (Chapter 7.5 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code)

Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program (Subchapter 3 of Chapter 2 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations).

Judicial System, Article VI, Section 1, 4, 5, and 10, of the Constitution of California

Local Government, Article XI, of the Constitution of California

Orders and Regulations Promulgated by the Governor to Take Effect upon the Existence of a State of War Emergency

Orders and Regulations, which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor during a State of Emergency

Preservation of Local Government, Article 15 of the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code)

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations (Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations) and Government Code Section 8607(a).

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

Local (see also Part Three – References)

Chapter 10 of the Sonoma County Code, Emergency Management and Response, adopted December 9, 2014

Memorandum of Understanding between 2-1-1 Sonoma County, June 2012

Memorandum of Understanding between the Redwood Empire Chapter of the American National Red Cross and the County of Sonoma, adopted September 29, 1995

Resolution No. 06-0840 proclaiming Sonoma County as adopting the National Incident Management System (NIMS), September 26, 2006

Resolution No. 14-0504 adopting the Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan, December 2014, adopted December 9, 2014

Resolution No. 97-0505 proclaiming Sonoma County as an Operational Area and adopting the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), adopted April 22, 1997

Sonoma County (Fire) Master Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted 1998

Sonoma County Civil Defense and Disaster Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted 1963

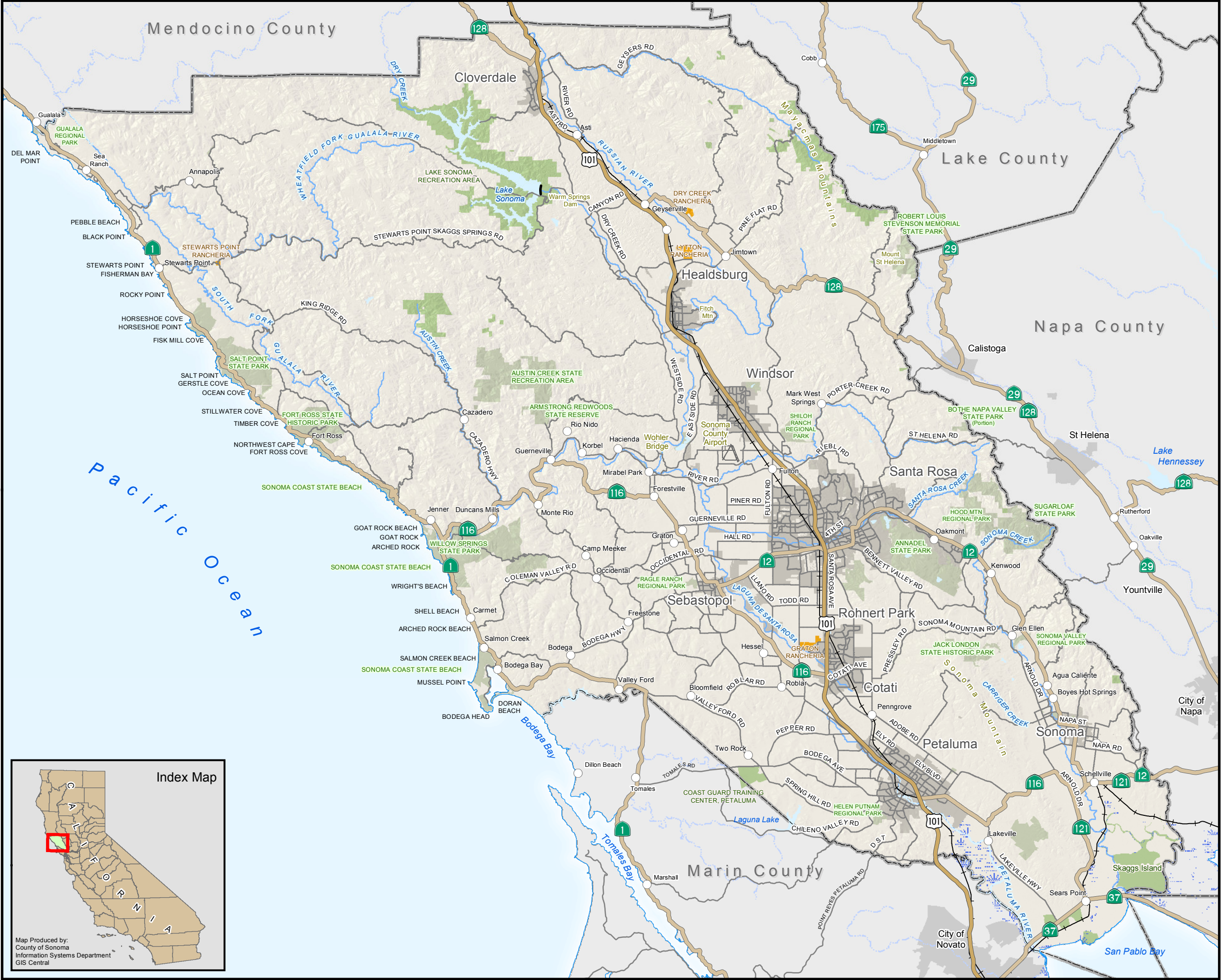
Sonoma County Emergency Operations Center Staff Development Plan, September 2013

Sonoma County Hazard Mitigation Plan, October 2011

Sonoma County Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted 1965

Sonoma County Operational Area Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program Guidance and Policy, December 2013

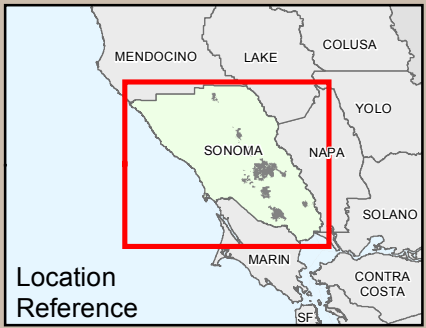
Sonoma County Response Plan for Bioterrorism and Other Public Health Emergencies, December 2004



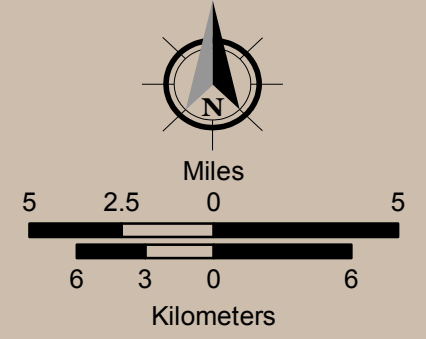
COUNTY of SONOMA

Reference Map

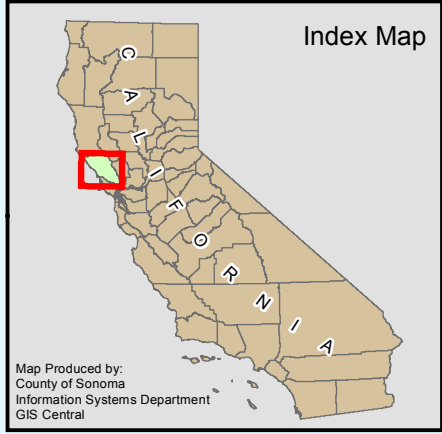
- Community
- US Hwy
- State Route
- Railroad
- Select Hydrologic Feature
- Marsh
- Federal Lands
- State or Local Park
- Incorporated City
- Tribal Lands



07/29/2014



- Author: County of Sonoma Fire and Emergency Services
- Projection & Coordinate System Tics: California State Plane Coordinate System, Zone II, NAD 83, US survey feet, Lambert Conformal Conic. Some data have been re-projected from other coordinate systems and may not reflect actual ground positions.
- Document Source and Date: \\sc-gis\sql\Data\GIS Projects\Emergency Services\Projects\EOP\2014\leopgenmap.mxd
- Data Source: Sonoma County Information Systems Department GIS Central, SBE, Sonoma County Assessor



Map Produced by:
County of Sonoma
Information Systems Department
GIS Central

PART TWO - THREAT SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENTS

Part Two, Threat Summary and Assessments, is a series of summaries based upon hazard analysis. Hazard analysis studies were conducted in 1996, 2006 and 2011 by Fire & Emergency Services staff and response partners. These studies provide a description of the local area, risk factors and the anticipated hazard. The 2011 update to the County Hazard Mitigation Plan analyzes in detail earthquake, wildland fire, flood and landslide hazards as these are considered the greatest risk to Operational Area based on past disaster events, future probabilities and scale of vulnerability.

Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Annually, Sonoma County Fire & Emergency Services Department performs a Threat and Hazards Identification and Risk Assessment Report (THIRA) in accordance with California Office of Emergency Services guidance and FEMA Informational Bulletin No. 391. The THIRA process helps communities identify capability targets and resource requirements necessary to address anticipated and unanticipated risks. The THIRA tool has been developed to create a standard process for identifying community-specific threats and hazards and setting capability targets for each core capability identified in the National Preparedness Goal as required in Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD 8). 2013 guidance expanded the THIRA process to include estimation of resources needed to meet the capability targets.

GENERAL

Location, Major Jurisdictions, and Population

Sonoma County, the northern most of the nine counties comprising the San Francisco Bay Area, is located along the Pacific Ocean coastline about 40 miles north of San Francisco and the Golden Gate Bridge. The County is just over 1,500 square miles, making it the largest of the nine Bay Area counties. Sonoma County has a population of 483,000 as of April 2010. There are approximately 150,000 people living in the unincorporated area of the County, with the remainder living in the nine incorporated cities of Cloverdale, Cotati, Healdsburg, Petaluma, Rohnert Park, Santa Rosa, Sebastopol, Sonoma, and the town of Windsor. The population of the County is spread across nine sub-county regions, each relating to distinct geographical and trade areas:

Sonoma Coast/Gualala Basin - Sonoma County's portion of the Pacific Coastline runs from the Gualala River in the north to the Estero Americano in the south. This region contains several coastal communities including; Bodega Bay, Jenner, Fort Ross, Timber Cove, Sea Ranch, and Gualala. It also extends inland to include the communities of Annapolis, Cazadero, Duncan's Mills, Bodega, Freestone, Camp Meeker, and Occidental. This area has the lowest population density due to its relative remoteness, lack of roads, and challenging terrain. This ecoregion consists of Northern California coastal forests interspersed with coastal prairies. The region has a variety of rainfall patterns and micro climates. The economy is primarily oriented around recreation & tourism, commercial fishing, timber production, and sheep ranching. Bodega Bay is home to the only navigable harbor between the Golden Gate Bridge and Eureka.

Upper Russian River Basin - This northeastern portion of the County includes the City of Cloverdale and the community of Geyserville. Numerous world-class wineries, as well as geothermal steam power and mining of construction aggregates define this region economically. Environmentally, this region is similar to a Mediterranean climate, with lots of rolling hills, and hot, dry summers. Lands outside of the valley floors are severely constrained with low accessibility.

Central Russian River Basin - Healdsburg and Windsor are located along the U.S. 101 corridor. This region is home to world-class wineries, Warm Springs Dam, which provides flood control on Dry Creek

and the Russian River and is the main municipal water supply for the majority of the population in Sonoma County. Agriculture, gravel mining, tourism and recreation are major activities in this basin.

Lower Russian River Basin - extends from the Laguna de Santa Rosa westward to Austin Creek. It includes the Russian River resort areas of Forestville, Guerneville, Monte Rio, Guerneville Park, and Rio Nido. Most of these communities were originally developed for summer vacation homes, and later converted to year round residences. The Russian River and redwoods provide the setting for extensive recreational and tourist activities. Agriculture and natural resources include apple orchards, vineyards, and redwoods. The large sub-regional waste water treatment plant resides in the northern reaches of the Laguna de Santa Rosa.

Santa Rosa Plain - There are approximately 167,000 people residing in Santa Rosa, the largest city north of San Francisco. Predominately urban/suburban, the area lies along the U.S. 101 and Highway 12 corridors. Located within the city limits are large corporations, federal, state and county government offices, as well as half the Sonoma County employment base.

Sebastopol Area - Lying to the west of the Santa Rosa Plain are the communities of Graton, Bloomfield, and Valley Ford, as well as the City of Sebastopol. Extensive areas of rural development are mixed with small farms and orchards.

Rancho Cotati Area - This area, in central Sonoma County along the U.S. 101 corridor, includes the cities of Rohnert Park, Cotati, and the community of Penngrove. This is geographically the smallest of the nine areas, but has the highest population density in the County. Many residents of this suburban community commute to Santa Rosa, Petaluma, and the Bay Area. Sonoma State University and the Graton Rancheria Casino are located here.

Petaluma River Basin - The southernmost area of the County extends from Penngrove to the Marin County line in the south and the Sonoma mountains west to the community of Two Rock. As the second largest city in Sonoma County, Petaluma is home to a relatively large share of financial, communication, food processing, and business services employment. Its proximity to Marin and San Francisco results in a daily out-commute of over 40 percent of its workforce. The rural setting west of Petaluma supports the Two Rock U.S. Coast Guard Training Center and numerous dairy and poultry farms.

Sonoma Valley - Extending from Bennett Valley and Kenwood, south to San Pablo Bay, the valley and foothills rank among the finest vineyard regions in the world. In the southern portion, the mountains and foothills give way to an alluvial plain, estuary, and tidal marshlands. Population is concentrated in the City of Sonoma and the adjacent unincorporated communities of Agua Caliente, Fetters Hot Springs, El Verano, and Boyes Hot Springs. Other communities include Kenwood and Glen Ellen. Agriculture, particularly wine grapes, and tourism are mainstays of the area's economy.

Population Demographics

The Sonoma County Operational Area has experienced a 2.3% population increase from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013. Figure 21 compares demographic information of the Operational Area with the State of California using information based on the 2010 United States Census.

Figure 21: Demographic Comparison

Population Fact	Sonoma County Operational Area	State of California
Population, 2013 estimate	495,025	38,332,521
Persons under 5 yrs, percent, 2012	5.7%	6.7%
Persons under 18 yrs, percent, 2012	21.4%	24.3%
Persons 65 yrs and over, percent, 2012	15.2%	12.1%
Language other than English spoken at home, % age 5+	25%	43.5%
High school graduate or higher, % of persons age 25+	86.7%	30.5%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2008-2012	19.3%	30.9%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2008-2012	\$430,900	\$383,900
Households, 2008-2012	185,502	12,466,331
Persons per household, 2008-2012	2.56	2.93
Per capita money income in past 12 months (2012 dollars), 2008-2012	\$32,898	\$29,551
Median household income, 2008-2012	\$63,565	\$61,400
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2008-2012	11.5%	15.3%

Geographical Features (mountains, rivers, coastlines, etc.)

The broad flat Santa Rosa Plain lies between the Sonoma Mountains on the east and low coastal hills on the west is the center of Sonoma County. To the north are the Mendocino Highlands from which the Russian River runs south and west. A tributary, Dry Creek runs from Lake Sonoma starting at the Warm Springs Dam and provides water to the majority of the population. The western margin of the County along the rugged Pacific Coastline includes many Northern California coastal forest ecotypes and coastal prairies. The Maacama Range forms the eastern boundary of the County. Along with the Sonoma Mountain Range, it encloses the Sonoma Valley and the Valley of the Moon. Sonoma Creek runs down the valley and borders Solano County before emptying into the San Pablo Bay. To the south, the Petaluma River runs southeast and also drains into the San Pablo Bay.

Transportation and Infrastructure

Transportation - The primary north/south travel corridor is U.S. 101 along which 70 percent of the population lives. This vital economic and transportation corridor for the County and entire North Bay, is also the main tourist route through Northern California. The main east/west travel route is Highway 12, connecting Highway 1 in Bodega to the City of Sebastopol in the west with the City of Sonoma in the east, and continuing to Interstate 80 in Solano County. Highway 116 links the City of Sonoma to Rohnert Park/Cotati, Sebastopol, and the Russian River area, eventually reaching Jenner. From Vallejo in the east to Novato in the west, Highway 37 runs through the southernmost portion of the County with a large amount of commercial and passenger traffic. Highway 128 comes south from Mendocino County and, connects Cloverdale, Geyserville and Calistoga to the east. Of note is scenic Highway 1 (the Pacific Coast Highway) running along from Tomales in the south, onto the coastline north to Gualala, ultimately connecting Marin and Mendocino counties. All other roadways in the county are two lane rural roads or surface streets.

Rail passenger service is planned to resume in 2016 with the Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit District (SMART). SMART shares the North Coast Railroad Authority (NCRA) rail lines with freight service that restarted in 2011. The railroad right-of-way generally follows U.S. 101 and Highway 37. It passes through seven of the nine incorporated cities and some of the most heavily concentrated industry in the County.

Other means of transportation include:

- Charles M. Schultz Sonoma County Airport has recently expanded facilities for airline passenger service, business and recreational aircraft. Law enforcement, emergency medical service and firefighting aircraft are also flown out of the airport. Four other small municipal airports are located in or near the cities of Sonoma, Petaluma, Healdsburg, and Cloverdale.
- Bodega Bay Harbor and Petaluma Marina are home to commercial fishing and charter boats.

Infrastructure - Sonoma County has the typical types of buildings, water and power systems of a community that experienced the majority of its growth in the last 65 years. A brief description follows:

- Buildings - building construction is predominately wood frame. The majority of masonry buildings were either destroyed in the 1906 and 1969 earthquakes or have been reinforced in recent years.
- Water - Water supply demands are based heavily on the Russian River for a majority of the population and mostly on ground and surface water for agricultural use. Recent actions taken to protect endangered species have resulted in modified water supply management techniques and resulted in cutbacks on water taken from the river.
- Wastewater - The City of Santa Rosa operates the largest collection and treatment system collecting wastewater from Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Cotati, Sebastopol and some of the unincorporated areas. The sub-regional treatment plant is in the Laguna de Santa Rosa area. This plant transports large amounts of tertiary treated wastewater north to the Geysers for additional steam generating capability. Additionally, there are a total of 16 municipal wastewater treatment plants, and many other small wastewater treatment systems throughout the county.
- Power - the only significant power generating resource in the County is the Geysers Geothermal Resource Area (Geyser's). The largest geothermal resource in the world, the Geysers produces 20% of the California's non-hydro, renewable electricity. Approximately 20 power plants in the Geysers Geothermal Resource Area extract steam from the resource to run turbines to generate electric power. Power transmission lines from the Geysers run south through Sonoma and Marin Counties, north to Mendocino County, and east to transmission lines in the Central Valley. Power transmission lines along Highways 12 and 37 allow power to be exported or imported into Sonoma County.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 1: MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

General Situation

Sonoma County is bounded on the west and the east by major earthquake faults. The Northern Segment of the San Andreas Fault lies off the west coast of the County, crosses land at Bodega Bay, goes out to sea and crosses the County again from Fort Ross, past the community of Sea Ranch, exiting the County at its northern border. The Rodger's Creek Fault enters Sonoma County at San Pablo Bay and extends northward, east of Petaluma, Rohnert Park, and through Santa Rosa. North of Santa Rosa, it meets up with the Healdsburg Fault, and continues northward passing east of Windsor. The Maacama Fault lies to the east of the Healdsburg Fault and continues northward, passing east of Cloverdale. All of these faults are right lateral strike-slip faults, meaning that the land on the western side of the fault moves north in an earthquake.

Modern earthquake modeling techniques indicate that a major earthquake will likely cause many deaths and casualties, extensive property damage, fires, hazardous material spills and other secondary events. The Rodger's Creek fault is considered the greatest earthquake threat to Sonoma County because of the high probability of rupture and its proximity to the County's greatest concentration of population, governmental services and infrastructure. Post event response will be complicated by aftershocks and the secondary effects of fire, hazardous material/chemical accidents and possible failure of waterways and dams. The day, time of day and season of the year will have a significant effect on the number of dead and injured. Such an earthquake would be catastrophic in its effect upon the population and would likely exceed the response capabilities of the individual cities, Sonoma County Op Area and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services and other state agencies. Rescue operations, damage assessments and disaster relief support would be required from other local governmental and private organizations, and from the state and federal governments.

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

The economic impact on the Sonoma County Op Area from a major earthquake would be considerable in terms of loss of employment, economic activity and tax base. Also, a major earthquake could cause serious damage and/or outage of computer facilities and communication portals. The loss of such facilities could curtail or seriously disrupt the operations of banks, insurance companies and other elements of the financial community. In turn, this could affect the ability of local government, business and the population to make payments and purchases.

Specific Situation

The potential hazards that the Sonoma County Op Area may face in an earthquake include the following:

Ground Shaking

The most significant earthquake action in terms of structural damage and loss of life is ground shaking. Ground shaking is the movement of the earth's surface in response to a seismic event. The magnitude of the earthquake, distance from the epicenter, and characteristics of surface geology determine the intensity of the ground shaking and the resultant damages. Ground shaking is the primary cause of building losses.

Surface Fault Rupture

Surface fault ruptures can result from large magnitude earthquakes. Surface rupture occurs when movement on a fault deep within the earth breaks through to the surface. Structures located within the fault rupture zone are subjected to excessive ground deformations. Most structures are not designed to withstand such large deformations and experience major damage. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy. Its main purpose is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults.

Liquefaction

In an earthquake, three ingredients are necessary for liquefaction to occur: a high water table, layers of loose sand, and moderate or greater earthquake shaking. When shaken, the soil grains consolidate, pushing water towards the surface and causing a loss of strength in the soil. The soil surface may sink or spread laterally. Structures located on liquefiable soils can sink, tip unevenly, or even collapse. Pipelines and paving can tear apart. The potential for liquefaction in Sonoma County exists primarily in the wetlands areas adjacent to San Pablo Bay; along the Russian and Petaluma Rivers and Santa Rosa and Sonoma Creeks; the Laguna de Santa Rosa and Santa Rosa Plain.

Landslides

Seismically triggered landslides are a concern in areas with steep and unstable slopes. Earthquake-induced landslides can also be exacerbated during periods of high rainfall, where the ground is saturated and even normally stable materials can fail. These slides could result in significant property and infrastructure damage, and potential injury and loss of life in many areas of the County.

Post-Earthquake Fire

Fire often accompanies earthquakes, caused by breaks in natural gas lines, damaged electrical systems, or toppled appliances with pilot lights. Fire following an earthquake is particularly difficult to suppress because of the likelihood of numerous simultaneous ignitions, broken water mains, blocked or damaged routes for evacuation, limited firefighter access and other demands on fire personnel. Densely populated neighborhoods with wooden homes, such as many of the residential areas in Sonoma County, are most at risk, along with utility systems, and other infrastructure.

Tsunami

Damaging tsunami waves can be caused by large distant or near shore earthquakes. A tsunami is a series of traveling ocean waves generated by undersea earthquakes or landslides. Sonoma County's raised coastline and the underwater bathymetric landscape is not considered conducive to generate a large tsunami. There is a separate threat assessment for tsunami, found on page 90.

Damages to Lifeline Systems

Communications

System failure, overloads, loss of electrical power and possible failure of alternate power systems will affect telephone and cellular systems. Numerous failures can be expected to occur, and remaining systems may be overloaded beyond capacity. The public should not expect the use of telephone or cellular systems for the first few days after an event.

The County has a wireless communications network used for public safety and emergency response. The communications network is used by County and City agencies, public safety officials and emergency responders. The network is comprised of mountain top communication sites, consisting of towers and equipment buildings, which provide wireless communications coverage throughout Sonoma County. While the communications system is designed to be functional even after the loss of one or more antennas, a major earthquake impacting multiple sites could significantly reduce communications effectiveness.

Electrical Power

Up to 60% of the system load may be interrupted immediately following the initial shock. According to representatives of PG&E, it may not be possible to have electrical power rerouted, resulting in wide spread outages for an undefined period of time. A great deal of imported power is expected to be lost. In areas of greatest shaking, it is anticipated that some distribution lines, both underground and surface, would be damaged. Much of the affected area may have service restored in days; areas that suffer extensive damage or have underground distribution may require a longer time.

Fire Operations

Numerous fires due to disruption of power and natural gas networks can be expected. Many connections to major water sources may be damaged and storage facilities would have to be relied on; water pressure and supply could be inadequate to non-existent. First response from fire personnel is expected to be damage assessment and determining resources needed for response and recovery needs. Response could be further complicated and delayed by the disruption of transportation routes.

Secondary responses by the fire service will focus on search and rescue of trapped persons. Rescuers should expect loss of power and water, jammed doors, restricted mobility due to debris, possible loss of communications capability and delays in reaching maximum effectiveness due to personnel shortages.

Roads, Highways and Bridges

Many roads in the county traverse areas subject to liquefaction and landslides. Roadways that experience liquefaction can develop very large cracks that may prevent their use, and can develop smaller cracks and sinkholes that impede traffic. Landslides triggered by earthquakes can both block and rip out sections of roads. Numerous roads will be subject to delays and detours. Damage to freeway systems is expected to be major, despite seismic upgrades. Portions of surface streets in the vicinity of freeways may be blocked due to collapsed overpasses. Many surface streets in the older central business districts may be blocked by debris from buildings, falling electrical wires and pavement damage. Local bridges that have not been seismically retrofitted may experience a high percentage of failure.

Natural Gas

Particularly in the areas of intense ground shaking, damage to natural gas distribution networks may consist of; (a) isolated breaks in major transmission lines, and (b) numerous breaks in mains and individual service connections within the distribution systems. Numerous leaks in the distribution system may affect a major portion of urban areas, resulting in a loss of service for extended periods. Fires should be expected at a small percentage of rupture sites both in the transmission lines and the distribution system.

Hazardous Materials

The County has many sites containing hazardous materials. These sites include drycleaners, gas and service stations, agricultural operations, industrial sites, and high-tech facilities. The sites of most concern are clustered along U.S. 101 or associated with the Geysers geothermal field. There is the potential that trucks or train cars carrying dangerous materials could be tipped over by an earthquake and dangerous materials released. Some of these sources may contain gases or liquids that are potentially harmful to human health.

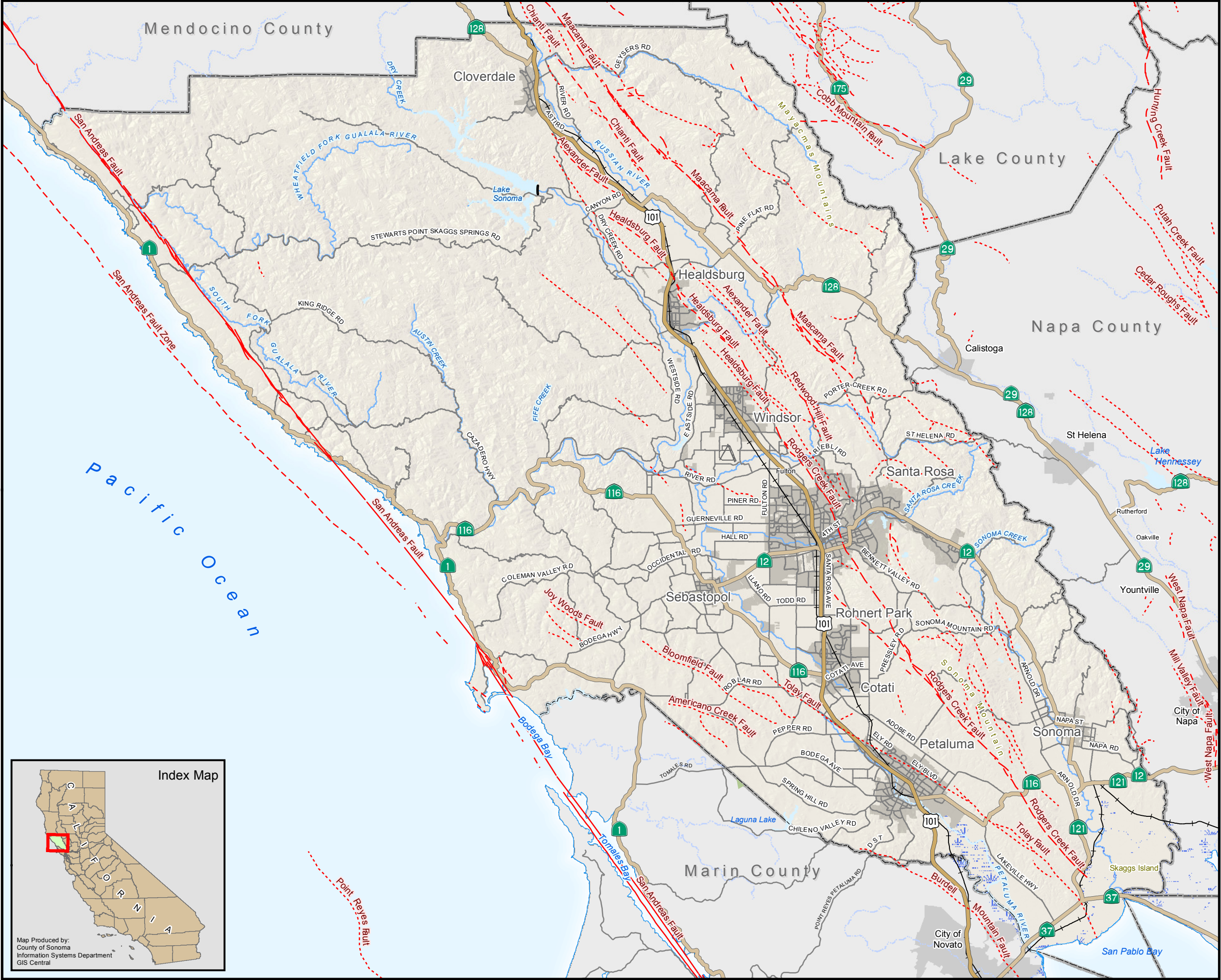
Sanitation Systems

Wastewater treatment could be severely impaired by earthquake shaking. If facilities are damaged, it may be necessary to discharge waste water after treating it with emergency chlorination to reduce health hazards. Breakage of sewer lines and loss of power could lead to overflows from manholes and cause untreated sewage to flow in some street gutters. It is possible sewer lines could collect explosive gases, which could cause dangerous conditions, particularly if ignited by earthquake-sparked fires. Sewer connections to homes, which are the responsibility of independent sanitation districts, may break and cause back-ups.

Water Supply

Water transmission pipelines pass through areas with very high liquefaction potential. Pipelines can experience extreme stress when they pass through soils of varying consistency, possibly causing them to buckle or break. These critical pipelines cross directly over the Rodger's Creek fault at several locations. A fault rupture could cause the aqueducts to offset and be nonfunctional. Leaking pipelines and aqueducts could drain the system of water rapidly, causing shortages for firefighting and drinking.

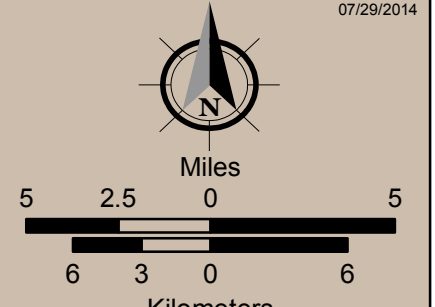
Water availability and distribution is needed for life support, to treat the sick and injured and for fire suppression activities is of primary concern after a major earthquake.



COUNTY of SONOMA

Faults and Fault Activity

- Last Fault Displacement**
- Historic (Last 200 years)
 - - - Holocene (11,000 years)
 - - - - Late Quaternary (750,000)
 - · · · Quaternary (1,600,000)
- Other Features**
- US Hwy
 - State Hwy
 - Primary Rd
 - Railroad
 - Select Hydrologic Feature
 - Marsh
 - Incorporated City



07/29/2014

- Author: County of Sonoma Fire and Emergency Services
- Projection & Coordinate System Tics: California State Plane Coordinate System, Zone 11, NAD 83, US survey feet, Lambert Conformal Conic. Some data have been re-projected from other coordinate systems and may not reflect actual ground positions.
- Document Source and Date: \\sc-gis\GIS\Projects\Emergency Services\Projects\EOP\2014\eopfaultmap.mxd
- Data Source: Sonoma County Information Systems Department GIS Central, Reproduced with permission, California Geological Survey, Digital Database of Quaternary and Younger Faults from the Fault Activity Map of California, Version 2.0 (Named faults only)



THREAT ASSESSMENT 2: WINTER STORM

General Situation

Winter storms in California can be intense and long lasting. Flash floods, mudslides, high coastal surf, coastal erosion, stream and creek flooding, snowstorms, and avalanches have all occurred in the state.

Specific Situation

Storm systems blow into the North Bay, typically from the west. Topography and altitude affect how much rain and wind a winter storm will bring. Storms hit the coastal hills, forcing the air upward and cooling it, causing condensation and dumping the heaviest rain on windward slopes and ridge tops. This phenomenon gives Cazadero and other west county areas up to 100 inches of rain, typically twice as much as Santa Rosa. Moving inland, the air descends and warms, drying out and producing a "rain shadow" of lighter precipitation on leeward slopes and across the valleys. This pattern is repeated as the air rises and falls, like a roller coaster, over inland hills and valleys. This weather phenomenon ensures that Cotati, Healdsburg, Santa Rosa Rohnert Park and Windsor get less rain than their westerly neighbors in the hills. Southern areas around Petaluma and Sonoma typically get less rain than northern areas such as Cloverdale.

Winter storms cause extended power outages and road closures throughout the County. Widespread localized flooding, creek and stream flooding and river flooding are prevalent. Communication system failures are not unusual and may hamper alert and warning efforts.

History

Beginning on February 13, 1986 and continuing for the next nine days, a massive winter storm battered Sonoma County. The rain was torrential, quickly swelling creeks, lakes and rivers. The winds came, toppling power and phone lines, trees, fences, and signboards. Drivers stopped their vehicles for fear of being blown off the highway. California Department of Forestry officially clocked one gust at 82 miles per hour. Trees and power lines came down through houses and vehicles. Roads were closed in all directions. During the storm, nearly twenty-five inches of rain fell on Sonoma County. By February 21, Sonoma County had been designated a major disaster area by President Reagan. The Final impact of the February 1986 storm were two deaths and approximately \$25 million in damage. Those areas of the County most affected by the storm were low-lying lands near the Russian and Petaluma Rivers, San Antonio, Sonoma, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, and Lichau Creeks, Schellville, and the Laguna de Santa Rosa.

A series of devastating rainstorms accompanied by high winds struck the state during January and March of 1995. For the first time in history, a State of Emergency was declared in all 58 counties in California. Damages statewide were estimated at \$1.8 billion - making this the costliest winter storm/flood disaster in California history and one of the highest in the nation. In Sonoma County, severe flooding occurred along the lower reaches of the Russian River, downed power and telephone lines knocked out power to most of the West County, and large numbers of low-lying roads and areas throughout the County were flooded. Two deaths were attributed to the storms. Total storm and flood damages in the County were estimated at \$32 million.

In January of 1997, the County/Op Area EOC was activated and the experienced staff rang in the New Year while responding to yet another federally declared winter storm. Localized flooding occurred in Petaluma, Cloverdale, and Sonoma. Damage estimates totaled \$31 million.

In 1998, the El Nino phenomena brought large amounts of rain to the County. As the lower Russian River began to subside from moderate flood levels, the saturated ground began to give way in a dozen

locations. Landslides and debris flows destroyed homes and roads throughout the County, with the single largest event being the Rio Nido Debris Flow. Three homes were destroyed and several others damaged when the hillside above a neighborhood in Rio Nido gave way. This debris flow eventually resulted in the mandatory evacuation of some 300 residents as well as a federal buyout of the entire neighborhood. Additional isolated incidents included coastal slides at Gleason's Beach, numerous smaller slides countywide, levee breaks, & a logjam on Sonoma Creek. There were four storm-related deaths, 200 roads closed and/or damaged and over 1200 residents voluntarily evacuated. The County/Op Area EOC was activated continuously for 21 days. The Rio Nido Incident Command Post (ICP) was active for 56 days. Response costs and damages totaled \$28 million.

The most recent significant flooding event, the 2006 New Year's Flood, occurred following a series of winter storms that hit California late in 2005. During December, Santa Rosa received over 17 inches of rain, with 4 inches falling on December 31 alone. This made it the second wettest December since record keeping began in 1888. The Russian & Petaluma rivers, Sonoma, Santa Rosa, Mark West & Lichau creeks flooded many roads, businesses and homes. The Russian River rose to 41.7 feet January 1, 2006. The damage costs were estimated at \$110 million. Sonoma County received a Federal Major Disaster Declaration in February 2006. Nearly 800 individual claims were processed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Just two months later, Spring 2006 brought weeks of heavy rainfall. In March, it rained for 25 days in Santa Rosa; a record for the most rainy days in one month. Numerous county roads were closed due to slides and pavement damage caused by the saturated soil. Several homes were threatened by slides. This federally declared storm inflicted damages over \$36 million, primarily to infrastructure.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 3: FLOOD

General Situation

Floods are generally classified as either slow-rise or flash floods. Slow-rise floods may be preceded by a warning time lasting from hours, to days, or possibly weeks. Evacuation and sandbagging for a slow-rise flood may lessen flood-related damage. Conversely, flash floods are the most difficult to prepare for, due to the extremely short warning time. Flash flood warnings usually require immediate evacuation within the hour.

No area is immune to flash floods. On small streams, especially near the headwaters of river basins, water levels may rise quickly in heavy rainstorms, and flash floods can begin before the rain stops falling. There is little time between the detection of flood conditions and the arrival of the flood crest. Swift action is essential to protect life and property.

Flash floods also occur in or near mountainous areas where torrential rains can quickly change a dry watercourse or small brook into raging treacherous torrents of water.

The National Weather Service may issue a flood watch, advisory or warning. A FLOOD WATCH is issued to inform the public and cooperating agencies that current and developing hydrometeorological conditions are such that there is a threat of flooding within the next 48 hours, but the occurrence is neither certain nor imminent. A FLOOD ADVISORY is for events that may cause significant inconvenience, and if caution is not exercised, could lead to situations that may threaten life and/or property. A FLOOD WARNING is to inform the public of flooding along larger streams and rivers in which there is a serious threat to life or property -- all persons should take necessary precautions.

All low lying areas, both coastal and inland, are subject to flood conditions. Urban development in flood plain areas are often subject to seasonal inundation. The flood plain is a natural extension of any waterway, although infrequently used. Storm water runoff that exceeds the capabilities of the physical characteristics of stream and drainage channels, results in the natural flooding of a localized area, stranding vehicles and causing considerable damage to infrastructure, residential and industrial properties.

Once flooding begins, personnel will be needed to assist in rescuing persons trapped by floodwater, securing utilities, cordoning off flooded areas and controlling traffic. These actions may overtax local agencies, and additional personnel and resources may be required. It is anticipated that existing mutual aid resources would be used as necessary to augment local resources.

Specific Situation

Floods are the most frequent natural hazard impacting Sonoma County. Nationally, Sonoma County has the distinction of the highest repetitive flood damage rate west of the Rocky Mountains. A large percentage of the County may be subject to flooding due to flash flooding, urban flooding (storm drain failure/infrastructure breakdown), river channel overflow, downstream flooding, etc. The County has historically been vulnerable to storm surge inundation associated with cyclones and tropical storms.

The majority of areas subject to river flooding in Sonoma County are adjacent to the Russian River in the north and the county bordered by Mirabel Park on the east and Duncans Mills on the west. Historically, the Petaluma River has also produced significant flood problems, causing damage in Petaluma and other areas in the basin. Other locales that flood periodically are low lying lands near the San Antonio, Sonoma, Santa Rosa, Mark West and Lichau Creeks, and the vicinity around the Laguna de Santa Rosa. Coyote and Warm Springs Dams afford an appreciable level of flood protection from Russian River overflows during the winter and spring months.

State and federal weather/river forecasters monitor the Russian River through a series of stations located along the river and its tributaries. The system affords a degree of advance flood warning for emergency responders. Flooding has occurred along the lower and middle reaches of the Russian River on a regular basis throughout the last one hundred years of recorded river history. Major floods have happened in 1937, 1940, 1955, 1964, 1982, 1986, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1998, and 2006.

Besides this type of flooding, Sonoma County may experience coastal flooding at harbors and inlets, such as Bodega Bay, which are susceptible to storm surges accompanied by wave action. Additionally, tidal flooding occurs along San Pablo Bay. These areas may also be vulnerable to the effects of tsunamis.

Emergency Response Actions

Emergency response actions associated with flooding on the Lower Russian River are presented in the Sonoma County Op Area Lower Russian River Response Plan.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 4: LANDSLIDE

General Situation

The rolling hills, coastal ranges, and steep canyons that characterize Sonoma County's landscape contribute to an increased landslide susceptibility. Landslides are described as downward mass movement of a slope of materials under the force of gravity. Extended periods of intense rainfall during the winter months is the primary cause of landslides in the County. Landslides can also be triggered by seismic activity. Landslides are a significant secondary hazard to wildland fire, where periods of heavy rainfall on denuded slopes cause landslide hazards.

The main mass movement types that occur in Sonoma County include:

Slides - Characterized by a distinct zone of weakness that separates the slide material from more stable underlying material.

Falls - Abrupt movements of geologic materials, predominantly rocks and boulders that become detached from steep slopes or cliffs.

Flows - A combination of loose soil materials, air, and water that rapidly mobilize as slurry. These are most often caused by heavy precipitation and channelized surface water runoff.

Creep - Slow, natural, steady, downward movement of a slope-forming, often over decades.

The susceptibility of landslides is increased by human factors but also occurs naturally. Some natural factors include location, soil properties, and surface cover/vegetative factors. Human factors include infrastructure placement and land management practices.

Specific Situation

In Sonoma County, the complex geology and groundwater formations mixed with the many creeks and micro-watersheds and large differential magnitude of rainfall patterns facilitates a high susceptibility for landslide hazards. The hazards are greatest on slopes of thirty percent or greater, but can occur on slopes of fifteen percent or less depending on geologic deposits, vegetation, and building patterns. Landslides are also likely along coastal cliffs. Historic landslides are perhaps the best indicator of where landslides will occur again, unless the conditions that contributed to the prior landslide have been mitigated.

During the 1906 earthquake a large landslide occurred in the Maacama Creek area, 6 miles east of Healdsburg, along with many smaller landslides along many creeks throughout the county. Most seismic events can trigger small slides along their faults when in confluence with a flowing water way.

The winters of 1982, 1983, 1986, and 1998 provided a grim reminder of the degree of landslide hazards in Sonoma County. An extraordinarily intense storm in late January 1983 saturated the County triggering landslides in the Blucher Valley, Glen Ellen, and north Petaluma areas. The Rio Nido slide of 1998 destroyed 3 homes, and damaged many others resulting in a significant part of the community having to be relocated. Numerous other slides occurred in other areas of the county including Monte Rio, Gold Ridge, Hidden Acres, Blucher Valley and Fitch Mountain.

Current County codes restrict placing new structures on known landslide hazard areas. However, existing development on or near susceptible areas, much of it constructed to previous codes, is at risk. Communities such as Monte Rio and Rio Nido with histories of landslide hazards remain at risk from future events.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 5: HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

General Situation

A release of hazardous materials has the potential for adverse impacts upon human health, the environment and property, depending upon the type, location, and quantity of material released. Although hazardous material incidents can happen almost anywhere, certain areas of the County are at higher risk. Jurisdictions near roadways that are frequently used for transporting hazardous materials and that host industrial facilities that use, store, or dispose of such materials, have increased potential for accidental releases. Hospital emergency departments are at risk for contamination and closure of services if exposed victims arrive without prior decontamination.

Specific Situation

Sonoma County is considered to be a combined suburban and rural area, removed from the multiple risks of hazardous materials emergencies normally associated with a more urbanized environment. With the exception of the Geysers geothermal fields in the northeast corner of the County, the central portion of the County along the U.S. 101 corridor contains the majority of facilities that utilize hazardous materials for business purposes. These facilities are generally limited to industrial parks within or near the incorporated cities. The eastern and western portions of the County are primarily rural and is mostly forested or agricultural. There are moderate concentrations of fertilizers, pesticides, fuel, and other related substances consistent with the agricultural activities of these areas.

The County and the nine cities do not have the large industrial complexes normally associated with a high incidence of hazardous material emergencies. However, when a hazardous material emergency does occur, the multiple resources that many urban communities draw upon may not be immediately available to Sonoma County. If the incident occurs at a peak traffic time, it is estimated that significant out of county assistance may be delayed for two to five hours or longer.

Road, Air, and Maritime Spill Potential

Sonoma County's highway and road network includes approximately 250 miles of federal and state highways, 1400 miles of County maintained roads, and 900 miles of city maintained streets and roads. U.S. 101 carries the bulk of truck traffic and is the most frequent location of hazardous materials spills that occur on major roads. Geysers Road from the Geysers geothermal fields to Highway 128 is heavily traveled by trucks carrying hazardous materials to the power plants and has been the scene of frequent spills. Highways 12, 37, 116, 121, 128, and Highway 1 (the Pacific Coast Highway), handle a smaller volume of truck traffic, but are prone to vehicle accidents consistent with heavy traffic on two-lane roadways.

The Charles M. Schultz Sonoma County Airport is located six miles northwest of downtown Santa Rosa. Air transportation of hazardous materials involves the smallest quantity estimates but still poses a potential hazard.

Coastal areas, including San Francisco and San Pablo Bay, are subject to maritime hazardous materials spills, primarily oil product. In 2007, the oil tanker Cosco Busan struck a bridge in the San Francisco Bay, resulting in extensive shore contamination and cleanup operations in the coastal areas. Since then, the Sector San Francisco Area Contingency Plan was developed to address removal of oil and hazardous substances from waterways. The plan, prepared by the San Francisco Bay and Delta Area Committee, is designed to be implemented in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan and the Sonoma County Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

Spill history in the County shows most problems occurring in transportation corridors and of a relatively minor nature. Nonetheless, the potential still exists for a hazardous materials incident that poses an extreme threat to life, the environment, and property.

Emergency Response Actions

Emergency response actions associated with hazardous materials are presented in the Sonoma County Op Area Hazardous Material Incident Response Plan and the Sonoma County Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 6: TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT

General Situation

A major incident involving automobile, truck, bus, airplane, helicopter or any combination of vehicles could result in a large number of casualties and significantly impact regional transportation systems. The ability of emergency responders to minimize suffering, disability, death and transport victims to hospitals will be directly affected by the time of day and traffic congestion. A major incident on any of the primary transportation routes often produces road closures of at least four hours. Extensive search and rescue operations may be required to assist trapped and injured persons. Emergency medical care and temporary shelter may be required for injured or displaced persons. Identification, movement and temporary storage of significant number of dead will be challenging with local resources. Families may be separated, particularly if the incident should occur during working hours. In some instances the loss of communications and disruption of other essential services may hamper emergency operations. Under certain circumstances, it may be necessary to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, and assist in reestablishing public services. It may be essential to provide continuing care and welfare for the affected population, including temporary housing for displaced persons and psychological support to survivors and emergency response workers.

Each of these hazards encompass many threats, such as a hazardous materials incident, fire, severe damage to nearby buildings or vehicles. Loss of life and injuries can happen in either adjacent buildings or in vehicles and to pedestrians.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 6-A: TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT – AIR CRASH

General Situation

An air crash into the urban environment is always a possibility, although the probability risk factor in Sonoma County is low. A major air crash that occurs in a heavily populated residential area can result in considerable loss of life and property. The impact of a disabled aircraft as it strikes the ground creates the likely potential for multiple explosions, resulting in intense fires. Regardless of where the crash occurs, the resulting explosions and fires have the potential to cause injuries, fatalities and the destruction of property at and adjacent to the impact point. The time of day when the crash occurs will affect the number of dead and injured. Damage assessment and disaster relief efforts associated with an air crash incident will require support from local governments, private organizations, airlines and in certain instances, the state and federal governments.

It can be expected that few, if any, airline passengers will survive a major air crash. The intense fires, until controlled, will limit search and rescue operations. Police barricades will be needed to block off the affected area. Crowds of onlookers and media personnel will have to be controlled. Injured or displaced persons will require emergency medical care, food and temporary shelter. Many families may be separated, particularly if the crash occurs during working hours. Investigators from the National Transportation and Safety Board and the Sonoma County Sheriff's Office Coroner Unit will have short-term jurisdiction over the crash area and site scene investigations will be completed before the area is released for cleanup. The clean-up operation may consist of the removal of large debris, clearing of roadways, demolishing unsafe structures and towing of demolished vehicles.

Law enforcement efforts in a major air crash would focus on the impacted location, maintaining open traffic lanes for ambulance service and establishing a perimeter. Responding firefighting and law enforcement units would be charged with containment and search and rescue. Mobile command and communication centers would be established as appropriate.

It can be anticipated that the mental health needs of survivors and surrounding residents will greatly increase due to the trauma associated with such a catastrophe. A coordinated response team, comprised of mental health professionals, will identify and address mental health needs stemming from any traumatic disaster. There is a system in place for emergency workers; however, there are limited resources available to respond to the general public. Airlines also have an obligation to provide such services to the families of victims.

Specific Situation

There are six airports in Sonoma County open for public use. Two privately owned and operated: Sonoma Skypark and Sonoma Valley. Three are owned and operated by cities: Cloverdale, Healdsburg, and Petaluma airports. The County of Sonoma owns and operates the Charles M. Schultz Sonoma County Airport. These airports all have general aviation activity consisting of single-engine, twin-engine piston-powered aircraft, and helicopters. Twin-engine turboprop and jet powered aircraft utilize the Charles M. Schultz Sonoma County Airport and, to a lesser extent, the Petaluma Airport.

The Charles M. Schultz Sonoma County Airport is the largest airport in the County. The airport is located approximately six miles northwest of the Santa Rosa on Airport Boulevard west of U.S. 101. The County Airport is the only service point for commuter airlines and scheduled airlines. CAL FIRE has designated the airport as an Air Attack Base for its fixed wing aerial fire-fighting efforts during the summer months. The Sheriff's helicopter, Henry 1 and an air ambulance service is based at the airport with the primary flight path over Windsor.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 6-B: TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT – TRUCKING INCIDENT

General Situation

A major truck incident that occurs in a heavily populated industrial area or residential area can result in considerable loss of life and property. Potential hazards could be overturned tank trailers, direct impact either into a residence or industrial building, or entering into the normal flow of traffic.

Each of these hazards encompasses many threats, such as hazardous materials incident, fire, severe damage to either adjacent buildings or vehicles, and loss of life to pedestrians or those in either the adjacent buildings or vehicles.

Specific Situation

The main transportation arteries through Sonoma County are U.S. 101 and Highways 1, 12, 37, 116, 121 and 128. U.S. 101 and Highway 37 are heavily used most hours of the day. Control of vehicular traffic around the affected area of a multi-casualty or hazardous materials incident will be a challenge at any time. During commute hours, the problem will be severely compounded. Expediting the flow of emergency response vehicles through the area and diverting nonessential traffic will be problematic. In cases where emergency traffic movement requirements exceed available road space, traffic must be rerouted with alternate routes and closure points.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 6-C: TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT – TRAIN CRASH

General Situation

The two primary rail incident threats are from derailments at operating speed and collisions with motor vehicles at-grade crossings. These events could result in a mass-casualty incident with up to 300

victims, a hazardous materials spill and traffic disruptions on major and local roadways as well as the rail corridor itself.

Response to rail emergencies must take into account the challenges presented by the rail line's proximity to major waterways, rivers and wetlands, the remoteness of the rail line in certain areas which creates access challenges by emergency responders, and the ability of responders to operate around large, heavy transportation vehicles.

Specific Situation

Sonoma County has a long history of rail freight transport and passenger service since the late 1800's. The North Bay rail network was extensive through the first half of the 20th century. Along the primary north-south rail line that generally parallels Highway 101, freight ran until the late 1990's and began again in 2011. Passenger service ceased in 1958 and is due to resume in 2016 with the Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit District (SMART).

SMART has ownership/primary emergency response planning responsibility for the portions of rail in the southern area of Sonoma County along the Highway 12, 121 and 37 corridors as well as the rail line paralleling Hwy 101 from the Marin County border to downtown Healdsburg. The North Coast Rail Authority (NCRA) along with their freight rail provider, the Northwestern Pacific Company (NWP Co.), has ownership/planning responsibility from Downtown Healdsburg north to the Mendocino County border. Emergency planning includes system security and safety, emergency response and coordination along the rail corridor. A railroad Emergency Preparedness Plan is required and regulated by the Federal Railroad Administration, 49 CFR part 239.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 7: WILDLAND URBAN/INTERFACE FIRE

General Situation

The combination of highly flammable fuel, long dry summers and steep slopes creates a significant natural hazard of large wildland fires in many areas of Sonoma County. A wildland fire is a fire in which the primary fuel is natural vegetation. Wildland fires can consume thousands of acres of vegetation, timber and agricultural lands. Fires ignited in wildland areas can quickly spread, to areas where residential or commercial structures are intermingled with wildland vegetation. Similarly, fires that start in urbanized areas can grow into wildland fires. Wildland/urban interface (WUI) fire hazards are especially pronounced in areas of high structure densities adjacent to undeveloped open space areas narrow roads with dense vegetation. A Wildland/urban interface fire may result in death, injury, economic loss and a large public investment in firefighting activities.

Wildland fire season in Sonoma County spans the months after the last spring rains have fallen and until the first fall or winter rains occur. The months of August, September and October have the greatest potential for wildland fires as vegetation dries out, humidity levels fall, and off shore winds blow. Wildland fire behavior is based on three primary factors: weather, topography and fuel.

Specific Situation

Wildland/urban interface fire hazards are especially pronounced in the residential communities such as: Fitch Mountain, The Sea Ranch, Trinity Road/Cavedale, Montecito Heights, Porter Creek, Bennett Valley and other areas contiguous to the city limits of many incorporated cities within Sonoma County.

In many of these high hazard areas, old (pre-building code) structures can be found intermingled with modern structures. These older structures were designed as a summer home/weekend retreats and are now being used as year around residences. These areas are situated on narrow roads with very poor access/egress and do not have adequate parking spaces. This will severely hinder access by fire apparatus and other emergency vehicles.

Sonoma County Fire Safe Code addresses new building construction in the unincorporated area, including providing a residential water supply, ensuring emergency vehicle access, consistent road naming and addressing and residential fire sprinkler requirements. The code also addresses fuel modification and defensible space requirements to reduce the possibility and intensity of a wildfire. However, there are no ordinances that address older buildings and their construction. For these reasons, older residential areas are dangerously exposed to hosting a “large and damaging” wildland/urban interface fire that would pose extremely difficult for firefighters to contain.

In order to mitigate the potential for a “large and damaging fire” in these areas, Fire Safe Sonoma has been established. Fire Safe Sonoma is a private, nonprofit organization of fire protection professionals, representatives of community action groups, homeowners and other concerned individuals. It’s primary purposes are to educate, exchange information, foster fire prevention and fire safety practices, promote vegetation management, obtain grants, support local fire agency efforts and involve everyone who works, lives or recreates in rural areas to address the wildland fire threat. It works with community groups on issues including sudden oak death and vegetation management. Important stakeholders such as Pacific Gas & Electric, insurance companies and others work together through this group. Fire Safe Sonoma maintains an educational website at <http://www.firesafesonoma.org>.

The population of tan oak vegetation in various areas of the County has particular risk due to the rise of Sudden Oak Death Syndrome. In specific areas, tan oak proliferation and the rapid encroachment of the disease has created an environment of increased vulnerability to wildland fire. See the Sonoma County Sudden Oak Death Strategic Response Plan for more detailed information about this hazard.

Specific Topographic and Climatic Features

Winds

The western portion of the county is heavily influenced by the Pacific Ocean in terms of local climate. In these environs the fire hazard is mitigated by summer fog intrusion and lower temperatures. However, during the two to three weeks of “off-shore” wind events each fall, even the coastal areas become an extreme fire hazard. The 1978 Creighton Ridge Fire near Cazadero burned 11,000 acres and destroyed 56 dwellings, is an example of how these offshore winds can influence local fire behavior.

The Russian River has carved out a large channel for winds to migrate from the coast to the inland areas each day. As the land is heated inland and the air rises, replacement air from the coast flows through this Russian River channel. It is not unusual for the winds to peak in the late afternoon and early evening at around 15-20 miles per hour.

Topography

The topography in the county is typical of the mountains in the Coastal Range where they abruptly rise upward from the rugged shoreline to elevations of more than 2000 feet. This creates an opportunity for a wildland fire to spread uphill in many directions making it extremely difficult for the firefighters to control a fire in these areas. Adding dwellings into the mix, firefighting efforts become more problematic as attempts to protect structures and stop the spread stretch already limited resources.

The topography in the inland areas, although not as steep, can also cause significant firefighting challenges due to hotter, drier climatic conditions. The higher density of homes and population further complicates fire-fighting efforts.

Fire Causes

Wildfires can be caused by natural events, such as lightning or high winds. However, most wildland fires are human caused. Campfires, careless smokers, electrical sparks, and arson cause most wildland and wildland/urban interface fires. In Sonoma County, electrical equipment, such as power lines and transformers, have caused numerous fires. An emerging cause for concern is fires started by mowing, use of power equipment and other work around very dry vegetation. The September 2004 Geysers Fire was started by arcing in an electrical circuit box as the result of a faulty splice, and consumed 12,525 acres. Trees growing into power lines have caused large and damaging fires within the county. One example, the Cavedale Fire in 1996 near Sonoma burned 2000 acres and caused 8.1 million dollars damage.

Level of Fire Protection Services

Much of the County’s unincorporated area is designated by the State Board of Forestry as “State Responsibility Areas” (SRA). California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) provides “primary” wildland fire protection in these areas. While the SRA designation implies that CAL FIRE provides protection for these areas, local fire districts and Community Services Areas (CSA) also assist with protecting and responding to fires. Technically, a fire district/CSA that has SRA lands within it, is responsible for providing fire protection to structures, and other improvements. In practice, when a wildland fire occurs in SRA, a mutual aid system is in place that immediately responds CAL FIRE and local fire resources. The Redwood Empire Dispatch Communications Authority (REDCOM) is responsible for notifying local fire resources and CAL FIRE’s Sonoma/Lake/Napa Unit (LNU) Emergency Command Center dispatches CAL FIRE resources.

Ground fire resources are augmented by CAL FIRE's helicopter stationed at Bogg's Mountain in Lake County and two air tankers based at the Sonoma Air Attack Base at the Charles M. Schultz Sonoma County Airport. The Sheriff's Helicopter Unit (Henry 1) is equipped with a 150-gallon water-dropping bucket that can assist in the effort when other resources are not available.

Sonoma County's 40 plus fire agencies have signed a countywide mutual aid agreement to insure that firefighting resources and personnel will be available to combat a wildland/urban interface fire. (See Part Three – Legal References) If these resources are not enough to meet the threat, fire resources from throughout California can be summoned under the State's Master Mutual Aid Agreement administered by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 8: DAM FAILURE

General Situation

Dam inundation is defined as the flooding which occurs as a result of structural failure of a dam. The most common cause of dam failure is overtopping. Overtopping is when the water behind a dam flows over the face of the dam and erodes the structure. Earthen dams are especially vulnerable to this type of failure. Structural dam failure may be caused by seismic activity. Seismic activity may produce inundation by generating a seismically induced wave that overtops the dam without also causing dam failure. This action is referred to as a seiche. Landslides flowing into a reservoir are also a source of potential dam failure or overtopping. Though there have been no recent events, the possibility of dam failure exists and has occurred in the past in California.

Specific Situation

Many areas of the Sonoma County Op Area are subject to inundation due to dam failure. There are 44 dams within County boundaries that are large enough to be either state or federally regulated.

The two major dams that would have the most significant impact on the Sonoma County Op Area in the event of dam failure are Warm Springs dam in the north/central portion of the County, northwest of Healdsburg, and Coyote Valley dam, located in Mendocino County, northeast of Ukiah. Failure of either of these two dams is considered very unlikely, even in a severe earthquake. The method of construction used for these dams, stringent federal standards for maintenance and the stewardship of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), provide an expectation that failure will not occur.

However, the 42 smaller dams may pose a significant threat to specific and limited areas within the Sonoma County Op Area. Most of these dams are used for agricultural purposes. Some are used for storing drinking or storm water.

For purposes of emergency preparedness and response, potential dam failure inundation areas are mapped as part of the specific Dam Inundation Contingency Plan prepared for each of the dams. These maps are maintained for public viewing at the Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department (PRMD).

Emergency Response Actions

Emergency response actions associated with dam failures are presented in the Sonoma County Op Area Dam Inundation Contingency Plans. Plans have been prepared for each of the 44 dams that are either state or federally regulated.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 9: EXPLOSION

General Situation

A major explosion has the potential to cause numerous injuries and fatalities, extensive property damage and other ensuing hazards and disruptions. The type and location of any explosive accident or intentionally placed device would have a direct effect upon the amount of damage caused. A major explosion could possibly exceed the immediate response capability of the local jurisdiction. Response to the incident might require the implementation of the mutual aid system.

Mass evacuation operations could be required to move affected populations. Many families could be separated, particularly if the incident should occur during working and school hours. Extensive search and rescue operations could be required to assist trapped and injured persons. Injured and displaced persons would require emergency medical care, food and temporary shelter. The disruption of public utilities and services, as well as the effect on transportation routes within and peripheral to the major explosion could seriously hamper emergency operations.

Assistance would be required for damage assessment, removal of debris and clearance of roadways, demolition of unsafe structures, assistance in reestablishing public services and utilities, and provision of continuing care and welfare for the affected population, including temporary housing for displaced persons.

Specific Situation

Sonoma County is considered to be a combined suburban and rural area, removed from the multiple risks of explosive material accidents normally associated with a more urbanized environment. With the exception of the facilities of several large manufacturers in the County, the central portion of the County along the U.S. 101 corridor contains the majority of facilities associated with explosive materials accidents. These facilities are generally limited to small industrial parks within or near the incorporated cities. The eastern and western portions of the County are primarily rural and most of this area is forested or agricultural. There are little or no explosive materials associated with the agricultural activities of these areas.

The County's accident history shows that most explosive incidents are likely to occur in the transportation corridors. Although there have been very few incidents involving explosive materials, the potential for an extreme threat to life, the environment, and property is high.

Emergency Response Actions

Emergency response actions associated with explosive devices are presented in the Sonoma County Op Area Weapons of Mass Destruction Response Plan.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 10: TERRORISM

General Situation

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their causes.

Acts of terrorism include threats of terrorism, assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings, bomb scares and bombings, cyber-attacks (computer-based) and the use of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons.

The status of the United States as the sole remaining superpower makes it an attractive target for a rogue state seeking worldwide attention or political gain. Efforts to minimize this scenario are actively being pursued by the DOD, DHS, CIA and FBI. The distinct surety of a massive military response is a convincing deterrent to such renegade government activity, and aids in dramatically reducing this threat. Unfortunately, massive military response is not a credible deterrent to terrorist groups.

Terrorist activities are an increasing threat to our society, and attacks have occurred against both the public and private sectors. Attacks have been directed against government and corporate leaders, private individuals, governing bodies and related agencies, police and other public service personnel and their facilities, public utility facilities, financial institutions, mass gatherings, transportation modes, communication facilities, etc. The likelihood of terrorist attack against such targets is higher than at any time in modern American history.

Since the terrorist attack of September 11th, 2001, intelligence gathering capabilities and cooperative working relationships between law enforcement agencies, local, state and federal governments has been enhanced to thwart additional terrorist attacks. Government can, to some extent, prepare for these types of attacks with plans to deter or react to a given scenario. Homeland Security grant funding has provided Sonoma County Op Area agencies with many additional first responder capabilities that would be used to respond to such an attack. Working relationships and training with first responders and specialized response teams have been enhanced and expanded.

Since terrorism could occur anywhere in the Sonoma County Op Area, plans have been developed on a generalized basis that would have adaptability throughout the county. A terrorist activity emergency has its own unique characteristics and must be dealt with in accordance to its magnitude and with an appropriate level of response. Determination of the type of response and overall direction remains the responsibility of local officials, both elected and appointed. Plans and procedures have been created, exercised and revised for both the most likely and worst case scenarios.

The Sonoma County Op Area may be also be affected by terrorist events originating or occurring in other parts of the Bay Area. Regional events may start or encourage civil unrest in the Sonoma County Op Area. Response to such an event is the primary responsibility of law enforcement. However, the Sonoma County Op Area emergency management organization could be heavily tasked to provide fire, emergency medical, planning, logistics, traffic control, and public information support.

Certain facilities, installations or service centers in both public and private sectors have been identified as potential targets for attack by individuals or groups, either by fire, bombing, sabotage, looting or a combination thereof. Local law enforcement agencies have identified and evaluated possible targets and threats.

Specific Situation

Sonoma County Op Area consists of combined urban, suburban and rural areas, and has a mix of various groups with diverse backgrounds, outlooks, interests and objectives. This environment brings together in relative proximity diverse societal groups with a wide spectrum of interests that are not necessarily compatible or of a local nature. Activities occurring throughout the country or world can influence local attitudes. If behavior created by these attitudes becomes a threat to the Sonoma County Op Area, local leadership must be prepared to react appropriately. The County's leadership must be sensitive to these changes that may occur on a continuing basis. Developing and using various sources of information that provide indicators of potential disruptive activity are instrumental in preventing a terrorist incident.

The threat of a terrorist chemical or biological weapon detonation/dispersal has increased since the anthrax cases of October 2001. The increased public awareness regarding mail-borne chemicals resulted in over 400 calls for service in the Sonoma County Op Area alone. Just the threat of terrorism can be overwhelming to our first response agencies. Specific protocols have been developed and practiced locally by the first responder community to maximize public safety and minimize calls for service.

Nuclear

Although there are no known incidents of non-governmental groups in control of nuclear weapons, there have been circumstances where groups have been found to have possession of nuclear grade material, including radiological. However, terrorists may eventually be able to gain control of a nuclear weapon.

A nuclear weapon detonation would have distinct and unique characteristics. Some of the expected dangers from such a detonation would be blast and overpressure, intense heat and light, nuclear radiation (fission and fusion), electromagnetic pulse (EMP), and radioactive fallout. The damage caused by a nuclear explosion is related to the yield of the weapon, type of burst, proximity to the blast, geography, weather, the vicinity to population centers, time of day and the types of construction of the impacted buildings.

Unquestionably, any explosion of a nuclear device, no matter the yield, would severely strain, and perhaps cripple the local emergency response infrastructure. The multiple, large-scale hazards resulting from such a blast would, at minimum, delay response. Damage and casualties near the blast would be horrific and massive. The out-lying areas would also have numerous fires, collapsed and damaged buildings, significant casualties and be subject to radioactive fallout. Great numbers of people would be killed, injured, displaced, and the need for medical, morgue and shelter services would be tremendous.

Chemical/Biological

Intentional release of such weapons would cause considerable damage. If an incident were to occur in a densely populated area, large numbers of casualties could be expected. There are several factors that would determine the scope of such an event. The amount and effectiveness of the selected agent or chemical, method of dispersal, weather conditions, vicinity to population centers, time of day and the expertise of the responding agencies to recognize such an attack would dramatically affect the outcome.

Similar to emerging infectious diseases, early detection and control of biological or chemical attacks is vital to the success in limiting the scope of damage. Chemical terrorism acts are likely to be identified by police, fire and EMS because of their immediate and obvious symptoms. The proper response is similar to the conventional response to acts of violence, hazardous materials incidents and fire.

Conversely, attacks with biological agents are liable to be covert, and therefore much more difficult to recognize. Biological agents will not have an immediate impact because of the delay between exposure and the onset of illness (the incubation period), thus compounding the difficulty of early detection. Moreover, the first casualties will probably be identified by physicians or other primary healthcare providers, and most likely be exhibiting signs of an ordinary viral infection. Recognizing that the symptoms are a result of a biological agent will be extremely difficult without prior experience or training, and an awareness of a preceding event.

Only a short window of time exists between the identification of the first cases and before a second, larger wave of the populace becomes ill. During this phase, emergency officials will need to determine that an attack has occurred, identify the organism, and enact prevention and prophylactic strategies. Responding to large-scale outbreaks caused by bacterial pathogens will require the speedy mobilization of public health workers, emergency responders, and private health care providers. They will also require rapid procurement and distribution of large quantities of drugs and vaccines, which must be available quickly to prevent successive waves of transmission.

Sonoma County Department of Health Services has created, exercised and revised a Public Health Preparedness plan as an annex to this EOP. The primary emphasis of the plan is to provide for early surveillance and recognition of such an attack or disease outbreak, and mobilization of mass dispensing sites for prophylaxis.

Radiological Dispersal Device / “Dirty Bomb”

A Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD)/Dirty Bomb combines a conventional explosive with radioactive material. In most instances, the conventional explosive would have more immediate lethality than the radioactive material. The most probable sources of radiation in a dirty bomb would not emit enough radiation to kill or cause severe illness in humans.

The extent of local contamination would depend on a number of factors, including the size of the explosive, the amount and type of radioactive material used, and weather conditions. Prompt identification of the kind of radioactive material employed would greatly assist local authorities in advising the community on protective measures, such as quickly leaving the immediate area, or going inside until being further advised. Subsequent decontamination of the affected area could involve considerable time and expense.

However, certain radioactive materials, dispersed in the air, could contaminate up to several city blocks. Prompt and accurate public information should be distributed to prevent the panic sought by terrorists.

A second type of RDD might involve a powerful radioactive source hidden in a public place, such as a trash receptacle in a busy bus or transit station, where people passing close to the source might get a significant dose of radiation.

Recovery, following any attack, will not be instantaneous. Restoration will require a continued effort by all involved departments and agencies and elements of the private sector. Community interaction will include restoration of the area to its former condition by terminating emergency regulations and restrictions, removal of barricades, clean-up of debris, and the normalization of services, utilities, transportation routes, and traffic movement and patterns.

Emergency Response Actions

Emergency response actions associated with terrorist events are presented in the Sonoma County Op Area Weapons of Mass Destruction Response Plan, Hazardous Materials Response Plan, Public Health Preparedness Plan and the Mass Casualty Response Plan.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 11: CIVIL UNREST

General Situation

The spontaneous disruption of normal, orderly conduct and activities in urban areas, or outbreak of rioting or violence that is of a large nature is referred to as civil unrest. Civil unrest can be spurred by specific events, such as large sporting events or criminal trials, or can be the result of long-term disfavor with authority. Civil unrest is usually noted when normal on-duty police and safety forces cannot adequately the situation until additional resources can be deployed. This is the critical stage when civil unrest can grow to large proportions.

Threats to law enforcement and safety personnel are very real in such circumstances. Every effort must be made to quickly prevent such incidents from growing out of control. Securing of essential facilities and services is necessary. Looting and fires can take place as a result of perceived or actual non-intervention by authorities.

During the response phase to such an event, security for command and control locations such as ICPs and EOCs must also be provided.

Specific Situation

There are numerous potential targets for civil disobedience or civil unrest in the Sonoma County Op Area. The Bohemian Grove, defense contractors, college campuses, public utilities, downtown areas, and public buildings are all considered to be at risk from this threat.

Local political issues may generate protests that strain local resources. Police actions, criminal trials, environmental issues, and labor strife could result in serious situations.

Additionally, we may be affected by civil unrest originating or occurring in other parts of the Bay Area. Regional events may start or encourage civil unrest in the Sonoma County Op Area.

Response to such an event is the primary responsibility of law enforcement. However, the Sonoma County Op Area emergency management team could be tasked to provide fire, emergency medical, planning, logistics, traffic control, and public information support, as requested.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 12: TSUNAMI

General Situation

A tsunami is a series of traveling ocean waves of extremely long length and period, generated by disturbances associated with earthquakes occurring below or near the ocean floor. As the tsunami crosses the deep ocean, its length from crest to crest may be a hundred miles or more, its height from trough to crest only a few feet. It cannot be felt aboard ships in deep water and cannot be seen from the air, but in deep water, tsunami waves may reach forward speeds exceeding 600 miles per hour.

As the tsunami enters the shallow water of coastlines in its path, the velocity of its waves diminishes and wave height increases. It is in these shallow waters that tsunamis become a threat to life and property. Tsunamis can vary in size from several inches to tens of feet. Tsunamis that are only a couple feet high on a beach can cause very strong and dangerous currents inside harbors and bays. Large tsunamis can strike with devastating force and have flooded elevations over 100 feet high in some unique cases in other parts of the world. Most tsunamis come in a series of waves that may last for many hours. This danger is not over until the entire wave-series has passed. The first wave is rarely the largest wave, which can come hours after the start of the tsunami. All tsunamis, like hurricanes, are potentially dangerous, even though they may not damage every coastline they strike. A small tsunami at one beach can be significantly larger a few miles away. It is also important to be aware of dangerous currents during tsunamis, especially in shallow water and in harbors, which can make ship and boat navigation impossible.

In order to generate a large tsunami, an earthquake must have certain characteristics:

- The earthquake must occur underneath or near the ocean.
- The sea floor must undergo uplift over a large area from an undersea fault or landslide. This propulsive force displaces water in large enough amounts to cause waves.
- The earthquake must be of a very large magnitude (>6.5M for local source earthquakes or >8.5M from a distant source) so that it has enough energy to cause changes in the ocean floor over a large area. The focus of the earthquake must be shallow (< 43 miles depth) so that surface rupture results.
- Fault causes vertical movement of the sea floor (up to several meters) over a large area (up to 35,000 sq. miles).

Local or near source tsunamis can be caused by offshore faults or coastal and submarine landslides and have the potential to cause locally greater wave heights than distant origin tsunamis. These types of tsunamis have been highly infrequent in Sonoma County. The largest historic local-source tsunami on the west coast was caused by an earthquake in 1927, near Point Arguello, which produced waves of about 7 feet in the nearby coastal area.

Damage

Damaging tsunamis are a rare but potentially catastrophic event that present a danger to the people of California. The inundation from a tsunami may come with enough force to crush buildings, smash vehicles and boats, uproot trees, and disrupt vital public services, systems and facilities. The outflow of water back to the ocean between waves can be just as or more damaging. Their effects may be aggravated by the secondary effects of fire, further destruction from floating debris such as cars, boats, or destroyed buildings, all of which can become battering rams, as well as the spread of pollutants. Efforts may be required to remove debris and clear roadways, reestablish public services and utilities and provide temporary housing for displaced persons.

Evacuation

It is essential to evacuate persons in low-lying coastal areas and around the rims of bays and harbors, for these areas consistently sustain the greatest damage by tsunamis. Potential danger exists for all areas identified within the state tsunami inundation zones or, for coastal areas not zoned, one mile from the coast and less than 50 feet above sea level.

Tsunami Warning System

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce maintain an international Tsunami Warning System. NOAA's National Tsunami Warning Center (NTWC), located in Palmer, Alaska, is responsible for monitoring the west coast of the United States. A 24-hour standby is maintained at NTWC, waiting for the first reactions of instruments throughout the Pacific. The occurrence of a major earthquake anywhere in the Pacific Ocean area brings an immediate response from the system. There are four levels of alert used by the NTWC (from least to most serious):

Tsunami Information Statement

A TSUNAMI INFORMATION STATEMENT is issued to inform emergency management officials and the public that an earthquake has occurred, or that a tsunami Warning, Watch or Advisory has been issued for another section of the ocean. In most cases, information statements are issued to indicate there is no threat of a destructive tsunami and to prevent unnecessary evacuations as the earthquake may have been felt in coastal areas. A TSUNAMI INFORMATION STATEMENT may, in appropriate situations, caution about the possibility of destructive local tsunamis. TSUNAMI INFORMATION STATEMENTS may be re-issued with additional information, though normally these messages are not updated.

Tsunami Watch

When an earthquake of sufficient magnitude to generate a tsunami occurs in the Pacific Ocean area, NTWC personnel determine the location of the earthquake epicenter (the point on the earth's surface above the subterranean source of the earthquake). If the magnitude is large and the epicenter is under or near the ocean, tsunami generation is possible. On the basis of seismic evidence, the NTWC issues a TSUNAMI WATCH, which tells participants that an earthquake has occurred, its location, and that the possibility of a tsunami exists. The WATCH area may be upgraded to a Warning or Advisory - or canceled - based on updated information and analysis. When a TSUNAMI WATCH is issued, emergency management officials and the public should prepare to take action. A TSUNAMI WATCH corresponds to similar alerts issued by NOAA for tornadoes, hurricanes and other natural hazards.

Tsunami Advisory

A TSUNAMI ADVISORY is issued when a tsunami with the potential to generate strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or very near the water is imminent, expected, or occurring. The threat may continue for several hours after initial arrival, but significant inundation is not expected for areas under a TSUNAMI ADVISORY. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include closing beaches, evacuating harbors and marinas, and the repositioning of ships within harbors or to deep waters when there is time to safely do so. TSUNAMI ADVISORIES are normally updated to continue the TSUNAMI ADVISORY, expand/contract affected areas, upgraded to a TSUNAMI WARNING, or cancel the TSUNAMI ADVISORY.

Tsunami Warning

A TSUNAMI WARNING is issued when a tsunami with the potential to generate widespread inundation is imminent, expected, or occurring. TSUNAMI WARNINGS alert the public that dangerous coastal

flooding accompanied by powerful currents is possible and may continue for several hours after initial arrival. TSUNAMI WARNINGS alert emergency management officials to take action for the entire tsunami hazard zone. Appropriate actions to be taken by local officials may include the evacuation of low-lying coastal areas, and the repositioning of ships to deep waters when there is time to safely do so. TSUNAMI WARNINGS may be updated, adjusted geographically, downgraded, or canceled. To provide the earliest possible alert, initial TSUNAMI WARNINGS are normally based only on seismic information.

The first indication of the existence of a tsunami usually comes from tide stations or Deep-Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis (DART) buoys nearest the disturbance in the water. When confirmation is received, the NTWC issues an TSUNAMI WARNING message that contains estimated (forecasted) times of arrival (ETAs) and wave heights (amplitudes) for the tsunami at various coastal locations, specifically Gualala Point, Jenner, Bodega Bay on the outer Sonoma coast, and Port Sonoma in the interior Sonoma coast of San Pablo Bay. This information should be used to determine if evacuations should be called.

The tsunami warning system does not issue false alarms. When an ocean-wide TSUNAMI WARNING or ADVISORY is issued, a tsunami exists. The tsunami may be small (several inches) or large (about 10-20 feet) in size. When a TSUNAMI WARNING is issued, a dangerous wave is on its way.

Local earthquakes can produce damaging tsunamis that will provide very little warning time. However, there are natural warning signs of tsunamis. Ground shaking felt from a local earthquake or observing a noticeable rising or falling of coastal ocean water may be a natural warning of approaching tsunami waves. These “natural warning signs” should be heeded by inhabitants of low-lying coastal areas as a warning to move to higher ground immediately as a tsunami could arrive in 10-20 minutes.

Specific Situation

Sonoma County has 40 miles of coastline with the Pacific Ocean. The greatest potential damage from a tsunami will occur on the west coast of the County potentially affecting such communities as Jenner, Salmon Creek, and Bodega Bay, and all the Sonoma Coast beaches.

The National Tsunami Warning Center provides information to California coastal jurisdictions via the National Warning System (NAWAS) and State and Local OES. A TSUNAMI WARNING will activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS). Sonoma County will receive these messages at the Sheriff's Dispatch Center, which will relay the messages to appropriate agencies.

The number of hours available for emergency response will depend upon the location of the earthquake epicenter that has generated the tsunami. There will usually be sufficient warning time for evacuation procedures. The importance of evacuating potential danger areas by all persons, including campers, sightseers, and emergency personnel cannot be overemphasized.

On the west coast of Sonoma County, Highway 1 is the main transportation artery. Post incident response may be hampered and communities may be isolated for a period of time if sections of Highway 1 are rendered impassable as a result of inundation damage, debris, or slides if the tsunami is preceded by an earthquake. The San Pablo Bay area will probably have little inundation damage, but the currents generated may cause damage to marinas and yacht harbors, and to structures along the shoreline.

Emergency Response Actions

Emergency response actions associated with tsunamis and tsunami warnings are presented in the Sonoma County Op Area Tsunami Response Plan.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 13: DROUGHT

General Situation

Drought is a fact of life in California. A gradual phenomenon, drought often takes two or three consecutive winters with less than average precipitation to produce a significant impact. California has experienced droughts in 1912-13, 1918-20, 1923-24, 1929-34, 1947-50, 1959-61, 1976-77, 1987-92, 2008-10 and 2013-14.

Drought produces a complex web of impacts that spans many sectors of the economy and reaches well beyond the area experiencing physical drought. This complexity exists because water is integral for producing goods and providing services.

Impacts are commonly referred to as direct or indirect. Reduced crop, rangeland, and forest productivity; increased fire hazard; reduced water levels; increased livestock and wildlife mortality rates; and rationing are examples of direct impacts of drought. The consequences of these impacts illustrate indirect impacts. For example, a reduction in crop, rangeland, and forest productivity may result in reduced income for farmers and agribusiness, increased prices for food and timber, unemployment, reduced tax revenues, increased crime, foreclosures on bank loans to farmers and businesses, migration, and disaster relief programs.

1976-77 Drought

The drought of 1976-77 was the worst in the state's recent history due to the driest (1977) and fourth driest (1976) years on record. Statewide, California's average annual rainfall is 200,000,000 acre-feet. In 1977, precipitation totaled only 90,000,000 acre-feet, or 45 percent of average. This drought left California with dangerously low reservoir and ground water levels. Forty seven of the state's 58 counties declared emergencies. Economic losses totaled \$2.4 billion. In Sonoma County, the Russian River saw only 6 percent of its normal runoff in 1977. The reduction of flow from this water source significantly impacted communities throughout Sonoma, Marin and Mendocino counties.

Specific Situation

The Sonoma County Op Area is very sensitive to the impacts of drought due to its growing population, dependence on a single primary water source for drinking water, affects to the agricultural economic base and environmental concerns.

Drought response measures include rationing or eliminating water allocations for industry, agriculture, landscaping, and fish flows. New, high-capacity emergency wells may be drilled to bring additional ground water into the water distribution system. Water may be hauled to communities whose wells run dry. Public education campaigns will be undertaken to convince the public to use less water. Low water levels threaten to reduce water pressure in firefighting hydrant systems. Water quality is expected to decline due to the dependence on ground water sources.

Water sources

Sonoma County has two principal sources of water for domestic, commercial, industrial and agricultural use: the Russian River and groundwater. Additional water sources include diversions from small streams and reservoirs.

Russian River Watershed

The Russian River watershed extends for 1100 square miles and collects water from rainfall, groundwater seepage, reservoir releases, and Eel River diversions. The two major reservoirs regulating flow on the Russian River are Lake Mendocino (Coyote Valley Dam) and Lake Sonoma (Warm Springs

Dam). Lake Mendocino is located on the East Fork of the Russian River in Mendocino County. Lake Mendocino collects water from the watershed around Potter Valley and the Eel River diversion at Pacific Gas & Electric Company's hydroelectric facility. Lake Sonoma is located below the headwaters of Dry Creek in Sonoma County and collects water from the upper Dry Creek watershed. With the ability to provide water storage in central and northern Sonoma County, the addition of Warm Springs Dam in 1984, increases our resiliency from the effect of drought. Dry Creek joins the Russian River below Healdsburg. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) manages flood control operations at the two reservoirs. The Sonoma County Water Agency manages water supply operation at the reservoirs. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) sets minimum stream flow requirements on the Russian River and Dry Creek.

In addition to Sonoma County, the Russian River supplies much of the water for Marin and Mendocino counties. In Mendocino County, major users of Russian River water include the Potter Valley Irrigation District, the Redwood Valley Water District, the City of Ukiah and numerous individual diverters along the main stem of the river. In Sonoma County, major users of Russian River water include the cities of Cloverdale and Healdsburg; numerous individual diverters along the main stem of the Russian River and Dry Creek; and the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA).

Groundwater

Sonoma County has seven subsurface groundwater basins of which only three underlie the County's most populous areas: the Santa Rosa Plain, Petaluma Valley and Sonoma Valley. Distribution of water from these sources is managed by a wide variety of public and private agencies, with the type and size of distribution system largely dependent on whether the area served is urban or rural.

Water Agencies

Over four hundred Public Water Systems supply water to most urbanized areas of the county, including all nine incorporated cities and the larger unincorporated communities. Public Water Systems are regulated by the State of California Department of Health Services, Division of Drinking Water. The principal source of supply is the Russian River, although the majority of the smaller agencies rely entirely on wells, springs or streams. Most systems whose primary water source is the Russian River also maintain other sources (wells, springs or streams) which either augment, or back up, the Russian River supply.

The Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) was formed in 1949 to manage the storage and delivery of Russian River water as a regional water wholesaler. The system operated by SCWA consists of: water storage at Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma, a series of six collector wells and seven vertical wells at Wohler and Mirabel Park, and five aqueducts. SCWA also operates and maintains three ground water wells in the Santa Rosa Plain. SCWA serves customers throughout Sonoma and Marin counties, including the cities of Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Cotati, Petaluma, Sonoma and the Town of Windsor. The SCWA also supplies the Valley of the Moon Water District, Forestville Water District, North Marin Water District, and Marin Municipal Water District. The SCWA has a number of other customers with small demands.

Small Water Systems (From 5 to 14 Service Connections)

About 72 Small Water Systems (5 to 14 service connections) supply water to a wide variety of users in Sonoma County, including campgrounds, small commercial establishments, mobile home parks, isolated rural residences and subdivisions, and small unincorporated communities. Permitting, inspecting and monitoring are conducted through County Department of Health Services, Division of Environmental Health.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 14: PANDEMIC INFLUENZA

General Situation

The worst natural disaster in modern times was the infamous “Spanish flu” of 1918-1919, which caused 20 million deaths worldwide and over 500,000 deaths in the U.S. Although the Asian influenza pandemic of 1957 and the Hong Kong influenza pandemic of 1968 were not as deadly as the Spanish influenza pandemic, both were associated with high rates of illness and social disruption.

Influenza is a highly contagious viral disease. Pandemics occur because of the ability of the influenza virus to change into new types, or strains. People may be immune to some strains of the disease either because they have had that strain of influenza in the past or because they have recently received influenza vaccine. However, depending on how much the virus has changed, people may have little or no immunity to the new strain. Small changes can result in localized epidemics. But, if a novel and highly contagious strain of the influenza virus emerges, an influenza pandemic can occur and affect populations around the world.

California, with its West Coast location and several major ports of entry for flights and shipping from Asia (a likely location for the development of a novel virus), could likely be among the first U.S. locations for an influenza pandemic to establish a foothold. The California Department of Public Health (CDH) estimates that the impact of an influenza pandemic on California’s population of 35 million would include:

- 8.8 million persons ill with influenza (estimated range: 5.3 million to 12.3 million)
- 4.7 million outpatient visits (estimated range: 2.8 million to 6.6 million)
- 97,200 persons hospitalized (estimated range: 58,300 to 136,000)
- 21,500 deaths (estimated range: 12,900 to 30,200).

An influenza pandemic is unlike any other public health emergency or community disaster:

- Many experts consider influenza pandemics to be inevitable, yet no one knows when the next one will occur.
- There may be very little warning. Most experts believe that we will have between one and six months between the time that a novel influenza strain is identified and the time that outbreaks begin to occur in the U.S.
- Outbreaks are expected to occur simultaneously throughout much of the U.S., preventing sharing of human and material resources that normally occur with other natural disasters.
- The effect of influenza on individual communities will be relatively prolonged -- weeks to months -- when compared to minutes-to-hours observed in most other natural disasters.
- Because of the substantial lead times required for vaccine production once a novel strain has been identified, it is likely that vaccine shortages will exist, especially during the early phases of the pandemic. Effective preventive and therapeutic measures -- including antiviral agents -- will likely be in short supply, as may some antibiotics to treat secondary infections.
- When vaccine becomes available, it is expected that individuals will need an initial priming dose followed by a second dose approximately 30 days later to achieve optimal antibody responses and clinical protection.
- Health-care workers and other first responders will likely be at even higher risk of exposure and illness than the general population, further impeding the care of victims.

- Widespread illness in the community will also increase the likelihood of sudden and potentially significant shortages of personnel in sectors who provide critical community services: health-care workers, military personnel, police, firefighters, utility workers, and transportation workers are vulnerable.

Specific Situation

Based on estimates from the Centers for Disease Control and County Public Health, a future pandemic could produce the following results:

Figure 22: CDC Pandemic Influenza Estimates

Result	United States	Sonoma County
Severe Illness	40 - 120 million	123,400
Hospitalized	314,000 – 734,000	1,800 (775-2,380)
Death	89,000 – 207,000	375 (235-600)
Economic Losses	\$71 billion - \$166 billion	\$1billion-\$3 billion

The Sonoma County Op Area cannot be isolated and thus its residents are subject to contracting and spreading the illness. The population is centered along the U.S. 101 transportation corridor which could speed the transmission of the influenza as well as impact response efforts. Depending on the perceived risk, large numbers of the public may leave the urban centers of the Bay Area.

Under California law and Sonoma County Code, the County Health Officer has the primary responsibility for responding to a public health emergency such as influenza pandemic.

Emergency Response Actions

Emergency response actions associated with pandemic are presented in the Sonoma County Op Area Public Health Preparedness Response Plan.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 15: ENERGY LOSS

General Situation

Energy is the essential force powering homes, business, manufacturing, and the transportation of goods and services within our communities. Energy is derived from renewable and non-renewable sources and then transported from its point of origin to the point of consumption. Electric power is conveyed via long-distance transmission and distribution lines, natural gas is conveyed via pipelines, and vehicle fuels and propane are conveyed via tankers. While the county is ready to handle small energy disruptions, possible long-term impacts of a major energy disruption include the failure of businesses, increased unemployment, elevated risk of disease, increased rates of general illness and mortality and decreased tax revenue. Dangers and damages due to energy loss are dependent on weather, the season of the year, the duration of the energy loss, the severity of the energy loss, and the facilities that become affected by the power or fuel loss.

Specific Situation

The Sonoma County Op Area obtains electric power from a variety of in- and out-of-county sources, including gas-fired power plants, nuclear power plants, fuel cells, hydropower and renewable sources such as wind, geothermal and solar power. The Operational Area's main distributor of electricity, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E), draws on a variety of these sources to feed its regional power grids. According to the 2010 California Energy Commission & American Community Survey, Sonoma County consumed 5,925 kWh of electricity per capita and 118 million therms of natural gas. While residential gas consumption makes up 2/3 of natural gas consumption, non-residential electrical consumption makes up more than 1/2 (52.9%) of electrical consumption within the Operational Area.

- Sonoma County's energy production, storage and distribution systems are vulnerable to physical hazards as well as shortages caused by market forces, weather and operating conditions.
- Energy disruption may have significant impacts on the Operational Area's economy, environment and standard of living. During extreme weather, an energy disruption may result in increased risks to public health and safety.

Sonoma County Energy Sources

The County General Services Department manages and maintains 1.5 million square feet of owned space and 350,000 square feet of leased space. The County-owned facilities use approximately 18.5 million kilowatt-hours per year (kWh/y) of electricity. Natural gas-fired boilers heat most facilities. Added in 2011, the electrical system is supplemented by the waste heat from a 1.4 MW hydrogen fuel cell which powers approximately 90% of the County's Administrative Center.

Constructed in 1993, expanded in 2003, and operated by the County Department of Transportation and Public Works, a power plant at the Central Landfill off Meacham Road generates 7,500 kW of electricity through the combustion of methane gas from the landfill. The County uses a small fraction of the energy for on-site uses and sells the remainder to Power and Water Resources Pooling Authority (PWRPA).

The Sonoma County Water Agency (Water Agency) uses large amounts of electricity, primarily to operate its water extraction pumps at its Wohler diversion facility along the Russian River; they use approximately 44,500 MWh of electricity annually. The Water Agency operates a hydroelectric facility at Warm Springs Dam rated at 2.6 MW. The annual electricity production of the facility is about 13,000 MWh. The Water Agency sells electricity from the hydroelectric facility to PWRPA. The Water Agency has recently enlarged its solar power production facilities to produce additional electricity.

There are two major wastewater treatment plants in Sonoma County, Ellis Creek Water Recycling Facility and the Laguna Treatment Plant. The treatment plants use anaerobic digestion to produce methane, which is then used to produce power and heat during the treatment process. The fuel is used for the plant boilers, thus reducing energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions.

Sonoma County currently does not have any onshore or offshore fossil fuel (e.g., oil or gas) production facilities.

Private Energy Generation Facilities

The main private energy generator in the county is the Geysers Geothermal Power Plants that total approximately 850 MW and generate approximately five million MWh/y. Other private energy generation facilities include small-scale solar photovoltaic (PV), hydroelectric, and wind systems used to generate power for residences, agricultural operations, and commercial uses, particularly in the rural areas of the county.

THREAT ASSESSMENT 16: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE EMERGENCY

General Situation

Agriculture includes animal and plant products that are transported, produced and consumed within the Sonoma County Op Area. Damage to agriculture, including loss of crops and death of animals, can be a secondary impact of another emergency such as severe weather, flooding, drought or can result from disease and pest infestation. The California Department of Food Agriculture (CDFA), in conjunction with the United State Department of Agriculture (USDA) play a significant role in the response to a food or agriculture emergency.

Specific Situation

The Sonoma County economy is dependent upon the rich agricultural industry that provides the impetus for food production, jobs and tourism. The wine, dairy, nursery and farm industries are integral parts of our diverse economic landscape. Each year the Sonoma County Agricultural Commission releases a crop report. The crop report value for 2013 was \$848 million, which was an increase of approximately 4% from the 2012 report. Wine grape production slightly exceeded the yield for 2012, which had been the largest wine grape crop on record in Sonoma County. Livestock and poultry products such as eggs and milk experienced a 5.5% increase in value. Increases in other crops were also experienced.

The robust nature of the agricultural community is dependent upon a safe and reliable environment. During times of disaster, such conditions may not exist and impact the agricultural sector in significant ways.

- Disruption in production or distribution of agriculture products can result in food shortages and lost economic revenue.
- Agriculture products produced in and shipped into the County, are at risk of contamination at various points in the production/transportation cycle.
- Disease vectors may require costly and/or time consuming mitigations, animal or food isolation and/or quarantines and potentially force culling of herds.
- Widespread, mass culling of herds will create disposal and air quality issues.
- Food contamination can result in both localized and widespread food-borne illness, thereby causing a public health emergency or long term economic impacts.

PART THREE – REFERENCES

LEGAL REFERENCES

The attached documents support emergency preparedness and recovery efforts for government, special district, and community-based organizations in the Sonoma Operational Area.

- Resolution No. 14-0504 adopting the Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan, October 2006, adopted December 9, 2014
- Resolution No. 97-0505 proclaiming Sonoma County as an Operational Area and adopting the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), adopted April 22, 1997
- Resolution No. 06-0840 proclaiming Sonoma County adopting the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for emergency response, adopted September 26, 2006
- Sonoma County Civil Defense and Disaster Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted 1963
- Sonoma County Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted 1965
- Sonoma County (Fire) Master Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted 1998
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Redwood Empire Chapter of the American Red Cross and the County of Sonoma, adopted September 29, 1995
- Chapter 10 of the Sonoma County Code, Emergency Management and Response, adopted December 9, 2014



County of Sonoma
State of California

THE WITHIN INSTRUMENT IS A
CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL
ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE

ATTEST: DEC 09 2014

VERONICA A. FERGUSON, Clerk/Secretary
BY Woodson
DEPUTY CLERK/ASST SECRETARY

Date: December 9, 2014

Item Number: 26

Resolution Number: 14-0504

Santa Rosa, CA 95403

4/5 Vote Required

**Resolution Of The Board Of Supervisors Of The County Of Sonoma, State Of California
Adopting The Revised 2014 Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan.**

WHEREAS, the Sonoma County Fire and Emergency Services Department is designated the lead agency for emergency management in the Sonoma County Operational Area, consisting of the unincorporated area, incorporated cities and special districts; and

WHEREAS, they are responsible for developing and maintaining the Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the EOP is to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination during emergency operations, particularly between Sonoma County and local governments, including, special districts, as well as state and Federal agencies; and

WHEREAS, they conducted planning meetings and incorporated revisions from numerous disaster response partners from throughout the Sonoma County Operational Area, including consideration of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Whole Community planning concepts and residents with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; and

WHEREAS, the Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Council has approved said revision and updates at their May 14, 2014 meeting and recommended to present it to the Board of Supervisors for adoption; and

WHEREAS, the last revision of this plan was in 2006.

Resolution #14-0504
Date: December 9, 2014
Page 2

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors adopt the 2014 revision of the Sonoma County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Board this 9th day of December, 2014.

Supervisors:

Gorin: Absent	Zane: Aye	4 th District: Vacant	Carrillo: Aye	Rabbitt: Aye
Ayes: 3	Noes: 0	Absent: 1	Abstain: 0	

So Ordered.

THE WITHIN INSTRUMENT IS A
CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL
ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE.

#28

Resolution No. 97-0505

ATTEST: **APR 25 1997**

Administration Building
Santa Rosa, California

EVEE T. LEWIS,
County Clerk & ex-officio Clerk of the Board of
Supervisors of the State of California, in & for
the County of Sonoma
By *E. Lewis* DEPUTY

Date April 22, 1997

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SONOMA PROCLAIMING SONOMA COUNTY AS AN
OPERATIONAL AREA AND ADOPTING THE STANDARDIZED
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SEMS).

WHEREAS, the potential exists for a major catastrophe due to earthquake, flood, fire or other natural or technological disasters which could cause all governmental entities within Sonoma County to share resources and information with each other and with the State of California in order to protect the public welfare to the fullest extent possible; and

WHEREAS, Government Code §8559(b) of the California Emergency Services Act defines the term "Operational Area" as an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area, and §8605 designating each county as operational areas to coordinate emergency activities including personnel and resources between the county, cities and special districts, and to serve as a communications link focusing on the collection, processing and dissemination of vital disaster information; and

WHEREAS, the California Office of Emergency Services has established by regulations (Title 19, §2400, et seq. of the California Code of Regulations) the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) which standardizes response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions and requires the formation of an operational area; and

WHEREAS, California Code of Regulations, Title 19, §2409(d) designates the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors as the lead agency in the establishment of the Sonoma Operational Area as outlined in the SEMS regulations; and

WHEREAS, Government Code §8607(e)(1) requires the use of the Standardized Emergency Management System to be eligible for funding response-related personnel costs under any disaster assistance program, and the County desires to take advantage of this code section by agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma, State of California that:

1. The Board finds the facts herein above cited are true and that this Board has jurisdiction to consider, approve and adopt the subject of this Resolution.
2. The Board hereby approves the proposed agreement for participation in the Sonoma Operational Area Emergency Management Organization, authorizes the Chairman to sign the Agreement, and directs the Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services to organize the Sonoma Operational Area Emergency Management Organization.
3. The Board hereby adopts the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and directs County agencies and department heads whose agency or department may incur costs associated with response related costs to major emergencies or disasters to comply with SEMS requirements.

SUPERVISORS:

Cale _____ Smith _____ Kelley _____ Reilly _____ Harberson _____

Ayes 5 Noes _____ Absent _____ Abstain _____

IT IS SO ORDERED

This Agreement is made this 22 day of April, 1996⁷, by and between the County of Sonoma, hereinafter referred to as "COUNTY," and those cities and Sonoma State University that are signatories to this agreement, hereinafter referred to as "LOCAL AGENCIES."

RECITALS:

WHEREAS, the potential for a major catastrophe due to earthquake, flood, or other natural or man-made disasters causes all governmental entities within Sonoma County to be prepared to share resources and information among themselves as well as with the State of California in order to protect public welfare; and

WHEREAS, greater efficiency, planning, and response can be achieved by joining the efforts of the local agencies and the County together in pre-disaster agreements; and

WHEREAS, The California Emergency Services Act makes reference to the "operational area" and defines it as "an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization" created to perform extraordinary functions for the county, cities and special districts within a county's geographical boundaries such as strengthening mutual coordination, providing a focal point and conduit for information and communications, and assisting in the efficient management of resources.

THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. RECOGNITION OF AND PARTICIPATION IN AN OPERATIONAL AREA FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES.

The parties to this Agreement recognize an Operational Area (Op Area) as that defined in the State OES Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2, Article 2, §8559(b) of the Government Code which states: An "operational area" is an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area.

Additionally, the parties to this Agreement recognize the Operational Area Level as that defined in the California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Office of Emergency Services, § 2409(a) which states: Each county geographic area is designated as an operational area for the coordination of emergency activities and to serve as a link in the system of communications and coordination.

This will ensure an intermediate level of organization, cooperation, and planning between public entities within Sonoma County boundaries. Each party agrees to the following:

- To participate in the Sonoma Op Area Emergency Coordinator's Forum to plan for a systematic approach to disaster management.
- To exchange and pass on disaster intelligence to the Sonoma Op Area EOC to be consolidated and passed up to the next level in the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).
- To train and exercise personnel as needed to apply effective disaster management within their own jurisdiction using SEMS.
- To exchange resource requests between the cities and the Sonoma Op Area in order to effectively share local resources and to consolidate requests for resources out of the Op Area.
- To designate, in writing, a representative who is authorized to speak on behalf of the party at the Sonoma Operational Area Emergency Council.

2. CONSIDERATION.

The consideration under this Agreement is the mutual advantage of protection afforded to each of the parties under the Agreement. There shall not be any monetary compensation required from any party to another party to be recognized as part of an operational area. This agreement does not void or conflict with any previous County and local agency agreements and/or contracts.

3. PROVISION OF FACILITIES AND SUPPORT.

The Sonoma Operational Area /Sonoma County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be located at the Sonoma County Hall of Justice, 600 Administration Drive in Santa Rosa. The County will provide EOC support staff for the Operational Area Organization during actual operations and drills. All parties to this Agreement shall provide staff for their local EOC's and the decision making and operational positions of the Sonoma Operational Area Disaster Council and Coordinator's Forum.

4. TERM OF AGREEMENT.

This Agreement shall be effective from the date executed by all the parties. All previous Operational Area Agreements existing prior to the effective date of this Agreement are hereby revoked. This Agreement may be terminated by mutual agreement of a majority of the member parties.

5. WITHDRAWAL OF PARTY.

Any party to this Agreement may withdraw, as a party to this Agreement, upon giving 30 days prior written notice to the other parties.

6. ADDITIONAL PARTIES.

Additional parties, who are public entities within the geographical boundaries of Sonoma County, may join in this Agreement and become member entities upon execution of an Exhibit to this Agreement in which the entity agrees to be subject to the conditions and terms of this Agreement. The executed Exhibit shall become a part of this Agreement thirty (30) days following notification by the new party to all other parties of the execution of the Exhibit. Thereafter, the entity shall be considered to be a party to this Agreement unless the entity withdraws as provided herein. Provided, however, in the event any existing party to the Agreement gives the others notice of its objection to the addition of the particular entity becoming a member to the Agreement, within the thirty (30) day notice period, the addition of such party to the Agreement shall require the consent of the SEMS lead agency.

7. INDEMNIFICATION AND HOLD HARMLESS.

Each party to this agreement agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless each other, its officers, agents, employees, and volunteers from and against any liability for all claims, losses, damages, attorneys' fees and other expenses to the extent such claims, losses, damages, attorneys' fees or expenses are caused by a party's negligent acts, errors, or omissions. In the event such claims, losses, damages, attorneys' fees or expenses are caused by the joint or concurrent negligence of more than one of the parties hereto, such liability shall be borne by each party in proportion to its own negligence.

8. SALARIES, EMPLOYMENT AND WORKER'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS.

The salaries, employment and Worker's Compensation benefits of each employee participating in the Sonoma Operational Area Disaster Council and Coordinator's Forum shall be the responsibility of the party employing the individual.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE PARTIES HERETO HAVE EXECUTED THIS AGREEMENT AS FOLLOWS:

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

BY Eve? Leursi

COUNTY OF SONOMA

James L. Harberson
James Harberson, Chairman
County of Sonoma

ATTEST:

Cloverdale City Clerk

BY Michelle Winters

CITY OF CLOVERDALE

Bob Perrault
Bob Perrault, City Manager

ATTEST:

Cotati City Clerk

BY Sonnie Long

CITY OF COTATI

John A. Dell'Osso
John A. Dell'Osso, Mayor

ATTEST:

Healdsburg City Clerk

BY Wanda Cline

CITY OF HEALDSBURG

Kent Mitchell
Kent Mitchell, Mayor

ATTEST:

Petaluma City Clerk

BY Patricia Leonard

CITY OF PETALUMA

John L. Scharer
John L. Scharer, City Manager

ATTEST:

Rohnert Park City Clerk

BY Joanne Roberts
Deputy

CITY OF ROHNERT PARK

Joe Netter
Joe Netter, City Manager

ATTEST:

Santa Rosa City Clerk

BY K.R. DeBenedictis

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

Sharon Wright
Sharon Wright, Mayor

ATTEST:

Sebastopol City Clerk

BY [Signature]

CITY OF SEBASTOPOL

Ken Foley
Ken Foley, Mayor

ATTEST:

Sonoma City Clerk

BY [Signature]

CITY OF SONOMA

Richard Dorf
Richard Dorf, Mayor

ATTEST:

Windsor Town Clerk

BY Bert Wills

TOWN OF WINDSOR

Bert Wills
Berton Wills, Town Manager

AGENCY:

SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY

[Signature]
Ruben Armiñana, President

APPROVED AS TO SUBSTANCE BY
DEPARTMENT:

DATED: 4-14-97

By: 
Department Head

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DATED: 4-14-97

By: 
County Counsel

THE WITHIN INSTRUMENT IS A
CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL
ON FILE IN THIS OFFICE.

#40

Resolution No. 06-0840

ATTEST: **SEP 27 2006**

EEVE T. LEWIS,
County Clerk & ex-officio Clerk of the Board of
Supervisors of the State of California, in & for
the County of Sonoma
BY m. Bauman DEPUTY

575 Administration Drive
Santa Rosa, California

Date: September 26, 2006

**RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY
OF SONOMA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE
NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)**

WHEREAS, in 2004 the President in Homeland Security Directive-5, directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System, which would provide a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments to work together more effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters, regardless of cause, size, or complexity; and;

WHEREAS, California pioneered the development of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) to respond to a variety of catastrophic disasters, including fires, earthquakes, floods, and landslide; and;

WHEREAS, in 1993, California was the first state to adopt the Standardized Emergency Management System for use by every emergency response organization, and implemented a system to ensure the continual maintenance and improvement of SEMS; and;

WHEREAS, in the early 1970s, the California fire service, in partnership with the federal government, developed the original FIRESCOPE emergency incident command system that has become the model for incident management nationwide; and;

WHEREAS, California emergency management professionals have contributed their expertise to the development of the new National Incident Management System which was modeled after elements of the California SEMS; and;

WHEREAS, it is essential for responding to disasters that federal, state, local, and tribal organizations utilize standardized terminology; standardized organizational structures; interoperable communications; consolidated action plans; unified command structures; uniform personnel qualification standards; uniform standards for planning, training, and exercising; comprehensive resource management; and designated incident facilities during emergencies or disasters; and;

WHEREAS, the California Standardized Emergency Management System substantially meets the objectives of the National Incident Management System, and;

WHEREAS, the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks (9-11 Commission) recommended adoption of a standardized Incident Command System nationwide, and;

WHEREAS, the Governor of the State of California has directed his Office of Emergency Services and Office of Homeland Security in cooperation with the Standardized Emergency Management System Advisory Board to develop a program to integrate the National Incident Management System, to the extent appropriate, into the state's emergency management system;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the County of Sonoma will integrate the National Incident Management System, to the extent appropriate, into the county emergency management system and plan; and;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the County of Sonoma will hereby utilize the National Incident Management System which shall be integrated with the Standardized Emergency Management System in California; and;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution is forwarded to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Board this 26th day of September, 2006.

SUPERVISORS:

Brown _____ Kerns _____ Smith _____ Reilly _____ Kelley _____

Ayes 5 Noes _____ Absent _____ Abstain _____

SO ORDERED

SONOMA COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

SONOMA COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into by and between the COUNTY OF SONOMA, its various departments and agencies, and the municipal corporations in the County of Sonoma;

WHEREAS, it is necessary that all of the resources and facilities of the County of Sonoma, its various departments and agencies, and all the municipal corporations within said County, be made available to prevent and combat the effect of disasters which may result from such calamities as flood, fire, earthquake, pestilence, war, sabotage, riot or other causes, and;

WHEREAS, it is recognized that the resources of any one of the parties hereto may be insufficient to cope with a disaster resulting from enemy action or other cause and it is, therefore, desirable and for the mutual benefit of all parties hereto, that the resources of all said parties be made available to any one of said parties stricken by a disaster resulting from enemy action or other cause;

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY AGREED by and between each and all of the parties hereto as follows;

1. Each party shall develop a plan providing for the effective mobilization of its resources and facilities to cope with any type of disaster.

2. Each party agrees to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each and every other party to this Agreement to prevent and combat the effect of disasters which may result from such calamities as flood, fire, earthquake, pestilence, war, sabotage, riot or other causes, provided that no party shall be required to deplete unreasonably its own resources, facilities and services in furnishing such mutual aid.

3. It is expressly understood that the furnishing of resources and facilities shall be without reimbursement unless otherwise expressly provided for by the parties to this Agreement; that the responsible local official in whose jurisdiction an incident requiring mutual aid has occurred shall remain in charge at such incident, including the direction of such personnel and equipment provided him through the operation of such mutual aid plans.

SONOMA COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER
MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

4. Upon approval or execution of this Agreement by the parties hereto all mutual aid operational plans approved by the COUNTY AND CITIES CIVIL DEFENSE ADVISORY BOARD OF SONOMA COUNTY and approved by the County and Cities Governing Bodies shall remain in effect until the same may be amended, revised, or modified.

5. This Agreement shall become effective as to each party when approved by the party, and shall remain operative and effective as between each and every party that has heretofore or hereafter approved or executed this Agreement, until participation in this Agreement is terminated by the party. The termination by one or more of the parties of its participation in this Agreement shall not effect the operation of this Agreement as between the other parties thereto.

6. Termination of participation in this Agreement may be effected by any party by resolution of its governing body and by filing a certified copy of such resolution with the COUNTY AND CITIES CIVIL DEFENSE ADVISORY BOARD OF SONOMA COUNTY and this Agreement is terminated as to such party twenty (20) days after the filing of such resolution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Agreement has been executed and approved, and is effective and operative as to each of the parties as herein provided.

ATTEST:

Dep
Shovak
Clerk of the Board

COUNTY OF SONOMA, a political subdivision of the State of California

By

Alison Mitchell
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors
By authority of Resolution 6311 of the
County of Sonoma, dated 7-26, 1963

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

By

Charles P. Looney
Mayor
By authority of Resolution 6580 of the
City of Santa Rosa, dated 7-26/63, 1963

ATTEST:

Clara M. Beck
City Clerk

SONOMA COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER
MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

ATTEST:

Madison R. Wallin
City Clerk

CITY OF PETALUMA

By W. Scott G. Parker
Mayor
By authority of Resolution 3179 NCS of the
City of Petaluma, dated Feb 4, 1963

ATTEST:

Eleanor Bente
City Clerk

CITY OF SONOMA

By J. J. Miller
Mayor
By authority of Resolution 1089 of the
City of Sonoma, dated Feb 7, 1963

ATTEST:

Samuel Langster
City Clerk

CITY OF HEALDSBURG

By Doug V. Bradley
Mayor
By authority of Resolution 12 of the
City of Healdsburg, dated Feb 7, 1963

ATTEST:

Wesley J. Booth
City Clerk

CITY OF SEBASTOPOL

By W. J. ...
Mayor
By authority of Resolution R-1193 of the
City of Sebastopol, dated January 1, 1963

ATTEST:

E. E. Kennell
City Clerk

CITY OF CLOVERDALE

By C. Koopman
Mayor
By authority of Resolution 28,423 of the
City of Cloverdale, dated April 2, 1963

ATTEST:

James E. ...
City Clerk

CITY OF ROHNERT PARK

By Peter M. Callinan
Mayor
By authority of Resolution ... of the
City of Rohnert Park, dated ..., 1963

ATTEST:

Louise Robert
City Clerk

CITY OF COTATI

By M. J. Hauser
Mayor
By authority of Resolution R-64-60 of the
City of Cotati, dated March 5, 1964

**SONOMA COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT
MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT**

LAW ENFORCEMENT - - MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

This Agreement is made and entered into by and between the under-
signed public agencies, all of which are located within the County of
Sonoma, State of California.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, the parties hereto severally maintain and operate police
organizations for the purpose of providing necessary protection within
their respective jurisdictions, and

WHEREAS, it is to the mutual advantage of the parties hereto that
there be supplementary police aid available in the event of a public
occurrence, or event, that may sorely tax the police facilities of a
single party, or has or threatens or can be expected to reach a magnitude
or duration beyond the ability to control of a single police agency, or
which, for the public safety, or the prevention or suppression of crime
requires a county-wide coordinated effort; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto contemplate that such supplementary
police services would be available in, but not limited to, situations
and circumstances as follows: Riot, Unlawful Assembly, Insurrection,
Major Disaster, Apprehension of Suspected Felons through road block(s),
Parades or other events where unusually large gatherings are to be found,
Search Parties, and, other instances where the local agencies manpower
facilities cannot reasonably be expected to cope with the situation; and
further that supplementary police service would be available on a routine
basis, as between neighboring jurisdictions, when for whatsoever reason,
a particular police agency is unable to respond immediately to a situation
requiring immediate and speedy police response, and the neighboring agency
has the present ability to respond.

WHEREAS, agreement between the parties hereto of the type and for
the purpose and desired effect of this agreement is expressly authorized
by Sections 55632 et seq. of the Government Code of the State of
California and the Joint Exercise of Powers Act and is otherwise duly
authorized by law, and

WHEREAS, it has heretofore been determined by the governing authority
of each of the parties hereto that it is mutually advantageous to render
assistance to one another in the field of police protection and that
the benefit to be derived by each of the parties hereto of availability
hereunder of additional protection to life and property from within the

boundaries or jurisdiction of each party is ample consideration for each to enter into this agreement,

NOW THEREFORE IT IS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

1. In the event of a "police problem" within the area of jurisdiction of one of the parties which is of such gravity and consequence that the regular police personnel of such party cannot readily control or suppress the same, the senior officer on duty of such police jurisdiction may request assistance from one or more of the parties to this agreement by notifying the senior police officer on duty of the agency from whom assistance is requested.

2. Upon receipt of such request for aid, the agency to whom the request is made shall respond to its fullest ability to do so but in so doing is not required to leave its own area unprotected. The decision of the Police Chief or other duly designated officer of the agency from whom aid is requested as to what manpower and vehicles are available for response shall be final.

3. The chief legally responsible for police protection at the scene of the "problem" shall remain in charge and provide general directions to all aiding agencies through their officers in charge. At the request of the officer in charge of the responsible agency any aiding agency shall withdraw from the scene of the problem.

4. It is mutually agreed and understood that this agreement shall not relieve any party hereto of the responsibility for police protection within its own jurisdiction nor does this agreement create any right in or obligation to third persons by any party hereto which would not exist in the absence of this agreement.

5. The chief, or designated officer in charge of the agency requesting assistance shall be the "coordinator", where the services of of the responding agencies are required on a dispersed or several location basis. He shall have the power to assign responding agency personnel to locations within or without his jurisdiction, save that as to responding personnel dispatched to location outside of his jurisdiction, he shall forthwith give notice of such dispatch to the senior officer in the jurisdiction to which said personnel are dispatched, and said senior officer shall forthwith be deemed the officer responsible for personnel serving in his jurisdiction, and, under the

coordinator, shall provide direction to such responding personnel so that the desired effect may result.

6. It is agreed that this agreement for mutual aid shall constitute the sole consideration for the performance hereof and that no party hereto shall be obligated to reimburse any other for use of equipment, material or manpower. During the course of rendering aid the manpower and equipment of each party shall be at the risk of that party. Each party hereto shall protect its personnel performing under this agreement by adequate workmen's compensation insurance. Each party hereto shall obtain and maintain in full force and effect adequate public liability and property damage insurance to cover claims for injury to persons or damage to property arising from the performance of this agreement.

7. This agreement shall be and remain in full force and effect from and after the date of execution set out opposite the signature of each party signatory hereto or until terminated or modified as herein provided. This agreement may be modified at any time by mutual consent of the parties hereto. Any party to this agreement may withdraw at any time on thirty (30) days written notice to each of the other parties and thereafter such withdrawing party shall no longer be a party to this agreement, but the agreement shall continue to exist among the remaining parties. Any party hereto may be excluded from this agreement upon thirty (30) days written notice executed by at least a majority of the parties hereto.

8. It is expressly declared to be the intention of each party signatory hereto that this agreement be entered into with any one or more of the other parties named herein whether or not joined into by all of the parties named herein.

9. The parties hereto and each of them agree that all mutual aid agreements existing between them "to the extent that said agreements cover the same matters covered herein", are hereby cancelled and shall be of no further force or effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be executed on the day and year set out opposite the signature of each thereof. Said execution having been theretofore first duly authorized in accordance with law.

P A R T Y

CITY OF CLOVERDALE

By [Redacted]
MAYOR

Date March 9th 1965

CITY OF COTATI

By [Redacted]
MAYOR

Date March 12-1965

CITY OF HEALDSBURG

By [Redacted]
Mayor

Date March 18, 1965

CITY OF PETALUMA

By [Redacted]
Mayor

Date March 22 1965

CITY OF ROBERT PARK

By [Redacted]
Mayor

Date 3-15-65

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

By [Redacted]
Mayor

Date 3-11-65

CITY OF SEBASTOPOL

By [Redacted]
Mayor

Date Mar 11, 1965

CITY OF SONOMA

By [Redacted]
Mayor

Date Mar 18 1965

COUNTY OF SONOMA

By [Redacted]

Date April 30, 1965

SONOMA COUNTY MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, all parties hereto are located within the County of Sonoma; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto severally maintain and operate fire protection organizations for the purpose of providing emergency services within their respective jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, it is to the mutual advantage and benefit of the parties hereto that each of the other parties render supplemental protection in the event of an emergency of a magnitude that has or appears to have developed beyond the control of a single party and therefore requires the assistance of one or more of the parties hereto; and

WHEREAS, agreement between the parties hereto of the type and for the purpose and effect of this agreement is expressly authorized by Section 13855 and 14092 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California and Title 5, Division 2, Part 2, Chapter 4, Article 2 of the Government Code and Title 1, Division 7, Chapter 5 of the Government Code (Joint Exercise of Powers Act) and is otherwise duly authorized by law; and

WHEREAS, it has heretofore been determined by the governing authority of each of the parties hereto that it is mutually advantageous to render assistance to one another in the suppression and control of fires and emergency incidents and that the benefit to be derived by each of the parties hereto of availability hereunder of additional protection to life and property against loss resulting from an emergency incident within the boundaries of jurisdiction of each party is ample consideration for each to enter into this agreement; and

WHEREAS, the County of Sonoma currently maintains a radio communication system (herein called CENTRAL DISPATCH) by which the various fire protection agencies throughout Sonoma County may be alerted and which receives emergency calls from the public throughout the County, which said system is maintained and operated by the County of Sonoma; and

WHEREAS, the County of Sonoma has signified its willingness to make this communications system available for use in the performance of a master County-wide mutual aid agreement; now therefore

IT IS AGREED as follows:

1. In the event of an emergency within the areas of responsibility of one of the parties hereto, which is of such magnitude that the regular

resources of such party cannot readily control the same, the incident commander in charge of the emergency for said party may request assistance from one of the parties of this agreement in the manner provided below.

2. Whenever possible, all requests for aid shall be made directly to CENTRAL DISPATCH either by radio or telephone. CENTRAL DISPATCH shall then alert the appropriate agency committed to render mutual aid. In any event, all parties hereto shall make every effort to keep CENTRAL DISPATCH advised of any major fire, other emergency or out-of-area assignment of vehicles.
3. Upon receipt of a request for aid from CENTRAL DISPATCH or directly from a party to this agreement, the agency to whom the request is made shall respond to its fullest ability to do so but in doing so is not required to leave its own area unprotected. The decision of the fire chief or other duly designated officer in charge of the agency from whom aid is requested, as to what equipment is available for mutual aid response, shall be final.
4. The agency legally responsible for the emergency incident shall remain in charge and provide general directions to all aiding agencies through their incident commander. At the request of the incident commander of the responsible agency, any aiding agency shall withdraw from the scene of the incident.
5. It is mutually agreed and understood that this agreement shall not relieve any party hereto of the responsibility for protection within its own jurisdiction nor does this agreement create any right in or obligation to third persons by any party hereto which would not exist in the absence of this agreement.
6. It is agreed that this agreement for mutual aid shall constitute the sole consideration for the performance hereto and that no party hereto shall be obligated to reimburse any other for use of resources. During the course of rendering aid, the resources of each party shall be at the risk of that party. Each party hereto shall protect its personnel performing under this agreement by adequate workers compensation insurance. Each party hereto shall obtain and maintain in full force and effect adequate public liability and property damage insurance to cover claims for injury to persons or damage to property arising from the performance of this agreement.
7. This agreement shall be and remain in full force and effect from and after the date of execution set out opposite the signature of each party signatory hereto or until terminated or modified as herein provided. This

agreement may be modified at any time by mutual consent of the parties hereto. Any party to this agreement may withdraw at any time on thirty(30)days' written notice to each of the other parties and thereafter such withdrawing party shall no longer be a party to this agreement, but the agreement shall continue to exist among the remaining parties. Any party hereto may be excluded from this agreement upon thirty(30)days' written notice executed by at least a majority of the parties hereto.

8. It is expressly declared to be the intention of each party signatory hereto that this agreement be entered into with any one or more of the parties named herein whether or not joined into by all the parties named herein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be executed on the day and year set out opposite the signature of each thereof. Said execution having been theretofore first duly authorized in accordance with law.

This agreement made and entered into by and between the following agencies:

CITY FIRE DEPARTMENTS-

City of Healdsburg
City of Petaluma
City of Rohnert Park

City of Santa Rosa
City of Sebastopol
City of Sonoma

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS-

Bennett Valley FPD
Bodega Bay FPD
Cloverdale FPD
Forestville FPD
Geyserville FPD
Glen Ellen FPD
Gold Ridge FPD
Graton FPD
Kenwood FPD
Monte Rio FPD

Rancho Adobe FPD
Rincon Valley FPD
Roseland FPD
Russian River FPD
Schell-Vista FPD
Timber Cove FPD
Valley of the Moon FPD
Windsor FPD

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICTS-

Cazadero CSD
Occidental CSD

STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES-

California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection, North Bay Ranger Unit
U.S. Coast Guard Training Center Fire Department, Coast Guard Training
Center, Two Rock
Sonoma Developmental Center

FIRE BRIGADES-

Hewlett Packard

COUNTY FIRE AGENCIES-

County Service Area Number 40

Annapolis VFC
Bloomfield VFC
Bodega VFC
Camp Meeker VFC
Dry Creek VFC
Fitch Mountain VFC
Fort Ross VFC
Jenner VFC
Knights Valley VFC
Lakeville VFC
Mayacamas VFC
Mountain VFC
Pole Mountain Lookout
San Antonio VFC
Sea Ranch VFC
Two Rock VFC
Valley Ford VFC
Wilmar VFC

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between

Sonoma County Chapter

of the

AMERICAN RED CROSS

and

County of Sonoma, State of California

Relating to Disaster Preparedness Planning and Disaster Relief (Emergency Services) Operations.

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding will delineate the respective responsibilities and roles of the Sonoma County Chapter, American Red Cross (hereinafter referred to as Red Cross) and the County of Sonoma, State of California, (hereinafter referred to as the County) in the preparation of disaster relief (emergency services) plans and the conduct of disaster relief (emergency services) operations. Through collaboration and close coordination, the necessary resources of the Red Cross and the County will be brought to bear for the relief of persons affected by natural and man-made disasters (war and civil disturbances excepted), thus insuring the most effective utilization of Red Cross and County resources prior to, during, and immediately following such emergencies.

The parties do not intend, by this Memorandum of Understanding, to create a contractual relationship, but rather to express their pre-existing responsibilities in the event of a disaster.

II. DISASTER RESPONSIBILITIES

A. American Red Cross

The Act of Congress constituting the Red Cross Charter requires the Red Cross to undertake relief activities for the purpose of mitigating suffering caused by disasters and obligates the Red Cross to develop and carry out measures to prevent such suffering. Public Law 93-288 in no way affects the legal status nor restricts the authority and purposes of the American Red Cross as set forth in the Act (36 U.S.C. 3, Fifth). In carrying out the purposes of Public Law 93-288 and/or subsequent disaster legislation, the President and any federal, state or local government may, by contract or otherwise, accept and utilize the services and facilities of the Red Cross, or may render through the Red Cross any assistance authorized by that Act, such as medicines, food, and other consumable supplies or emergency assistance. Red Cross aid and assistance to disaster victims are not dependent upon a Presidential declaration of a major disaster but are provided regardless of the size of the catastrophe or the number of families involved. Through a program of disaster preparedness and relief by Red Cross chapters, divisions, and field offices throughout the country, the Red Cross provides disaster victims food, clothing, shelter, first aid, and supplementary medical, nursing, and hospital care, and meets other urgent immediate needs. This help may be provided on the basis of mass care in shelters and at feeding stations. The Red Cross also provides food for disaster workers. The Red Cross is responsible for processing and answering health and welfare inquiries received from outside the disaster area. Aid to disaster victims may also be provided on an individual family basis with purchase orders issued to buy food, clothing, medical care, health items, essential household furnishings, urgently needed occupational supplies and equipment, emergency rentals for housing,

transportation, and temporary minor repairs to homes so they can be reoccupied. The Red Cross will provide information about federal assistance and other resources available to disaster victims and will refer families to such resources. The Red Cross will assist in assembling information needed for applications for such aid and, if requested, will help in processing the applications. In the absence of a Presidential declaration of a major disaster, or when such a declaration has been made but a family does not qualify for government benefits, Red Cross assistance may also include recovery needs in addition to the emergency help already provided. In such cases, the need for help will be determined through an individual family casework process. All Red Cross disaster assistance is provided on a grant basis with no request for, or expectations of, repayment. Because administrative responsibility and financial control are inseparable, the Red Cross requires that all funds used by it to provide relief be expended in accordance with its established policies.

B. Government

As provided in the California Emergency Services Act of 1971, as amended, and the Sonoma County Emergency Plan of 1990, State and County government responsibilities include:

1. The maintenance or restoration of normal government services when such extension or augmentation is consistent with such normal community services.

These services include:

- a. Warning and evacuation.
- b. Search and rescue.
- c. Police and fire protection.
- d. Emergency medical, public health and sanitation services.

- e. Identification and disposition of the dead, including the the operation of temporary morgues.
- f. Institutional care for the sick, aged, and orphaned.
- g. Survey and damage assessment.
- h. Engineering and public works.
- i. Designation of hazardous structures and areas.
- j. Removal of debris from public property.
- k. Public welfare services.
- l. Utilities.
- m. Supply, transportation and communications services.
- n. Manpower.
- o. Immediate notification to all departments and agencies in allocation and use of available local resources and requests for support received through other government or private agency channels.

C. Red Cross Relations with Federal, State, and local governments.

1. The Red Cross usually will have on-going working relationships for disaster preparedness and relief with state and local governments. Because the Red Cross responds immediately following a disaster's occurrence, the Red Cross usually will be operational before a Presidential declaration of a major disaster is made, and will be working with state and local governments before a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) is designated. While the Red Cross will keep the FCO fully informed as to the working arrangements involved in a specific disaster situation, the Red Cross will continue its direct relationships with state and local governments.

2. Federal Disaster Assistance Centers:

The Red Cross will provide appropriate volunteers and/or paid staff to give direct services to disaster victims in Red Cross service centers in the disaster area. In the event of a Presidential declaration, the Red Cross will continue to operate as many of its separate centers as necessary unless adequate facilities, convenient to disaster victims, are available in Federal Disaster Service Centers to accommodate the number of Red Cross relief personnel and disaster victims involved.

III. MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR RED CROSS OPERATIONS.

Recognizing that the Red Cross has an on-going working relationship with the military under DOD Directive 3025.1 and an agreement with the U. S. Coast Guard for assistance in any disaster, the FCO coordinating federal agency efforts following a Presidential declaration will either expedite such Red Cross requests or arrange for a direct contact between the Red Cross and the Department of Defense or Coast Guard representative in the FCO's field headquarters. Costs involved in military support for Red Cross will be reimbursed by the American Red Cross as provided in DOD Directive 3025.1

IV. COOPERATION AND COORDINATION WITH PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.

The Red Cross cooperates with all federal, state, and local agencies who have any responsibility for rendering disaster relief assistance to disaster victims. The Red Cross is willing to accept commissions from governments and coordinate its relief effort with designated agencies. This may include acting as an agent for governmental units under mutually agreed upon conditions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Memorandum of Understanding on the dates indicated.

9-29-95

(Date)



Timothy Duncan
Executive Director,
American Red Cross

9/29/95

(Date)



Director, Office of Emergency
Services, County of Sonoma
State of California

December 2014

CHAPTER 10

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSE

Article I. In General.

*Note to Article I

Sec. 10-1. Purpose of article.

Sec. 10-2. Definitions.

Sec. 10-3. Fire and Emergency Services Department.

Sec. 10-4. Director of Emergency Services.

Sec. 10-5. Powers and duties.

Sec. 10-6. Repealed by Ord. No. 5204 § 5.

Sec. 10-7. Emergency Council--Membership.

Sec. 10-8. Emergency Council--Powers and duties.

Sec. 10-9. Expenditures.

Sec. 10-10 through Sec. 10-16. Repealed by Ord. No. 1593 § 1

Article II. Preservation of County Government.

Sec. 10-17. Definitions.

Sec. 10-18. Appointment of standby officers.

Sec. 10-19. Meeting of Board of Supervisors after disaster.*

Sec. 10-20. Procedure when all members of legislative body unavailable.

Article III. Control of Food and Other Resources.

Sec. 10-21. Purposes of article.

Sec. 10-22. "Resources" defined.

Sec. 10-23. Repealed by Ord. No. 5204 § 12.

Sec. 10-24. Repealed by Ord. No. 5204 § 12.

Sec. 10-25. Repealed by Ord. No. 5204 § 12.

Sec. 10-26. Duties of vendors, possessors and producers of resources.

Sec. 10-27. Prohibited acts; penalties.

ARTICLE I – In General

***Note to Article I**

* *Editor's Note.* -- Article 1, sections 10-1 through 10-16, were repealed by Ord. No. 1593. Sections 10-1 through 10-9 were re-enacted as they now appear.

Sec. 10-1. Purpose of article.

The purpose of this article is to comply with the provisions of the California Emergency Services Act, Title Two, Division One, Chapter Seven of the Government Code of the State of California (commencing with section 8550); to provide for the preparation and

carrying out of plans for the protection of persons and property within the Sonoma County/operational area in the event of an emergency; to provide for the mitigation of the effects of natural, man-made, or war-caused emergencies which result in conditions of disaster or extreme peril to life, property, or the resources of the County of Sonoma; and to create an organization based on the standardized emergency management system (SEMS) (Government Code § 8607) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) to coordinate the efforts of the various emergency services agencies, both public and private, within the County of Sonoma dealing with emergencies. (Ord. No. 5204 § 1, 1999: Ord. No. 1593 § 2.)

Sec. 10-2. Definitions.

For the purpose of this article, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section:

“**County**” means the County of Sonoma.

“**Director**” means the Director of Emergency Services of the county/operational area.

“**Disaster service worker**” shall be as prescribed in Chapter 1 (commencing with 3201) of Part 1, Division 4 of the Labor Code.

“**Emergency**” means the existence of a state of war emergency, state of emergency, or local emergency as herein defined.

“**Emergency Council**” means the Sonoma County/operational area Emergency Council organized pursuant to the provisions of sections 10-7 and 10-8 of this chapter.

“**Emergency Management Organization**” means all officers and employees of the county/operational area, all persons enrolled to aid such officers and employees during an emergency, and all officers and employees of political subdivisions, groups, organizations, or persons, who may, by agreement, or by operation of law, be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property within the County during an emergency, or who may be impressed into service pursuant to law.

“**HSPD-5**” means Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5 signed by President George W. Bush, February 28, 2003 to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.

“**Incident Command System (ICS)**” means a nationally used standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow users to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

“**Local emergency**” means the duly proclaimed existence, or threatened existence, of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territory of the County or within any portion thereof, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, hazardous material incident, storm, epidemic, riot, tsunami, act of terrorism, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor’s warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, earthquake, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of the County and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe

energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission.

“National Incident Management System (NIMS)” means the system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; Multi-agency Coordination Systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

“Operational area” means an intermediate level of the State Emergency Services organization, consisting of the County of Sonoma and all political subdivisions within the geographical County area.

“Political subdivision” means all counties, city and counties, cities, districts, and other local government agencies or public agencies authorized by law in the state of California, including the County of Sonoma.

“Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)” means a management tool intended to standardize response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies. SEMS requires emergency response agencies to utilize basic principles and components of emergency management including: Incident Command System (ICS), multi-agency or interagency coordination, the operational area concept, and established mutual aid systems.

“State of emergency” means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within this state, including, but not limited to, those caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, hazardous material incident, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the governor’s warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction or earthquake, conditions causing a “state of war emergency,” or other conditions, excepting conditions resulting from a labor controversy; which conditions by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single County, city and County, or city, and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission.

“State of war emergency” means a condition which exists immediately with or without a proclamation thereof by the governor, whenever this state or the United States is attacked by an enemy of the United States, or upon receipt by the state of California of a warning from the federal government indicating that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent.

“Sudden and severe energy shortage” means a rapid unforeseen shortage of energy, resulting from, but not limited to, events such as an embargo, sabotage, or natural disasters, and which has statewide, regional, or local impact. (Ord. No. 5204 § 2, 1999.)

Sec. 10-3. Fire & Emergency Services Department.

There is created the Fire & Emergency Services Department. The Fire & Emergency Services Department shall have responsibilities which include: development and maintenance of county/operational area emergency plans; supervision and maintenance of the county/operational area emergency operations center; coordination of county/operational area disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation; serving as the coordination link between the local government level, the regional, state and Federal level, and as liaison between the operational area jurisdictions/agencies, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS); providing training, exercises, and educational outreach to agencies within the operational area; and coordination of resource and information management, public information/warning systems, mutual aid, and damage assessment information. (Ord. No. 5204 § 3, 1999: Ord. No. 1593 § 2.)

Sec. 10-4. Director of Emergency Services.

The County Administrator is hereby designated Director of Emergency Services. (Ord. No. 1593 § 2.)

Sec. 10-5. Powers and duties.

The Director is empowered to:

- (a) Direct the efforts of the Fire & Emergency Services Department and to direct the efforts of the Emergency Management Organization within the county/operational area for the accomplishment of the purpose of this ordinance, or of any other law, ordinance, or rules and regulations, relating to the preparation and implementation of emergency plans or programs now in effect, or as may be hereinafter adopted in accordance with law, by the County, the state of California or the United States of America.
- (b) Request the Board of Supervisors to proclaim the existence of a local emergency, if the Board of Supervisors is in session, or to issue such proclamation of local emergency under his own authority if the Board of Supervisors is not in session, provided, however, that whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by the Director, the Board of Supervisors shall take action to ratify the proclamation within seven days thereafter or the proclamation shall have no further force and effect after the seventh day from the date of issuance. Once ratified, the Board of Supervisors shall review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every 30 days until the Board terminates the proclamation. The Board of Supervisors shall proclaim the termination of the local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant.
- (c) Request the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency when, in the opinion of the Director, the locally available resources are inadequate to cope with an emergency.
- (d) Promote cooperation, and resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise, between agencies making up the Emergency Management Organization, and

coordinate the services of and direct staff within the Emergency Management Organization.

(e) Upon recommendation of the Emergency Council, and subject to the approval of the Board of Supervisors, to enter into mutual aid agreements between the County and the United States, the State of California, other political subdivisions, or any corporation, individual, or group of individuals provided, however, that any mutual aid contract entered into with any political subdivision, the whole of whose territory is located within the County of Sonoma, and any contract with any corporation, group of individuals or individual, within the County, shall contain the express provision that in the event of a local emergency duly proclaimed by the Board of Supervisors or the Director, the Director shall direct all operations of the Emergency Management Organization within the territory so designated by said proclamation, and the Director shall resolve all questions of authority or responsibility that may arise between agencies responding to the proclamation of local emergency.

(f) Represent the County in all dealings with the public or private agencies on matters pertaining to emergencies.

(g) In the event of the proclamation of a local emergency as hereinabove provided, or the proclamation of a state of emergency or the existence of a state of war emergency, the Director is empowered to:

(1) Make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property affected by such emergency, provided, however, that such rules and regulations must be confirmed at the earliest practicable time by the Board of Supervisors of the County.

(2) Obtain necessary resources, services, supplies, equipment, and such other properties found to be lacking or needed for the protection of life and property, and to bind the County for the fair value thereof, and if required immediately, to commandeer the same for public use.

(3) Require the immediate services of any County officer or employee and, in the event of proclamation of a state of emergency, or the existence of a state of war emergency, to command the services and aid of any citizen as he deems necessary in the execution of his duties; such persons so impressed into such service shall be entitled to all the privileges, benefits, and immunities as are provided by law for registered disaster service workers.

(4) Requisition necessary personnel and materials from any department or agency of the County.

(5) Execute all of his ordinary powers as County Administrator, all of the special powers conferred upon him by this chapter or by any resolution or emergency plan heretofore or hereinafter adopted by the Board of Supervisors and all powers conferred on him by any statute, agreement or other lawful authority.

(6) In the event of a local emergency, the Director or his duly authorized representative may order any person impeding efforts of any emergency service personnel to leave the area designated as an area within which a local emergency exists. Refusal by any person to obey the lawful directions of the Director or his duly authorized representative, or the hindrance or interference by any person with the lawful duties of any emergency service personnel shall constitute a violation of this code and shall be punishable in the manner provided by Section 1-7 of this code.

(h) Director shall designate the order of succession to that office to take effect in the event the Director is unable to attend meetings, or to otherwise perform his duties during an emergency. The order of succession shall be approved by the Board of Supervisors when a new Director is appointed, or as needed. (Ord. No. 5204 § 4, 1999: Ord. No. 3552 § 1; Ord. No. 1742; Ord. No. 1593 § 2.)

Sec. 10-6. Repealed by Ord. No. 5204 § 5.

Sec. 10-7. Emergency Council--Membership.

(a) There is created the Sonoma County/operational area Emergency Council, which shall be an "Accredited Disaster Council" as defined under California OES Administrative Regulation Title 19, § 2570.2(e); Sections 8585.5 or 8612, Government Code and pursuant to the provisions of the Emergency Services Act.

(b) The Emergency Council shall consist of the following members:

- (1) The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County;
- (2) The Director or designee;
- (3) The County Director of the Fire & Emergency Services Department (County Fire Chief) or designee;
- (4) The County Sheriff or designee;
- (5) The County Director of General Services or designee;
- (6) The County Director of the Department of Health Services or designee;
- (7) The County Director of Human Resources or designee;
- (8) The County Director of Human Services or designee;
- (9) The County Director of Information Systems or designee;
- (10) The County Director of Permit and Resource Management Department or designee;
- (11) The County Director of the Department of Transportation and Public Works or designee;
- (12) The General Manager of the Sonoma County Water Agency or designee;
- (13) The Regional Manager of Coastal Valleys EMS Agency or designee;
- (14) One (1) representative from each of the incorporated cities within the County, appointed from time to time by the respective city councils;
- (15) One (1) member representing the public utilities within the County engaged in the transmission of power, gas, telephonic or telegraphic communications or other similar utility, appointed annually by the chair of the Emergency Council;
- (16) One (1) member representing the public schools in the County appointed annually by the Sonoma County Superintendent of schools;
- (17) One (1) member representing the general public appointed annually by the Chair of the Emergency Council;
- (18) One (1) member representing the local chapter of the American Red Cross;
- (19) One (1) representative from the California National Guard;
- (20) One (1) representative from the United States Coast Guard Two Rock Training Center;

(21) One (1) representative from each specific state agency utilized in County's emergency response including, but not limited to, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (Cal- Fire), California Highway Patrol (CHP), and California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES);

(22) One (1) representative from any signatory party of the Operational Area Agreement in force, not previously identified here within.

(c) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors shall be ex officio Chairman of the Emergency Council. In his absence the Director shall serve as Chairman. (Ord. No. 5204 § 6, 1999: Ord. No. 4628 § 1, 1993: Ord. No. 3552 § 2; Ord. No. 1720; Ord. No. 1593.)

Sec. 10-8. Emergency Council--Powers and duties.

(a) The Emergency Council is empowered to study, revise, and recommend to the Board of Supervisors for adoption, the Sonoma County/operational area emergency plan, and to review and recommend action upon all proposed mutual aid agreements with the United States, State of California, other political subdivisions, corporations, groups, or individuals, and to review and recommend the adoption of such ordinances, resolutions and rules and regulations as may be necessary to implement the Sonoma County/operational area emergency plan or any mutual aid agreement entered into pursuant to such plan. Such plans shall take effect only upon its adoption by resolution by the Board of Supervisors of the County.

(b) The Emergency Council shall meet at least semiannually. The Chairman may call such other meetings as are deemed necessary.

(c) A member of the Fire & Emergency Services Department staff shall be ex officio secretary of the Emergency Council and shall provide such administrative, technical and other assistance to the Emergency Council as may be needed and as are approved by the Director.

(d) Each calendar year, the Emergency Council shall review the goals and objectives for the county/operational area. The council will recommend approval or suggest changes to the Director of Emergency Services.

(e) Approval of recommendations by the Emergency Council shall be by majority vote, a quorum of members being present. Presence in person by a majority of the members of such council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Emergency Council shall appoint such committees as shall be necessary to advise the council on questions relating to management of resources, communications, health services, utilities, the preservation of peace and safety, and in such other areas as may be deemed necessary by the council.

(f) The Emergency Council shall periodically review the county/operational area emergency plan and recommend to the Board of Supervisors its retention, amendment or repeal.

(g) The Emergency Council may recommend the calling and conducting of test exercises, either singularly or in conjunction with the United States, State of California, or any political subdivision, corporation, group or individual. The Emergency Council may recommend such exercises as it deems necessary: provided, however, that no person conducting such exercises shall have the power to command the assistance of any private

citizen, and the failure of any citizen to obey any order or regulation pertaining to the test exercise shall not constitute a violation of this chapter.

(h) The Emergency Council shall approve any of the county/operational area's funding distribution proposals to the extent required by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. (Ord. No. 5204 § 7, 1999; Ord. No. 4628 § 2, 1993; Ord. No. 1593 § 2.)

Sec. 10-9. Expenditures.

Any expenditure made in connection with the Emergency Management Organization, including mutual aid activities, shall be deemed conclusively to be for the direct protection and benefit of the inhabitants of and property of the County of Sonoma. (Ord. No. 1593 § 2.)

Sec. 10-10. through Sec. 10-16. Repealed by Ord. No. 1593 § 1.

ARTICLE II – Preservation of County Government

Sec. 10-17. Definitions.

For the purposes of this article, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section:

“Disaster” means an emergency, as defined in section 10-2 of Chapter 10 of the Sonoma County Code, whether caused by human or natural events, which renders unavailable a majority of the Board of Supervisors of the County.

“Unavailable” means that a supervisor is either killed, missing or so seriously ill or injured as to be unable to attend meetings and otherwise perform his duties. Any question as to whether a particular officer is unavailable shall be settled by the Board of Supervisors or any remaining available members thereof. (Ord. No. 636 § 1.)

Sec. 10-18. Appointment of standby officers.

(a) To provide for the continuance of the legislative and executive departments of the County in occasions of a disaster, the Board of Supervisors may appoint three standby officers for each member of such board to succeed to such member's duties in the event of his unavailability as a result of a disaster.

(b) Standby officers shall be appointed, serve and qualify in accordance with Title Two, Division One, Chapter Seven, Article Fifteen of the Government Code of the State of California, commencing with section 8635. The Board of Supervisors shall have discretion as to whether or not such appointments shall be made. In the event of a disaster any vacancy occurring on the Board of Supervisors which cannot be filled by a standby officer by reason of the fact that standby officers have not been appointed or are unavailable, shall be filled as provided by this article. (Ord. No. 1593 § 3.)

Sec. 10-19. Meeting of Board of Supervisors after disaster.*

The Board of Supervisors shall meet as soon as possible after a disaster. The place of meeting need not be within the County. The meeting may be called by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors or by a majority of the available members of the legislative body. Should there be only one member of the legislative body available, he may call and hold such meeting and perform any acts necessary to reconstitute the Board of Supervisors.

At the first meeting after the disaster the Board of Supervisors shall:

- (a) Ascertain the damage to the County, to personnel and property.
- (b) Proceed to reconstitute itself by filling vacancies until there are three members of such board. Should only one member of the Board of Supervisors, or only one standby officer be available, he shall have the power to reconstitute the Board of Supervisors.
- (c) Proceed to reconstitute the government of the County by appointment of qualified persons to fill vacancies in the County governmental system.
- (d) Proceed to perform its functions in the preservation of law and order and in the furnishing of local services. (Ord. No. 636 § 3, 4.)

* As to meetings of Board of Supervisors generally, see Chapter 2, section 2-1 of the Sonoma County code.

Sec. 10-20. Procedure when all members of legislative body unavailable.

Should all members of the legislative body be unavailable, temporary officers shall be appointed as follows:

- (a) By the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of any other County within one hundred and fifty miles of this County, beginning with the nearest and most populated County and going to the farthest and least populated, and, if he is unavailable;
- (b) By the Mayor of any city within one hundred and fifty miles of the County seat beginning with the nearest and most populated city and going to the farthest and least populated. (Ord. No. 5204 § 9, 1999: Ord. No. 636 § 5.)

ARTICLE III – Control of Food and Other Resources

Sec. 10-21. Purposes of article.

The declared purposes of this article are to provide for the conservation, control and distribution of those resources of this County which are essential to survival and recovery of individuals, government and the business economy of the County during and following a local emergency or a state of emergency, as defined in the California Emergency Services Act. (Ord. No. 5204 § 10, 1999: Ord. No. 686.)

Sec. 10-22. "Resources" defined.

As used in this article, the term “resources” shall mean all foods for humans or animals and all essential survival items, services, supplies, and equipment declared to be in critical supply by the Director of Emergency Services, during a local emergency or a state of emergency. (Ord. No. 5204 § 11, 1999: Ord. No. 686 § 2.)

Sec. 10-23. Repealed by Ord. No. 5204 § 12.

Sec. 10-24. Repealed by Ord. No. 5204 § 12.

Sec. 10-25. Repealed by Ord. No. 5204 § 12.

Sec. 10-26. Duties of vendors, possessors and producers of resources.

The vendors, possessors and producers of resources as defined in Section 10-22 are prohibited from selling, giving away or otherwise disposing of controlled resources in their possession at the onset of or during a local emergency or a state of emergency except in the manner, and at the time specified, in the directives issued by the Director of Emergency Services. (Ord. No. 5204 § 13, 1999: Ord. No. 686 § 5.)

Sec. 10-27. Prohibited acts; penalties.

It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment for not to exceed six (6) months, or both, for any person during a local emergency or state of emergency:

(a) Willfully to obstruct, hinder or delay the Director of Emergency Services, or his agent in the enforcement of any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this article, or in the performance of any duty imposed upon the Director of Emergency Services by virtue of this article.

(b) To do any act forbidden by any lawful rules or regulations issued pursuant to this article, if such act is of such nature as to give or be likely to give assistance to the enemy, or to imperil the lives or property of inhabitants of this County, or to prevent, hinder or delay the defense or protection thereof. (Ord. No. 5204 § 14, 1999: Ord. No. 686 § 6.)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This Glossary contains definitions of terms commonly used in the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

A

Action Plan: "Action Plan" is the plan prepared in the EOC containing the emergency response objectives of that SEMS level reflecting overall priorities and supporting activities for a designated period. The plan is shared with supporting agencies. (See EOC Action Plan)

Activate: At a minimum, a designated official of the emergency response agency that implements SEMS as appropriate to the scope of the emergency and the agency's role in response to the emergency.

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

After Action Report: A report covering response actions, application of SEMS, modifications to plans and procedures, training need, and recovery activities. After action reports are required under SEMS after any emergency that requires a declaration of an emergency. Reports are required within 90 days.

Agency: An agency is a division of government with specific function, or a non-governmental organization (e.g., private contractor, business, etc.) which offers a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident mitigation), or assisting and/or cooperating (providing resources and/or assistance). (See Assisting, Cooperating Agency and Multi-agency.)

Agency Assistance: Grants for projects or planning activities, loans, and all other forms of financial or technical assistance provided by the Agency.

Agency Dispatch: The agency or jurisdictional facility from which resources are allocated to incidents.

Agency Executive or Administrator: Chief executive officer (or designee) of the agency or jurisdiction that has responsibility for the incident.

Agency Representative: An individual assigned to an incident or to an EOC from an assisting or cooperating agency who has delegated authority to make decisions on matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident or at the EOC. Agency Representatives report to the Liaison Officer at the incident, or the EOC.

Air Operations Branch Director: The person primarily responsible for preparing and implementing the air operations portion of the Incident Action Plan. Also responsible for providing logistical support to helicopters and aircraft operating on the incident.

Allocated Resources: Resources dispatched to an incident.

American Red Cross: A nationwide volunteer agency that provides disaster relief to individuals and families.

Area Command: An organization established to: 1) oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an Incident Command System organization; or 2) to oversee the management of a very large incident that has multiple Incident Management Teams assigned to it. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources

based on priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed.

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

Asset: A person, structure, facility, information, material or process that has value.

Assigned Resources: Resources checked in and assigned work tasks on an incident.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period, based upon tactical objectives in the Incident or EOC Action Plan.

Assistant: Title for subordinates of the Command Staff positions at the Field SEMS level. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be used to supervise unit activities at camps.

Assisting Agency: An agency directly contributing tactical or service resources to another agency.

Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS): A communications reserve that provides tactical, logistical and administrative support and communications for all government communications systems.

Available Resources: Incident-based resources that are available for immediate assignment.

B

Base: The location at an incident at which primary logistics functions for an incident are coordinated and administered. There is only one Base per incident. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term "Base.") The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the Base.

Base Flood: A term used in the National Flood Insurance Program to indicate the minimum size flood to be used by a community as a basis for its floodplain management regulations; presently required by regulation to be that flood which has a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also known as a 100-year flood or one-percent chance flood.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The elevation for, which there is a one-percent chance in any given year that flood levels, will equal or exceed it. The BFE is determined by statistical analysis for each local area and designated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map. It is also known as the 100-Year Flood.

Branch: The organizational level at the SEMS Field Level having functional or geographic responsibility for major parts of incident operations. The Branch level is organizationally between Section and Division/Group in the Operations Section, and between Section and Units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman Numerals or by functional name (e.g., medical, security, etc.). Branches are also used in the same sequences at the SEMS EOC Levels.

Branch Director: The ICS title for individuals responsible for supervision of a Branch at the Field Level. At SEMS EOC levels, the title Branch Coordinator is sometimes used.

C

Cache: A pre-determined complement of tools, equipment and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use.

California Emergency Council: The official advisory body to the Governor on all matters pertaining to statewide emergency preparedness. The Sonoma County Op Area also has an Emergency Council that advises Fire & Emergency Services.

Camp: A geographical site, within the general incident area, separate from the Incident Base, equipped and staffed to provide sleeping, food, water, and sanitary services to the incident personnel.

Capability: The means to accomplish a mission, function or objective.

Care and Shelter: A phase of operations that meets the food, clothing, and shelter needs of people on a mass care basis.

Casualty Collection Points (CCP): See Field Treatment Sites

Catastrophic Disaster: Although there is no commonly accepted definition of a catastrophic disaster, the term implies an event or incident, which produces severe and widespread damages of such a magnitude as to result in the requirement for significant resources from outside the affected area to provide the necessary response.

Chain of Command: A series of management positions in order of authority.

Check-in: The process whereby resources first report to an incident or into an EOC/Check-in locations at the SEMS Field level include: Incident Command Post (Resources Unit), Incident Base, Camps, Staging Areas, Helibases, Helispots, and Division Supervisors (for direct line assignments).

Checklist: A pre-determined list of actions to be taken by an element of the emergency organization in response to a particular event or situation.

Chief: The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration.

Civil Air Patrol: A civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force, which provides personnel, services, and equipment for specified missions in support of state and local emergency operations.

Civil Disorder: Any incident intended to disrupt community affairs that require police intervention to maintain public safety including riots, mass demonstrations and terrorist attacks.

Clear Text: The use of plain English in radio communications transmissions. No Ten Codes or agency specific codes are used when utilizing Clear Text.

Command: The act of directing, and/or controlling resources at an incident by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. May also refer to the Incident Commander.

Command Post: (See Incident Command Post)

Command Staff: The Command Staff at the SEMS Field level consists of the Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. They report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed. These functions may also be found at the EOC levels in SEMS. At the EOC, they would report to the EOC Director, but may be designated as Coordinators. At EOCs, the functions may also be established as Sections, or Branches to accommodate subsequent expansion.

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

Communications Unit: An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC. A communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g. a trailer or mobile van) used to provide the major part of an Incident Communications Center.

Community Right-to-Know: Legislation requiring the communication of chemical use and storage to local agencies or the public.

Compact: Formal working agreements among agencies to obtain mutual aid.

Compensation Unit/Claims Unit: Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for financial concerns resulting from property damage, injuries or fatalities at the incident or within an EOC.

Complex: Two or more individual incidents located in the same general area that is assigned to a single Incident Commander or to a Unified Command.

Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM): An integrated approach to the management of emergency programs and activities for all four emergency phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery), for all types of emergencies and disaster (natural, manmade, and attack), and for all levels of government (local, State, and Federal) and the private sector.

Consequence: effect of an event, incident or occurrence

Continuity of Government: All measures that may be taken to ensure the continuity of essential functions of governments in the event of emergency conditions, including line-of-succession for key decision makers.

Contingency Plan: A sub or supporting plan which deals with one specific type of emergency, its probable effect on the jurisdiction, and the actions necessary to offset these effects.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct tactical or support functions or resources to the incident control effort (e.g., American Red Cross, telephone company, local utility, etc.).

Coordination: The process of systematically analyzing a situation, developing relevant information, and informing appropriate command authority of viable alternatives for selection of the most effective combination of available resources to meet specific objectives. The coordination process (which can be either intra- or inter-agency) does not involve dispatch actions. However, personnel responsible for coordination may perform command or dispatch functions within the limits established by specific agency delegations, procedures, legal authority, etc. Multi-agency or Inter-agency coordination is found at all SEMS levels.

Coordination Center: Term used to describe any facility that is used for the coordination of agency or jurisdictional resources in support of one or more incidents.

Cost Sharing Agreements: Agreements between agencies or jurisdictions to share designated costs related to incidents. Cost sharing agreements are normally written but may also be verbal between authorized agency and jurisdictional representatives at the incident.

Cost Unit: Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for tracking costs, analyzing cost data, making cost estimates, and recommending cost-saving measures.

D

Damage Assessment: The process utilized to determine the magnitude of damage and the unmet needs of individuals, businesses, the public sector, and the community caused by a disaster or emergency event.

Dam Failure: Part or complete collapse of a dam causing downstream flooding.

Declaration: The formal action by the President to make a State eligible for major disaster or emergency assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 3-288, as amended (the Stafford Act).

Declaration Process: When a disaster strikes, local authorities and individuals request help from private relief organizations and their State government, which give all assistance possible. If assistance is beyond their capability, the Governor requests a Presidential declaration of a major disaster or an emergency.

Delegation of Authority: A statement provided to the Incident Commander by the Agency Executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility. The Delegation of Authority can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints and other considerations or guidelines as needed. Many agencies require written Delegation of Authority to be given to Incident Commanders prior to their assuming command on larger incidents.

Demobilization Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for assuring orderly, safe and efficient demobilization of incident or EOC assigned resources.

Department Operations Center (DOC): A location used by a distinct discipline, such as fire, medical, hazardous materials, or a unit, such as Department of Public Works, Department of Health or local water district to manage and coordinate their departmental response functions in a disaster. Department operations centers may be used at all SEMS levels above the field response level, depending upon the impact of the emergency.

Deputy Incident Commander (Section Chief or Branch Director): A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a Deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies may also be found as necessary at all SEMS EOC levels.

Designated Area: Any emergency or major disaster-affected portion of a State that has been determined eligible for Federal assistance.

Designation: The action by the Associate Director, State and Local Programs and Support Directorate (SLPSD), to determine the type of assistance to be authorized under the Stafford Act for a particular declaration; and the action by the FEMA Regional director to determine specifically what counties, or county equivalents, are eligible for such assistance.

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

Disaster: A sudden calamitous emergency event bringing great damage loss or destruction.

Disaster Assistance Program: A program that provides state funding or reimbursement for local government response related personnel costs incurred in response to an incident as defined in Section 2402 (i).

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

Disaster Service Worker: Includes public employees and any unregistered person impressed into service during a State of War emergency, a State of emergency, or a Local Emergency by a person having authority to command the aid of citizens in the execution of his duties. It does not include any member registered as an active fire fighting member of any regularly organized volunteer fire department, having official recognition, and full or partial support of the county, city, town or district in which such fire department is located.

Disaster Support Area (DSA): A pre-designated facility anticipated being at the periphery of a disaster area, where disaster relief resources (manpower and material) can be received, accommodated or stockpiled, allocated, and dispatched into the disaster area. A separate portion of the area may be used for receipt and emergency treatment of casualty evacuees arriving via short-range modes of transportation (air and ground) and for the subsequent movement of casualties by heavy, long-rang aircraft, to adequate medical care facilities.

Dispatch: The implementation of a command decision to move a resource or resources from one place to another.

Dispatch Center: A facility from which resources are assigned to an incident.

Division: Divisions are used to divide an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions area identified by alphabetic characters for horizontal applications and, often, by numbers when used in buildings. Divisions are also used at SEMS EOC levels and are found organizationally between Branches and Units.

Division or Group Supervisor: The position title for individuals responsible for command of a Division or Group at an Incident. At EOC level, they may be called a Division Coordinator.

Documentation Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for collecting, recording and safeguarding all documents relevant to an incident or within an EOC.

Dose: Accumulated or total exposure to gamma radiation, commonly expressed in REM.

Dosimeter: An instrument for measuring and registering total accumulated exposure to gamma radiation.

E

Earthquake Advisory: A statement issued by the State of California Office of Emergency Services (OES), usually following a medium-sized earthquake, regarding scientific opinion that there is an enhanced likelihood for additional seismic activity within a specified period (usually three to five days).

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

Emergency: A condition of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, hazardous material incident, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestations or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy.

Emergency Alert System (EAS): A system that enables the President and federal, state, and local governments to communicate through commercial radio and television broadcast stations with the general public in the event of a disaster.

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

Emergency Manager: The individual within each jurisdiction that is delegated the day-to-day responsibility for the development and maintenance of all emergency management coordination efforts.

Emergency Operations Center Director (Director of Emergency Services): The individual within each political subdivision that has overall responsibility for jurisdiction emergency management coordination efforts.

Emergency Medical Services: Treatment of casualties necessary to maintain their vital signs prior to treatment at a medical center.

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT): A health-care specialist with particular skills and knowledge in pre-hospital emergency medicine.

Emergency Operations: Those actions taken during the emergency period to protect life and property, care for the people affected, and temporarily restore essential community services.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): A location from which centralized emergency management can be performed. EOC facilities are established by an agency or jurisdiction to coordinate the overall agency or jurisdictional response and support to an emergency.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): The plan that each jurisdiction has and maintains for responding to relevant threats and hazards that defines the emergency management organization, structure and coordination.

Emergency Period: A period which begins with the recognition of an existing, developing, or impending situation that poses a potential threat to a community. It includes the warning (where applicable) and impact phase and continues until immediate and ensuing effects of the disaster no longer constitute a hazard to life or threat to property.

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

Emergency Public Information: Information disseminated to the public by official sources during an emergency, using broadcast and print media. Emergency Public Information includes: (1) instructions on survival and health preservation actions to take (what to do, what not to do, evacuation procedures, etc.), (2) status information on the disaster situation (number of deaths, injuries, property damage, etc.), and (3) other useful information (state/federal assistance available).

Emergency Response Agency: Any organization responding to an emergency, whether in the field, at the scene of an incident, or to an EOC, in response to an emergency, or providing mutual aid support to such an organization.

Emergency Response Personnel: Personnel involved with an agency's response to an emergency.

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

EOC Action Plan: The plan developed at SEMS EOC levels, which contains objectives, actions to be taken, assignments and supporting information for the next operational period. (See Action Plan)

Essential Facilities: Facilities that are essential for maintaining the health, safety, and overall well-being of the public following a disaster (e.g., hospitals, police and fire department buildings, utility facilities, etc.). May also include buildings that have been designated for use as mass care facilities (e.g., schools, churches, etc.).

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

Evacuee: An individual who moves or is moved from a hazard area to a less hazardous area with anticipation of return when the hazard abates.

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

Exercise: Maneuver or simulated emergency condition involving planning, preparation, and execution; carried out for the purpose of testing, evaluating, planning, developing, training, and/or demonstrating emergency management systems and individual components and capabilities, to identify areas of strength and weakness for improvement of an emergency operations plan (EOP).

Exercise Scenario: Background detail (domestic, international, political, military) against which an exercise is conducted.

Expedient Shelter: Any shelter constructed in an emergency or crisis period on a "crash basis" by individuals, single families, or small groups of families.

F

Facilities Unit: Functional unit within the Support Branch of the Logistics Section at the SEMS Field Response Level that provides fixed facilities for the incident. These facilities may include the Incident Base, feeding areas, sleeping areas, sanitary facilities, etc.

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

Federal Agency (Federal Definition): Any department, independent establishment, government corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the federal government, including the United States Postal Service, but not including the American Red Cross.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): The person appointed by the President to coordinate federal assistance following an emergency or major disaster declaration.

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

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

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): This agency was created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all Federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

FEMA-State Agreement: A formal legal document between FEMA and the affected State stating the understandings, commitments, and binding conditions for assistance applicable as the result of the major disaster or emergency declared by the President. It is signed by the FEMA Regional director, or designee, and the Governor.

Field Coordination Center: A temporary facility established by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services within or adjacent to areas affected by a disaster. It functions under the operational control of the OES mutual aid regional coordinator and is supported by mobile communications and personnel provided by OES and other state agencies.

Field Operations Guide (FOG): A pocket-size manual of instructions on the application of the Incident Command System.

Field Responder: Any individual from a government organization who responds to incidents occurring specifically in the field to mitigate their effects. This definition includes all first responders.

Field Treatment Site (FTS): A location within a jurisdiction that is used for the assembly, triage (sorting), medical stabilization, and subsequent evacuation of casualties. It may be used for the receipt of incoming medical resources (doctors, nurses, supplies, etc.). Preferably the site should include or be adjacent to an open area suitable for use as a helicopter pad.

Finance/Administration Section: One of the five primary functions found at all SEMS levels that is responsible for all costs and financial considerations. At the incident the Section can include the Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Compensation/Claims Unit and Cost Unit.

First Responder: This term refers to individuals whose organizations specific and primary responsibility is to respond to life safety incidents.

Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM): The official map of a community that shows the boundaries of the flood plain and special flood hazard areas that have been designated. It is prepared by FEMA; using the best flood data available at the time a community enters the emergency phase of the NFIP. It is superseded by the FIRM after a more detailed study has been completed.

Flood Insurance: The insurance coverage provided under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): The official map of a community prepared by FEMA, which shows the base flood elevation, along with the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones. The study is funded by FEMA and is based on detailed surveys and analysis of the site-specific hydrologic characteristics.

Food Unit: Functional unit within the Service Branch of the Logistics Section responsible for providing meals for incident and EOC personnel.

Function: The five major activities in ICS, i.e., Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration. The same five functions also are found at all SEMS EOC levels. At the EOC, the term Management replaces Command. A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

Functional Element: Refers to a part of the incident, EOC or DOC organization such as section, branch, group or unit.

G

General Staff: The group of management personnel reporting to the Incident Commander or to the EOC Director. They may each have a deputy, as needed. At the Field SEMS level, the General Staff consists of:

- Operations Section Chief
- Planning/Intelligence Section Chief
- Logistics Section Chief
- Finance/Administration Section Chief

Ground Support Unit: Functional unit within the Support Branch of the Logistics Section at the SEMS Field Response Level that is responsible for the fueling, maintaining and repairing of vehicles, and the transportation of personnel and supplies.

Group: Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. (See Division.) Groups are located between Branches (when activated) and Resources in the Operations Section.

H

Hazard: Natural or man-made source of danger or difficulty to people or property.

Hazard Area: A geographically defined area in which a specific hazard presents a potential threat to life and property.

Hazardous Material: A substance or combination of substances, which, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, radiological, explosive, or infectious characteristics, poses a potential danger to humans or the environment. Generally, such materials are classed as explosives and blasting agents, flammable and nonflammable gases, combustible liquids, flammable liquids and solids, oxidizers, poisons, disease-causing agents, radioactive materials, corrosive materials, and other materials including hazardous wastes.

Hazardous Material Incident (Stationary): Any uncontrolled release of material capable of posing a risk to health, safety, and property. Areas at risk include facilities that produce, process, or store hazardous materials as well as sites that treat, store, and dispose of hazardous material.

Hazardous Material Incident (Transportation): Any spill during transport of material that is potentially a risk to health and safety.

Hazard Mitigation: A cost-effective measure that will reduce the potential for damage to a facility from a disaster event.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP): Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act. Provides funding for hazard mitigation projects that are cost effective and complement existing post-disaster mitigation programs and activities for beneficial mitigation measures that are not funded through other programs.

Hazard Mitigation Plan: The plan resulting from a systematic evaluation of the nature and extent of vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards, including the actions needed to minimize future vulnerability to identified hazards.

Helibase: The main location for parking, fueling, maintenance, and loading of helicopters operating in support of an incident. It is usually located at or near the incident base.

Helispot: Any designated location where a helicopter can safely take off and land. Some helispots may be used for loading of supplies, equipment, or personnel. May be also referred to as a Landing Zone or LZ.

I

Immediate Need: A logistical request that needs to be filled immediately.

Implementation: Act of putting a procedure or course of action into effect to support goals or achieve objectives.

Incident: An occurrence or event, either human-caused or by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency response personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or the environment.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): The plan developed at the field response level that contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written.

Incident Base: Location at the incident where the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term "Base.") The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the Base. There is only one Base per incident.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for the command of all functions at the field response level.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The location at which the primary command functions are executed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): The nationally used standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.

Incident Communication Center: The location of the Communications Unit and the Message Center.

Incident Management Team: The Incident commander and appropriate General and Command Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

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

Individual Assistance (IA): Supplementary Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to individuals and families adversely affected by a major disaster or an emergency. Such assistance may be provided directly by the Federal Government or through State, local governments or disaster relief organizations.

Information Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies requiring information directly from the incident. There is only one Information Officer per incident. The Information Officer may have assistants. This position is also

referred to as Public Affairs or Public Information Officer in some disciplines. At SEMS EOC levels, the information function may be established as a Coordinator or as a section or branch reporting directly to the EOC Director.

Initial Action: The actions taken by resources, which are the first to arrive at an incident.

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

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

J

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction: The range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority for incident mitigation. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political/geographical (e.g., special district city, county, state or federal boundary lines), or functional (e.g., police department, health department, etc.) (See Multi-jurisdiction.)

Jurisdictional Agency: The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function.

L

Landing Zone (LZ): (See Helispot)

Leader: The ICS title for an individual responsible for a functional unit, task forces, or teams.

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

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff at the Field SEMS level responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies. At SEMS EOC levels, the function may be done by a Coordinator and/or within a Section or Branch reporting directly to the EOC Director.

Lifelines: A general term including all systems for storing, treating, and distributing fuel, communications, water, sewage, and electricity.

Life-Safety: Refers to the joint consideration of both the life and physical wellbeing of individuals.

Local Assistance Center (LAC): A facility established by local government within or adjacent to a disaster impacted area to provide disaster victims a "one-stop" service in meeting their emergency representatives of local, state, and federal governmental agencies, private service organizations and certain representatives of the private sector.

Local Emergency: The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and required the combined forces of political subdivisions to combat.

Local Government: Means local agencies defined in Government Code 8680.2 and special district as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 19 Division 2, Chapter 5, NDAA, 2900(y). Also, See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC): Committees established by the Director of OES to provide a forum for the exchange of information among the cities and counties of a Mutual Aid region. The LGAC may develop a consensus of action and policy among local emergency managers on issues, policies, and programs of concern to local governments, and if necessary bring such concerns to the attention of OES Executive Management.

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section: One of the five primary functions found at all SEMS levels. The Section responsible for providing facilities, services and materials for the incident or at an EOC.

Long-Term Earthquake Potential: No specific time frame. Can refer to decades, centuries or millennia.

M

Major Disaster: Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high-water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosions, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Federal Disaster Relief Act, above and beyond emergency services by the Federal Government, to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Management by Objectives: In SEMS field and EOC levels, this is a top-down management activity that involves a three-step process to achieve the desired goal. The steps are: establishing the objectives, selection of appropriate strategy(s) to achieve the objectives; and the direction or assignments associated with the selected strategy.

Marshaling Area: An area used for the completed mobilization and assemblage of personnel and resources prior to being sent directly to the disaster affected area. Marshaling Areas are utilized particularly for disasters outside of the continental United States.

Mass Care Facility: A location where temporary services are provided to disaster victims during an emergency which may include lodging, food, clothing, registration, welfare inquiry, first aid, and essential social services.

Master Mutual Aid Agreement: An agreement entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies of the State of California to assist each other by providing resources during an emergency. Mutual aid occurs when two or more parties agree to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each other to prevent and combat any type of disaster or emergency.

Media: All means of providing information and instructions to the public, including radio, television, and newspapers.

Medical Unit: Functional unit within the Service Branch of the Logistics Section at SEMS Field levels responsible for the development of the Medical Emergency Plan, and for providing emergency medical treatment of incident response personnel.

Medical Reserve Corps: Local volunteers, mostly medically licensed, organized to assist with public health emergencies and preparedness efforts.

Message Center: The Message Center is part of the ICP or EOC is co-located or placed adjacent to it. It receives, records, and routes information to appropriate locations at an incident or within an EOC.

Mitigation: Pre-event planning and actions that aim to lessen the effects of potential disaster. (See also Comprehensive Emergency Management).

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations; federal, state and local for activating, assembling, and transporting resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Mobilization Center: An off-incident location at which emergency service personnel and equipment area temporarily located pending assignment to incidents, release, or reassignment.

Medical Self-Help: The medical treatment provided for the sick and injured by citizens and emergency forces in the absence of professional care.

Multi-Agency Coordination: The functions and activities of representatives of involved agencies and/or jurisdictions who make decisions regarding the prioritizing of incidents and the allocation of critical resources.

Multi-agency Coordination Entity: A multi-agency coordination entity functions within a broader Multi-agency Coordination System. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities. EOCs can often serve in this Multi-Agency Coordination role.

Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS): The combination of personnel, facilities, equipment, procedures and communications integrated into a common system. When activated, MACS has the responsibility for coordination of assisting agency resources and support in a multi-agency or multi-jurisdiction environment. A MAC Group functions within the MACS. MACS organizations are used within the California Fire Services. Operational Area EOCs can also function as a Multi-Agency Coordination Center.

Multi-Agency Incident: An incident where one or more agencies assist a jurisdictional agency or agencies. The incident may be managed under single or unified command.

Multi-jurisdiction Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that have a statutory responsibility for incident mitigation. In ICS these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Multi-purpose Staging Area (MSA): A pre-designated location such as a County Fairgrounds having large parking areas and shelter for equipment and operators, which provides a base for coordinated localized emergency operations, a rally point for mutual aid coming into an area, and a site for post-disaster population support and recovery.

Mutual Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions in which they agree to assist one another upon request, by furnishing personnel and equipment.

Mutual Aid Coordinator: An individual at local government, operational area, region or state level that is responsible to coordinate the process of requesting, obtaining, processing and using mutual aid resources. Mutual Aid Coordinator duties will vary depending upon the mutual aid system.

Mutual Aid Region: A subdivision of Governor's Office of Emergency Services established to assist in the coordination of mutual aid and other emergency operations within a geographic area of the state, consisting of two or more county (operational) areas. Sonoma County is in Mutual Aid Region II

Mutual Aid Staging Area: A temporary facility established by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services within, or adjacent to, affected areas. It may be supported by mobile communications and personnel provided by field or headquarters staff from state agencies, as well as personnel from local jurisdictions throughout the state (See also Multi-Purpose Staging Area).

N

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

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

National Emergency Training Center (NETC): FEMA's campus in Emmitsburg, Maryland, composed of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) and the Emergency Management Institute (EMI).

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): The Federal program, created by an act of Congress in 1968, which makes flood insurance available in communities that enact satisfactory floodplain management regulations.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; Multi-agency Coordination Systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Response Framework (NRF): A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

National Warning System (NWS): The federal portion of the civil defense warning system, used to disseminate warning and other emergency information from the warning centers or regions to warning points in each state.

Natural Hazard: Source of harm or difficulty created by a meteorological, environmental, or geological phenomena or combination of phenomena.

Nongovernmental Organization: An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Nuclear Incident (Fixed Facility): Any occurrence at a nuclear power plant resulting in a potential or actual release of radioactive material in sufficient quantity, which threatens the health, and safety of nearby populations.

O

Office of Emergency Services: The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES).

One Hundred (100)-Year Flood: The flood elevation that has a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. It is also known as the base flood elevation.

Operational Area: An intermediate level of the state emergency organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county's geographic borders. . An operational area is defined in law (Section 8559, California Government Code) as an organization (not a jurisdiction) whose boundaries are those of a county. This organization is not necessarily a county government; it could be several cities, or a city and a county, a county government or several county governments, willing to undertake to coordinate the flow of mutual aid and information within the defined area. The operational area concept is the backbone of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

Operational Area Coordinator: The individual within the operational area responsible for a specific function such as law enforcement, coroner's services, or emergency medical services.

Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS): A statewide emergency communication system based on the operational area concept.

Operational Period: The period of time scheduled for execution of a given set of operation actions as specified in the Incident or EOC Action Plan. Operational Periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section: One of the five primary functions found at all SEMS levels. The Section responsible for all tactical operations at the incident, or for the coordination of operational activities at an EOC. The Operations Section at the SEMS Field Response Level can include Branches, Divisions and/or Groups, Task Forces, Team, Single Resources and Staging Areas. At the EOC levels, the Operations Section would contain Branches or Divisions as necessary because of span of control considerations.

Out-of-Service Resources: Resources assigned to an incident but unable to respond for mechanical, rest, or personnel reasons.

P

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

Plan: As used by OES, a document that describes the broad, overall jurisdictional response to potential extraordinary emergencies or disasters.

Planned Need: A logistical request that can be filled during the next operational period.

Planning Meeting: A meeting held as needed throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. On larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan. Planning meetings are also an essential activity at all SEMS EOC levels.

Planning Section: (Also referred to as Planning/Intelligence or Plans Section). One of the five primary functions found at all SEMS levels. Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of information related to the incident or an emergency, and for the preparation and documentation of Incident or EOC Action Plans. The section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation, and on the status of resources assigned to the incident. At the SEMS Field Response level, the Section will include the Situation, Resource, Documentation and Demobilization Units, as well as Technical Specialists. Other units may also be added at the EOC level.

Planning Zone: A subdivision of a county consisting of: 1) a city; 2) a city and its sphere of influence in adjacent unincorporated areas; 3) a portion of the unincorporated area of a county; 4) a military installation; 5) a state facility, such as a correctional institution. Zoning simplifies the process of collecting and compiling data according to geographical location.

Political Subdivision: Includes any city, city and county, county, district, or other local governmental agency or public agency authorized by law.

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

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

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing

processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

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

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

Procurement Unit: Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for financial matters involving vendor contracts.

Public Assistance (PA): Supplementary Federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to State and local governments or certain private, nonprofit organizations other than assistance for the direct benefit of individuals and families.

Public Information Officer (PIO): The individual at field or EOC level that has been delegated the authority to prepare public information releases and to interact with the media. Duties will vary depending upon the agency and SEMS level.

Publications Management: The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publication control, publication supply, and distribution. The development and distribution of NIMS materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation is critical to success, because it ensures that all responders are familiar with the documentation used in a particular incident regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

Q

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

R

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES): An emergency services designed to make efficient use of skilled radio amateurs throughout the state in accordance with approved civil defense communications plans. Operators are registered with an OES agency to provide emergency communications support. (See Auxiliary Communications Service)

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

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

Reception Area: An area which, through a hazard analysis and related preparedness planning, is pre-designated to receive and care for (or provide basic needs for) persons displaced from a hazard area.

Recorders: Individuals within ICS or EOC organizational units who are responsible for recording information. Recorders may be found in Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration Units.

Recovery: Activities traditionally associated with providing Federal supplemental disaster recovery assistance under a Presidential major disaster declaration. These activities usually begin within days after the event and continue after the response activities cease. Recovery includes individual and public assistance programs that provide temporary housing assistance, grants and loans to eligible individuals and government entities to recovery from the effects of a disaster.

Recovery Operations Center (ROC): A facility established by the local government within or adjacent to a disaster-impacted area to provide disaster relief agencies and organizations "one-stop" shop for the coordination of their efforts. Representatives from local, state, and federal governmental agencies, private service organizations and certain representatives of the private sector may be present.

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

Redundancy: Additional or alternative systems, sub-systems, assets, or processes that maintain a degree of overall functionality in case of loss or failure of another system, sub-system, asset or process.

Regional Director (RD): A director of a regional office of FEMA, or his/her designated representative. As used in the Stafford Act, Regional Director also means the Disaster Recovery Manager who has been appointed to exercise the authority of the regional Director for a particular emergency or major disaster.

Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC): Facilities found at State OES Administrative Regions. REOCs are used to coordinate information and resources among operational areas and between the operational areas and the state level.

Relocatee: An individual who is relocated from a hazard area to a low risk area with the possibility of not returning.

Remedial Movement: The post-attack or post-event movement of people to better protected facilities or less hazardous areas.

Remedial Operations: Actions taken after the onset of an emergency situation to offset or alleviate its effects.

Reporting Locations: Specific locations or facilities where incoming resources can check-in at the incident. (See Check-in)

Rescue Group: Two or more rescue teams responding as a unified group under supervision of a designated group leader.

Rescue Team: Four or more personnel organized to work as a unit. One member is designated team leader.

Resources: Personnel and equipment available, or potentially available, for assignment to incidents or to EOCs. Resources are described by kind and type, and may be used in tactical support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at EOCs.

Resource Management: Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes

mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section at the ICS Field Response level responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. The Unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the impact additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resources needs. Some EOC's place the Resources Unit in the Logistics Section

Response: Activities to address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, stabilize communities and meet basic human needs following an incident. Based on the requirements of the situation, response assistance will be provided to an affected State under the National Response Framework using a partial activation of selected Emergency Support Functions or full activation of all ESF to meet the needs of the situation.

Risk: Potential for an unwanted outcome resulting from an incident, even, or occurrence, as determined by its likelihood and associated consequences.

S

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff at the incident or within an EOC responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations, and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer may have assistants.

Search: Systematic investigation of area or premises to determine the presence and/or location of persons entrapped, injured, immobilized, or missing.

Search Dog Team: A skilled dog handler with one or more dogs trained especially for finding persons entrapped sufficiently to preclude detection by sight or sound. (NOTE: Search dogs are usually owned by their handler.)

Section: That organization level with responsibility for a major functional area of the incident or at an EOC, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Administration/Finance.

Section Chief: The ICS title for individuals responsible for command of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics and Administration/Finance. At the EOC level, the position title is sometimes called a Section Coordinator.

Self-Help: A concept describing self-reliance and sufficiency within an adverse environment and limited or no external assistance.

Sensitive Facilities: Facilities in reception areas that will not normally be used as lodging facilities for relocatees. The facilities are either considered unsuitable or are required for essential activities (food establishments, fire stations, banks, radio stations, etc.). However, if any of these facilities provide adequate protection against radioactive fallout, they may be used as fallout shelter.

Service: An organization assigned to perform a specific function during an emergency. It may be one department or agency if only that organization is assigned to perform the function, or it may be comprised of two or more normally independent organizations grouped together to increase operational control and efficiency during the emergency.

Service Branch: A Branch within the Logistics Section responsible for service activities at the incident. Includes the Communications, Medical and Food Units.

Shelter Complex: A geographic grouping of facilities to be used for fallout shelter when such an arrangement serves planning, administrative, an/or operation purposes. Normally, a complex will include a maximum of 25 individual shelter facilities, within a diameter of about ½ mile.

Shelter Manager: An individual who provides for the internal organization, administration, and operation of a shelter facility.

Single Resource: An individual, a piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or a crew or team of individuals with an identified work supervisor that can be used on an incident.

Situation Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for the collection, organization and analysis of incident status information, and for analysis of the situation as it progresses. Reports to the Planning Section Chief.

Span of Control: The supervisory ratio maintained within an ICS or EOC organization. A span of control of five-positions reporting to one supervisor is considered optimum.

Special District: A unit of local government (other than a city, county, or city and county) with authority or responsibility to own, operate or maintain a project (as defined in California Code of Regulations 2900(s) for purposes of natural disaster assistance. This may include a joint powers authority established under section 6500 et seq. of the Code.

Stafford Act: Robert T. Stafford disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707, signed into law November 23, 1988; amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288.

Staging Areas: Staging Areas are locations set up at an incident where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

Staging Area Managers: Individuals within ICS organizational units that are assigned special managerial responsibilities at Staging Areas. (Also Camp Manager.)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs): A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations that lends themselves to a definite or standardized procedure. Standard operating procedures support an annex by indicating in detail how a particular task will be carried out.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS): A system required by California Government Code for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels that are activated as necessary: Field Response, Local Government, Operation Area, Region and State.

State Agency: Any department, division, independent establishment, or agency of the executive branch of the state government.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO): The person appointed by the Governor to act for the State in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer.

State Emergency Organization: The agencies, board, and commissions of the executive branch of state government and affiliated private sector organizations.

State Emergency Plan: The State of California Emergency Plan as approved by the Governor.

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, or earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions, resulting from a labor controversy, or conditions causing a "state of war emergency", which conditions by reason of

magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat.

State of War Emergency: The condition which exists immediately, with or without a proclamation thereof by the Governor, whenever the state or nation is directly attacked by an enemy of the United States, or upon the receipt by the state of a warning from the federal government that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent.

State Operations Center (SOC): An EOC facility operated by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services at the state level in SEMS.

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

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

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

Subgrantee: An eligible applicant in Federally declared disasters.

Subject Matter Expert: An individual with in-depth knowledge in a specific area or field.

Supply Unit: Functional unit within the Support Branch of the Logistics Section responsible for ordering equipment and supplies required for incident operations.

Support Branch: A Branch within the Logistics Section responsible for providing personnel, equipment and supplies to support incident operations. Includes the Supply, Facilities and Ground Support Units.

Support Resources: Non-tactical resources under the supervision of the Logistics, Planning, Finance/Administration Sections or the Command Staff.

Supporting Materials: Refers to the several attachments that may be included with an Incident Action Plan, e.g., communications plan, map, safety plan, traffic plan, and medical plan.

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

System: Any combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications integrated for a specific purpose.

T

Tactical Direction: Direction given by the Operations Section Chief at the SEMS Field level which includes the tactics appropriate for the selected strategy, the selection and assignment of resources, tactics implementation, and performance monitoring for each operational period.

Task Force: A combination of single resources assembled for a particular tactical need with common communications and leaders.

Team: (See Single Resource.)

Technical Specialists: Personnel with special skills that can be used anywhere within the ICS or EOC organization.

Technological Hazard: Includes a range of hazards emanating from the manufacture, transportation, and use of such substances as radioactive materials, chemicals, explosives, flammables, agricultural pesticides, herbicides and disease agents; oil spills on land, coastal waters or inland water systems; and debris from space.

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

Terrorism: Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Time Unit: Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for recording time for incident or EOC personnel and hired equipment.

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

Traffic Control Points (TCP): Places along movement routes that are manned by emergency personnel to direct and control the flow of traffic.

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

Triage: A process of rapidly classifying patients on the basis of the urgency of treatment that is needed. The prioritizing of medical care based on the nature and severity of illness or complaint, history, signs and symptoms, general appearance, vital signs and a brief physical assessment.

Tsunami: Also called a seismic sea wave. It is a large oceanic wave generated by earthquakes, submarine volcanic eruptions, or large submarine landslides in which sudden forces are applied to the water mass. The fastest tsunami waves can move at speeds of hundreds of miles per hour in the open ocean. However, as the waves enter shallower waters in coastal area, wave velocity decreases and wave height can increase to 100 feet or more on impact at the shoreline.

Type: Refers to resource capability. A Type 1 resource provides a greater overall capability due to power, size, capacity, etc., than would be found in a Type 2 resource. Resource typing provides managers with additional information in selecting the best resource for the task.

U

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

Unified Command: In ICS, Unified Command is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, responsibility or accountability.

Unit: An organizational element having functional responsibility. Units are commonly used in incident Planning Logistics, or Finance/Administration Section and can be used in operations for some applications. Units are also found in EOC organizations.

Unity of Command: The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one, and only one designated person.

Urban Fire: Any instance of uncontrolled burning which results in structural damage to residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or other properties in developed areas.

Urban Rescue: The complex process in which trained personnel use specialized equipment to locate and extricate victims trapped in collapsed buildings, and the mobilization and management of such personnel and equipment.

V

Volunteers: Individuals who make themselves available for assignment during an emergency. These people may or may not have particular skills needed during emergencies and may or may not be part of a previously organized group. (See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101)

Vulnerability: Physical feature or operational attribute that renders an entity open to exploitation or susceptible to a given hazard.

Vulnerability Assessment: Process for identifying physical features or operational attributes that render an entity, asset, system, network or geographic area susceptible or exposed to hazards.

W

Wildfire: Any instance of uncontrolled burning in grasslands, brush, or woodlands.

Winter Storm (Severe): This includes ice storms, blizzards, and extreme cold. The National Weather service characterizes blizzards as combinations of winds in excess of 35 mph with considerable falling or blowing snow, frequently reducing visibility to 0.25 miles or less.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAR	After-Action Report
AC	Area Command
ACOE	US Army Corps of Engineers
ACS	Auxiliary Communications Service
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ALS	Advanced Life Support
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
ARB	Air Resources Board
ARC	American Red Cross
ASCS	U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Services
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
BPA	Blanket Purchasing Agreements
C of S	Chief of Staff
CAA	Clean Air Act
CALDAP	California Disaster Assistance Program
CAL/EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalFire	California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
CalOSHA	California Occupational Safety & Health Agency
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CALWAS	California Warning System
CAO	County Administrative Office(r)
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CAT	Crisis Action Team
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive
CCA	Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CCP	Casualty Collection Points
CCP	Citizen Corps Program
CD	Civil Defense
CDAA	California Disaster Assistance Act
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDC	Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service
CDE	California Department of Education
CDFA	California Department of Food & Agriculture
CDMG	California Department of Mines and Geology (see DOC/DMG)
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CDSS	California Department of Social Services
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEM	Comprehensive Emergency Management
CEM	Certified Emergency Manager
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CEP	Comprehensive Emergency Planning
CEPEC	California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council
CEPPO	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act

CESA	California Emergency Services Association
CESFRS	California Emergency Service Fire Radio System
CESRS	California Emergency Services Radio System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CIS	Critical Incident Stress
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CLEMARS	California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System
CLERS	California Law Enforcement Radio System
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
CNG	California National Guard
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSGNET	California State Government Network
CST	Civil Support Team
CUEA	California Utilities Emergency Association
CWA	Clean Water Act
CYA	California Youth Authority
DA	Damage Assessment
DAE	Disaster Assistance Employee
DAP	Disaster Assistance Programs
DCS	Disaster Communications Service
DFCO	Deputy Federal Coordinating Officer
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHA	Disaster Housing Assistance
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security (Federal)
DLS	Disaster Legal Services
DMIS	Disaster Management Information System
DOB	Duplication of Benefits
DOC	Department Operations Center
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
DP	Disaster Preparedness
DPIG	Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grant
DRM	Disaster Recovery Manager
DRO	Disaster Recovery Operations
DSA	Disaster Support Area
DSA	Division of the State Architect (California)
DSR	Damage Survey Report
DSW	Disaster Services Worker
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance
DVCC	Disaster Volunteer Coordinating Committee
DWI	Disaster Welfare Inquiry
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ED	United States Department of Education
EDD	Employment Development Department

EDIS	Emergency Digital Information System
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EIR	Environmental Impact Review
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EMPG	Emergency Management Performance Grant
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EMT	Emergency Management Training
ENN	Emergency News Network
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOPs	Emergency Operating Procedures
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPIC	Emergency Public Information Center
ER	Emergency Relief Program
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESA	Emergency Services Act
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESC	Emergency Services Coordinator
ESF	Emergency Support Functions
EST	Emergency Support Team
FA	Fire Administration (office symbol)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAS	Federal Aid System Road
FAST	Federal Agency Support Team
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIA	Federal Insurance Administration
FIPS Number	Same as Project Application Number
FIRESCOPE	Firefighting Resources of Calif. Organized for Potential Emergencies
FmHA	Farmers Home Administration
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Number
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FPM	Flood Plain Management
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FRC	Federal Response Center
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FTB	Franchise Tax board (State of California)
FTS	Field Treatment Site
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GETS	Government Emergency Telecommunications System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSA	General Services Administration

Haz Mit	Hazard Mitigation (Safety measures taken in advance to lessen future damage)
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZUS	Hazards, United States
HEW	U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
HM	Hazard Mitigation
HMDA	Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Assistance
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HSGP	Homeland Security Grant Program
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5
HUD	Housing and Urban Development Program
IA	Individual Assistance
IAEM	International Association of Emergency Managers
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IA/O	Individual Assistance/Officer
IC	Incident Commander
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDE	Initial Damage Estimate
IFG	Individual and Family Grant Program (State of California program)
IFGP	Individual and Family Grant Program
IG	Inspector General
IMA	Individual Mobilization Augmentee
IMT	Incident Management Team
IRS	U.S. Internal Revenue Service
IRMS	Information Resources Management Service
JDIC	Justice Data Interface Controller
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JPA	Joint Powers Agreement
LAC	Local Assistance Center
LETPA	Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities
LGAC	Local Government Advisory Committee
LNO	Liaison Officer
LSA	Logistics Staging Area
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MARAC	Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committee
MARS	U.S. Army Military Affiliate Radio System
MASF	Mobile Aeromedical Staging Facility
MC	Mobilization Center
MCR	Military Communications Representative
MHFP	Multi-Hazard Functional Planning
MMAA	Master Mutual Aid Agreement
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
MRE	Meals Ready to Eat
MSA	Multi-Purpose Staging Area
MTA	Metropolitan Transit Authority

NAWAS	National Warning System
NBC	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons
NCAQMD	North Coast Air Quality Management District
NCCEM	National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management
NCS	National Communications System
NCSP	National Communications Support System
NCSR	National Communications System Regional Manager
NDAA	California Natural Disaster Assistance Act
NDEA	National Defense Education Act
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NECC	National Emergency Coordination Center (FEMA)
NEIS	National Earthquake Information Service
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team
NETC	National Emergency Training Center
NFA	National Fire Academy
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHC	National Hurricane Center
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NIC	NIMS Integration Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIFCC	National Interagency Fire Coordination Center, U.S. Forest Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Interest
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF	National Response Framework
NRT	National Response Team
NTC	National Teleregistration Center
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
NWS	National Weather Service
OA	Operational Area
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
OES	Governor's Office of Emergency Services
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Federal)
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
OSA	California Office of the State Architect
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSPR	Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response (DFG)
OSTP	Office of Science Technology Policy
PA	Public Affairs
PA	Public Assistance
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PA#	Project Application Number
PBX	Private Branch Exchange
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDH	Packaged Disaster Hospital
PDS	Professional Development Series
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL	Public Law - U.S. Public Law 93-288, Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974

PNP	Private Nonprofit Organization
PSI	Pounds per Square Inch
PSR	Personal Service Radio
PUC	Public Utilities Commission
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (See ACS)
RADEF	Radiological Defense
RCP	Regional Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
RDD	Radiological Dispersal Device
REACT	Radio Emergency Associated Communication Team
REVMA	Redwood Empire Veterinary Medical Association
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
RM	Radiological Monitor
RO	Radiological Officer
ROC	Recovery Operations Center
ROSS	Resource Ordering and Status System
RRT	Regional Response Team
SA	Salvation Army
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act (Title III)
SAST	California State Agency Support Team
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCIF	State Compensation Insurance Fund
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SITREP	Situation Report
SITSTAT	Situation Status
SLPS	State and Local Programs and Support Directorate (FEMA)
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SO	Safety Officer
SOC	State Operations Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
STO	State Training Officer
TDD	Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf
TENS	Telephone Emergency Notification System
THIRA	Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TTY	Teletypewriter
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
UC	Unified Command
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFA	United States Fire Administration
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VA	Veterans Administration
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

VRC	Volunteer Reception Center
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WRCB	Water Resources Control Board