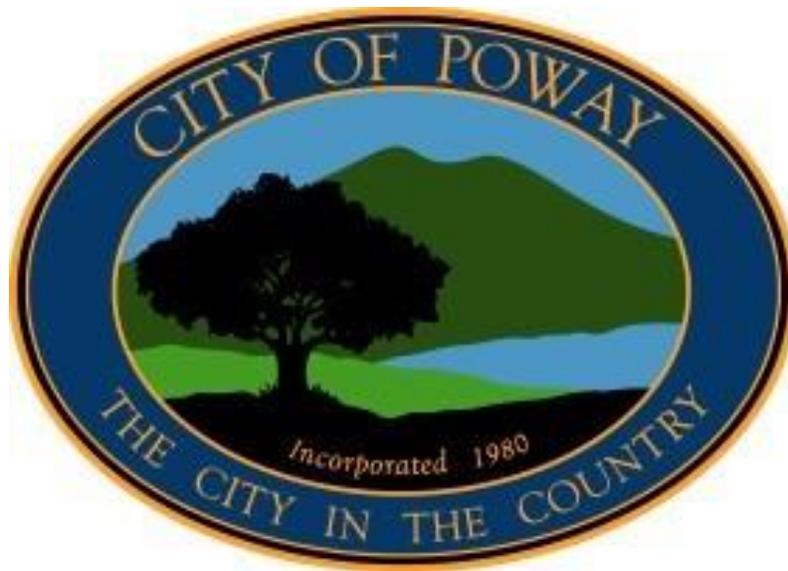


CITY OF POWAY

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



October 2, 2013

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CITY OF POWAY

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Merrilee Boyack, Deputy Mayor
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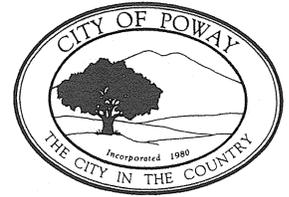
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This Emergency Operations Plan was adopted by the Poway City Council on February 20, 2007. It was developed from the San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Plan, approved by the Unified Disaster Council on September 21, 2006. The Unified Disaster Council referred the Operational Area Emergency Plan to their member jurisdictions with a recommendation that each member agency adopt the plan as their jurisdictional Emergency Plan, with as few changes as possible.

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CITY OF POWAY

MICKEY CAFAGNA, Mayor
MERRILEE BOYACK, Deputy Mayor
BOB EMERY, Councilmember
DON HIGGINSON, Councilmember
BETTY REXFORD, Councilmember



LETTER OF PROMULGATION

February 20, 2007

To City employees, Business leaders, and Residents of the City of Poway:

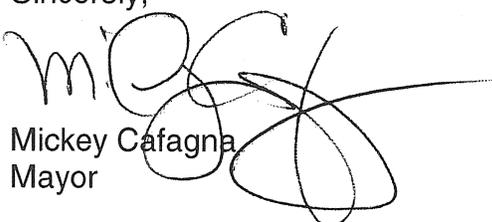
The preservation of life, property and the environment is an inherent responsibility of local, state, and federal government. The City of Poway has prepared this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) to provide the most effective allocation of resources for the maximum benefit and protection of the community in time of emergency.

While no plan can completely prevent death and loss of property, thorough plans carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can and will minimize losses. This document establishes the emergency organization, assigns responsibilities, specifies policies and general procedures, and coordinates planning efforts of the emergency staff and service elements utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). In addition, lessons learned from the Cedar Fire of October 2003, and Hurricane Katrina in 2005, have been incorporated in the EOP.

The City of Poway Emergency Operations Plan is an extension of the State of California Emergency Plan. The objective is to coordinate all the resources and personnel of the City into an efficient organization capable of responding to any natural or man-made emergency. As a dynamic document, it will be reviewed, exercised periodically, and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions.

The City Council gives its full support to the EOP and urges all City employees, business leaders, and residents, individually or collectively, to do their share in any emergency effort of the City of Poway.

Sincerely,



Mickey Cafagna
Mayor

City Hall Located at 13325 Civic Center Drive
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 789, Poway, California 92074-0789 • (858) 668-4400

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The following list of signatures documents each department's concurrence with this Emergency Operations Plan.

The City Manager's Office concurs with the City of Poway's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the City Manager.

Signed: 

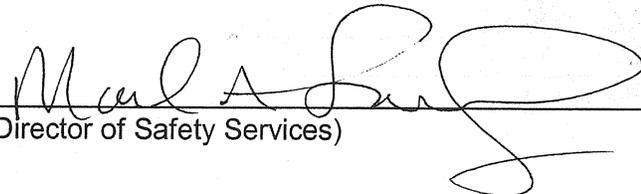
(City Manager)

The City Clerk's Office concurs with the City of Poway's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the City Clerk.

Signed: 

(City Clerk)

The Department of Safety Services concurs with the City of Poway's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Director of Safety Services.

Signed: 

(Director of Safety Services)

The Sheriff's Department concurs with the City of Poway's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Sheriff's Captain.

Signed: 

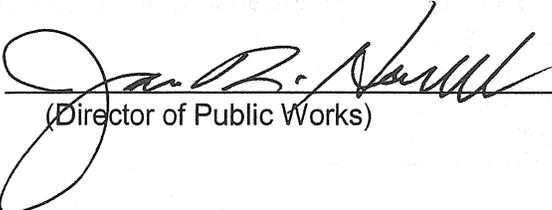
(Sheriff's Captain)

The Department of Administrative Services concurs with the City of Poway's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Director of Administrative Services.

Signed: 

(Director of Administrative Services)

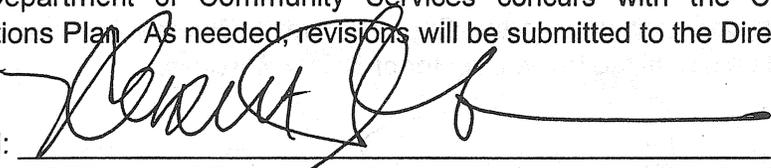
The Department of Public Works Director concurs with the City of Poway's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Director of Public Works.

Signed: 
(Director of Public Works)

The Department of Development Services concurs with the City of Poway's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Director of Development Services.

Signed: 
(Director of Development Services)

The Department of Community Services concurs with the City of Poway's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Director of Community Services.

Signed: 
(Director of Community Services)

The Department of Redevelopment Services concurs with the City of Poway's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Director of Redevelopment Services.

Signed: 
(Director of Redevelopment Services)

CITY OF POWAY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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FOREWORD

Saving lives and the protection of life, the environment and property are the primary goals of governmental public safety agencies in any emergency or disaster. Emergency plans provide the basis from which response and recovery operations are executed. The success of these plans depends largely on the collaboration of the agencies and jurisdictions responsible for the development and maintenance of these plans. The formation of an emergency organization, policies, and roles and responsibilities are essential aspects of all effective emergency plans.

In the early 1960s, all of the cities and the County formed a Joint Powers Agreement which established the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization (USDCESO) and the Unified Disaster Council which is the policy making group of the organization. It also created the San Diego County Office of Emergency Services (OES), which is staff to the Unified Organization.

Utilizing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the USDCESO approach to emergency planning has been a comprehensive approach to prepare and plan for all hazards such as natural disasters, man-made emergencies, and war-related emergencies. Recent events such as the record-breaking rainfall and flooding in San Diego County in 2005, Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005, the Firestorms in 2003, the destruction of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, the bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City in 1995, the earthquakes in Northridge in 1994 and Loma Prieta in 1989, and many other events throughout the world, have demonstrated the need for preparedness.

The City of Poway's Safety Services Department is the agency charged with developing and maintaining the City of Poway Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which should be considered a preparedness document - intended to be read, understood, and exercised before an emergency. It is designed to include the City of Poway as part of the San Diego County Operational Area and SEMS.

The San Diego County OES is the agency charged with developing and maintaining the San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Plan (OAEP) and transmits compliance information to its jurisdictions.

In 2004, Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, directed the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to develop and administer NIMS, in order to provide a comprehensive national approach to incident management. The NIMS is the nation's first-ever standardized approach to incident management and response. The NIMS unifies Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local lines of government into one coordinated effort. On September 15, 2005, the USDCESO issued a resolution adopting NIMS into the emergency management system.

In order to receive preparedness funding from the federal government, the City of Poway must be in full compliance with NIMS. One of the minimum requirements is to incorporate NIMS into the EOP by September 30, 2006. This EOP is in compliance with current NIMS requirements.

Additional NIMS guidelines will be provided by DHS to San Diego County OES in 2006, during which time OES will make any necessary changes to the OAEP in order to be in full NIMS compliance. The City will make the same changes in the EOP.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 also directed the development of a new National Response Plan (NRP) built on the template of NIMS. The chart on the following page provides an outline of the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) of the NRP and the corresponding functional annexes of the EOP.

The Goal of USDCESO is to have similar emergency plans throughout the Operational Area. The City of Poway's EOP complies with this goal, ensuring that in the event of an emergency, all jurisdictions will operate and function in the same manner. Similar operations will allow efficient coordination at the Operational Area and cross-jurisdiction emergency manager's mutual aid, if required.

Comparison Chart for the National Response Plan and the City of Poway Emergency Operations Plan

National Response Plan Emergency Support Functions (ESF)		City of Poway Emergency Operations Plan Corresponding Functional Annexes	
#1	Transportation	K	Logistics
#2	Communications	I	Communications
#3	Public Works and Engineering	J	Construction and Engineering Operations
#4	Firefighting	B	Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations
#5	Emergency Management	A	Emergency Management
#6	Mass Care, Housing and Human Services	G	Care and Shelter Operations
#7	Resource Support	K	Logistics
#8	Public Health and Medical Services	D	Multi-Casualty Plan
		E	Public Health Operations
		F	Office of the Medical Examiner Operations
		M	Mental Health Operations
		O	Animal Services
#9	Urban Search and Rescue	B	Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations
#10	Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	H	Environmental Health Operations
		SAP*	Hazardous Materials Plan (including Oil Spill element)
		1	Poway EOP Radiological Hazards Attachment
#11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	D	Multi-Casualty Plan
		E	Public Health Operations
		O	Animal Services
#12	Energy	SAP*	Emergency Energy Shortage Response Plan
#13	Public Safety and Security	C	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations
#14	Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation	N	Damage Assessment and Recovery
		SAP*	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
#15	External Affairs	L	Emergency Public Information

* County of San Diego Stand-Alone Plan

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I. PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES AND PLAN ORGANIZATION

A. Overview

This "City of Poway Emergency Operations Plan" has been developed to provide guidance for the City of Poway. The City of Poway Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) defines responsibilities, establishes an emergency organization, defines lines of communications, and is designed to be part of the statewide Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS).

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

No single jurisdiction or agency has the capability and resources to address all disasters or major emergency situations. The Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization (USDCESO) was established for the purpose of providing and addressing disaster related problems on a regional basis. Poway is part of the San Diego "Operational Area," which consists of the County of San Diego (County) and each of its political subdivisions including Special Districts. The "Operational Area Coordinator" (OAC) is elected by the Unified Disaster Council, and is currently the County's Chief Administrative Officer.

By City Ordinance #644 the City Manager is Poway's Director of Emergency Services. Following the proclamation of a local emergency, the City's Director of Emergency Services can be contacted through the Poway Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located in the City Council Chambers at 13325 Civic Center Drive, Poway, California.

B. Purpose

The City of Poway EOP describes a comprehensive emergency management system which provides for a planned response to disaster situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, terrorism and nuclear-related incidents. It delineates operational concepts relating to various emergency situations, identifies components of the Poway Emergency Management Organization, and describes the overall responsibilities for protecting life and property and assuring the overall well-being of the population. The plan also identifies sources of outside support which might be provided (through mutual aid and specific statutory authorities) by other Jurisdictions, State and Federal agencies and the private sector.

The "Operational Area Emergency Plan" will support the plan for each local government.

C. Objectives

1. Provide a system for the effective management of emergency situations.
2. Identify lines of authority and relationships.
3. Assign tasks and responsibilities.
4. Ensure adequate maintenance of facilities, services, and resources.
5. Provide a framework for adequate resources for recovery operations.

D. Plan Organization

The EOP is organized into Annexes, Attachments and Appendices. The Base Plan (plan overview) and Annexes (functional plans) may each have practical attachments and/or hazard specific appendices. The City of Poway has used the San Diego County OAEP as its base for planning and has adopted Annex C, D, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, and P from the OAEP. Annexes A, B, G, J, K and O have been modified for the City of Poway.

The City of Poway EOC Manual is supplemental to the EOP and is superseded by it if the plans conflict.

The 16 annexes/operations plans are:

Annex A	Emergency Management
Annex B	Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operation
Annex C	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations
Annex D	Multi-Casualty Plan
Annex E	Public Health Operations
Annex F	Office of the Medical Examiner Operations
Annex G	Care and Shelter Operations
Annex H	Environmental Health Operations
Annex I	Communications
Annex J	Construction and Engineering Operations
Annex K	Logistics
Annex L	Emergency Public Information

Annex M	Behavioral Health Operations
Annex N	Damage Assessment and Recovery
Annex O	Animal Services
Annex P	Terrorism

In addition, there are eight stand-alone emergency plans that are referenced within some of the above annexes. These plans are: 1) San Diego County Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan; 2) San Diego County Operational Area Oil Spill Contingency Element of the Area Hazardous Materials Plan; 3) San Diego County Operational Area Emergency Water Contingencies Plan; 4) Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Operational Area Energy Shortage Response Plan; 5) Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Recovery Plan; 6) San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; 7) San Diego Urban Area Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan; and 8) San Diego County Draft Terrorist Incident Emergency Response Protocol. They are, by reference, part of this plan.

E. Assumptions

The following assumptions apply to this EOP:

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

II. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

All Authorities and References listed apply to the Basic Plan and all the corresponding annexes. City of Poway references are on file at City Hall. All other references are on file at County OES. Also on file with OES are other agreements with voluntary organizations and other governmental and private organizations.

A. City of Poway

- Ordinance # 644 Relating to Emergency Organization and Functions, 2006.
- Chapter 2.12 (Emergency Services) of the Poway Municipal Code, 2006.
- Resolution #114 Approving Agreement with the City of San Diego for Automatic Aid, 1981.
- Resolution #88-059 Adopting the Revised Emergency Plan, 1988.
- Resolution #92-179 Approving the San Diego County Master Mutual Aid Agreement for Fire Departments, 1992.
- Resolution Adopting the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2004.
- Resolution 06-038 Adopting the National Incident Management System (NIMS), 2006.
- Agreement for General Law and Traffic Enforcement Services between the City of Poway and the County of San Diego, 2002.
- Wastewater Services and Resources Mutual Aid Agreement, 2003.
- Animal Control Services Agreement with City of Escondido, 2005.
- Automatic Aid Agreement with City of San Diego Fire Department, 1981.
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Policy, Department of Public Works, 2005.
- High Valley Tactical Plan, (not dated)
- Poway Emergency (Evacuation) Plan, 2004.
- Manual of Operations, Fire Department, 2006.

B. County of San Diego, Office of Emergency Services

- Operational Area Emergency Plan, Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization and County of San Diego, September 2006.
- San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, March 2004.
- County of San Diego Emergency Services Ordinance No. 8183, dated December 15, 1992.
- County of San Diego Resolution adopting the California Master Mutual Agreement, dated December 11, 1950.
- Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization, Fifth Amended Emergency Services Agreement, 2005.
- San Diego County Mutual Aid Agreement for Fire Departments.
- San Diego County Animal Control Mutual Aid Agreement.

- San Diego Urban Area Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan, February 2006.
- San Diego County Terrorist Incident Emergency Response Protocol, Draft, June 2005.
- Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Recovery Plan, June 2006.
- Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization Resolution adopting the National Incident Management System dated September 15, 2005.

C. San Diego County Water Authority, Operations & Maintenance Department

- Member Agency Communications System (MACS) and Mutual Aid Inventory Manual, Operations & Maintenance Department, 2006.

D. State of California, Office of Emergency Services

- California Emergency Plan (May, 1998) and sub-plans.
- Governor's Orders and Regulations for a War Emergency, 1971.
- California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code.
- Article 9, Emergency Services, Section 8605 of the Government Code, Operational Areas.
- Petris (SEMS) SB 1841 Chapter 1069 - Amendments to the Government Code, Article 7, California Emergency Services Act.
- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement.
- California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan.
- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.
- California Coroners Mutual Aid Plan.
- Public Works Mutual Aid Plan.
- Emergency Planning Guide, Volumes 1-3, January 1999.
- Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program (DSWVP) Guidance, April 2001.
- Emergency Management in California, October 2003.
- Emergency Proclamations: A Quick Reference Guide for Local Governments.
- Spontaneous Volunteer Management: A Guide for Local Governments and Operational Areas, November 2004.
- They Will Come: Post-Disaster Volunteers and Local Government, November 2001.

E. US Department of Homeland Security

- Local and Tribal NIMS Integration (From the NIMS Integration Center) - Version 1.0
- Incident Command System, Field Operations Guide-ICS 420-1

III. SITUATION AND PREPAREDNESS

A. Description of Jurisdiction

The City of Poway is located in inland San Diego County and is approximately 20 miles from downtown San Diego. It is bordered to the north, south, and west by the City of San Diego and by unincorporated San Diego County to the east. Poway covers 39.4 square miles and serves a population of 50,542 (January 1, 2006 California Department of Finance).

The community is primarily residential; however, it also has a thriving business park, located in the southern portion of the City. The 1,500-acre South Poway Business Park is home to approximately 462 businesses with more than 18,000 employees and occupies close to 10 million square feet of building space. Poway also supports a well developed business area, located along Poway Road and Pomerado Road.

Within the city limits are 16,337 housing units, of which 80% are single family dwelling units. The Poway Unified School District provides educational services to 33 public school campuses, serving 33,000 students. Eleven of these campuses are located within the City of Poway.

Poway has a climate that is characterized by mild winters and warm summers. Light rain usually occurs in the spring and delivers approximately 9.6" of rainfall each year. The annual temperatures range from an average low of 49 and an average high of 79.

San Diego County Operational Area - located between Orange and Riverside Counties on the north and Mexico on the south, and between Imperial County to the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west, occupies the extreme southwest corner of both California and the United States. The Operational Area is approximately 4,261 square miles in area, and varies in terrain from coastal to mountainous to desert. As of January 2004, the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) lists a population estimate of 3,017,024 for the San Diego County Operational Area.

B. Hazard Identification

The San Diego County Operational Area is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential for disrupting communities, causing damage, and creating casualties. Possible natural hazards within the County include earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, wildland fires, landslides, droughts, hurricanes, tropical storms and freezes. There is also the threat of a terrorism or war-related incident such as a nuclear, biological, chemical, or conventional attack. Other disaster situations could develop from a hazardous materials incident, conflagration, water or air pollution, major transportation accident, water, gas or energy shortage, nuclear power plant accident, or civil disorder.

Due to the City's location, population and topography it is highly vulnerable to some (e.g. wildfire and flooding), but not all of the hazards (e.g. tsunami) are likely to affect the City of Poway.

In an effort to begin the process of hazard analysis for the City of Poway, and to supply City staff with a basic understanding of these hazards, hazard summaries have been included. (See Attachment A, Specific Hazards)

C. Preparedness Elements

In view of the City of Poway's susceptibility and vulnerability to natural disasters and other hazards, continuing emphasis will be placed on emergency planning, training of full-time auxiliary and reserve personnel, public awareness and education, and assuring the adequacy and availability of sufficient resources to cope with such emergencies. Emphasis will also be placed on mitigation measures to reduce losses from disasters, including the development and enforcement of appropriate land use, design and construction regulations.

D. Public Education

The Unified Organization's Office of Emergency Services and member jurisdictions, including the City of Poway, are involved in ongoing Public Awareness Programs. The programs focus on the need of individuals to be knowledgeable about the nature of disasters and proper responses to those disasters. They also encourage citizens to make the necessary preparations for disasters.

E. Hazard Mitigation

The City of Poway's Department of Development Services and the County Department of Planning and Land Use have enforced earthquake building code standards. Additionally, all development projects are typically required to include an environmental initial study, which provides site-specific information on existing natural hazards and other environmental concerns. Upon intake of development projects, the City reviews the project site's topography, type of soil, proximity to a floodway or floodplain and proximity to wildlands to mitigate any potential geologic, flood and fire hazards. Upon intake of all building permits the City reviews the project's proximity to the floodplain and applies state building codes for fire and seismic safety.

The Land Use Elements of the Operational Area Cities' and County's General Plans are the primary policy bases that direct the physical development of the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the San Diego County Operational Area. They designate coastal beach, steep slopes, and floodplain as environmentally constrained areas, thus requiring a thorough environmental review and implementation of appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impacts. Additionally, rural areas of the county and City are subject to regulations to minimize degradation of watersheds, natural slopes, groundwater supplies, wildland fire safety and floodplain.

Application of the Operational Area's member jurisdictions Zoning Ordinances and State Building Codes support mitigation efforts through the enforcement of fire codes, earthquake standards, fire fuel management and requirements for water conservation devices. County and City subdivision regulations reduce the risk of fire, in that these regulations are a means of securing water systems of adequate size and pressure for fire fighting, and insure adequate roadway widths for emergency vehicle access, including maneuverability of fire trucks.

The San Diego County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was completed in March of 2004. The purpose of the Plan is to enhance public awareness and understanding, create a decision tool for management, promote compliance with State and Federal program requirements, enhance local policies for hazard mitigation capability, provide inter-jurisdictional coordination of mitigation-related programming, and to achieve regulatory compliance. The City of Poway participated in this planning effort.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Organizational Concepts

It is the responsibility of government to undertake an ongoing comprehensive approach to emergency management in order to mitigate the effects of hazardous events. Local government has the primary responsibility for preparedness and response activities. When an emergency exceeds the local government's capability to respond, assistance is requested from other jurisdictions, as well as the State and Federal governments through the Operational Area. In any case, the responsibility for incident command remains with the local jurisdiction.

The City of Poway operates under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). SEMS is a statewide, universal, structure for emergency management which has been adopted by all state agencies, counties, special districts and jurisdictions.

SEMS and NIMS are based on the Incident Command System (ICS), a management system designed to provide a structure for response to any emergency, large or small, and MACS, the Multi-Agency Coordination System. ICS is used nationally by many emergency services organizations, and has been in operation for about 20 years. NIMS, the National Incident Management System, mandates the use of ICS by all levels of government.

The City of Poway EOP is based on SEMS and NIMS and the concept that emergency functions of an agency will generally parallel its normal function. Those day-to-day activities that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may need to be suspended for the duration of the emergency.

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

B. Statewide System

Fully activated, SEMS consists of the Emergency Management Staff from local jurisdictions (including Special Districts), Operational Areas (county-wide), OES Mutual Aid Regions (two or more counties) and State Government. Local jurisdictions are responsible for directing and/or coordinating emergency operations, with the other levels being responsible for coordinating with and/or providing support to the local jurisdictions. SEMS consists of five organizational levels which are activated as necessary: field response, local government, operational area, region, and State (Figure 1).

The State of California Emergency Plan identifies three levels of emergencies used to categorize the response. These levels are used by the Operational Area and are common to all functional Annexes:

LEVEL I

A minor to moderate incident wherein local resources are adequate and available. **A LOCAL EMERGENCY** may or may not be proclaimed.

LEVEL II

A moderate to severe emergency wherein local resources are not adequate and mutual aid may be required on a regional or even statewide basis. **A LOCAL EMERGENCY** will be proclaimed and a **STATE OF EMERGENCY** might be proclaimed.

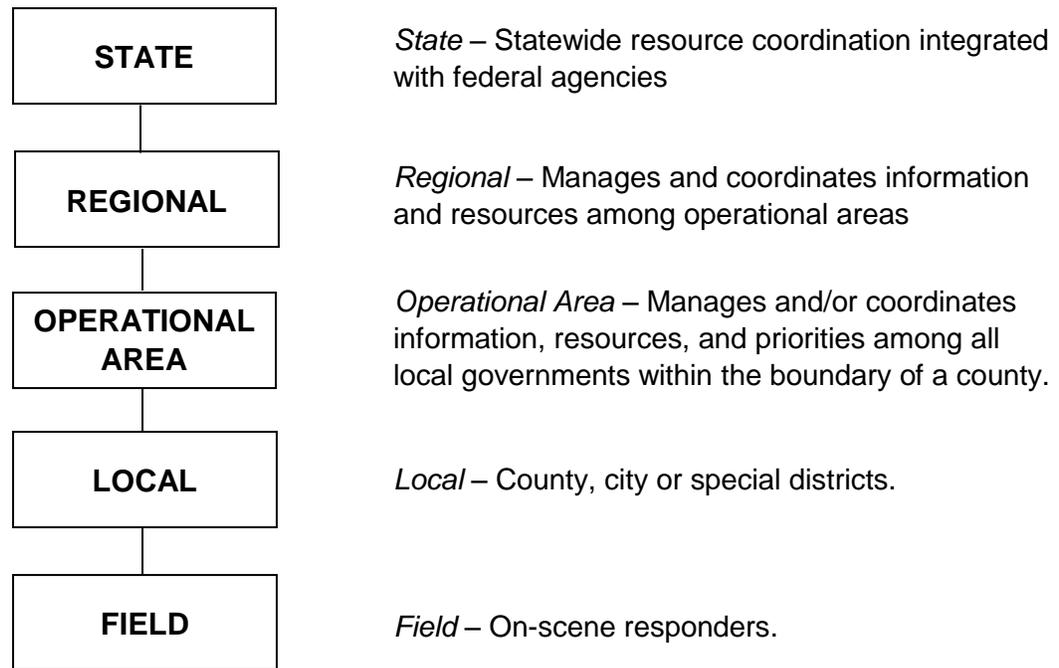
LEVEL III

A major disaster wherein resources in or near the impacted area are overwhelmed and extensive state and/or federal resources are required. A **LOCAL EMERGENCY** and a **STATE OF EMERGENCY** will be proclaimed and a **PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY** or **MAJOR DISASTER** will be requested.

Additional information, including diagrams showing relationships between levels and the flow of information and resources are provided in Attachment E, State Emergency Response Roles.

FIGURE 1

THE FIVE SEMS ORGANIZATION LEVELS



V. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The staff of the City of Poway has the overall responsibility to provide an effective emergency response for the jurisdiction. The use of SEMS and NIMS provides not only for the local on-scene management of an incident, but also for the coordination of response activities between jurisdictions.

A. Governmental Structure

1. General Principles

The structure of the emergency organization is based on the following principles:

- a. Compatibility with the structure of governmental and private organizations.
- b. Clear lines of authority and channels of communication.
- c. Simplified functional structure.
- d. Incorporation into the emergency organization of all available personnel resources having disaster capabilities.
- e. Formation of special-purpose units to perform those activities peculiar to major emergencies.

2. A major emergency can change the working relationships between government and industry and among government agencies. For example:

- a. Consolidation of several departments under a single chief, even though such departments may normally work independently.
- b. Formation of special-purpose units (Situation Intelligence, Emergency Information, Management, and Radiological Defense) to perform functions not normally required. Personnel assigned to such units may be detached from their regular employment when the units are activated.
- c. Formation of multiple-agency or multiple-jurisdiction commands to facilitate the response to an emergency.

3. Changes in the emergency organization as designed may be required to meet specific situations.

B. Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization

1. The Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization (Organization) consists of the County and the cities within the Operational Area. It was established in 1961 by signed agreement. The Agreement provides for "preparing mutual plans for the preservation of life and property and making provision for the execution of these plans in the event of a local emergency, state of emergency, and to provide for mutual assistance in the event of such emergencies". It also calls upon the County to provide services such as health, medical, traffic control, public information, and radiological safety, in addition to services provided by the Office of the County Medical Examiner.
2. The Unified Disaster Council is the policy making body of the Organization and is "empowered to review and approve emergency mutual aid plans and agreements, disaster preparedness plans, and such ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations as are necessary to implement" them. The Office of Emergency Services (OES) serves as staff to the Council and its members.
3. The County Board of Supervisors is the governing body of the County and determines policy regarding disaster-related matters within the unincorporated areas of the County. The Chair of the Board also serves as Chair of the Unified Disaster Council.
4. The County Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) has two roles in an emergency situation:
 - a. **Director** of Emergency Services in a situation involving only the unincorporated area of the Operational Area.
 - b. **Coordinator** of Emergency Services in a situation involving the unincorporated area and one or more cities, or one involving any two or more cities.
5. The County OES is the lead agency in the Operational Area's emergency response effort and serves as staff to the Coordinator of Emergency Services, as well as to the Unified Disaster Council.
6. The Poway City Council is the governing body of the City and ratifies and passes emergency proclamations, resolutions, and ordinances.
7. The City Manager is Poway's Director of Emergency Services and is responsible for emergency response and recovery operations.
8. Other City departments and agencies have emergency responsibilities, as identified in Section VI, Emergency Functions, Staffing and Tasks. These agencies and departments are also responsible for developing and maintaining Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and designating alternate sites from which to operate.

9. Some City and County personnel do not have specific task assignments. They are automatically designated by State Law as Disaster Service Workers (DSWs) during a disaster, and serve in the response effort.
 - a. "All public employees and all registered volunteers of a jurisdiction having an accredited disaster council are Disaster Service Workers", per the Government Code, Title I, Division 4, Chapter 8, and Labor Code, Part I, Division 4, Chapters 1 and 10.
 - b. The term "public employees" includes all persons employed by the State, or any County, City or public district.
 - c. Other personnel including volunteers can be quickly registered by OES as DSWs, which provides Workers Compensation and liability coverage.
10. OES maintains a list of pre-registered volunteers affiliated with volunteer organizations that have been signed up as DSWs.

C. Special Districts

Under SEMS, Special Districts are considered local governments. As such, they are included in emergency planning efforts throughout the Operational Area.

D. Statewide System

The Operational Area emergency organization, in accordance with SEMS, supports and is supported by:

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

E. Nationwide System

NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template to enable Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively and efficiently to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity, including acts of catastrophic terrorism.

F. Mutual Aid

1. Mutual aid, including personnel, supplies, and equipment, is provided in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and other local Mutual Aid Agreements.
2. More information about mutual aid is contained in individual annexes, appendices and attachments within this Plan.

G. Private Sector

The private sector is an important part of the emergency organization. Business and industry own or have access to substantial response and support resources. Community Based Organizations (CBOs), or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), provide valuable resources before, during, and after a disaster. These resources can be effective assets at any level. The City of Poway works consistently to build and maintain relationships with private sector industries.

VI. EMERGENCY FUNCTIONS, STAFFING, AND TASKS

Since no community has the ability or resources sufficient to cope with any and all emergencies for which the potential exists, the jurisdictions which make up the Operational Area rely on each other and the County for assistance. As a member of USDCESO, the City of Poway's Emergency Functions, Staffing and Tasks are coordinated with the Operational Area.

In this EOP, local emergency operations are divided into the emergency functions indicated below. Specific details on functional, organizational and operational concepts, responsibilities for providing support to or accomplishing a given function, and applicable policies and procedures are provided in the Annexes specified in parenthesis. The Annexes also provide hazard-specific responses (Appendices) to be accomplished by the emergency management staff and field forces.

The following matrix (see Figure 2) identifies the local agencies and private organizations responsible for the functions listed below. Detailed responsibilities of all agencies and private organizations are provided in Annexes to this plan.

A. Emergency Management

(Refer To Annex A, Emergency Management)

1. City Council

The City Council establishes policies that govern the City of Poway's emergency organization and, during an emergency, have the following responsibilities:

- a. Proclaiming a local emergency or ratifying a proclamation made by the City Manager.
- b. Attend status briefings of the current emergency response efforts and effectiveness.
- c. Follow detailed briefings and assist with communications to constituents during the emergency event and recovery procedures.

2. Command Staff

The Command Staff consists of the City Manager as the Director of Emergency Services and EOC Director, the Command Group, and other support staff officers as described below (Refer to Annex A, Emergency Management).

a. EOC Director

Tasks:

Direct and control the emergency response and recovery efforts.

Make executive decisions.

Issue policies, priorities, and operations schedules.

Issue rules, regulations, and orders.

Send intelligence summaries to the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) via the Operational Area.

Request that the City Council make Proclamations of Local Emergency or issue the proclamations if the Council is not in session.

Through the Operational Area, request a Gubernatorial Proclamation of Emergency

b. Command Group

Tasks:

Ensure the EOC Director receives the necessary information and counsel to make effective and timely decisions pertaining to the prevention (if applicable), response, recovery, and management of emergencies.

Maintain situational awareness of the current emergency response efforts and their effectiveness.

Have a working knowledge of existing government policies, emergency responsibilities and recovery issues.

c. Command Staff Support

1) Legal Officer

Task:

Serve as legal counsel to the EOC Director.

2) Public Information Officer (Refer to Annex L)

Tasks:

Gather, prepare, coordinate, and disseminate emergency information to media outlets.

Provide instructions to the public.

Coordinate with the Operational Area Joint Information Center (JIC).

Rumor Control/Public Inquiry

3) Liaison Officer

Tasks:

Coordinate outside agency representatives assigned to or visiting the EOC.

Provide workspace, materials and support as needed to outside agency representatives assigned to or visiting the EOC.

Process requests from the OA EOC for representatives from the EOC.

4) Safety/Security Officer

Tasks:

Ensure a secure and safe environment within and outside the EOC.

Monitor safety conditions and develop measures for assuring the safety of all EOC personnel.

Control personnel access to the EOC in accordance with policies established by the EOC Director.

B. Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations

The Department of Safety Services is responsible for this function (Refer to Annex B, Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Operations). The California Department of Forestry is the OA Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Coordinator.

Tasks:

Suppress fires and develop a fire defense. Locate persons in need of assistance, provide austere medical treatment, and transport to safe locations.

Coordinate rescue operations.

Provide search and rescue.

Provide adequate medical treatment.

Assist in medical response.

Assist with evacuation.

Assist with hazardous materials incidents.

Provide decontamination as necessary if requested.

Assist with contamination control as necessary if requested.

Coordinate with/instruct Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT).

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

Department of Public Works

Automatic aid support from the City of San Diego.

Mutual aid support through the Area Fire Coordinator.

Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) and other rescue teams, including dog teams.

Law Enforcement agencies.

Medical agencies.

US Fire Corps programs.

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

NOTE: During a disaster, if the Director of Safety Services is assigned Operations Section Chief then a Safety Services Division Chief or designee will serve as the EOC Fire and Rescue Branch Director.

C. Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations

The City of Poway contracts with the San Diego County Sheriff's Department for law enforcement services. The Sheriff's Department is the coordinator for this Function and also serves as the Area Law Enforcement Coordinator. (Refer to Annex C, Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Operations)

Tasks:

Enforce laws, rules, and regulations.

Conduct evacuations.

Coordinate the movement of persons from threatened areas to safer areas.

Provide security for evacuated areas.

Establish evacuation routes.

Provide transportation for evacuees when necessary.

Provide security for facilities and resources.

Enforce vehicular traffic laws and regulations.

Establish alternate routes.

Provide aerial surveillance and intelligence.

Assist in light rescue.

Assist with medical response.

Manage communications systems.

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

Department of Public Works

Other law enforcement agencies through mutual aid.

Probation Department

California Highway Patrol

District Attorney's Office

City Attorney's Office

D. Multi-Casualty Operations

Multi-Casualty Operations is the primary responsibility of the Operational Area, Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA), Emergency Medical Services Division. Within the City of Poway, the Safety Services Department and Sheriff's Department will coordinate with the Operational Area. (Refer to Annex D, Multi-Casualty Plan)

Tasks:

Coordinate medical response and resources within the jurisdiction.

Coordinate medical mutual aid.

Coordinate medical registration and records.

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

Hospitals, community and private medical personnel.

Ambulances

Public safety agencies.

Military medical personnel.

American Red Cross

E. Public Health Operations

Public Health Operations is provided by the County Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) for all jurisdictions and special districts within the Operational Area. This function will be accomplished from the Operational Area EOC and EMS Department Operations Center (DOC)/Medical Operations Center (MOC). (Refer to Annex E, Public Health Operations)

Tasks:

Coordinate public health response and resources.

Determine and identify public health hazards, including hazardous materials, and provide response.

Establish standards for control of health hazards, provide technical guidance, and supervise control activities.

Advise the public about health hazards.

Provide Public Health Nurses as needed.

F. Office of the Medical Examiner Operations

The Office of the Medical Examiner provides this function for all jurisdictions and special districts within the Operational Area, this function will be directed from the Operational Area EOC. If additional support is required the City of Poway Sheriff's and Fire Departments may support Medical Examiner activities. (Refer to Annex F, Office of the Medical Examiner Operations)

Tasks:

Recover, identify, and coordinate disposition of the deceased.

Register deaths.

Notify next of kin.

Prepare and coordinate lists of the deceased.

Maintain necessary records.

Inform law enforcement, health, public agencies, and media.

Collect and preserve decedent property and act as ex-officio Public Administrator.

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

Former Medical Examiner employees.

Public Administrator

Mutual aid assistance.

Morticians.

Public safety agencies.

G. Care and Shelter Operations

Care and Shelter Operations fall into two categories: human and animal. The American Red Cross provides mass care service for people by agreement for all jurisdictions and special districts within the Operational Area. This function will be primarily directed from the Operational Area EOC in coordination with the

Department of Community Services. The Department of Community Services contracted with the local animal control agency will coordinate care and shelter operations for evacuated or abandoned animals. (Refer to Annex G, Care and Shelter Operations)

Tasks:

Manage and operate reception and mass care centers.

Provide assistance to victims and their animals.

Provide registration and locator services.

Coordinate animals' return to owners.

Register displaced persons.

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

Local animal control agency.

H. Environmental Health

The Department of Environmental Health is responsible for this function for the entire Operational Area. Accordingly, the coordination of environmental health activities will be directed from the Operational Area EOC. (Refer to Annex H, Environmental Health Operations)

Tasks:

Coordinate the inspections for purity and usability of consumables.

Develop and supervise methods and procedures for vector and rodent control.

Conduct environmental surveys to determine risks and hazards and identify hazardous materials released.

Determine risks and hazards for the disposal of sewage.

I. Communications

Jurisdictional and Regional Communications System Staff. (Refer to Annex I, Communications) Annex I is a descriptive annex versus a functional annex, therefore, there are no specified tasks.

J. Construction and Engineering Operations

1. The Department of Development Services is primarily responsible for this function. (Refer to Annex J, Construction and Engineering Operations).

The County Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU) is responsible for this function at the OA level.

Tasks:

Inspect and post damaged structures.

Perform field damage assessment.

Provide technical assistance for the restoration, maintenance and operation of essential services, such as roads, sewers, and drainage.

Provide technical assistance and supervision for the repair, modification, and/or construction of emergency facilities and housing.

Provide technical assistance for construction of emergency facilities, such as bridges and utilities.

Assist in search and rescue.

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

Department of Public Works

Construction Industry

County Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU)

County Department of Public Works

2. The Department of Public Works is also responsible for this function. (Refer to Annex J, Construction and Engineering Operations).

Tasks:

Assist with damage assessment.

Restore, maintain and operate essential services, such as roads, sewers, and drainage.

Assist with construction of emergency facilities, such as bridges and utilities.

Assist in search and rescue.

Assist with repair, modification, and/or construction of emergency facilities and housing.

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

Department of Development Services

Construction Industry

County Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU)

County Department of Public Works

K. Logistics

The Director of Community Services oversees this function with support from Administrative Services and Public Works. (Refer to Annex K, Logistics)

1. Director of Community Services

Tasks:

Coordinate the Logistics Section.

Coordinate the requesting of and receiving of resources needed to support field and EOC Operations with the City of Poway Operations Section and the OA EOC Logistics Section.

Provide a system, which gives authorized staff emergency buying power.

Manage and operate fuel supply facilities.

Assist with housing.

Register/pre-register DSWs.

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

Department of Public Works.

Department of Administrative Services.

2. Department of Administrative Services

Tasks:

Maintain jurisdictional telecommunications including telephone, radio and data communications.

Maintain a personnel inventory and provide for the recruitment and assignment of staff.

Establish a pool of unassigned personnel.

Coordinate with the State Employment Development Department via the Operational Area.

3. Public Works Department

Tasks:

Procure needed supplies, equipment and services from public and/or private sources.

Maintain an inventory of sources and provide for procurement and allocation of transportation resources.

Assist with coordination of jurisdictional transportation.

Distribute and service essential material including utilities and potable water, logistical communications, fuels, transportation and conveyance equipment and expendable supplies.

Secure, restore, maintain, and/or operate jurisdictional facilities.

Maintain an inventory of sources and assist the State with the conservation, allocation, and distribution of food stocks.

Maintain an inventory of sources and provide for the procurement and allocation of fuel stocks.

Manage and operate fuel supply facilities.

Provide authorization and approval of emergency procurement and funds.

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

County Agriculture, Weights and Measures

Transportation, Transit, and School Bus Providers

L. Emergency Public Information

Emergency public information is the primary responsibility of the City Manager's Office. (Refer to Annex L - Emergency Public Information)

Tasks:

Schedule regular briefings for news media.

Write and distribute press releases.

Coordinate media interviews with local officials.

Maintain liaison with the Operational Area Public Information staff.

Contribute to and coordinate with the Joint Information Center (JIC).

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

Operational Area JIC

2-1-1 San Diego

M. Behavioral Health Operations

Health and Human Services Agency, Behavioral Health Services is responsible for Behavioral Health Operations. These tasks are accomplished for all jurisdictions and special districts throughout the Operational Area from the Operational Area EOC. (Refer to Annex M, Behavioral Health Operations)

Tasks:

Provide emergency behavioral health intervention services.

Provide behavioral health counseling support to shelters, and Local Assistance Centers (LACs) and EOCs.

N. Damage Assessment and Recovery

Development Services is primarily responsible for Damage Assessment, while Public Works is primarily responsible for Recovery. (Refer to Annex N, Damage Assessment and Recovery)

1. Department of Development Services

Tasks:

Develop, maintain, and test damage assessment plans.

Coordinate with Operational Area Damage Assessment Team.

Report situation and damage to the Operational Area EOC.

Coordinate and maintain files of all field survey reports.

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

County Department of Land Use and Planning

Department of Public Works

2. Department of Public Works

Tasks:

Coordinate debris removal activities.

Coordinate public facility and utility restoration.

Coordinate hazard mitigation identification and implementation.

Coordinate and maintain all records during the recovery phase to ensure reimbursement of eligible costs.

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

Department of Administrative Services

County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health,
Hazardous Materials Division

County of San Diego Public Works Department, Solid Waste
Planning and Recycling Section

State OES Safety Assessment Program

O. Animal Services

Animal control is provided by a local animal control agency. (Refer to Annex O, Animal Services).

Tasks:

Receive, board and feed evacuated or abandoned animals.

Round up abandoned or roaming animals.

Dispose of unclaimed, infirm, or dead animals.

Provide liaison with wildlife, ecological, and conservation groups.

Coordinate the provision of care for injured animals.

Supporting Agencies/Staff:

Department of Community Services

County Department of Animal Services

County Veterinarian

Humane Society

P. Terrorism

Annex P contains a brief summary of the City of Poway "Terrorist Incident Emergency Response Protocol".

FIGURE 2
CITY OF POWAY
FUNCTIONAL GRID

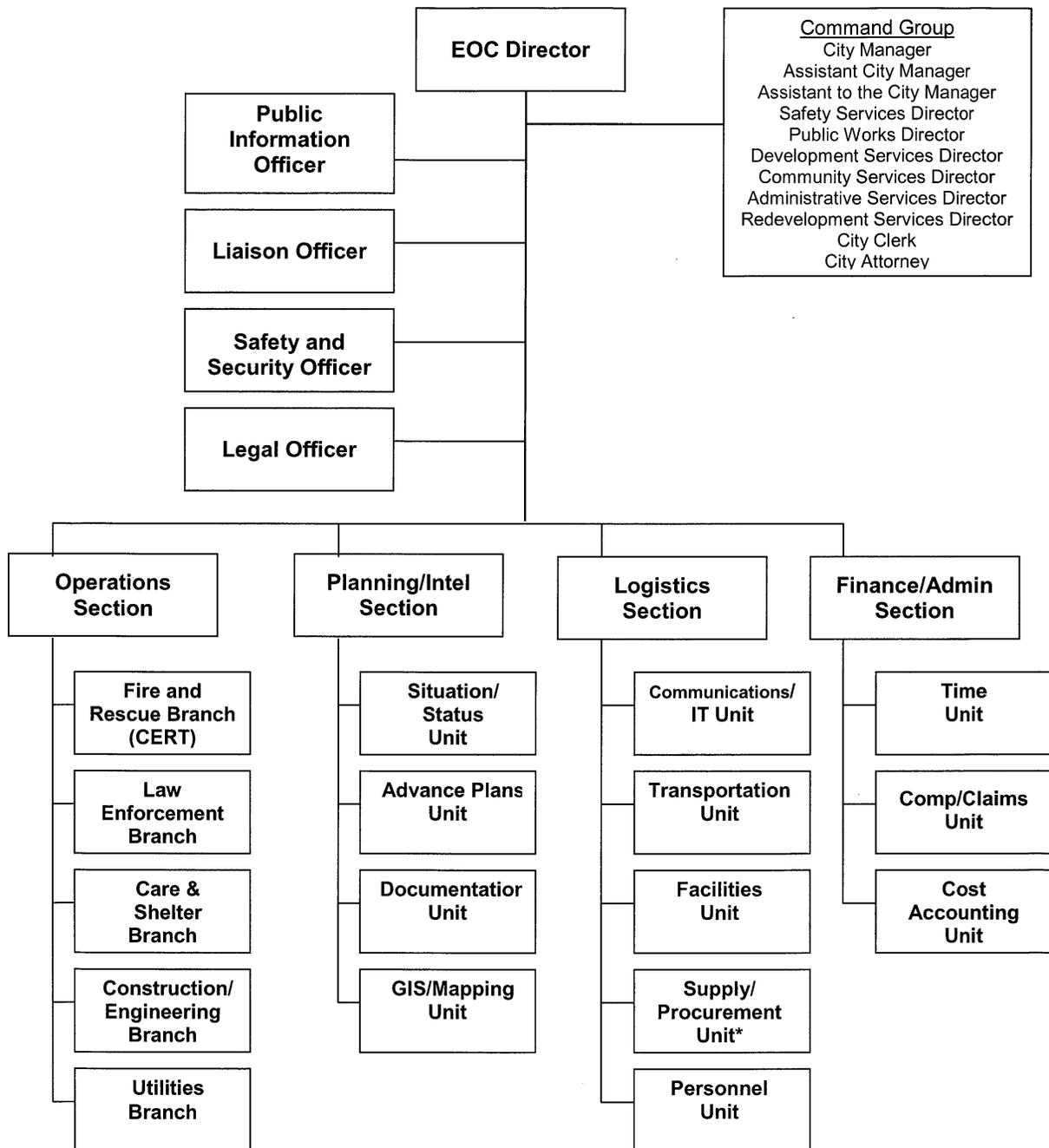
Agency Responsibilities Primary and Support Functions	COUNTY	City Council/Mayor	City Manager's Office			City Clerk	Safety Services Department	Administrative Services	Public Works Department	Development Services Dept	Community Services Dept	Redevelopment Services Dept	Contract Services		Outside Orgs	
			City Manager	Assist. City Manager	Other Staff								Sheriff's Department	Escondido Humane Society	CERT	American Red Cross
FUNCTIONS/RESPONS.																
COMMAND																
Emergency Proclamations	P	P	P	S	S	S										
EOC Director			P	S												
Command Group			P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			
Public Information Officer					P	S										
Safety/Security Officer													P			
Legal Officer					P											
Liaison Officer					P											
OPERATIONS																
Section Chief							P*		P*				P*			
Law Enforcement													P			
Evacuation									S				P			
Traffic Control									S				P			
Fatality Management	S					S							P			
Animal Rescue						S					S		S	P		
Fire & Rescue						P		S							S	
Hazardous Materials	S					P		S								
Health	P															
Medical Multi-Casualty	P					S							S			
Public Health	P															
Behavioral Health	P															
Care and Shelter	S										S					P
Construction and Engineering									S	P						
Damage Assessment									S	P						
Utilities									P	S						
PLANNING/ INTELLIGENCE																
Section Chief										P						
Situation Status								S		P		S				
Documentation					P			S		S		S				
Advanced Planning								S		P		S				
GIS/Mapping								S		P						

FIGURE 2
CITY OF POWAY
FUNCTIONAL GRID
(Continued)

Agency Responsibilities Primary and Support Functions	DEPTS./AGENCIES	COUNTY	City Council/Mayor	City Manager's Office			City Clerk	Safety Services Department	Administrative Services	Public Works Department	Development Services Dept	Community Services Dept	Redevelopment Services Dept	Contract Services		Outside Orgs	
				City Manager	Assist. City Manager	Other Staff								Sheriff's Department	Escondido Humane Society	CERT	American Red Cross
LOGISTICS																	
Section Chief												P	S				
Communications/IT								P									
Supply/Procurement								S	P								
Transportation									P								
Facilities									P								
Personnel									P								
Volunteer Management									S			P					
FINANCE/ADMIN.																	
Section Chief									P								
Compensation/Claims									P								
Time									P								
Cost Accounting									P								

Revised January 2007
 Note: * Operations Section Chief rotates depending on nature of incident.
 P = Primary Responsibility
 S = Supporting Role

FIGURE 3
CITY OF POWAY
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
ORGANIZATION CHART



*The Supply/Procurement Unit shall also perform Resource Management Unit tasks as identified in Annex K.

VII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

All levels of government are required to provide for the continuity of government in the event that elected and appointed officials are unable to carry out their responsibilities. The Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization has provided for line of succession to the Coordinator of Emergency Services position on the Unified Disaster Council in the event of a major emergency.

A. Operational Area Coordinator of Emergency Services

The Coordinator of Emergency Services (Coordinator) for the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization (Organization) also functions as the Vice-Chairperson of the Organization. The Coordinator is elected by the members of the Organization from among the County CAO, City Managers, or Chief Administrator of any participating agency.

Two additional persons may be selected from the staff of the Coordinator, or from the above group, to act as first and second alternates in the absence or inability of the Coordinator to serve, in which event such alternates shall have all the powers and authorities of the Coordinator. The second alternate shall only be empowered to exercise the powers and authorities of the Coordinator if the Coordinator and first alternate are absent or otherwise unable to serve.

B. City of Poway Director of Emergency Operations and Line of Succession

It is incumbent upon all levels of government to establish a line of succession of authority in the event that current officers are unable to carry out their responsibilities. By Ordinance, the City Manager is the Director of Emergency Services for the City of Poway (Ordinance # 644) Relating to Emergency Organization and Functions, 2006. If the City Manager is unable to serve in that capacity, and has not designated an acting City Manager, individuals who hold permanent appointments to the following positions automatically serve as Acting City Manager and Director of Emergency Services. That person shall continue to serve until the City Manager can resume his/her responsibilities or until the City Council can appoint a successor. An individual serving as Acting City Manager has the authority and powers of the position of City Manager.

	<u>Alternate</u>
Assistant City Manager	First
Director of Safety Services	Second
Director of Public Works	Third
Director of Administrative Services	Fourth
Safety Services Division Chief	Fifth

C. Seat of Government

It is incumbent upon all levels of government to designate temporary seats of government in the event the normal location is not available. The normal seat of government for the City of Poway is located at 13325 Civic Center Drive, Poway, California. In the event this location is not available, the temporary seat of government will be located at the order of locations below, unless another location is specifically designated:

	<u>Alternate</u>
Headquarters Fire Station, 13050 Community Road	First
Fire Station #3, 14322 Pomerado Road	Second
Operations Center, 14445 Lake Poway Road	Third

D. Preservation of Records

It is imperative that local government maintain duplicate records of all information necessary for restoration of normal operations. This process involves offsite storage of vital computerized and paper-based data that can be readily accessible.

The City of Poway is engaged in ongoing records preservation activities. The City Clerk and Administrative Services-Information Services, with assistance of all City Departments, shall establish an inventory of vital records, systems, data management software and equipment, and their locations, necessary to perform essential functions and activities and to reconstitute normal department operations following an emergency. A plan shall be maintained that identifies the necessary and reasonable steps to protect such information, no matter the form or media, and must include:

1. Selection of vital records identified through the City of Poway's Records Retention Schedule.
2. Identification and protection of systems, data management software, and equipment necessary to access vital records, no matter the media.
3. Review of protection methods available and appropriate for vital records and information preservation.
4. Identification of alternate storage locations for vital information.
5. Identification of the vital records and information that should receive priority during salvage operations.
6. Development of audit measures and maintenance to ensure current and effective recovery systems, including all vital information stored on all forms of media.
7. Establishment of administrative procedures and policies.

VIII. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

A. General

(Refer to Annex A, Emergency Management, for further information)

An effective functional EOC is the key to successful emergency response and recovery operations.

Poway's employees conduct their daily business from offices that are widely dispersed; however, when a major emergency or disaster occurs, centralized management may be needed to enable coordinated response by the decision makers, other emergency service personnel, and representatives from any other organizations that have emergency responsibilities. Management is accomplished under emergency conditions by providing a single site from which key officials and staff operate.

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

The following functions are performed in the EOC:

1. Receipt and dissemination of warning.
2. Management of emergency operations.
3. Collection and analysis of damage information.
4. Provision of emergency information and instructions to the public.
5. Maintenance of communication with support EOCs, neighboring jurisdictions, and other levels of government.

The EOC is activated as the size or severity of the emergency dictates.

B. Facilities

The City of Poway has designated specific primary and alternate locations that serve as Emergency Operations Centers:

1. Primary EOC: City Council Chambers.
2. Secondary/Alternate EOC: Public Works DOC
14467 Lake Poway Road

IX. MAINTENANCE, TRAINING, TESTS, AND EXERCISES

The objective of any Emergency Management Organization is efficient and timely response during emergencies. The City of Poway EOP is the first step toward that objective. However, planning alone will not accomplish preparedness. Maintaining an updated plan, as well as training and exercising are essential to ensuring the Plan is current, tested, practiced and evaluated at all levels of government.

A. Plan Maintenance

The City of Poway's Department of Safety Services is responsible for maintaining and updating this and other emergency plans. The EOP Basic Plan, and all Attachments, Appendices and Annexes incorporated into the Basic Plan:

1. Shall be kept as a "Master Copy" on paper and electronically on the City of Poway network and on CD within a "Master Copy" binder.
2. Shall be distributed to all Department Heads and key EOC staff in hard copy. A list of Plan holders will be maintained by the Safety Services Department.
3. Shall have at least four (4) hard and electronic (CD-ROM) copies of the Plan (one for the EOC Director and each Section Chief) kept on carts in the EOC supply area at Headquarters Fire Station, 13050 Community Road.
4. Shall be updated as necessary in response to Federal, State and County guidelines.
5. Shall be updated and/or revised as necessary in response to lessons learned from exercises or issuances of best practices.
6. Shall be reviewed on an annual basis.
7. Shall have any changes to the plan distributed to all plan holders.

B. Exercises

The best method of training staff to manage emergency operations is through exercising. Exercises allow personnel to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures, facilities and systems which will be used in emergency situations.

Exercises can be accomplished in several ways. Tabletop exercises provide a convenient and low cost method of introducing officials to problem situations for discussion and problem solving. Such exercises are a good way to see if adequate emergency policies and procedures exist and they are held periodically within the Operational Area.

Functional exercises simulate actual emergencies. They typically involve complete emergency management staffs and are designed not only to exercise procedures, but to also test the readiness of personnel, communications, and facilities. Such exercises are normally conducted annually in the EOC, or as field exercises.

Full scale exercises involve the actual movement of people and equipment to respond to a simulated event in the field. EOCs are activated, as well as the field component to provide all players with as realistic an experience as possible. These exercises are the final step in the exercise progression and provide all players with valuable information. These "lessons" can then be applied to existing plans to improve response.

The City of Poway shall exercise the EOP twice per year. This will include a local tabletop exercise and participation in a full scale, multi agency or regional exercise. Changes to the EOP to remain in compliance with local, state, and federal requirements and regulations shall be the responsibility of the Department of Safety Services. The plan shall be assessed on an annual basis and the appropriate changes will be made. Each Department shall maintain current telephone numbers, addresses, and employee information so that communication can be maintained between the supervisor and his/her staff in the event of a local emergency, disaster, or event requiring the call-back of personnel after normal operating hours.

The City of Poway will offer two community events per year with the theme of Emergency Preparedness. When possible these events will be in collaboration with other agencies, or emergency response organizations. These include the American Red Cross and the Office of Emergency Services (OES). In addition, the Department of Safety Services conducts an Open House each year attracting several thousand guests. Information and literature is always available for residents during these events. Lastly, literature addressing emergency planning, preparation, response, and recovery is always available at the offices of the Department of Safety Services. In most cases these documents are available in both English and Spanish.

C. Training

In that training is a critical element to insuring the success of this plan, this training must include both classroom training as well as the "hands-on" experience provided by drills and exercises. Recognizing this, the signatories to this plan agree to participate in scheduled exercises. The date and type of exercises will be identified in the annual workplan of the Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization.

X. GLOSSARY AND DEFINITIONS

- Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Definitions -

Note: These abbreviations and definitions will assist in the understanding of terms and acronyms used in this plan, as well as some other terms used in emergency management.

ACRONYMS

A

ACAO	-Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
ACP	-Access Control Point
AFC	-Area Fire Coordinator
AGC	-Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.
AGCESMP	-Associated General Contractors Emergency Services Mobilization Program
ALARA	-As Low as Reasonably Achievable
ALS	-Advanced Life Support
ANRC	-American National Red Cross
APA	-Area of Planning Attention
APCD	-Air Pollution Control District
ARC	-American Red Cross
ARES	-Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ARRL	-American Radio Relay League
ASO	-Administrative Services Organization
ASTREA	-Aerial Support to Regional Enforcement Agencies (Sheriff's Helicopters)
ATC	-Applied Technology Council

B

BCA	-Building Contractors Association
BIA	-Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	-Bureau of Land Management
BLS	-Basic Life Support
BOS	-Board of Supervisors

C

CAC	-County Administration Center
CAD	-Computer Aided Design
CALTRANS	-California Department of Transportation
CANG	-California National Guard and California Air National Guard
CAO	-Chief Administrative Officer
CAP	-Civil Air Patrol
CAPS	-Community Access Phones System
CBRNE	-Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive
CCC	-California Conservation Corps
CD	-Civil Defense
CDF	-California Department of Forestry
CDHS	-California Department of Health Services
CDMG	-California Division of Mines and Geology
CDSW	-Clinical Disaster Services Workers
CERO	-Coronado Emergency Radio Organization
CERT	-Community Emergency Response Team
CFS	-Cubic Feet (per) Second

C

CHEMTREC	-Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHP	-California Highway Patrol
CIF	-Construction Industry Federation
CLEMARS	-California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System
CLETS	-California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
COA	-Coarse of Action
COC	-County Operations Center
COE	-U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COMNAVREQSW	-Commander Navy Region Southwest
COMSUBPACREP	-Commander, Submarines, Pacific Representative West Coast
CONOPS	-Concept of Operations
CPG	-Civil Preparedness Guide.
CPR	-Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CPUC	-California Public Utilities Commission
CRT	-County Response Team
CSA	-County Service Areas
CST	Civilian Support Teams
CSTI	-California Specialized Training Institute
CTN	-Country Television Network
CUPA	-Certified Unified Program Agency
CWA	-County Water Authority

D

DAS	-Department of Animal Services (County)
DAT	-Disaster Action Teams
DCAO	-Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
DDA	-Detailed Damage Assessment
DEH	-Department of Environmental Health
DFG	-Department of Fish & Game
DHHS	-Department of Health and Human Services
DHR	-Department of Human Resources
DHS	-Department of Homeland Security
DHUD	-Department of Housing and Urban Development
DMAT	-Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
DMORT	-Disaster Mortuary Operations Response Team
DMPR	-Department of Media and Public Relations
DOC	-Department Operations Center
DOC	-Department of Commerce
DOD	-Department of Defense
DOE	-Department of Energy
DOEd	-Department of Education
DOI	-Department of Interior
DOJ	-Department of Justice
DOL	-Department of Labor
DOS	-Department of State
DOT	-Department of Transportation
DPLU	-Department of Planning and Land Use (County)

D

DPW	-Department of Public Works
DRC	-Disaster Recovery Center
DSA	-Disaster Support Area
DSR	-Damage Survey Report
DSS	-California Department of Social Services
DSW	-Disaster Service Worker
DWI	-Disaster Welfare Inquiry
DWR	-Department of Water Resources (State)

E

EAS	-Emergency Alert System
ECC	-Emergency Communications Center
EDD	-Employment Development Department
EIC	-Emergency Information Center
EIZ	-Emergency Information Zone (SONGS)
EMA	-Emergency Management Assistance
EMAC	-Emergency Mutual Assistance Compact
EMAN	-Emergency Medical Alert Network
EMI	-Emergency Management Institute
EMMA	-Emergency Managers Mutual Aid
EMP	-Electromagnetic Pulse
EMS	-Emergency Medical Services
EMSA	-Emergency Medical Services Authority
EMT	-Emergency Medical Technician

E

ENC	-Emergency News Center (SONGS)
EOC	-Emergency Operations Center
EOD	-Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EOF	-Emergency Operating Facility (SONGS)
EOP	-Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	-Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	-Emergency Public Information
EPIC	-Emergency Public Information Center
EPT	-Exercise Planning Team
EPZ	-Emergency Planning Zone (SONGS)
ERT	-Emergency Response Team
ERT	-Environmental Response Team
ESF	-Emergency Support Functions
EW	-Emergency Work

E

FAA	-Federal Aviation Administration
FAS	-First Aid Station
FAST	-Federal Agency Support Teams
FBI	-Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	-Federal Communications Commission
FCO	-Federal Coordinating Officer
FCP	-Forward Control Point
FD	-Fire Department

E

FEMA	-Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHA	-Federal Housing Administration
FHWA	-Federal Highway Administration
FIA	-Federal Insurance Administration
FIRMARS	-Fire Incident Response Mutual Aid Radio System
FOG	-Field Operations Guide
FPD	-Fire Protection District
FTS	-Field Treatment Site
FWS	-Fish & Wildlife Service

GH

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

GH

- HST -Health Services Team
- HUD -Department of Housing and Urban Development

I

- IA -Individual Assistance
- IAP -Incident Action Plan
- IC -Incident Commander
- ICBO -International Conference of Building Officials
- ICC -Interstate Commerce Commission
- ICP -Incident Command Post
- ICS -Incident Command System
- IDE -Initial Damage Estimate
- IFG -Individual and Family Grants
- IH -Incident History
- IID -Imperial Irrigation District
- IMT -Incident Management Team
- INF -Immediate Needs Funding
- IT -Information Technology
- IPC -Interjurisdictional Planning Committee (SONGS)
- IPZ -Ingestion Pathway Zone (SONGS)
- IRS -Internal Revenue Service

JK

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

L

LAC	-Local Assistance Center
LEAN	-Law Enforcement Assistance Network
LIFE	-Lifesaving Information for Emergencies Alerting System
LNO	-Liaison Officer

M

MACS	-Multi-Agency Coordination System
MASA	-Mutual Aid Staging Area
MCAS	-Marine Corps Air Station
MCB	-Marine Corps Base
MCC	-Mass Care Center
ME	-Medical Examiner
MEDMARS	-Medical Mutual Aid Radio System
MHFP	-Multi-hazard Functional Plan

M

MHOAC	-Medical and Health Operational Area Coordinator
MIAS	-Major Incident Alert System
MMRS	-Metropolitan Medical Response System
MMST	-Metropolitan Medical Strike Team
MOA	-Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	-Memorandum of Understanding
MPRS	-Media and Public Relations Specialist
MRC	-Medical Reserve Corps
MSA	-Multipurpose Staging Area
MSL	-Mean Sea Level
MVICC	-Monte Vista Interagency Communication Center
MWD	-Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

N

NALEMARS	-National Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System
NAS	-Naval Air Station
NASA	-National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASAR	-National Association of Search and Rescue
NAWAS	-National Warning System
NBC	-Nuclear, Biological or Chemical
NCFD	-North County Fire District
NCS	-National Communications Systems
NDMS	-National Disaster Medical System
NETRIMS	-Internet Response Information Management System Site

N

NMCSD	-Naval Medical Center San Diego
NMRT	-National Medical Response Team
NNPP	-Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program
NIMS	-National Incident Management System
NOI	-Notice of Interest
NOAA	-National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOSC	-Naval Ocean Systems Center
NRAD	-Naval Research and Development
NRC	-Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRP	-National Response Plan
NUREG	-Nuclear Regulatory Commission Publication
NWS	-National Weather Service

O

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

O

OSC -On-Scene Coordinator

P

PA -Public Assistance

PD -Police Department

PDA -Preliminary Damage Assessment

PIO -Public Information Officer

PL 920 -Public Law 920, 81st Congress, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950

PL 93-288 -Public Law 288, 93rd Congress, Disaster Relief Act of 1974

PO -Purchase Order

POLREP -Pollution Report

PPE -Personal Protective Equipment

PPP -Population Protection Planning

PRP -Patient Receptor Points

PSA -Public Service Announcement

PSG -Public Safety Group

PSI -Pounds Per Square Inch

PST -Pacific Strike Team

PW -Project Worksheet

PVO -Private Volunteer Organization

QR

RACES -Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service

R&D -Research and Development

QR

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

S

SAC	-State Agency Coordinator
SANDAG	-San Diego Association of Governments
SANGIS	San Diego Government Information Systems
SAP	-Stand Alone Plan
SAR	-Search and Rescue
SAST	-State Agency Support Teams
SBA	-Small Business Administration
SC	-Special Consideration
SCC	-Sheriff's Communication Center
SCE	-Southern California Edison
SCO	-State Coordinating Officer
SDGE	-San Diego Gas and Electric
SDHA	-San Diego Humane Society
SDIVOAD	-San Diego/Imperial Counties Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
SDO	-Staff Duty Officer
SDO	-Standards Development Organizations
SEMS	-Standardized Emergency Management System
SITREP	-Situation Report
SM	-Scene Manager
SNS	-Strategic National Stockpile
SO	-Safety Officer
SO	-Sheriff's Office
SOA	-State Operating Authority
SOC	-State Operations Center

S

SOCAL Edison	-Southern California Edison
SONGS	-San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
SOP	-Standard Operating Procedure
START	-Simple Triage and Rapid Treatment
SWAT	-Special Weapons and Tactics (Team)
SWRCB	-State Water Resources Control Board

T

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

U

UBH	-United Behavioral Health
UC	-Unified Command
UCS	-Unified Command System
UDC	-Unified Disaster Council
USA	-United States Army
USAF	-United States Air Force
US&R	-Urban Search and Rescue
USC	-United States Code

U

USCG	-United States Coast Guard
USDA	-United States Department of Agriculture
USDCESO	-Unified San Diego County Emergency Services Organization
USFS	-United States Forest Service
USGS	-United States Geological Survey
USMC	-United States Marine Corps
USN	-United States Navy
USPS	-United States Postal Service

VWXYZ

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

DEFINITIONS

A

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

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

AGENCY

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

AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE

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

AMATEUR RADIO EMERGENCY SERVICE (ARES)

A group of Amateur Radio Relay League (ARRL) members who provide health and welfare communications in times of emergency. Affiliated locally with the American Red Cross, all area hospitals and the Emergency Medical Services Division of the County Health Department.

AREA COMMAND (UNIFIED AREA COMMAND)

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

AREA COMMANDER (NAVY)

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

AREA OF PLANNING ATTENTION (APA)

Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs) established by NUREG 0654/FEMA-REP-1 are not applicable to naval nuclear powered plants. Because of differences in design and operation

between naval nuclear propulsion plants and commercial nuclear power plants, the exposure to the public would be localized and not severe in the highly unlikely event of release of radioactivity from a vessel. To assist State and local authorities in assessing the need for any preplanning in the vicinity of naval bases where nuclear powered vessels are berthed, the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program has designated Areas of Planning Attention. The Area of Planning Attention extends 0.5 mile around the location where nuclear powered vessels are normally berthed (i.e., from the actual dock or pier where the ship is berthed – not from the Federal Property Boundary). The 0.5-mile distance is based on detailed, conservative analysis of worst-case and highly unlikely, but credible scenarios – the actual radius of the impacted downwind area will most likely be smaller.

ASSESSMENT

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

ASSIGNMENTS

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

ASSISTANT

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

ASSISTING AGENCY

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

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

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

B

BRANCH

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

C

CHAIN OF COMMAND

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

CHECK-IN

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

CHIEF

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

CIVIL DEFENSE (CD) (See Emergency Management)

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

COMMAND

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

COMMAND STAFF

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

COMMON OPERATING PICTURE

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

COMMUNICATIONS UNIT

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

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS – CERT

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

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

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

COOPERATING AGENCY

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

COORDINATE

To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

D

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

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

DEPUTY

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

DECONTAMINATION/CONTAMINATION CONTROL

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

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

DISASTER

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

DISASTER ACTION TEAMS

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

DISASTER SERVICE WORKER (DSW)

Includes public employees and any registered person pressed into service during a State of War Emergency, a State of Emergency, or a Local Emergency by a person having authority to command the aid of citizens in the execution of his duties. It does not include any member registered as an active firefighting member of any regularly organized volunteer fire department, having official recognition, and full or partial support of the county, city, town or district in which such fire department is located.

DISASTER SUPPORT AREA (DSA)

A special facility established on the periphery of a disaster area where disaster relief resources (personnel and material) can be received, stockpiled, allocated and dispatched into the disaster area. A segregated portion of the area may be used for the receipt and emergency treatment of casualty evacuees arriving via short-range modes (air and ground) of transportation and for the subsequent movement of a select number by heavy, long-range aircraft, to adequate medical care facilities. Therefore, such facilities will normally be located at, or in close proximity to, operable airports with runways capable of accommodating heavy aircraft and offering adequate space for supplies, equipment, portable medical facilities and other essential resources. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar and Brown Field on Otay Mesa have been designated DSAs in this region.

DISASTER WELFARE INFORMATION (DWI)

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

DISPATCH

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

DIVISION

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

DOSIMETER

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

E

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

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

ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (EMP)

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

EMERGENCY (NIMS DEFINITION)

Absent a Presidentially declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disasters Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State

and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

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

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

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS)

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

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (ECC)

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

EMERGENCY CONTROL CENTER

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

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (Command and Management)

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

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

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

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOCs)

The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps, at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

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

EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

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

EMERGENCY PLANS

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

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION (EPI)

Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER (EPIC)

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

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MUTUAL AID (EMMA)

A formalized system of providing emergency management assistance to emergency managers in jurisdictions which have been impacted by a disaster. It is based on the recognition of the fact that we often don't have the personnel required in an individual jurisdiction to provide continuous 24 hour a day management during a disaster. This is coordinated through State OES and assistance is brought in only to assist, not to direct and control.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROVIDER

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

EPICENTER

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

ESSENTIAL FACILITIES

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

EVACUATION

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

EVENT

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

E

FALLOUT SHELTER

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

FEDERAL

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

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER (FCO) (FEDERAL DEFINITION)

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

FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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

FEDERAL DISASTER RELIEF ACT

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

FIRST AID STATION

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

FLASH FLOOD

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

FLOOD OR FLOODING

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

FLOOD FREQUENCY

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

FLOOD FRINGE

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

FLOOD PLAIN

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

FLOOD WARNING

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

FLOODWAY

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

FUNCTION

Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning function. A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

GH

GENERAL STAFF

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

GROUP

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

HAZARD

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

HAZARD ANALYSIS

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

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

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

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

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

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

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

I

INCIDENT

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

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP)

An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

INCIDENT COMMAND POST (ICP)

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

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdiction boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC)

The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (IMT)

The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what

can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

INITIAL ACTION

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

INITIAL RESPONSE

Resources initially committed to an incident.

INTELLIGENCE

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

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

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

INTENSITY (ACTUAL EFFECTS)

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

JK

JOINT EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER (JEOC)

A facility established on the periphery of a disaster area to coordinate and control multi jurisdictional emergency operations within the disaster area. The JEOC will be staffed by representatives of select local, state and federal agencies and private organizations, and will have the capability of providing a communications link between any Mobile Emergency Operating Centers established in the disaster area and the State Operations Center in Sacramento.

JOINT FIELD OFFICE (JFO)

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

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER

A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

JOINT INFORMATION SYSTEM (JIS)

Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

JURISDICTION

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

L

LIAISON

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

LIAISON OFFICER

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

L.I.F.E. SYSTEM

A disaster warning and emergency public information system unique to the San Diego County. L.I.F.E., which is an acronym for Lifesaving Information for Emergencies, provides updates, advice and educational information to schools, key officials, response agencies and the public via broadcasting and other news media stations.

LIFELINES

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

LIQUEFACTION

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

LOCAL EMERGENCY (State Definition)

The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city or county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake or other conditions which are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of political subdivisions to combat.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

LOGISTICS

Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

LOGISTICS SECTION

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

M

MAJOR DISASTER

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

disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

MAJOR DISASTER (Federal Definition)

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.

MAJOR INCIDENT ALERT SYSTEM (MIAS)

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

MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVE

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

MASS CARE FACILITY

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

MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT (State Definition)

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

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL STRIKE TEAM

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

MITIGATION

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

MOBILIZATION

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

MODIFIED MERCALLI SCALE

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

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION ENTITY

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

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEM

Multi-agency Coordination Systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of Multi-agency Coordination Systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operation centers (EOCs), specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL INCIDENT

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

MULTIPURPOSE STAGING AREA (MSA)

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

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

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

MUTUAL AID REGION (State Definition)

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

MUTUAL AID STAGING AREA

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

N

NATIONAL

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

NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM

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

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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

NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN

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

NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS)

The Federal portion of the Civil Defense Warning System, used for the dissemination of warning and other emergency information from the Warning Centers or Regions to Warning Points in each State.

NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION PROGRAM (NNPP)

The NNPP is a joint program of the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Navy. All naval nuclear propulsion repair work and operations on naval nuclear ships, tenders and submarines or at nuclear capable public and private shipyards, naval stations and submarine bases are under the regulatory authority of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act and Executive Order 12344 (enacted as permanent law in 42 USC 7158).

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

O

OPERATIONAL AREA (State Definition)

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

OPERATIONAL PERIOD

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

OPERATIONS SECTION

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

PQ

PERSONNEL ACCOUNTABILITY

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

PLANNING MEETING

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

PLANNING/INTELLIGENCE SECTION

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

PLATE TECTONICS

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

PREPAREDNESS

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

PREPAREDNESS ORGANIZATIONS

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

PREVENTION

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

PRIVATE SECTOR

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

PROCESSES

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

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)

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

PUBLICATIONS MANAGEMENT

The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publication control, publication supply, and distribution. The development and distribution of NIMS materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation used in a particular incident regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

QUALIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION

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

R

RACES

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service, a radio-communication service carried on by licensed non-commercial radio stations while operating on specifically designated segments of the regularly allocated amateur frequency bands under the direction of authorized local, regional, Federal civil defense officials pursuant to an approved civil defense communications plan.

RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

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

snow, over extended periods ranging from months to years with relatively little associated hazard.

RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

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

RADIOLOGICAL MONITOR

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

RECEPTION AREA

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

RECOVERY

The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site- restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, non-governmental and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

RECOVERY PLAN

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

REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (REOC)

It serves as a coordination point for resource requests from Operational Areas. There are three REOCs in California. The Southern Regional Emergency Operations Center is located in Los Alamitos and is staffed by the State Office of Emergency Services.

RESOURCES

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

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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

RESOURCE UNIT

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

RESPONSE

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

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

S

SAFETY OFFICER

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

SECTION

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

SHELTER AREA

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

SPAN OF CONTROL

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

STAGING AREA

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

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPs)

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

STATE

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

STATE COORDINATING OFFICER (SCO) (Federal Definition)

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

STATE EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

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

STATE OF EMERGENCY (State Definition)

A duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, or conditions causing a "state of war emergency", which conditions, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat.

STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY (State Definition)

The condition which exists immediately, with or without a proclamation thereof by the Governor, whenever the state or nation is directly attacked by an enemy of the United States, or upon the receipt by the state of a warning from the federal government that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent.

STATE OPERATIONS CENTER (SOC)

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

STORM SURGE

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

STRATEGIC

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

STRIKE TEAM

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

STRATEGY

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

SUPPORTING TECHNOLOGIES

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

I

TASK FORCE

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

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

TERRORISM

Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

TEMPORARY EVACUATION POINTS

Large generally open areas such as parking lots where people to be evacuated will gather until transportation arrives or a shelter location is announced. Little if any services will be provided.

THREAT

An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS (TCP)

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

TOOLS

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

TORNADO

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

TRIBAL

Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organization group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (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.

TSUNAMI

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

TYPE

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

U

UNIFIED AREA COMMAND

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

UNIFIED COMMAND

An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross-political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

UNIT

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

UNITY OF COMMAND

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

VWXYZ

VOLUNTEER

For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742(c) and 29 C.F.R. 553.101.

ATTACHMENT A

SPECIFIC HAZARDS

The Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan developed by the Operational Area in 2004 reviewed localized hazards for all of San Diego County including the City of Poway. The hazards identified as most significant for the Operational Area were:

- Major Earthquake
- Hazardous Substance Emergencies
- Imminent/Actual Flooding
- Imminent/Actual Dam Failure
- Fire
- Landslide
- Tsunami/Coastal Storm
- Drought
- San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
- Nuclear Powered Ships
- Terrorism

The City of Poway has determined that it is most vulnerable to five hazards. The hazards are listed in the order in which they appear in the Operational Area Emergency Plan, without regard to degree of vulnerability.

- Earthquake
- Flooding
- Dam Failure
- Fire
- Landslide

I. MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

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

Extensive search and rescue operations could be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Emergency medical care, food and temporary shelter would be needed by injured or displaced persons. Identification and burial of the dead would pose difficult problems; and public health would be a major concern. Mass evacuation could be essential to save lives, particularly in areas below dams. Many families would be separated, particularly if the earthquake should occur during working hours and a personal inquiry or locator system would be imperative to maintain family support systems. Emergency operations could be seriously hampered by the loss of

communications; damage to transportation routes; and by the disruption of public utilities and services.

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

A. History

Historical records reveal damaging earthquakes in the San Diego region during 1800, 1812, 1862 and 1986. Although it is impossible to accurately identify many of the faults associated with the earlier quakes, it is known that the 1986 quake occurred on the Coronado Bank Fault and that the other quakes occurred as a result of one of the faults along the coastal region including the Rose Canyon Fault, or the Coronado Bank Fault. The earliest recorded damaging earthquake in the San Diego area was the November 22, 1800 earthquake of an estimated 6.5 magnitude, which damaged both the San Diego and San Juan Capistrano Missions. In 1890 and 1899 the San Jacinto Fault produced quakes stronger than 6.0 magnitude. In 1910, the Elsinore Fault produced a 6.0 magnitude quake, the largest to date on the fault. The San Clemente Fault was responsible for a 5.9 magnitude quake in 1951. In 1968, the San Jacinto Fault was responsible for a 6.8 magnitude earthquake near Ocotillo Wells. (See Figure 1, Major Fault Lines.)

B. Local Faults

1. San Andreas Fault

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

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

The mounting concern about the future results from the lack of recent faulting activity along the southernmost section of the San Andreas, running from the Grapevine southeast to the Salton Sea. This section has had no major ruptures for about 200 years. Geological evidence suggests there has not been a great earthquake there for at least 560 years. This segment of the fault is considered to be "locked" and waiting to release hundreds of year's worth of stored up energy. A U.S. Geological Survey study projects that there is a 60% chance of a magnitude 7.0 or greater earthquake on the southern portion of the San Andreas within the next 25-30 years.

2. Elsinore Fault

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

3. San Jacinto Fault

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

4. Rose Canyon Fault

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

5. Coronado Bank Fault

The Coronado Bank Fault extends in a northwest-southeast direction, about 10 miles offshore. The Coronado Bank Fault was responsible for the June 29, 1983 quake measuring a magnitude 4.6, with an epicenter about 10 miles west of the International Border. It is estimated that a maximum credible event on this fault is on the order of a magnitude 7.2.

6. San Clemente Fault

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

C. Damage Scenarios

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

1. Intensity

The postulated maximum credible magnitude 6.9 Rose Canyon Fault earthquake would produce a relatively small onshore intensity IX area, including Mission Valley east of Highway 163, Mission Bay, Pacific Beach, coastal La Jolla, Sorrento Valley and coastal north county communities from Del Mar to Cardiff-by-the-Sea. (See Figure 2, Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale)

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

2. Structure Damage

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

3. Lifeline Damage Assessment

Although Poway is not likely to be the epicenter of a major earthquake, a major earthquake in the region could damage lifelines. Lifelines are those systems which transport or distribute goods, people, energy, information, and waste.

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

4. Highways and Roads

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

The closure of these roads will seriously impair access to emergency workers trying to assist the affected areas, particularly the beach areas.

5. Gas and Electric

Gas feeder lines running through Mission Valley cross the fault between Mission Bay and Old Town. It is expected that fault displacement will be small in this area, however, the possibility of a gas line rupture and potential explosion would remain.

Although no long-term damage to overhead transmission lines is anticipated by San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E), it is very probable that transmission of a significant portion of the power to affected communities will be interrupted. SDG&E engineers estimate that their Rose Canyon Substation will be only 25% functional immediately following the earthquake and 50% functional after a few days. This decrease in electrical power may cause widespread shortages/outages throughout the beach area, but is not likely to have a significant affect on Poway.

6. Water and Sewer

The damage to water and sewer lines will be immediate road flooding caused by breaks in either the water or sewer system and by overloading the sewer system may hamper ground transportation. The health aspects of sewage spills may not pose an immediate danger, but require prompt attention to avoid a longer term hazard.

Damage to the water system could cause roadway flooding due to broken water mains. It is also expected damaged sewer lines could result in sewage spills. The resulting flooding may hamper ground transportation.

Damage to the water system could result in limited availability of potable drinking water and water for suppressing fires. In addition, the ability to monitor water pumping stations and reservoir levels could be limited. Water facilities that have been seismically retrofitted, such as some reservoirs, may continue to operate normally. Loss of power during an earthquake will result in limited ability to pump water to many reservoirs.

Damage to the sewer system could result in many of the same problems as the water system. Sewage spills could occur and allow raw sewage to flow into creeks and onto roadways. In addition, damage to force mains and lift stations could limit the pumping of sewage in North Poway. The health aspects of sewage spills may not pose an immediate danger, but require prompt attention to avoid a long-term hazard.

7. Other Damages and Effects

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

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

FIGURE 2

MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE

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

II. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE EMERGENCIES

A. Background

The San Diego Operational Area covers approximately 4,200 square miles and houses a large and diverse industry base. A wide variety of hazardous substances are used or generated throughout the Operational Area. Emergencies involving the release of these substances occur daily. Although these incidents may potentially occur anywhere in the Operational Area, the majority occur in areas of highest population density.

In the present context, the term "hazardous substance" is understood to include both hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. A hazardous material is defined as "Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when released into the environment. Hazardous materials can be classified as chemical, biological, radiological or explosive." These substances are commonly used in industry, agriculture, medicine and research. Hazardous wastes are a subcategory of hazardous materials and include the chemical by-products of industrial processes that utilize hazardous materials.

Emergencies involving hazardous substances are often generically termed "hazardous materials incidents" or "hazardous materials spills." Included are any releases of hazardous substances into the water, ground, or air which pose a real or potential threat to the public health or the environment.

Approximately 300 facilities located in Poway have County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Permits. These permits have been issued for chemical storage, industrial byproducts and wastes, pressurized liquids and gases, as well as municipal water treatment.

B. Types of Hazardous Substance Emergencies

1. Illegal Drug Manufacturing

Illegal methamphetamine manufacturing occurs in all parts of the San Diego County Operational Area. Methamphetamine labs have been found in cars, vans, trucks, rental housing, private residences, mini-storage warehouses, and motels. Wastes from the manufacture of illegal drugs have been found in remote as well as populated areas, on private and public property, in parks, school yards and play areas.

2. Transportation

A great number of hazardous materials incidents in the San Diego Operational Area involve transportation accidents on streets and roadways. Because a number of factors make rail shipment impractical, hazardous materials are transported primarily by truck within the Operational Area. Since the Operational Area's freeways and many of its

surface streets are often congested, this increases the possibility that a hazardous materials transporter may be involved in an accident.

The South Poway Business Park serves both as a destination of these materials as well as a pick-up location. Furthermore, Scripps Poway Parkway serves the region as a major East/West transportation route serving other communities.

3. Fixed Facilities

a. Hazardous Materials Handlers and Hazardous Waste Generators

Many facilities in the San Diego Operational Area store and use large numbers of hazardous materials, and generate numerous hazardous wastes. Academic institutions and allied industries, particularly their research components, handle many hazardous substances.

Several aerospace and electronics industries in the San Diego Operational Area also store and use large quantities of hazardous substances.

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

b. Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs)

Although efforts to solve hazardous waste problems currently emphasize waste reduction, many types of facilities are necessary to effectively manage the Operational Area's hazardous waste stream. There are six main groups of hazardous waste facilities:

- Transfer and Storage Facilities
- Aqueous Treatment Facilities
- Organics Recycling Facilities
- Solidification or Stabilization Facilities
- Incinerators
- Residuals repositories

Few of these facility types are currently found in the City of Poway. Each facility presents special concerns with respect to hazardous substance emergencies. This includes issues such as the proximity of the facility to sensitive populations, the types of wastes treated, and the nature of the treatment processes used.

4. Releases to Surface Waters

Hazardous substance emergencies involving releases to surface waters may include bays, estuaries, streams, or lakes. There are many possible

sources of releases to surface waters. These include releases of sewage both from overflows and breaks of lines, spills from commercial and recreational vessels, intentional and unintentional spills through storm drains, and releases from businesses and industries adjacent to bodies of water.

5. Abandoned Wastes/Illegal Disposal

Abandoned wastes typically include substances left behind by facilities and businesses vacating premises.

Illegal disposal of hazardous waste includes activities such as night dumping along roadsides and in open areas, and underground burial. Since the early 1980s, the implementation of strict laws and regulations, such as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), has made these practices more difficult than in the past. However, a number of factors ensure that such activities may continue to occur. These include the following:

- a. As of August 8, 1990 the land disposal of all untreated hazardous waste is prohibited under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of RCRA.
- b. The costs of proper disposal are high and continue to increase.
- c. The San Diego Operational Area's current treatment and disposal capabilities are inadequate to handle the hazardous waste generated within the Operational Area.
- d. Treatment and disposal facilities for hazardous wastes must be carefully selected, operated, and monitored to ensure the safety of human lives and the environment.

Because of these issues, and because industrial processes will continue to generate hazardous waste, unauthorized disposal of these materials will continue to be an issue of concern. Therefore, emergency responses will continue to be required for events resulting from such activities for some time to come.

III. IMMINENT/ACTUAL FLOODING

Floods are a natural component of the hydrological cycle. The hydrological cycle is the evaporation of water from the sea into the air, back onto the land as precipitation, returning eventually to the sea.

Sometimes rain falls in such abundance that the ground becomes saturated and streams, rivers and lakes exceed their natural capacities as the water attempts to find its way to the sea.

Floods strike in a variety of forms including: sea surges driven by strong storms; tsunamis resulting from seismic activity; inland riverine flooding resulting from excess rain, reservoir overtopping or failure, melting snow, a waterway blockage from landslide, or the inappropriate placement of structures along a floodplain. A flood is any relatively high streamflow which overtops the natural or artificial banks in any reach of a stream. Floods are compared on the basis of their recurrence over a period of years (i.e., the average number of times a flood of a given magnitude is likely to occur). The 100-year flood is a flood which has the probability of being equaled or exceeded once every 100 years. It is also expressed as a 1% probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Floods can generally be classified as slow rise or flash floods. Slow rise floods are often preceded by a gradual increase in water level, and with it, an increased concern for preparedness. Traffic control, news releases, sandbagging, and evacuation are all tools that can be used in combating the slow rise flood. Conversely, flash floods can happen anywhere and often occur without much warning. They are most common in mountain canyons, dry creek beds, and high deserts. A sudden thunderstorm or heavy rain, dam failure or sudden spill can cause a flash flood. There are no slow-rise floods in San Diego County. The watersheds are all small enough that reaction time is relatively short. The National Weather Service's definition of a flash flood is a flood occurring in a watershed where the time of travel of the peak of flow from one end of the watershed to the other is less than six hours. There are no watersheds in San Diego County that have a longer response time, hence the need for immediate response when heavy rain occurs. Flash floods in this county range from the stereotypical wall of water to a gradually-rising stream.

Once flooding begins, personnel will be needed to assist in rescuing persons trapped by flood water, securing utilities, cordoning off flooded areas and controlling traffic. These actions often overtax local agencies, requiring outside resources.

A. Regional Situation

The San Diego Operational Area is normally a land of little rainfall and dry rivers. Geologic conditions have produced streams which run across deep beds of alluvial sand and gravel for most of their courses, so that normal low flow drainage takes place underground. In spite of these hydrological conditions, severe floods have occurred in the Operational Area.

One unusual characteristic of the hydrology of the San Diego Operational Area should be kept in mind when considering the possibility of flooding. The Southern California/Western Arizona area has the greatest variability of runoff in the United States.

In recent years, flood damage in the Operational Area has resulted mainly from intense pockets of rainfall striking areas 5 to 20 miles in diameter. This localization is due to two general effects: (1) during widespread winter storms, isolated rain cells or squalls can enter from the ocean and become locally intense as lifting occurs in the hills and (2) in summer, localized thermal updrafts can generate extremely severe precipitation, particularly when global weather conditions bring moist upper air to California from the Gulf of California.

B. Local Situation

A heavy and rapid down pour of rain water could cause localized flooding for a short period of time. Poway has several flood prone areas from tributaries feeding into the Los Penasquitos Creek drainage basin. Historically, local flooding has occurred in Poway Creek, Rattlesnake Creek, Beeler Creek, and Green Valley Creek; some events considered to meet 100-year flood conditions. Recent improvements to the storm water system and enhanced maintenance activities have significantly reduced risk. The City's purchase and removal of properties over the past decade within the floodway has also reduced risk and potential damage from flooding.

Poway Creek

Properties located south of Poway Creek from Sycamore Canyon Road to Cobblestone Creek Road would likely experience limited and perhaps no access, depending upon the severity of the flood event. Properties along Vista View Drive, Adah Lane, Welton Lane, Clair Drive, Golden Way, Sycamore Canyon Road, Beeler Creek Terrace and Cobblestone Creek Road, are particularly vulnerable, and could experience access problems.

Rattlesnake Creek

Past flood events along Rattlesnake Creek have impacted properties near Ezra Lane, Midland Road (south of Twin Peaks to Aubrey Street), Sycamore Avenue and York Avenue (south from Norwalk road to Edgemore Street). Recent property purchases, construction of Aubrey Park, and improvements to the storm water system along Community Road will improve flows and assist in reducing potential damage along Rattlesnake Creek.

Beeler Creek

Flooding has occurred along Beeler Creek impacting residents who take access along Old Pomerado Road. Improvements from construction of Scripps Poway Parkway and along Old Pomerado Road have reduced the risks somewhat; nonetheless, the area south of Paseo Colina on Old Pomerado Road could experience flooding impairing access.

Green Valley Creek

Localized flooding has occurred on Orchard Bend Road, Sagewood Drive and Martincoit Road in the past necessitating road closures on roads north of Camino Del Valle. Many of the drainages in the area are on private properties and difficult to access which can lead to very localized flooding in areas where residents fail to clear their own facilities.

Old Coach

Old Coach Road has been closed due to flooding at Sycamore Creek crossing just north of the intersection of Old Coach and Espola Roads. This area would

also be impacted by overflows or failure of the Lake Poway Dam. An all weather emergency access road has been provided through the Maderas/Heritage development linking the communities to High Valley Road in the event Old Coach Road is closed.

C. Reservoirs

Approximately 40 reservoirs have been built in the Operational Area for water conservation, 13 of which are major reservoirs (See Figure 3, Rivers and Reservoirs). Lake Poway is a relatively small dammed reservoir located in Poway.

D. ALERT Flood Warning System

Following the 1980 floods, which caused approximately \$120 million in damage, a joint project between the County of San Diego, the City of San Diego, and the National Weather Service was funded in order to devise the ALERT rainfall/runoff data collection system. In 1982, the ALERT Flood Warning System was completed, becoming the first countywide real-time flood warning system in the nation.

The system currently consists of 96 stations that report real-time data by radio to receiving base stations located at the County Flood Control office in Kearny Mesa and the National Weather Service office in Rancho Bernardo. Near-real-time data is reported to the River Forecast Center in Sacramento by means of telephone transfer. Rainfall is reported by 85 of these stations, streamflow is reported by 21 stations, lake level is reported by 10 stations, and standard weather station data is reported by 13 stations.

Because of the system, it is now possible to stay well informed on the present status of a storm or a particular river through the combined efforts of prediction from the National Weather Service and the field data produced by the ALERT Flood Warning System.

E. Drainage Basins

A drainage basin is comprised of all the land that drains into a given stream. Drainage basins are generally named after the principal stream flowing into the ocean or bay.

F. Emergency Response

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

In the event flooding should occur, the County Department of Public Works, Hydrology Division of the Flood Control Section, maintains the ALERT Flood Warning System. During the winter season, County OES receives daily information on the status of reservoirs, rivers, and stream levels from Hydrology. Level data is also available from the River Forecast Center in Sacramento. In combination with the 100-year flood plain maps and streamflow models, it is possible to “anticipate” the areas of concern well in advance of an actual occurrence. The procedures, and flood and weather related definitions are contained in the County Flood and Weather Alerts SOP.

Poway’s emergency response will focus on advance warnings, traffic and public access control (diversion and road closures), sandbagging, evacuation, and rescue. Each year, residents in flood prone areas are sent a letter advising them to prepare for potential flooding. Sand bags and sand are also placed in the areas of highest potential for public use. Each of the past ten years sand bags and sand have been stockpiled at Old Poway Park, Garden Road Park, and the fire stations as necessary.

IV. IMMINENT/ACTUAL DAM FAILURE

For centuries, dams have provided mankind with essential benefits such as water supply, flood control, recreation, hydropower, and irrigation. They are an integral part of society's infrastructure. In today's technical world, dam failures are rated as one of the major "low probability, high loss" events. The large number of dams 30 or more years old is a matter of great concern. Many of the older dams are characterized by increased hazard potential due to downstream development and increased risk due to structural deterioration or inadequate spillway capacity.

The Office of Emergency Services maintains the Dam Evacuation Plans for the entire Operational Area. The plans contain information about the physical situation, affected jurisdictions, evacuation routes, unique institutions and event responses. Each plan also contains: a master phone list; inundation maps showing direction of flow and inundation area boundaries; hospitals; multipurpose staging areas; command posts/sites; and mass care and shelter facilities/sites.

Portions of Poway could experience flooding as a result of dam failure at Lake Poway. Poway has an established plan in the event of dam failure or spillage of water over the spillway. In the unlikely event Poway’s dam fails or spills, water will flow through the Blue Sky Preserve, across the lower portion of Old Coach Road, and into Lake Hodges.

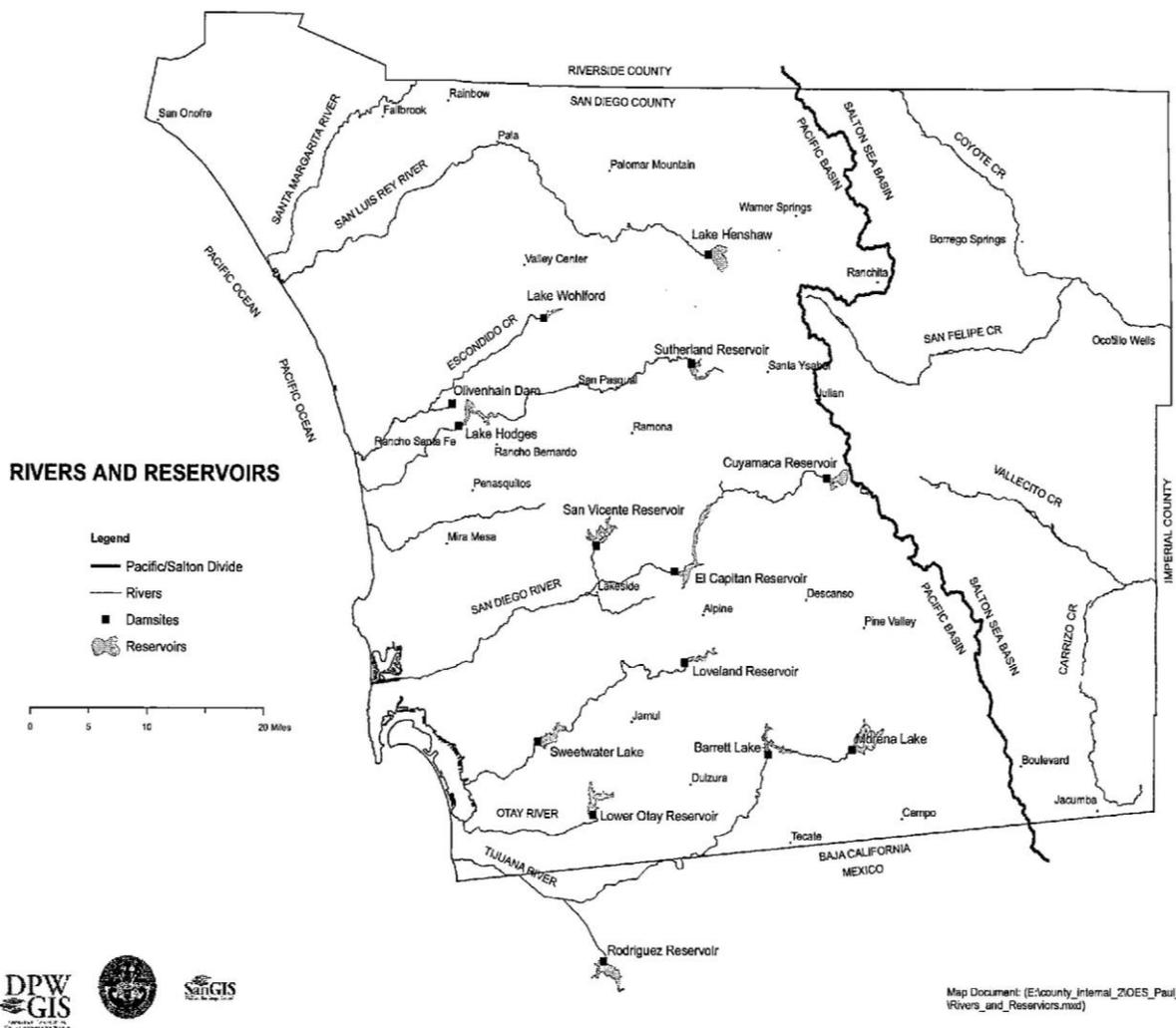
Poway Dam is inspected daily and any discharge is controlled and monitored. If the dam is determined to spill within thirty-six hours, monitoring is increased to every twelve hours. Monitoring is increased to every six hours when dam spill is expected to occur within twenty-four hours. Public notification is also issued at this time, with door-to-door notification of all downstream residents. Personnel are stationed on the dam to continually monitor the spill way and surrounding area, and would notify all impacted parties of imminent spill.

Additional activities include evacuating the Blue Sky Ecological Reserve and suspending park ranger patrols in the Reserve, notifying affected City departments, and issue public

notification as necessary. Monitoring of the dam would continue until the discharge has ended.

The Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams is notified immediately in the event of a dam emergency. This is in accordance with Section 6101 of Division 3 of the California Water Code, when an unprecedented flood or usual or alarming circumstance or occurrence affecting the dam or reservoir exists.

FIGURE 3
RIVERS AND RESERVOIRS



**TABLE 1
LARGE DAMS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY**

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

NOTE: Rodriguez and El Carrizo Dams are located in Tijuana, Mexico, controlling portions of the flow of the Tijuana River which traverses through Otay, San Ysidro, and Imperial Beach on its way to the Pacific Ocean. Barrett Dam and Morena Dam control the flow of middle/upper Cottonwood Creek. The flow of Campo Creek and lower Cottonwood Creek to the Tijuana River is uncontrolled. These reservoirs are equipped with reservoir level gauges as part of the ALERT Flood Warning System.

V. FIRE

San Diego County's topography, consisting of semi-arid coastal plain and rolling highlands, when fueled by shrub overgrowth, occasional Santa Ana winds and high temperatures, creates an ever present threat of wildland fire. Extreme weather conditions such as high temperature, low humidity, and/or winds of extraordinary force may cause an ordinary fire to expand into one of massive proportions.

The nature of the construction and ever increasing proximity of structures to watershed cover is conducive to fast moving fires. Major earthquakes can cause uncontrolled fires, break water mains, sever major communications, and damage utilities. Private, commercial, and military air traffic is constantly increasing, presenting the problem of falling aircraft or emergency landings, which often result in major fires.

In late October 2003, San Diego County experienced its worst wildland fires in history. The firestorms consisted of three major fires throughout the county which included the Cedar, Paradise and Otay Fires. The Cedar Fire burned 280,278 acres (7,000 acres in Poway), making it the largest fire in California history. It claimed the lives of 14 civilians and one firefighter and destroyed 2,820 structures. In the City of Poway, 53 residential units were lost to fire as well as one business.

The Paradise Fire charred 56,700 acres and resulted in two civilian fatalities with 413 structures destroyed. The Otay Fire which consumed 46,291 acres destroyed six structures but fortunately no lives were lost. Together the fires burned 383,269 acres (over 13% of San Diego County's total land mass) and resulted in the loss or destruction of 2,453 homes and 1,200 other structures resulting in damages of \$6.5 billion. High temperatures, low humidity, and strong Santa Ana winds were all major contributing factors to the fires.

The 100 year wildland fire history for Poway identifies a record of wildland fires; however, none were as large as the 2003 Cedar Fire. With only a few exceptions, these fires burned from east to west and generally include the areas of Highway 67, west into High Valley. As such, this area receives annual attention from our Fire Prevention Bureau and a stand alone Tactical Plan has been in place to address fire in the High Valley area since the 1980's. It would be reasonable to anticipate that the High Valley area will continue to provide fire suppression challenges as additional homes have been constructed and additional people reside in the area.

Poway residents in wildland fire prone areas (High Valley, Old Coach Road, Iron Mountain Rd., and Mina De Oro) receive literature, delivered by fire suppression staff, on an annual basis identifying the risks, mitigating measures, including weed abatement and fuel management, the creation of defensible space, and recommendations for emergency supplies and evacuation planning.

VI. LANDSLIDE

Landslides are characterized by the downslope movement of rock, soil, or other debris. Frequently they accompany other natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions. Although landslides sometimes occur during earthquake activity,

rarely are earthquakes their primary cause. Rather, earthquake shocks function as a trigger mechanism in releasing earth materials which already have been prepared for rapid downslope movement by other processes.

Small portions of Poway are susceptible to landslides, especially during prolonged, heavy rain. The slopes below the Business Park south of Metate Road have experienced slippage during heavy rains and K-rail have been installed along the road shoulder to stabilize the soils and to protect the road from debris flow. Because of past instability in the soils in this area no permanent construction is allowed.

Poway Road, between Espola Road and Highway 67 is susceptible to rock slides during heavy rainstorms. Known as the Poway Grade, this road has steep cut banks along the south shoulder that can allow rocks, mud, and debris to slide across the traffic lanes during or following rainstorms. A debris fence has been installed along the road in those areas most susceptible to slippage. In addition, in the fall prior to the rainy season, the area is cleared of loose rocks and debris to reduce the potential for materials entering the roadway. Flashing beacons and caution signs have also been installed on the East and West ends of the road alerting drivers of the potential for rock and debris entering the road during rain storms. Closure of the "Grade" due to rockslides was once problematic because it eliminated the primary access route from Poway to Ramona, and Highway 67; however, with the opening of Scripps Poway Parkway to the south, closing the road because of rockslides or to clear debris can be accomplished without undue hardship.

VII. DROUGHT

With close to a 90 percent dependence on imported water, the San Diego Operational Area is faced with the ever-present threat of drought or water shortage. If San Diego had to rely exclusively on locally produced water, a population of only about 300,000 could be sustained. The current population is approaching 3.1 million people.

The 1987-1992 California drought caused severe water supply shortages throughout the state. State Water Project shortages forced the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) to cut imported water supplies to San Diego County by 31 percent, and had the drought continued, the area might have faced water reductions of 50 percent. Management actions by the San Diego County Water Authority (Water Authority) - including withdrawing water from the State Water Bank and maximizing local water resources - kept cutbacks to a 20 percent level. San Diego was successful at reducing demands and succeeded in meeting all conservation goals.

The Water Authority also had an aggressive public information campaign during the drought, which emphasized the necessity of meeting the conservation goals. Water Authority conservation and public information programs targeted all categories of water user, from individual households to large business and agricultural irrigators. To address the threat of a future drought, the Water Authority is preparing a drought management plan with the assistance of its member agencies. The primary purpose of the drought management plan is to identify potential drought response actions that can be taken to minimize the impacts of water shortages and also ensure that the allocation of supplies in a shortage situation is done fairly and equitably.

In addition, the Water Authority's Emergency Storage Project (ESP) was designed to provide an additional 90,000 acre-feet of emergency storage and the necessary facilities to deliver water throughout the county during potential disruptions in imported water service due to prolonged drought, earthquake, or other disaster. The project includes the recently completed Olivenhain Dam and Reservoir, connection of Lake Hodges to the Water Authority's aqueduct system, and expansion of the San Vicente Reservoir. The first phase of the ESP has been completed and work is well underway on the second phase. Emergency supplies are now available from the Olivenhain Reservoir and the entire ESP project should be completed by year 2012.

The Water Authority and its member agencies have taken tremendous steps towards improving the reliability of the water supply in San Diego County through diversification. Through the development of the ESP, in addition to the diversification of its water supplies, the Water Authority is better prepared to handle future droughts.

VIII. SAN ONOFRE NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION

A. Location and Description

The San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) site is located on the coast of Southern California in San Diego County, approximately 50-60 miles equidistant from the cities of Los Angeles and San Diego. The 83.63 acre site is entirely contained within the 125,000 acre Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base military reservation.

Interstate Highway 5 and the Santa Fe Railroad both pass within 1,000 feet of the plant site and run alongside the coast. In the Oceanside area, Highways 76 and 78 run inland and cross I-15 which travels in a north-south direction, about 25 miles east of the plant site.

San Onofre is a pressurized water reactor type generating station using lightly enriched uranium dioxide (UO₂) as fuel. A full fuel load is approximately 72 tons of UO₂ in pellet form. This fuel poses no problem or concern in its unirradiated state, since it is of very low radioactivity. Highly radioactive by-products would be the main offsite hazard in a nuclear generating station incident.

It is assumed that whenever a nuclear generating station is, or has been generating power, a nuclear incident is possible. The principal deterrent to an incident is prevention, through correct design, construction, and operation, to assure that the integrity of the reactor system is maintained. Protective systems are automatically activated to counteract the effects of any part of the reactor system failing.

B. Threat

The uncontrolled release of radioactive material is considered the main hazard resulting from an incident at SONGS. The radioactive inventory of the facility arises from several sources which can be generally classified into two groups-- fission products, and activation products. Fission products are radioactive by-

products of the nuclear fission process. The fission products can be further classified as particulates, radioiodine, and radioactive noble gases.

These fission products are insulated from the environment by a minimum of three physical barriers. Activation products are created by the activation of reactor structural materials and impurities in the reactor coolant. As with fission products, these activation products are isolated from the environment by physical barriers. During normal operations, activation products are removed from the core and processed as radioactive waste. Physical barriers and administrative controls minimize releases of fission and activation products to the environment.

In an accident, physical barriers may be damaged and/or control of the radioactive material may be lost or reduced, potentially resulting in uncontrolled releases of radioactive material.

Uncontrolled releases would most likely be to the atmosphere, although surface releases of radioactive liquid are possible. Atmospheric releases are dispersed by winds. Surface liquid releases either enter the earth or run off into the ocean. The passage of the atmospheric release (plume) results in direct radiation exposure to people in its path, and can result in contamination of environmental surfaces by fallout. Radioactive material could enter the food chain (by contamination of pasture, livestock, water supplies, or agricultural products) and result in additional exposure to people in the affected area.

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

The City of Poway is at minimal risk from the uncontrolled release of radioactive material from an incident at SONGS.

IX. TERRORISM

An important consideration in estimating the likelihood of a terrorist incident is the existence of facilities, landmarks, or other buildings of national importance. Terrorists generally identify and act upon targets that are likely to garner national and international attention, while seeking to maximize cumulative damage to physical and human assets as well as national psychology, using minimal resources. Therefore, targets are most likely to be located in dense urban areas with important national symbolism. However, terrorism takes on many forms, and terrorists have a wide range of local, state, and national political interests or personal agendas.

Terrorists are most successful in carrying out attacks when they exploit vulnerabilities. Therefore, a future terrorist attack on American soil will more likely be on unexpected targets with minimal or flawed security measures, than on those with hardened security systems.

The severity of terrorist incidents depends on the method used; the proximity of the device used to people, animals, or other assets; the duration of exposure to the incident or device; and the mitigating and exacerbating conditions at the affected location of the incident. In addition to the physical damage to structures and the casualties inflicted by a

terrorist attack, the region’s economy can sustain significant negative effects. Also, the region’s population can experience considerable psychological trauma; an increased sense of insecurity and over-all anxiety in the aftermath of an event is likely.

What follows is a description of the severity of terrorist attacks according to method used: Terrorism is also addressed in Annex H, Environmental Health Operations and Annex P, Terrorism Protocol.

Conventional Bomb/Improvised Explosive Device

Method	Detonation of explosive device on or near target; delivery via person, vehicle, or projectile.
Proximity	Extent of damage is determined by type and quantity of explosive. Effects generally static other than cascading consequences, incremental structural failure, etc.
Duration	Instantaneous; additional “secondary devices” may be used, lengthening the time duration of the hazard until the attack site is determined to be clear.
Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions	Each additional increment of standoff from the blast provides progressively more protection. Terrain, forestation, and structures can provide shielding by absorbing and/or deflecting energy and debris. Exacerbating conditions include ease of access to target; lack of barriers/shielding; poor construction; and ease of concealment of device.

Chemical Agent

Method	Liquid/aerosol contaminants can be dispersed using sprayers or other aerosol generators; liquids vaporizing from puddles/containers; or munitions. Contaminants may be released from fixed or mobile containers.
Proximity	Persons, vehicles, water, and wind can carry contaminants out of the initial target area.
Duration	Chemical agents may pose viable threats for hours to weeks depending on the agent and the conditions in which it exists.
Mitigating and Exacerbating conditions	Air temperature can affect evaporation of aerosols. Ground temperature affects evaporation of liquids. Humidity can enlarge aerosols particles, reducing inhalation hazard. Precipitation can dilute and disperse agents, but can spread contamination. Wind can disperse vapors, but also cause target area to be dynamic. The micro-meteorological effects of buildings and terrain can alter travel and duration of agents. Shielding in the form of sheltering in place can protect people and property from harmful effects.

Arson/Incendiary Attack

Method	Initiation of fire or explosion on or near target via direct contact or remotely via projectile.
Proximity	Extent of damage is determined by type and quantity of device/accelerant and materials present at or near target. Effects are generally static other than cascading consequences, incremental structural failures, etc.
Duration	Generally minutes to hours.
Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions	Mitigating factors include built-in fire detection and protection systems, and fire resistive construction techniques. Inadequate security can allow easy access to target, easy

	concealment of an incendiary device, and undetected ignition of a fire. Non-compliance with fire and building codes as well as failure to maintain existing fire protection systems can substantially increase the effectiveness of a fire weapon.
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Armed Attack

Method	Tactical assault or sniping from a remote location.
Proximity	Varies based upon the perpetrators intent and capabilities.
Duration	Generally minutes to days.
Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions	Inadequate security can allow easy access to target, easy concealment of weapons, and undetected initiation of attack.

Biological Agent

Method	Liquid or solid contaminants can be dispersed using sprayers/aerosol generators or by point or line sources such as munitions, covert deposits, and moving sprayers.
Proximity	Depending on the agent used and the effectiveness with which it is deployed, contamination can be spread via wind and water. Infection can be spread via human or animal vectors.
Duration	Biological agents may pose threats for hours to years depending on the agent and the conditions in which it exists.
Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions	Altitude of release above ground can affect dispersion. Sunlight is destructive to many bacteria and viruses. Light to moderate wind will disperse agents, but higher winds can break up aerosol clouds. The micro-meteorological effects of buildings and terrain can influence aerosolization and travel of agents.

Cyber-terrorism

Method	Electronic attack using one computer system against another.
Proximity	Irrelevant. Attacks occur via electronic networks, which are spread across the globe. Attacks may take place from any continent.
Duration	Minutes to days.
Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions	Inadequate security can facilitate access to critical computer systems, allowing them to be used to conduct attacks. Extent of damage done depends on the system tied to the electronic attack.

Agriterrorism

Method	Direct, generally covert contamination of food supplies or introduction of pests and/or disease agents to crops and livestock.
Proximity	Varies by type of incident. Food contamination events may be limited to discrete distribution sites, whereas pests and disease may spread widely.
Duration	Days to months.
Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions	Inadequate security can facilitate adulteration of food and introduction of pests and disease agents to crops and livestock.

Radiological Agent

Method	Radioactive containments can be dispersed using sprayers/aerosol generators, or by point or line sources such as munitions, covert deposits, and moving sprayers.
Proximity	Initial effects will be localized to site of attack; depending on meteorological conditions, subsequent behavior of radioactive containments may be dynamic.
Duration	Contaminants may remain hazardous for seconds to years depending on material used.
Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions	Duration of exposure, distance from source of radiation, and the amount of shielding between source and target determine exposure to radiation.

Nuclear Bomb

Method	Detonation of nuclear device underground, at the surface, in the air or at high altitude.
Proximity	Initial light, heat and blast effects of a subsurface, ground or air burst are static and are determined by a devices characteristics and employment; fallout of radioactive containments may be dynamic, depending on meteorological conditions.
Duration	Light/heat flash and blast/shock wave lasts for seconds; nuclear radiation and fallout hazards can persist for years. Electromagnetic pulse from a high-altitude detonation lasts for seconds and affects only unprotected electronic systems.
Mitigating and Exacerbating Conditions	Minimizing the time of exposure can reduce harmful effects of radiation. Light, heat, and blast energy decrease logarithmically as a function of distance from seat of blast. Terrain, forestation, structures, etc. can provide shielding by absorbing and/or deflecting radiation and radioactive contaminants.

ATTACHMENT B

HAZARD MITIGATION IMPLEMENTATION

(from State OES Guidance)

I. PURPOSE

This Attachment establishes actions, policies and procedures for implementing Section 406 (Minimum Standards for Public and Private Structures) of the Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93_288) following a Presidentially declared emergency or major disaster. It also assigns hazard mitigation responsibilities to various elements of federal, state, and local governments in California.

II. GENERAL

Section 406 of Public Law 93-288 requires, as a condition to receiving federal disaster aid, that repairs and reconstruction be done in accordance with applicable codes, specifications, and standards. It also requires that the state or local government recipient of federal aid evaluate the natural hazards of the area in which the aid is to be used, and take action to mitigate them, including safe land use and construction practices.

To be effective, hazard mitigation actions must be taken in advance of a disaster. Whenever possible, both planning and action should take place in advance. After disaster strikes, mitigation opportunities exist only for the next disaster, and even those opportunities are often needlessly limited by the absence of advance planning. Nevertheless, the immediate post-disaster period does present special opportunities for mitigation.

Section 406 deals with the opportunities presented in a current Emergency or Major Disaster response effort to mitigate potential hardship and loss resulting from future disasters. Thus, involvement with natural hazard mitigation under Section 406 is triggered in post-disaster situations. Hazard mitigation includes such activities as:

- Minimizing the impact of future disasters on communities.
- Improvement of structures and facilities at risk.
- Identification of hazard-prone areas and development of standards for prohibited or restricted use.
- Loss recovery and relief (including insurance).
- Hazard warning and population protection.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Federal/State Agreement

Following each Presidentially declared Emergency or Major Disaster, the Regional Director Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Governor's Authorized Representative execute a document called the Federal/State Agreement. This Agreement includes provisions for hazard mitigation. Under the "typical paragraph" set out to serve this purpose, the State agrees to:

- Evaluate or have the applicant evaluate the natural hazards in the disaster area, and make appropriate recommendations to mitigate them.
- Follow up with applicants to ensure that the appropriate hazard mitigation actions are taken.
- Follow up with applicants to ensure that the appropriate hazard mitigation plan or plans are developed and submitted to the FEMA Regional Director for concurrence.
- Review and update as necessary disaster mitigation portions of emergency plans.

B. Joint Federal/State/Local Hazard Mitigation Team

The FEMA Regional Director and the Governor's Representative each appoint a Federal and State Hazard Mitigation Coordinator and the local applicant designates a local coordinator. These individuals constitute the Hazard Mitigation Team which:

- Identifies significant hazards in the affected areas, giving priority to disaster-related hazards.
- Evaluates impacts of these hazards and actions which will mitigate their impacts.
- Recommends hazard mitigation measures.

The Hazard Mitigation Team uses information from Damage Survey Reports, and from visits to selected sites where significant damage has occurred. The State and local representatives on the Hazard Mitigation Team are responsible for ensuring that there is adequate coordination among interested federal, state, and local parties.

C. Hazard Mitigation Plans

The Hazard Mitigation Team also prepares a Hazard Mitigation Plan which is submitted to the FEMA Regional Director through the Governor's Representative within 180 days after a Presidential declaration. The objectives of the Plan are to:

- Recommend hazard mitigation measures for local, state, and federal agencies.
- Establish short and long-term planning frameworks for implementation of hazard mitigation efforts.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Objectives

The identification of hazards following an emergency or major disaster and accomplishment of appropriate hazard mitigation measures are required by the Federal/State Agreement. The FEMA Regional Director and the Governor's Representative ensure compliance with these objectives as a condition for federal loans or grants.

B. Surveys

Each applicant for a loan or grant is expected to use its resources and capabilities to perform emergency work, such as debris removal or emergency measures to save lives, or to protect public health and safety, or to protect property, before requesting assistance from state or federal government.

Local, state, and federal preliminary damage assessments may identify major hazards and opportunities for hazard mitigation activities prior to a declaration of Major Disaster or Emergency.

Project Worksheets (PWs) include identification of hazards and recommend mitigation measures to be incorporated into the repair work.

The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team reviews applicable land use regulations, construction standards, and other appropriate hazard mitigation measures. Utilizing information from preliminary damage assessments, PWs, and all other readily available information, the Team visits the sites of significant damage and evaluates all hazards at those sites. For each identified significant hazard, the Team includes recommendations of hazard mitigation measures in its final report.

C. Plans

For each hazard-prone area, the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team reviews and evaluates existing local and/or state emergency plans for hazard mitigation. In cases where no plans for hazard mitigation exist, or they are inadequate, the Team makes recommendations to develop, improve, and maintain hazard mitigation plans.

Existing local and state hazard mitigation plans are updated and new ones developed as deemed necessary by the FEMA Regional Director in consultation with the Governor's Representative.

In determining whether to impose such a requirement on a local jurisdiction, consideration is given to the opportunities for effective hazard mitigation, size and composition of the local jurisdiction, local government's authority to regulate land use and constructive practices, and the local government's exercise of such authority.

The Governor's Representative and/or the FEMA Regional Director may provide technical advice and assistance to state agencies or to local governments in developing or updating plans to mitigate hazards identified as the result of the major disaster or emergency within affected areas.

D. Mapping

The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team verifies the impact of the disaster on disaster frequencies computed prior to the disaster and considers the advisability of redefining boundaries of high-hazard areas as a result of their findings. The Team makes recommendations to the FEMA Regional Director and the Governor's Representative regarding needs for new mapping or remapping of high hazard areas.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Federal

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency

The FEMA Regional Director is responsible for hazard mitigation actions under the terms of the Federal/State Agreement. The Director, in coordination with the Governor's Representative, shall:

- Provide for a Joint Federal/State/Local Hazard Mitigation Team to survey the disaster affected area as soon as possible following a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President and to accomplish hazard mitigation planning in accordance with Federal/State Agreement.
- Appoint a Hazard Mitigation Coordinator to:
 - Serve on the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team;
 - Confer with local, state and federal officials concerning the hazards and hazard mitigation measures; and
 - Coordinate with the State Hazard Mitigation Coordinator and others doing the planning required.
- Provide overall leadership with respect to the general administration of Section 406.
- Ensure that the ultimate benefits of hazard mitigation programs are gained.

- Provide technical advice and assistance.
 - Encourage state and local governments to adopt safe land use practices and construction standards.
 - Ensure that FEMA and other federal efforts are supplemental to local and state efforts.
 - Encourage initiative by state and local governments.
 - Take actions required by FEMA Floodplain Management Regulations (as applicable for flood disasters).
2. Other Federal Agencies (as Appropriate)

B. State

1. Office of Emergency Services

A representative of the Office of Emergency Services (OES) will be appointed by the Governor to act as the Governor's Authorized Representative, and will be responsible for state performance of hazard mitigation activities under the Federal/State Agreement. The Governor's Representative, in coordination with the FEMA Regional Director, shall:

- Appoint a State Hazard Mitigation Coordinator to serve on the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team.
- Arrange for state and local participation in Federal/State survey and hazard mitigation planning in disaster affected areas.

2. State Hazard Mitigation Coordinator/Planner

The State Coordinator in coordination with the Governor's Representative, shall:

- Arrange for consultations on the findings and recommendations from the joint survey and follow up to ensure that timely and adequate local and state hazard mitigation actions are taken.
- Provide funding or technical assistance to eligible applicants to accomplish state-approved hazard mitigation actions.
- Arrange for state inspection or audit to verify compliance with approved hazard mitigation measures.

- Upon completion of approved hazard mitigation activities in accordance with the Federal/State Agreement, submit a final report of compliance with hazard mitigation requirements by state and local governments to the FEMA Regional Director for review and acceptance.
- Accomplish hazard mitigation planning in accordance with the Federal/State Agreement.

C. Local

1. Applicant (Local Jurisdiction)

The Applicant's Authorized Representative is responsible for local performance of hazard mitigation measures under the terms of the Federal/State Agreement. The Applicant's Representative, in coordination with the Governor's Representative shall:

- Appoint a Local Hazard Mitigation Coordinator to work with the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team.
- For any project application, submit adequate assurance that required hazard mitigation measures have been taken or will be completed.
- To the extent of legal authority, implement and enforce land use regulations and safe construction practices which are agreed upon as conditions for FEMA grants or loans.
- Provide evidence of compliance with conditions for any approved FEMA grants or loans as required by the Governor's Representative.

2. Local Hazard Mitigation Coordinator

Working with the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team, the Local Coordinator shall:

- Assess disaster damage within the local jurisdiction.
- Arrange for local participation in consultation with the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team about hazard mitigation actions.
- Inform local officials and citizens about significant team activities, and collect any local comments on these matters and report them to the State Coordinator.

- Work with the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team in reviewing and updating existing hazard mitigation plans, or in developing new hazard mitigation plans requested by the FEMA Regional Director.
3. Other Local Departments and Agencies (as Necessary)

VI. HAZARD MITIGATION MEASURES

A. Avoidance

For each hazard identified following a major disaster or emergency, the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team assesses the feasibility of avoiding high hazard areas in cases where new construction, alteration, or major repairs are involved in restoration of damaged or destroyed facilities. The team also makes specific recommendations concerning land use regulations and rezoning, to achieve avoidance whenever appropriate.

B. Reduction

Reduction of the effects of hazards identified following a major disaster or emergency may be achieved by reducing the area or level of the hazard itself or by reducing the impact of the hazard on individual facilities. The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team makes specific recommendations concerning hazard reduction measures to achieve the objectives of reduction whenever appropriate.

C. Land Use Regulations

1. Local Zoning

Regulations of land use within its jurisdiction is a function of local government. State, federal or private interests may propose model zoning regulations, but adoption and enforcement of such regulations remain with the responsible local government. Specific state or federal restrictions may be locally adopted and enforced by mutual agreement, or as a condition for certain types of financial assistance.

The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team makes specific recommendations concerning land use regulations, based on field observations and evaluation of hazards within the affected areas.

Consultations with the applicant, Federal Coordinator and State Coordinator may be necessary to identify the applicant's options for decision-making.

The Federal and/or State Coordinator encourages adoption and enforcement of land use regulations.

The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team follows up contracts with the state or local government as appropriate.

2. State Land Use Regulations

Land use regulations for state-owned properties outside the jurisdiction of local governments are adopted and enforced by the responsible state agency.

The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team may make recommendations concerning new revisions of existing state land use regulations for state lands and provide technical advice and assistance to the state for developing such regulations.

The state may require local adoption of statewide land use regulations as a condition for state aid, such as grants, loans, or technical assistance.

3. Federal Land Use Regulations

Land use regulations for federally-owned properties outside the jurisdiction of local or state governments are adopted and enforced by the responsible federal agency. In some cases, these federal land use regulations may serve as model regulations for state or local governments.

The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team may encourage federal agencies to adopt land-use regulations currently used locally as being applicable to federal properties.

A federal agency may require local or state governments to adopt and enforce certain hazard mitigation regulations as a condition for federal assistance or participation in federally-assisted programs.

Following a major disaster or emergency declaration, the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team makes findings and recommendations as appropriate for development or updating of model hazard-mitigation regulations by various federal agencies for mitigation of identified hazards.

The team may arrange for federal technical advice and assistance to local or state governments in modifying model land-use regulations to satisfy local requirements.

4. Construction Practices

Local Standards:

- Following a major disaster or emergency declaration, the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team inventories and evaluates the applicant's existing standards for the types of repairs, reconstruction, or restorative work for which federal loan or grant assistance is being requested.
- The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team may make available, for consideration by applicants, model state or federal standards. Such standards for new construction may be different from those for repairs or alterations to existing facilities or structures.
- The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team may develop recommendations for the applicant regarding upgrading existing construction standards, or for adopting new standards.
- Following a major disaster or emergency declaration, each applicant has the responsibility for adopting or updating construction standards and for enforcing them. Applicants may request state or federal technical advice or assistance in taking these actions.

State Standards:

- Construction standards for state-owned buildings, structures, or facilities outside the jurisdiction of local governments are adopted and enforced by the responsible state agency.
- The Governor's Representative may recommend to the FEMA Regional Director that the Associate Director prescribe certain construction standards for FEMA-assisted projects, for hazard mitigation purposes, as a condition for state approval of loan or grant assistance.
- The State Coordinator may provide technical advice and assistance on hazard mitigation measures to applicants, private organizations, and individuals.

Federal Standards:

- Construction standards for federally-owned structures, buildings, or facilities outside the jurisdiction of local or state governments are adopted and enforced by the responsible federal agency.
- The National Flood Insurance Program prescribes certain federal standards for repairs, alterations, and new construction within

flood plains as a condition of acceptance for a flood-prone community within that program.

- For other types of disasters, similar standards for hazard mitigation may be available and appropriate for local, state, and federal use.
- The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team recommends construction standards for consideration as hazard mitigation measures related to the major disaster or emergency.

FEMA Standards:

- Working with the state and applicants, through the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team, the FEMA Regional Director encourages local adoption and enforcement of hazard mitigation standards on all projects, including non-federally-assisted projects.
- The FEMA Regional Director may suspend or refuse to approve any project application until he/she is satisfied that the approved work will result in a facility or structure safe and usable for the pre-disaster function, or for alternate functions proposed as flexible funding by the applicant in accordance with those regulations.

ATTACHMENT C

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

(from State OES Guidance)

I. INTRODUCTION

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

In the aftermath of a nuclear attack, during the reconstruction period, law and order must be preserved and, so far as possible, government services must be maintained. This can best be done by civil government. To this end, it is particularly essential that the local units of government continue to function.

Applicable portions of the California Government Code and the State Constitution (listed in Paragraph 6) provide authority for the continuity and preservation of State and local government.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

Government at all levels is responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership and authority, direction of emergency operations, and management of recovery.

III. PRESERVATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

A. Succession of Local Officials

Sections 8635 through 8643 of the Government Code:

1. Furnish a means by which the continued functioning of political subdivisions can be assured by providing for the preservation and continuation of (city and county) government in the event of an enemy attack, or in the event a State of Emergency or Local Emergency is a matter of statewide concern.
2. Authorize political subdivisions to provide for the succession of officers (department heads) having duties related to law and order and/or health and safety.

3. Authorize governing bodies to designate and appoint three standby officers for each member of the governing body and for the Chief Executive, if not a member of the governing body. Standby officers may be residents or officers of a political subdivision other than that to which they are appointed. Standby officers take the same oath as regular officers and are designated Nos. 1, 2, and 3 as the case may be.
4. Authorize standby officers to report ready for duty in the event of a State of War Emergency, State of Emergency, or Local Emergency at the place previously designated.
5. Authorize local governing bodies to convene as soon as possible whenever a State of War Emergency, State of Emergency, or Local Emergency exists, and at a place not within the political subdivision. Authorize that, should all members, including all standbys, be unavailable, temporary officers shall be appointed as follows:
 - By the Chairman of the Board of the county in which the political subdivision is located;or
 - By the Chairman of the Board of any other county within 150 miles (nearest and most populated down to farthest and least populated);or
 - By the mayor of any city within 150 miles (nearest and most populated down to farthest and least populated).

B. Temporary County Seats

Section 23600 of the Government Code provides that:

1. Board of Supervisors shall designate alternative temporary county seats which may be outside the county boundaries.
2. They cannot purchase real property for this purpose.
3. Their resolution is to be filed with the Secretary of State.
4. Different sites can be designated subsequently if circumstances require.

C. Suspensions and Appointments

Section 8621 of the Government Code specifies that during a State of War Emergency, in the event that any officer of a political subdivision or employee of a state agency refuses or willfully neglects to obey an order or emergency regulation, the Governor may suspend that person and designate a replacement.

IV. PRESERVATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT

A. Continuity of State Government

In the event of war or enemy-caused disaster, under the authority of Article IV, Section 21 of the State Constitution, the Legislature may provide for:

1. Filling the membership of either house should at least one-fifth be killed, missing or disabled.
2. Filling the Office of the Governor should the Governor be killed, missing or disabled.
3. Selecting a temporary seat of state or county government.

B. Succession to the Office of Governor

Article V, Section 10 of the State Constitution stipulates that:

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

Section 12058 of the Government Code provides that:

3. Following the Governor and the Lt. Governor, the line of succession is President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Controller.
4. Or, if none of the above is available as a result of a war or enemy-caused disaster, then such other person as provided by law.

Section 12060 of the Government Code provides that:

5. The Governor shall appoint and designate by filing with the Secretary of State, the names of at least four and not more than seven citizens who will succeed in the order specified to the Office of the Governor.
6. Consideration be given to appointments from various parts of the state so there will be the greatest probability of survival.
7. The persons appointed be confirmed by the Senate.
8. The appointed person take the oath of office and is thereupon designated as a Disaster Acting Governor.
9. In the event that the Office of Governor is not filled within 24 hours after the enemy-caused disaster, one of the Disaster Acting Governors in the order specified shall fill the office.

10. Each Disaster Acting Governor shall, while filling the office, have the powers and perform all the duties of the office.

C. Succession to Constitutional Offices

Section 12700 of the Government Code provides that the Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Controller shall appoint and designate at least three and not more than seven alternates who will serve as acting officer in a manner like that provided for the Governor.

D. Temporary Seat of State Government

Section 450 of the Government Code provides that:

1. The Governor shall designate an alternative temporary seat of government for use in the event of war or enemy-caused disaster or the imminence thereof.
2. A different location may subsequently be designated as circumstances require.
3. The Director of the Department of General Services shall arrange for the use of the designated facilities.

E. Sessions of the Legislature

Section 9035 of the Government Code provides that:

1. The Legislature will convene in a war or enemy-caused disaster at Sacramento or in the designated temporary seat of state government.
2. In such special session, the Legislature may fill any vacancies in its membership and may consider and act on any subject of legislation designed to relieve or alleviate the consequences of the disaster or to restore or continue state and local government activities and operations.

V. PRESERVATION OF ESSENTIAL RECORDS

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

Record depositories should be located well away from potential danger zones and housed in facilities designed to withstand blast, fire, water, and other destructive forces. Such action will ensure that:

- The rights and interests of individuals, corporations, other entities, and governments are preserved.

- Records will be available during emergency operations and later, for reestablishing normal governmental activities.

Three types of records considered essential are those required to:

- Protect the rights and interests of individuals. These include vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers, and articles of incorporation.
- Conduct emergency operations. These would include utility systems maps, locations of emergency supplies and equipment, emergency operations plans and procedures, lines of succession, and lists of regular and auxiliary personnel.
- Reestablish normal governmental functions and protect the rights and interests of government. Constitutions and charters, statutes and ordinances, court records, official proceedings, and financial records would be included here.

VI. REFERENCES

Continuity of Government in California (Article IV, Section 21 of the State Constitution).

Legislative Session after War or Enemy-Caused Disaster (Sections 9035-9038, Title 2, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 1.5, Article 2.5 of the Government Code).

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

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

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

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

Succession to the Office of Governor (Article V, Section 10 of the State Constitution).

Succession to the Office of Governor (Sections 12058-12063, Title 2, Division 3, Part 2, Chapter 1, Articles 5.5 and 6 of the Government Code).

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

Temporary Seat of State Government (Section 450, Title 1, Division 3, Chapter 1 of the Government Code).

ATTACHMENT D

MUTUAL AID

(From State OES Guidance)

I. INTRODUCTION

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) mutual aid system which is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support is provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s). The basis for the system is Senate Bill 1841 (Petris, 1993) and the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act. The Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement was developed in 1950 and adopted by California's incorporated cities and by all 58 counties. It created a formal structure within which each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities, but can give and receive help whenever it is needed. State government, on the other hand, is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies.

To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Regions (see map - page 5 of Attachment D). Through this mutual aid system, State OES can receive a constant flow of information from every geographic and organizational area of the state. This includes direct notification from a state agency or department or from a local government official that a disaster exists or is imminent. In some cases, it also includes information that makes it possible to anticipate an emergency and mitigate its effects by accelerated preparations, or perhaps prevent a situation from developing to disaster proportions.

To further facilitate the mutual aid process, particularly during day-to-day emergencies involving public safety agencies, Fire and Rescue, and Law Enforcement Coordinators have been selected and function at the Operational Area (countywide), Mutual Aid Region (two or more counties), and at the state (OES) level. It is expected that during a catastrophic event, such as an earthquake, Coordinators will be assigned at all levels for other essential services (e.g., Medical, Care and Shelter, Rescue).

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Local Jurisdictions

Local jurisdictions are responsible for:

- Developing and maintaining current Emergency Plans which are compatible with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and are designed to apply local resources in meeting the emergency

requirements of the immediate community or its neighbors, and coordinate such plans with those of neighboring jurisdictions to ensure mutual compatibility.

- Maintaining liaison with the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Region Office and neighboring jurisdictions.
- Identifying Multipurpose Staging Areas (MSA) to provide rally points for incoming mutual aid and/or a staging area for support and recovery activities.
- Responding to requests for mutual aid.
- Dispatching situation reports to the appropriate Operational Area Coordinator and/or OES Mutual Aid Region as the emergency situation develops and as changes in the emergency situation dictate.
- Requesting assistance from neighboring jurisdictions, and/or the Operational Area, as necessary and feasible.
- Receiving and employing resources as may be provided by neighboring jurisdictions and state, federal, and private agencies.
- Carrying out emergency regulations issued by the Governor.

B. Operational Area

Coordinators at the Operational Area level are responsible for:

- Coordinating intra-county mutual aid.
- Maintaining liaison with the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator, the local jurisdictions within the county, and neighboring jurisdictions.
- Identifying Multipurpose Staging Areas (MSA) to provide rally points for incoming mutual aid and/or staging areas for support and recovery activities.
- Channeling local mutual aid requests which cannot be satisfied from within the county to the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator.
- Dispatching reports to the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Region Coordinator as the emergency situation develops and as changes in the emergency situation dictate.
- Receiving and employing resources provided by other counties, and state, federal, and private agencies.
- Carrying out emergency regulations issued by the Governor.

C. OES Mutual Aid Region

- Coordinators at the OES Mutual Aid Region level are responsible for:
- Coordinating inter-county mutual aid.
- Maintaining liaison with appropriate state, federal, and local emergency response agencies located within the Region.
- Providing planning guidance and assistance to local jurisdictions.
- Responding to mutual aid requests submitted by jurisdictions and/or Operational Area Coordinators.
- Receiving, evaluating, and disseminating information on emergency operations.
- Providing the State Director, OES, with situation reports and, as appropriate, recommending courses of action.

D. State

State Office of Emergency Services

- Performs executive functions assigned by the Governor.
- Coordinates the extraordinary emergency activities of all state agencies.
- Receives, evaluates, and disseminates information on emergency operations.
- Prepares emergency proclamations and orders for the Governor and disseminates to all concerned.
- Receives, processes, evaluates, and acts on requests for mutual aid.
- Coordinates the application of state mutual aid resources and services.
- Receives, processes, and transmits requests for federal assistance.
- Directs the receipt, allocation, and integration of resources supplied by federal agencies and/or other states.
- Maintains liaison with appropriate state, federal, and private agencies.
- Coordinates emergency operations with bordering states.

Other State Agencies

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

III. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- Mutual aid resources will be provided and utilized in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and supporting separate agreements.
- During a proclaimed emergency, interjurisdictional mutual aid will be coordinated at the appropriate Operational Area or Mutual Aid Regional level whenever the available resources are:
 - Subject to state or federal control.
 - Subject to military control.
 - Located outside the requesting jurisdiction.
 - Allocated on a priority basis.
- Due to the incompatibility of radio communications equipment between most agencies, local agencies should, where possible, provide incoming mutual aid forces with portable radios using local frequencies.
- Requests for and coordination of mutual aid support will normally be accomplished through established channels (cities to Operational Areas, to Mutual Aid Regions, to State). Requests should include, as applicable:
 - Number of personnel needed.
 - Type and amount of equipment.
 - Reporting time and location.
 - Authority to whom they are to report.
 - Access routes.
 - Estimated duration of operations.

IV. REFERENCES

Mutual aid assistance may be provided under one or more of the following authorities:

- California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan.
- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.
- Local Mutual Aid Agreement.
- Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974. (Public Law 93-288) (Provides federal support to state and local disaster activities.)

FIGURE 2
CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

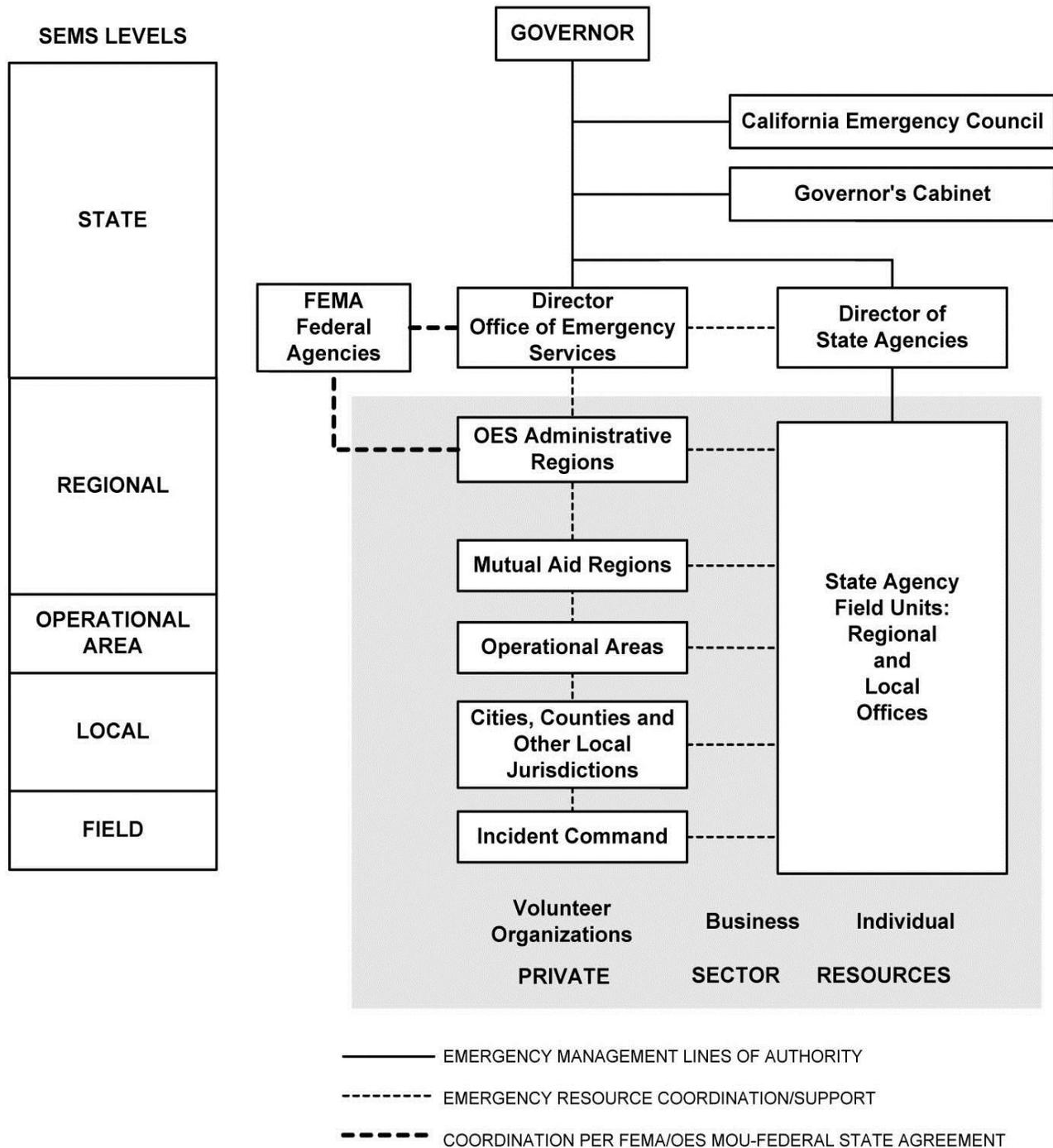
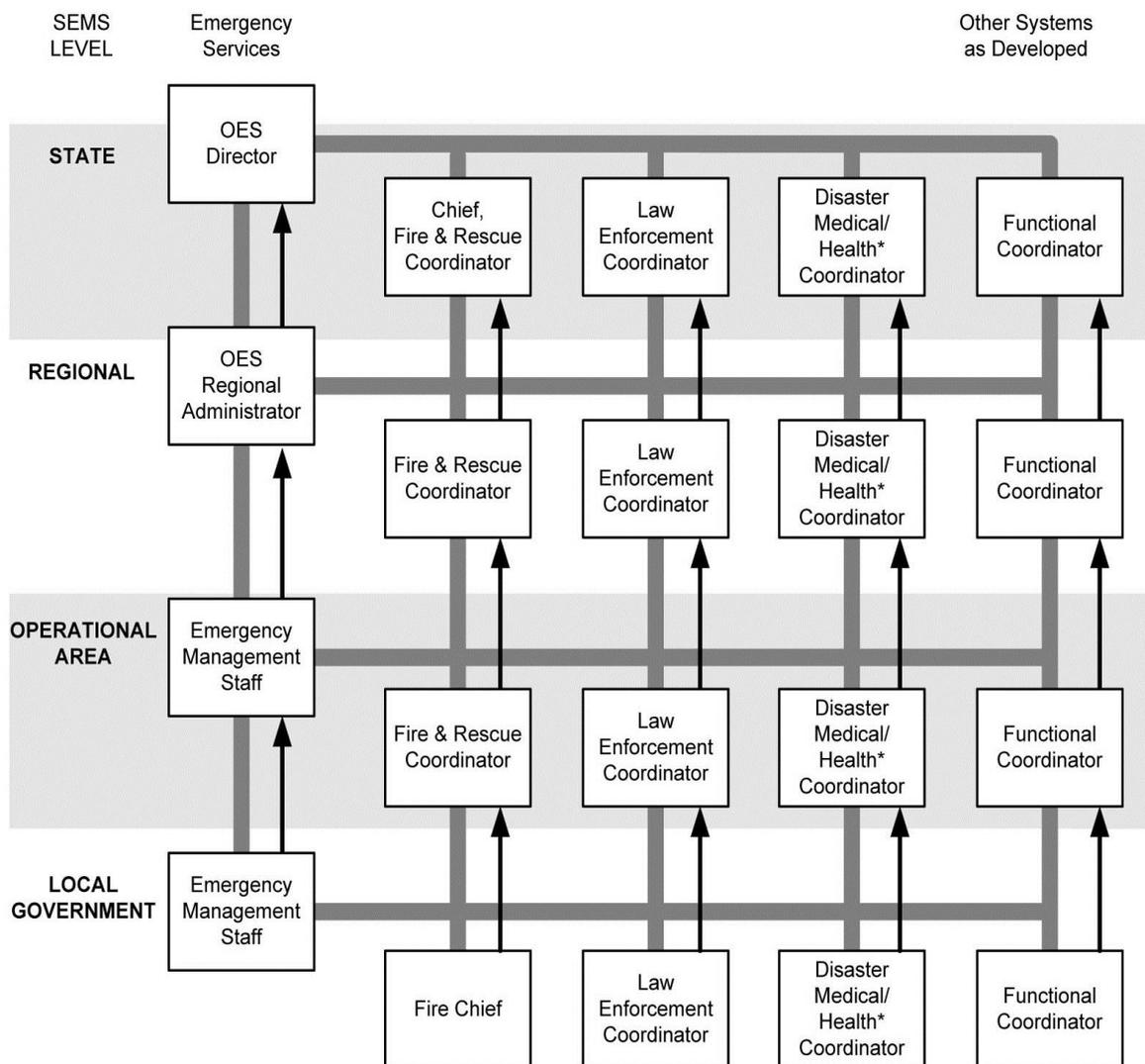
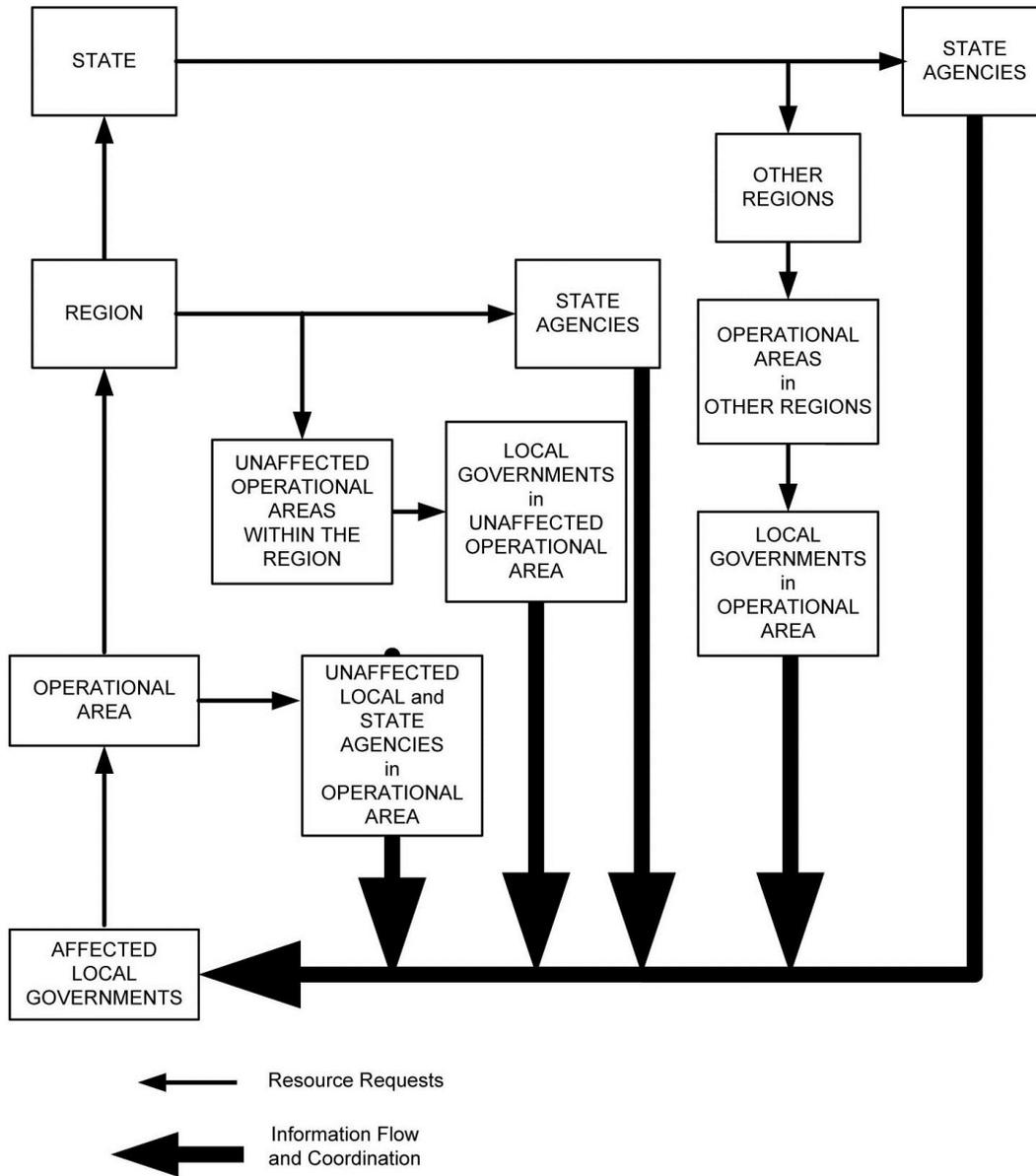


FIGURE 3
MUTUAL AID CHANNELS:
Discipline Specific Mutual Aid Systems



* Includes Behavioral Health Mutual Aid System

FIGURE 4
MUTUAL AID CHANNELS
(Flow of Resource Requests)



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**TABLE 2
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS**

Agency	#1 - Transportation	#2 - Communications	#3 - Public Works and Engineering	#4 - Firefighting	#5 - Emergency Management	#6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human services	#7 - Resource Support	#8 - Public Health and Medical Services	#9 - Urban Search and Rescue	#10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	#11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources	#12 - Energy	#13 - Public Safety and Security	#14 - Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation	#15 - External Affairs
ARC			S		S	P		S			S			S	S
DHS	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C/P/S	S	C
DHS/EPR/FEMA		S	P	S	C/P	C/P			C/P	S				C/P	P
DHS/ISIP/NCS		C/P										S			
DHS/USCG	S		S	S				S	S	P			S		
DOC	S	S	S	S	S		S		S	S	S	S	S	P/S	S
DOD	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
DOD/USACE			C/P	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
DOE	S		S		S		S	S		S	S	C/P	S	S	S
DOI	S	S	S	S	S	S				S	P	S	S	S	S
DOJ	S				S	S		S	S	S	S		C/P/S		S
DOL			S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S
DOS	S				S			S		S	S	S			S
DOT	C/P		S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S
ED					S										S
EPA			S	S	S			S		C/P	S	S	S	S	S
FCC		S			S										S
GSA	S	S	S		S	S	C/P	S		S	S				S
HHS			S		S	S		C/P	S	S	S			P/S	S
HUD					S	S								P	S
NASA					S		S		S				S		S
NRC			S		S					S		S			S
OPM					S		S								S
SBA					S	S								P	S
SSA						S							S		S
TREAS					S	S								P	S
TVA			S		S							S		S	S
USAID								S	S						S

**TABLE 2
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS
(Continued)**

Agency	#1 - Transportation	#2 - Communications	#3 - Public Works and Engineering	#4 - Firefighting	#5 - Emergency Management	#6 - Mass Care, Housing, and Human services	#7 - Resource Support	#8 - Public Health and Medical Services	#9 - Urban Search and Rescue	#10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	#11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources	#12 - Energy	#13 - Public Safety and Security	#14 - Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation	#15 - External Affairs
USDA			S		S	S		S		S	C/P	S		P	S
USDA/FS	S	S	S	C/P	S	S	S	S	S	S			S		
USPS	S				S	S		S			S		S		S
VA			S		S	S	S	S					S		S

C=ESF coordinator
P=Primary agency
S=Support agency

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

ATTACHMENT F

EVACUATION OPERATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

Law enforcement agencies and supporting organizations have the responsibility of evacuation, dispersal, and relocation of persons from threatened or hazardous areas to less threatened areas during natural disasters and technological incidents. This attachment describes the organization and responsibilities for conducting evacuation operations, with the ultimate goal of care and shelter.

II. OBJECTIVES

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

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

III. SITUATION

In the event of dam failures, thorough site-specific evacuation plans are on file at the County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services.

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

IV. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

V. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. County

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

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

B. Operational Area

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

C. Mutual Aid Region

A designated member of the California Highway Patrol (CHP) will function as the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region Movement Coordinator and will coordinate traffic control operations on a region-wide basis. The Movement Coordinator will be assisted by a representative of the State Department of Transportation (CALTRANS), who will function as the Mutual Aid Region Transportation Coordinator.

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

D. State

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

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

E. Federal

The U. S. Department of Transportation supports and assists federal, state, and local agencies with disaster relief transportation requirements. The Federal Aviation Administration can assist with communications and search and rescue coordination.

The Interstate Commerce Commission coordinates the location and scheduling of common carriers authorized and equipped to provide emergency transportation into and within disaster areas.

VI. PROCEDURES

A. Identifying the Area and Population to be Evacuated

Site-specific information which identifies areas at risk for the known hazards which could threaten the Operational Area is referenced in the Basic Plan, Attachment A. This information provides guidance in making decisions about the area to be evacuated. For areas not covered by specific plans, data gathered at the time of the threat will determine the hazard area. Throughout the emergency period, it will be necessary to continuously reevaluate the size and location of the danger area and, if necessary, expand the areas of evacuation.

B. Coordinating with the American Red Cross

The Red Cross is very adept at establishing evacuation facilities and can perform many logistical functions for those facilities. The Evacuation Coordinator should establish liaison with the Red Cross early in the evacuation process.

C. Identifying Temporary Evacuation Points (TEPs)

An event may occur that requires an immediate evacuation out of the danger area. For such an event, it may be necessary to evacuate to TEPs. These points can be used as staging areas with the intent to relocate, or as short-term holding areas. The selection of the location will require consideration for the type of incident, location, safety from incident, number of persons involved, and weather conditions. The goal is to safely evacuate to an appropriate, safe location. TEPs ideally should have access to restrooms and adequate space for the numbers involved. Potential sites include middle schools, high schools, parks, elementary schools and parking lots not downwind or in the potential path of the hazard.

D. Identifying Evacuation Routes

The Evacuation Coordinator will coordinate with the Incident Command Post to select the best routes from the endangered area to mass care facilities or TEPs, considering the size of the population to be moved, road capacity, and the roads

which could become impassable. Potential Evacuation routes and TEPs are identified in the Poway Emergency (Evacuation) Plan prepared by the Sheriff's Department as well as the High Valley Tactical Plan prepared by the Poway Department of Safety Services.

For areas not covered by site-specific plans, the best evacuation routes are selected at the time of the event. As the emergency situation develops, the Evacuation Coordinator requests regular updates from field personnel on the condition of the road network and adjusts the selection of evacuation routes accordingly.

Changes in evacuation routes are communicated to traffic control personnel, transportation resource coordinators, access control personnel, Reception and Care Center Directors, and Public Information Officers.

E. Warning the Public and Providing Evacuation Instructions

When the decision to evacuate is made, and facilities and routes are designated, the public is alerted and given evacuation instructions by various means. Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcast technology is installed at the Operational Area EOC as well as in the Office of Emergency Services.

Evacuation information provided to the public will include the following:

- When and why they must evacuate.
- Routes to take, including conditions of roads, bridges, and freeway overpasses.
- Where to go for mass care.
- Anticipated duration of the emergency and evacuation.

The Community Emergency Notification System (CENS) augments EAS for the dissemination of emergency public information.

System Description

CENS is a trade name for a computerized mass telephone calling system that is operated from the San Diego County Sheriff's Department's Communications Center. The system operator records a message and inputs the geographical area that is to be notified. The system then dials all landline telephones that are recorded in the databases of most landline phone providers within that area. It simultaneously dials 92 telephone lines at a time. When the customer or his answering machine answers the ringing phone, the message is played.

Uses of the System

The purpose of the CENS system is to deliver emergency/safety information only. Examples of appropriate emergency messages might be to order evacuations, describe evacuation routes, issue shelter-in-place instructions, or to provide

advisory emergency/safety information, e.g. “The water supply to this area has been contaminated: do not use your water until further notice.”

Procedures

The EOC Director, Incident Commanders, or their delegates can utilize the system by calling the Sheriff’s Communications Center directly and requesting CENS activation. A direct call to the Sheriff’s Communications Center (as opposed to using an intermediate communicator) is recommended if possible due to the precise nature of the geographical area and the wording of the message to be relayed. Since the system is limited to 92 simultaneous calls, it follows that the shorter the message, the more information can be distributed in the shortest amount of time.

Since evacuation normally falls under the responsibility of law enforcement, the process in evacuation instances may be better handled by requesting/suggesting to the Sheriff’s representative at the Incident Command Post or EOC that he/she activates the system.

Precautions

Do not assume that every inhabitant in the prescribed notification area will receive the message. Tests of the system have shown that there are multiple reasons for residences and businesses to not receive calls from the system:

- Recent phone number changes may not yet be recorded in the available databases.
- Cable phone service providers may not be in the database.
- Cell phones are not in the database; residences/businesses that utilize strictly cell service will not receive notification.
- Some customers may have their phone line diverted to their computers for Internet use.
- Sophisticated call screening devices and software may filter the call.
- The customer may be in a location where the ringing phone is not heard.
- If power is out, cordless phones will not work.
- Other behavioral and technical reasons.

Because of these issues, it is important to back-up the use of the CENS system with door-to-door notifications by public safety personnel. Public Information Officers and field units using public address systems may also be necessary.

F. Evacuating Special Facilities

Facilities which require special plans and resources to carry out evacuations include hospitals, prisons, institutions for the handicapped or disabled, and

nursing homes. These facilities should have their own evacuation plans, personnel trained, and logistics arranged, but this may not always be the case. Facilities like these will be warned of the emergency situation.

G. Providing Transportation Assistance

Some people will not have access to a motor vehicle including households without motor vehicles, and persons left at home without a vehicle. Some people with disabilities or illnesses may require special transportation assistance. The number of persons requiring transportation assistance varies substantially from area to area, and by time of day, and day of the week. Buses, vans, ambulances, and other transport vehicles will be requested from transportation providers. The public will be told where to go to obtain transportation and a telephone number will be provided for persons who require special assistance.

H. Controlling Traffic

Traffic controls are established at key intersections and at access points on evacuation routes, to expedite the flow of traffic. It may be necessary to control traffic on routes outside the hazard area, to minimize conflicts with evacuation traffic.

VII. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Locked Gate Locations and Codes

CITY GATE CODES - Updated June 1, 2006	
14026 Donart	3142
14239 Garden Road (Church)	1975
14911 Huntington Gate	#0000
14914 Huntington Gate	#0000
14993 Huntington Gate	#8585
15106 Eastvale	1043 (combo)
15638 Boulder Mountain Rd	#1379
16121 Del Norte	#0700 (private gate)
16302 Ave Florencia	#1919 (private gate)
17848 Old Winemaster	1939 (private gate)
Auto Dealership/South Poway	Key only (Dave Walters/Fire Dept); no code
Cascade Crossing	1975 (previously 7557)
Bridlewood Country Estates (on Country Day Road)	1867
Crown Valley	Press KEY symbol twice, then 4554
Del Poniente	*0011
El Camino Entrada	#5460
Highlands Ranch	#4545
Lake Office	1972
Lomas Verdes	#7667
Old Coach Drive/Heritage	2526 (previously 3285)
Old Coach Estates/Butterfield	2244 or 2233
Old Poway Park Office	19073
Orchard View	#1515
Sunset Mountain	1379 - DO NOT PRESS # KEY
The Grove	9876
Umbria	#3500
Valencia	9647
BOLD indicates change from 3/1/06 Version	

B. CENS Checklist



**San Diego County
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT**

Date: _____ Time: _____

Watch Commander: _____

Incident Commander: _____ Phone: _____

Requesting Agency and Contact Name: _____

Requesting Agency Phone Number: _____

Public Phone Number for Message: _____

Nature or Type of Emergency: _____

Specific Area/Addresses to be Notified: _____

Nature of Notification (Action to be taken by citizens, evacuation, shelter in place, advisory):

Message (wording to include date, time, nature of emergency, actions to be taken, evacuation route, temp evacuation point, evacuation center, special instructions, telephone number to call if further info needed, timing):

Sample Message:

This is the San Diego Sheriff's Department with an emergency message on (date and time). State what the emergency is and the request that we are making of the citizens, e.g. Due to a fire in the Campo area, the California Department of Forestry is ordering mandatory evacuations in the Canyon City area on both sides of Highway 94. Residents should evacuate and head east to the Campo Community Center. If you need evacuation assistance, please contact the Sheriff's Communications Center at (858) 565-5200.

ATTACHMENT G

VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

Volunteers represent a potential resource to a community during and following an emergency; however, volunteers who respond spontaneously and without appropriate training and qualifications can easily overwhelm the capabilities of local government and other agencies. This attachment establishes a system for pre-event and single-event registration of would-be volunteers as Disaster Service Workers (DSW) under California law. With a system in place for registering known volunteers in advance and receiving spontaneous volunteers immediately following a disaster, Poway can capture this valuable resource and thus provide more efficient and cost-effective service to the community.

The City of Poway has been recognized as having an accredited Disaster Council and is therefore eligible to register DSWs. Accreditation by the California Emergency Council is mandatory in order to register DSW volunteers (California Code, Title 19, § 2570.2(d) and 2571(a)). The value in doing so is that DSWs, when appropriately registered, are provided with workers' compensation if they are injured performing disaster service work, and both the City and the DSW are provided with limited immunity from liability.

Registered DSWs are people who have chosen to volunteer their time to assist a disaster or emergency service agency in carrying out the responsibilities of that agency. The person must:

- Be officially registered with the accredited Disaster Council; and
- Not receive any pay, monetary or otherwise, for the service being provided.

II. LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND AND STATE GUIDANCE

The California Office of Emergency Services (OES) administers the Disaster Services Worker Volunteer Program (DSWVP) through the California Emergency Services Council. Accredited Disaster Councils have the ability to preregister volunteers prior to an event or register DSWs after a disaster occurs. The latter category is referred to as convergent volunteers. This classification of DSWs is generally utilized after preregistered DSWs are utilized.

III. OBJECTIVES

The City of Poway currently has approximately 800 volunteers serving in various capacities from Volunteer Park Rangers to Docents. In some cases, these volunteers have skills that could be utilized during a disaster. As such, when these volunteers are identified, they will be preregistered as DSWs. The Human Resources Manager from the Department of Administrative Services is responsible for preregistering all DSWs.

The City Clerk (or their designee) is responsible for administering the Constitutional loyalty oath to complete the registration requirement.

Convergent volunteers who spontaneously come forward to assist can become registered DSW volunteers for the duration of a single event. Volunteers shall meet the requirements as indicated in the DSW Volunteer Program regulations including registration, training, and working under official supervision. At the discretion of the accredited Disaster Council, a single-event-only registrant can be extended to a period of up to one calendar year (Government Code § 3102).

Registered DSW volunteers will not be provided workers' compensation coverage for participating in parades, public exhibitions, physical fitness training, or other activities not related to disaster service. Also, coverage does not extend to include travel to and from scheduled training.

Since volunteers are an important asset in a major response, DSW volunteers should be trained and be prepared for disaster service assignments. Registered DSW volunteers are provided workers' compensation insurance coverage while participating in training activities that are preapproved and documented by the supervising authority.

While some classifications require very basic training, others require extensive and specialized training in how to provide their services under extreme circumstances or hazardous conditions. The DSW volunteer classifications approved by the California Emergency Council are listed below. If an accredited Disaster Council determines that it needs volunteers that are not included in one of these classifications, the Council may contact the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, DSWVP Coordinator.

- Animal Rescue
- Communications
- Finance and Administrative Staff
- Human Services
- Fire
- Laborer
- Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- Law Enforcement
- Logistics
- Medical and Environmental Health
- Safety Assessment Inspector
- Search and Rescue
- Utilities

Classifications may be further defined into specialty areas, e.g. Human Services may include providers of food, shelter, registration of evacuees, and religious or spiritual needs. Laborers may include a person under the direction and supervision of the responding agency who is doing general labor services and supporting emergency operations. Medical and Environmental Health may include doctors, nurses, radiologists, laboratory technicians, etc.

Official activation of preregistered DSWs by a supervising authority is necessary to assure that the DSW is eligible for the benefits and protection of the DSWVP. This may

be by telephone, radio, pager, Internet, or any other prescribed method. Self-dispatching of DSWs is not encouraged.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

On a non-emergent, day-to-day basis, volunteers working with the City of Poway are generally under the supervision of the Community Services Department. During a disaster and subsequent activation of an EOC, the responsibility to manage volunteer resources is the responsibility of the Personnel Unit of the Logistics Section. The exception to this is CERT which is administered by the Fire and Rescue Branch Director.

Establishing a program and process as well as maintaining these tasks shall be the responsibility of the Human Resources Manager who is also assigned to the Logistics Section as "Personnel Unit" during an EOC activation. Preregistration of volunteers, the registration of spontaneous volunteers, and maintenance of the corresponding applications shall remain in the office of the Human Resources Manager and will be made available to the EOC staff when necessary. The procedures utilized to complete the tasks shall be in compliance with the State Office of Emergency Services Disaster Worker Volunteer Program.

It shall be the responsibility of the Emergency Services Director to authorize the activation of the preregistered DSWs. In addition, the order to initiate an established process of registering spontaneous DSWs shall also rest with this position.

V. PROCEDURES

When the Logistics Section Chief receives the request from the Emergency Services Director, they shall request the Personnel Unit to begin the notification process of all preregistered DSW volunteers. These personnel shall be directed to report to the staging location and report to a pre-identified person or person's serving to document the arrival and availability of responding volunteers. They shall be logged in by name and will be requested to verify current DSW status and work classification identification.

When the check-in process is complete, DSW volunteers will be briefed as to the scope of the emergency, provided a safety briefing, assigned to a supervisor, and provided specific instructions about how to safely and efficiently complete the assignment. When the assignment is complete or the task is determined to be beyond the capacity of the DSW, he/she will be returned to the staging location for reassignment.

When the Emergency Services Director requests that the Logistics Section Chief begin to register spontaneous/convergent volunteers as DSWs, the Personnel Unit shall begin to distribute DSW registration forms to those waiting to volunteer. These shall be processed and verified, an oath administered by the City Clerk or designee, and the volunteer will be sent to a staging location pending an assignment.

As in the case of the preregistered DSW, these volunteers should be briefed in the scope of the emergency, provided a safety briefing, and assigned to a supervisor who will provide specific instructions about how to safely and efficiently complete their

assignment. When the assignment is completed or when directed by their supervisor, the DSW shall return to the staging location for another assignment.

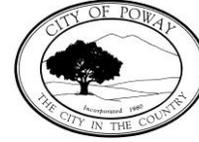
If a citizen arrives at a DSW staging location and is not a registered DSW, he/she shall be directed to the location where the registration process is occurring. This protects both the individual and the City of liability resulting from injuries to nonregistered DSWs. It is illegal to retroactively register a volunteer as a DSW in the event that volunteers are assigned tasks and become injured prior to completion of registration as a DSW.

The demobilization of DSWs occurs when the disaster event is mitigated or the order to release the DSWs is provided by the Director of Emergency Services to the Logistics Section Chief. The status of each volunteer registered for the disaster event shall be verified so that his or her safety can be confirmed at the time of demobilization.

DSWs are valuable personnel resources. Residents frequently volunteer in large numbers to assist in the event of a disaster. An agency that is adequately organized to receive the assistance of volunteers is an organization that will be capable of providing the level of response necessary to mitigate the numerous impacts and challenges that disasters present. The City of Poway is committed to the preparation and management of a Disaster Services Worker Program.

DISASTER SERVICE WORKER REGISTRATION

LOCAL AND STATE INFORMATION



Loyalty Oath under Code of Civil Procedures §2015.5 & Title 19, Div. 2, Chap. 2, Sub-Chap.3, §25731-1

Attach Photograph Here	This block to be completed only by government agency or jurisdiction
CLASSIFICATION: _____ SPECIALTY: _____	
AGENCY OR JURISDICTION: _____	
REGISTRATION DATE: _____ RENEWAL DATES: _____	
EXPIRATION DATE:* _____ DSW CARD ISSUED: N Y #: _____	
PROCESSED BY: _____ DATE: _____ TO CENTRAL FILES _____	

TYPE OR PRINT IN INK

(HIGHLIGHTED AREAS REQUIRED BY PROGRAM REGULATIONS)

NAME: LAST			FIRST		MI		SSN:		
ADDRESS:			CITY:			STAT		ZIP:	
						E:			
COUNTY:			HOME PHONE:			WORK PHONE:			
PAGER:			E-MAIL:			DATE OF BIRTH: <i>(optional)</i>			
DRIVER LICENSE NUMBER: <i>(if applicable)</i>			DRIVER LICENSE CLASSIFICATION: A B C			LICENSE EXPIRATION DATE:			
			OTHER DRIVING PRIVILEGES:						
PROFESSIONAL LICENSE: <i>(if applicable)</i>			FCC LICENSE: <i>(if applicable)</i>			LICENSE EXPIRATION DATE:			
IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, CONTACT:									
PHYSICAL IDENTIFICATION:		HAIR:		EYES:		HEIGHT:		WEIGHT: <i>(optional)</i>	BLOOD TYPE: <i>(optional)</i>
COMMENTS:									

Government Code §3108-§3109:

Every person who, while taking and subscribing to the oath or affirmation required by this chapter states as true any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury, and is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one nor more than 14 years. Every person having taken and subscribed to the oath or affirmation required by this chapter, who, while in the employ of, or service with, the state or any county, city, city and county, state agency, public district, or disaster council or emergency organization advocates or becomes a member of any party or organization, political or otherwise, that advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States by force or violence or other unlawful means, is guilty of a felony and is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

LOYALTY OATH OR AFFIRMATION (GOVERNMENT CODE §3102) I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion; that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter. I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.	
_____ DATE	_____ SIGNATURE
IF UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, SIGNATURE OF PARENT/GUARDIAN	
_____ SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO ADMINISTER LOYALTY OA	

*Registration for the active DSW volunteer is effective for the period the person remains a member with that organization; for a volunteer registering for an intermittent or a single event, the expiration date is set at the discretion of the accredited Disaster Council but not to exceed one year (Govt. Code §3102)

OES 2000 Rev. 9/00

Entered into OES data base: _____ Date: _____

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